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UNFCCC Secretariat
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Germany

Sent via email to: Reporting-AI@unfccc.int and iar@unfccc.int

CORRIGENDUM of Iceland´s 8th National Communication and 5th Biennial Report

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please accept the following corrigendum to Iceland's 8th National Communication and 5th Biennial Report under the UNFCCC, correcting errors and omissions identified during the in-country technical expert review conducted February 5-9, 2024.

Chapter 7. Financial assistance and transfer of technology

Sub-chapter 7.2. Methodology

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Add: Current methodology for evaluating projects entails a written guideline for program specialists to mark projects with a specific grade (ex-post) in MFA Iceland DAC Project database. The Development Cooperation Directorate is currently developing a climate and environment policy which should add more detailed methodology (including clearer articulation on the assumptions used).

Regarding the underlying assumptions used to produce information on financial support in Iceland's BR5 (previous reports), Iceland would like to add that all support including financial, technical and capacity building, is in line with Iceland's International Policy for Development Cooperation where specific objectives are set out for support directed at the cross-cutting priority area of the environment and climate change. The policy provides the basis for all assumptions in this area. Furthermore, specific strategies such as for bilateral development cooperation and multilateral development cooperation are used for this purpose. In bilateral development cooperation, Country Strategic Papers further outline Iceland's assumptions. All programme documents include an M&E framework where specific indicators linking to climate and the environment are included as a part of the cross-cutting priority given to this area. Programme indicators provide assumptions for marking under the Rio-markers when projects are inputted into the DAC-programme database and complement the guidelines referred to above.

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Add: There has not been a change in the tracking of the provision of support since last reporting period. Indicators are included in project documents where progress is tracked according to the

relevant M&E framework (both for bilateral and multilateral projects). All programmes are logged in the MFA's database where climate markers are applied.

For bilateral programmes: Progress is reported annually in line with the agreed logframe for each project. Cross cutting elements such as the climate are included in yearly reports. During endline evaluations, climate activities are mainstreamed through the evaluation.

For multilateral programmes: Progress is reported through annual reports and progress reports on individual projects and programmes.

Chapter 7. Financial assistance and transfer of technology

Sub-chapter 7.3. Financing

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Add: Iceland stresses great importance on measuring and communicating its support to developing partners on measures aimed at climate change adaptation and mitigation, thus, ensuring that the resources it provides effectively address the needs of developing Parties in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation. At the international level, Iceland is working actively with its partners and serve on committees or boards that best serve needs of the developing Parties. For example, by engaging on the Steering Committees of the Climate Promise and The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). Also having served as alternate on the board of Green Climate Fund and providing permanent board member to the Nordic Development Fund (NDF).

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Add: Since this is a joint submission of NC8 and BR5, required summary information on allocation channels and annual contributions for the previous two calendar years is provided in corresponding CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b).

Chapter 7. Financial assistance and transfer of technology

Sub-chapter 7.4. Knowledge transfer through capacity building

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Add: Iceland provides capacity building and technical assistance that responds to existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and technology development and transfer in two ways. Through GRO Programmes and in cooperation with private sector experts, who possess expertise in the fields required. All programmes are demand driven and run through developing countries and respective domestic institutions and through demand from international partner developing institutions. All programmes are demand driven and run through developing countries and respective domestic institutions and through demand from international partner developing institutions. Providing technology transfer and capacity building to non-Annex I countries builds on Iceland´s long standing collaboration with international partner agencies like WB/ESMAP, UNDP, IRENA, SEforALL and other agencies, with special arrangements that have been made through individual Memorandum of Understandings with these partners.

The UNICEF GRO programmes are offered to developing countries and their relevant local institutions. The UNICEF GRO Theory of Change, as Iceland´s flagship initiative to help facilitate sustainable development by; supporting effective and targeted capacity strengthening in selected partner countries with the objective of strengthening individual and institutional capacities in low- and middle-income countries; to deliver development results in line with the Sustainable Development Goals through four capacity programmes, focusing on specific thematic areas.

BR5 Table 6 summarizes programmes categorized by mitigation, adaptation, sectoral support and more, also reported in CTF 8.

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Add table 59. Examples of success stories: description of selected projects or programmes that promoted practicable steps to facilitate and/or finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies

Project/programme title:	The MFA/NDF Geothermal Exploration Project (GEP)
Recipient country:	East African Rift Valley (EARS) countries
Sector:	Geothermal Energy
Total funding:	USD 11.832.482
Years in operation:	2013 - 2020
Description:	Geothermal Exploration in East Africa, in cooperation with the Nordic Development Fund. This project, identifying geothermal areas with potential for geothermal energy production resulted in more than 10 feasible sites being identified in the region. A failure would be identified in the lack of geothermal energy projects being developed based on this work, a separate phase and did not get momentum forward
Factors that led to project/programme's success:	Transfer of technology through GRO-GTP and project support from UNEP/ARGEO and other regional and in-country institutional stakeholders
Technology transferred:	Geothermal technology, resource management, drilling technologies etc.
Impact on GHG emissions/removals (optional):	Positive impact

Add table 60. Examples of success stories: description of selected projects or programmes that promoted practicable steps to facilitate and/or finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies

Project/programme title:	GRÓ Geothermal Training Programme (from 1979-2019 the GTP was a UNU programme)
Recipient country:	In 2019 24 fellows came to train at the GTP. They were from: China, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Montserrat, Nigeria, Philippines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Tanzania. At the end of 2019 a total of 718 fellows from 63 countries had participated in the training. Various other activity took place in 2019, such as post graduate scholarships to former fellows and short courses
Sector:	Geothermal Energy
Total funding:	Funding in 2019: ISK 251.000.002
Years in operation:	45 years, established in 1979
Description:	The GRÓ Geothermal Training Programme (GRÓ GTP) is a post graduate training programme aiming at assisting lower- to middle-income countries in capacity strengthening within geothermal exploration and development. The mission of GRÓ GTP is to facilitate access to, and promote utilization and sustainable management of, reliable, economically viable, and environmentally sound geothermal energy resources for the improvement of human quality of life in low- and middle-income countries, through training and research in different aspects of geothermal development
Factors that led to project/programme's success:	Working with public institutions and companies that have a significant role in geothermal development and working with the partners has been instrumental in helping the partner countries explore their geothermal potential. Another key part of the success is that two of the largest partner countries, Kenya and El Salvador, have in cooperation with the GRÓ GTP, set up regional training in their regions
Technology transferred:	Geothermal energy
Impact on GHG emissions/removals (optional):	Positive impact but hard to evaluate as it is a multi-country programme

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Add: Regarding success and failure stories relating to bilateral development cooperation it has been previously reported that Iceland is a small and nimble donor who operates in close partnerships with its partners. Allowing Iceland and partners to adjust programmes quickly in the case of issues arising. This reduces significantly the likelihood of failure stories.

All programmes implemented by Iceland through bilateral development cooperation are subjected to M&E frameworks where regular reporting is a key element. In addition, Iceland conducts endline evaluations of programmes and projects, either independent, internal or in partnership with implementing partners.

Through its bilateral development cooperation, Iceland participates directly in development efforts in partner countries with strong focus on improving living conditions in poor communities and enhancing the capacity of authorities to provide basic services of adequate quality to their citizens.

Iceland considers gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls to be a prerequisite for progress and sustainable development. In line with this, Iceland aims to be a strong partner for strategic programmes to enhance gender equality by instigating transformative change. Climate and the environment are also increasingly at the forefront, with increased efforts to mainstream activities in district programmes and contributing to the implementation of countries' strategies and actions.

Iceland aims to explore further possibilities in bringing courses and training into the different regions in close cooperation with relevant institutions within developing partner countries.

There were no examples of failure stories related to technology development and transfer in this reporting period.

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Add: Since this is a joint submission of NC8 and BR5, required information on measures and activities related to technology transfer implemented or planned is provided in corresponding CTF table 8, and information capacity-building support is provided in corresponding CTF table 9.

Annex I

5th Biennial Report

Chapter 6. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support

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Amend sentence: See further information in the National Communication, Chapter 7, and BR-CTF tables 7-9, **and Corrigendum of Iceland´s 8th National Communication and 5th Biennial Report.**