联合国

气候变化框架公约

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBI/2009/3
19 May 2009

CHINESE
Original: ENGLISH

附属履行机构
第三十届会议
2009 年 6 月 1 日至 10 日，波恩

临时议程项目 7
技术的开发和转让

全球环境基金关于波兹南技术转让战略方案执行进展情况的中期报告

秘书处的说明*

1. 缔约方会议在第 2/CP.14 号决定中，欢迎全球环境基金(全环基金)提出的波兹南技术转让战略方案。[1] 它请全环基金向附属履行机构第三十届和第三十一届会议提交关于波兹南技术转让战略方案执行进展情况的中期报告，以便评估进展情况和未来方向，从而帮助缔约方在审议战略方案长期执行需求时了解情况。

2. 为此，全环基金秘书处 2009 年 5 月 7 日提交了所附报告(见附件)：报告原文转载，不加正式编辑，页码不变。

---

* 本文件是在指定日期后提交的，因为附件所载全球环境基金秘书处报告在 2009 年 5 月 8 日才收到。法文和西班牙文文本可在全环基金网站查阅 http://www.thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=234。

[1] FCCC/SBI/2008/16。

附　　件

Global Environment Facility

May 7, 2009

[ENGLISH ONLY]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POZNAN STRATEGIC PROGRAM ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: AN INTERIM REPORT OF THE GEF TO THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT ITS THIRTIETH SESSION

1. The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its fourteenth session (COP14) welcomed the Global Environment Facility's (renaming it the Poznan) Strategic Program on Technology Transfer as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries while recognizing the contribution that this program could make to enhancing technology transfer activities under the Convention.

2. The COP14 decision on the development and transfer of technologies requested the GEF to report on the progress made in carrying out the following activities to the COP at its sixteenth session (COP16) and to provide interim reports to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (SBI 30 and SBI 31):

(a) To promptly initiate and expeditiously facilitate the preparation of projects for approval and implementation under the strategic program;
(b) To collaborate with the GEF agencies in order to provide technical support to developing countries in preparing or updating their technology needs assessments; and
(c) To consider the long-term implementation of the strategic program.

3. The present report provides an update to SBI 30 on GEF progress as of April 15, 2009 in implementing the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer.

4. The strategic program on technology transfer consists of three funding windows: (1) technology needs assessments (TNAs); (2) technology transfer pilot projects; and (3) dissemination of technologies and practices. This report focuses on the first two substantive activities of the strategic program. In addition, the report discusses how the GEF is considering the long-term implementation of the strategic program.

Technology Needs Assessments

5. Immediately following COP14, the GEF Secretariat organized a stakeholder consultation meeting in January 2009 in Washington, DC to formulate a strategy and work plan for the implementation of the TNAs. UNEP and UNDP were invited to present the status of the existing TNAs funded by the GEF and to discuss the prior experience and lessons learned. UNEP outlined a strategy for the implementation of the new round of TNAs. Participants at the meeting, including representatives from the GEF agencies, the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), the UNFCCC Secretariat, and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), provided constructive comments and suggestions. Participants of the meeting stressed that TNAs should be actionable and should provide a pathway to the implementation of projects on the ground. Engagement of the private financial sector should be incorporated into the TNA process through application of models similar to the CTI's Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN), where project developers in developing countries receive technical assistance and mentoring from financial professionals to gain access to private debt and equity markets. The improved TNAs should also help identify priority technologies for pilot projects and investment opportunities for future funding by the GEF or other public- and private-sector sources.

6. With the facilitation of the GEF Secretariat, UNEP drafted a project concept for a global TNA project for GEF funding, to be drawn from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). An informal consultation led by the GEF Secretariat was carried out in the margins of the special meeting of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) on February 24-26 in Bonn, Germany. The draft TNA project concept was shared with members of the EGTT, who reacted positively.

7. Subsequently, UNEP finalized the global TNA project concept and submitted it to the GEF Secretariat in late March. The project concept was cleared by the GEF CEO and has been included in the April 2009 Intersessional Work Program for approval by the LDCF/SCCF Council.

8. The TNA project will provide targeted financial and technical support to assist developing countries in carrying out improved TNAs within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. The project will support up to 45 developing countries in preparing their TNAs. The project will use methodologies in the revised TNA Handbook. Total GEF funding for this TNA project is $9 million. The project concept is available at the GEF website: http://thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=24356 (also annexed to this report).

Technology Transfer Pilot Projects

9. On March 25, 2009, the GEF CEO circulated a call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects to all national GEF operational focal points, copied to the GEF agencies and the UNFCCC Secretariat (annexed to this report). The call for proposals provides the background information, explains the procedures for submitting proposals, and outlines selection criteria. Funding from the GEF will support priority pilot projects with a view to scaling up investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

10. The deadline for submitting proposals is August 14, 2009. The target funding level from the GEF for pilot projects is $40 million. Proposals that meet the standard GEF review criteria as well as those included in this call for proposals, subject to the level of funding, will be approved by the GEF CEO in September if the requested GEF grant is $1 million or less, or will enter the November 2009 Work Program for Council approval if the requested GEF grant is above $1 million.

11. Through the GEF inter-agency climate change task force, bilateral consultation, seminars and workshops, and other channels, the GEF Secretariat has been working actively with the GEF agencies and interested parties to address their queries, to discuss project ideas, and to facilitate the development of project proposals. Successful pilot technology transfer projects can be replicated and scaled up in the future. Synergies between the pilot technology transfer program and other GEF programs, including the GEF public-private partnership initiative known as the Earth Fund, will be explored. Based on the pilot technology transfer program, the GEF intends to mainstream technology transfer throughout its climate change projects and programs.

Long-Term Implementation of the Strategic Program

12. In keeping with the COP14 decision that requested the GEF to consider the long-term implementation of the strategic program on technology transfer, the GEF Secretariat has identified technology transfer as a long-term priority objective of the GEF in the climate change focal area. Linking to the replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF Secretariat is currently developing a climate change strategy for the period of the fifth replenishment from 2010 to 2014, in consultation with the Technical Advisory Group, GEF STAP, GEF agencies, and other stakeholders.

13. Technology transfer is featured in the draft GEF-5 strategy in the climate change focal area. The working document for GEF-5 replenishment, "Future Strategic Positioning of the GEF", includes preliminary ideas for technology transfer for GEF-5. Available on the GEF website: http://thegef.org/interior.aspx?id=24216, this document was presented to the first meeting on GEF-5 replenishment held in Paris, France on March 17-18, 2009. Elaboration of the strategic program on technology transfer by the GEF will be carried out with the development of the GEF-5 strategy and with the conclusion of the GEF-5 replenishment in early 2010.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: March 03, 2009

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEF PROJECT ID[1]: **PROJECT DURATION:** 24 months
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY(IES): Global
PROJECT TITLE: Technology Needs Assessments
GEF AGENCY(IES): UNEP
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): UNEP RISØ CENTRE, REGIONAL CENTRES, NATIONAL PARTNERS
GEF FOCAL AREA (S)[2]: Climate Change
GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): Special Climate Change Fund – Technology Transfer
Name of parent program/umbrella project:

INDICATIVE CALENDAR*	
Milestones	**Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy**
Work Program (for FSP)	March 2009
CEO Endorsement/Approval	May 2009
Agency Approval Date	June 2009
Implementation Start	July 2009
Project Closing Date	June 2011

* See guidelines for definition of milestones.

Project framework

Project Objective: As part of the GEF Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer, the project will provide targeted financial and technical support that assists developing countries in carrying out improved Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. The intention is that assisted countries go beyond identifying technology needs narrowly and develop national technology action plans for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with national development objectives.

Project Components	**Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STAb**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Indicative GEF Financing[a]**		**Indicative Co-Financing[a]**		**Total ($)** c =a + b
				($) a	%	($) b	%	
1. Support the development of Technology Needs Assessments in 35-45 developing countries or, where these have already been prepared, their strengthening to make them more strategic and useful in an operational sense.	STA	Supported countries have: developed a national consensus on priority technologies, agreed on a technology action plan compatible with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions or similar exercises, established an institutional structure for overseeing implementation, and developed capabilities to revise or adapt the plan as needed.	New or in some cases updated / strengthened TNAs in up to 45 countries that 1) prioritize technologies on the basis of cost effectiveness, fit with national development priorities, and other criteria, and 2) identify barriers and means to overcome them. Based on practical experience gained in undertaking TNAs, suggestions for future revisions to the TNA handbook.	7,031,818	73	2,555,000	26	9,586,818
2. Development of tools and provision of technology	TA	Multi-criteria methodology for identifying	Mechanism for providing technology information critical to	800,000	76	250,000	24	1,050,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested.

information that supports preparation of TNAs		mitigation technologies and technologies for adaptation most appropriate for national circumstances available for use by developing countries.	undertaking TNAs established - Technology databases, including investment costs, marginal abatement cost curves, sources of technologies, etc. - Energy performance and quality standards for key technologies - Information on policies and measures and barrier removal approaches - Methodologies for conducting market assessments - etc.					
3. Establishment of a cooperation mechanism that aids preparation and refinement of TNAs through sharing of experience and that fosters implementation of identified measures	TA	Increased national and interregional cooperation on technology transfer as a means of facilitating the preparation of TNAs	Networking mechanisms established Proven approaches disseminated globally Replication approach available	350,000	88	50,000	12	400,000
Total project costs				8,181,818	74	2,855,000	26	11,036,818

[a] List the $ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.
[b] TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (IN PARENTHESIS) IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
Project Government Contribution	In kind	2,000,000 (to be determined)
GEF Agency(ies) (TMA (Norway))	cash	855,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	(select)	
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	
Others	(select)	
Total Co-financing		2,855,000

C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT ($)

	Previous Project Preparation Amount (a)[3]	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee
GEF financing	0	8,181,818	8,181,818	818,182
Co-financing	0	2,855,000	2,855,000	
Total	0	11,036,818	11,036,818	818,182

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)[1]

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
			Project (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
UNEP	Climate Change	Global	8,181,818	818,182	9,000,000
Total GEF Resources			8,181,818	818,182	9,000,000

[1] No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country, and single GEF Agency project.

[2] Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee

[3] Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are waiting for approval.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

The accelerated adoption of advanced technologies in developing countries is now recognized as essential to both achieving the global goal of reducing emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and allowing those countries to adapt to the consequences of a changing climate. The Technology Transfer Framework adopted by parties to the UNFCCC as part of the Marrakech Accords recognized the importance of so-called Technology Needs Assessments and funding was provided through the GEF to developing countries for conducting TNAs. Evaluation of the results revealed that with certain structural changes TNAs could be more useful in accelerating the diffusion in developing countries of both mitigation technologies and those for adaptation. Support for enhanced TNAs was thus included in the GEF Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer approved by the GEF Council in November 2008. This was endorsed by Parties to the UNFCCC at COP14 in Poznan.

Barriers like high costs of new technology (possibly offset by benefits), lack of technical information, import and export restrictions, inadequate government policies and regulations, outdated procurement requirements, inappropriate technology codes and standards, and lack of experience in accelerating technology uptake can all hinder efforts to transfer technologies from one country to another. Addressing barriers in a holistic and complementary manner is necessary for leveraging technology investments and achieving more rapid diffusion of climate friendly technologies. The IPCC and the UNFCCC's Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) have noted that there is no single approach to enhancing technology transfer, and that the identification, analysis and means of overcoming barriers must therefore be country and technology specific.

The project will in up to 45 countries support Technology Needs Assessments consisting of in-depth analysis of the actual market and trade barriers that hinder the transfer of a prioritized selection of technologies, followed by an assessment of the policy, institutional and finance options to overcome these barriers. The systematic analysis of barriers will focus on both the most important technologies (taking into account the current situation, development priorities, and costs), and the potential market opportunities that exist at the national and regional level. On this basis comprehensive national plans agreed by all stakeholders in the countries will be prepared that are consistent with both the domestic, regional, and global situations. The experiences will be shared between participating countries during the project to enhance cross country learning, and with other countries in the sub-regions initially through workshops and information networks, including the UNFCCC's TT:Clear.

Specific training and supporting materials will be developed and tested for key areas, including for multi-country TNAs and sectoral TNAs as evidence indicates that these may be more cost effective in certain circumstances. The developed material will be shared with all other countries (Component 2).

The project will use methodologies in the revised TNA Handbook through an iterative process involving the national project partners and regional centres of excellence (Component 3).

Project structure and approach

Selection of countries will take into consideration elements including size of the country / economy, mitigation potential, adaptation needs, national interest and enabling environment, expression of interest by countries, past efforts, institutional capacities, etc. Initial countries will be chosen with a goal of regional diversity; Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Argentina, Bahamas, Thailand, Cambodia will likely constitute the proposed first set of countries to field test the revised TNA Handbook. This would provide a good balance of country size, geographic location, degree of industrialization, and importance of adaptation versus mitigation needs.

Each participating country will with support from the project team prepare a costed national workplan for conducting its TNA. The workplan will be based upon a simplified format, but will include timelines, benchmarks, and indicators to show how each output at the national level supports the overall TNA process. Countries will receive grant financing for in-country activities, while qualified regional centres will be used to provide much of the technical guidance and support. The project will also establish mechanisms that promote exchange of experience and information between countries. This will not only aid in the preparation of TNAs but will establish the basis for cooperative arrangements for eventual implementation of measures identified in TNAs, although this lies outside the formal scope of this project. A steering committee will be established to provide

strategic guidance to the programme on technology transfer. This will be further elaborated during the preparatory phase.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The project stems from Decision 4/CP.13 of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, which requested the GEF to elaborate a strategic programme to scale up investment on technology transfer, and the resulting GEF Council-approved document that was also endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in Poznan in December 2008. It is a response to a globally articulated priority, and builds on the first round of TNAs supported by GEF in its role as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism. At the national level, many countries have highlighted their need for assistance in determining both technology priorities and the measures needed to overcome barriers that prevent them from acquiring these technologies under market or near-to-market conditions.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project is an element of the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. The project will also support goals of GEF-supported adaptation activities, in particular technology related aspects of meeting country needs to adapt to climate change. The project will help countries prioritize their technology needs through robust Technology Needs Assessments and preparation of national action plans, and will in principle aid future GEF programming by providing greater clarity, consistency, and consensus regarding climate change technologies at the national level.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES:

This is a Climate Change Enabling Activity and in accordance with convention guidance is implemented on an agreed full cost basis requiring only in-kind contribution by GEF-eligible countries. The project responds to a specific UNFCCC decision regarding technology transfer. Costs can be considered incremental in the sense that they support activities that aim to shift countries off a business-as-usual path.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project will draw on the work of the UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer, the body established by Parties to provide guidance on technology matters to the Convention. The project will use methodologies described in the revised TNA Handbook, supplementing these as needed, and will in turn provide practical material for possible future updates of the Handbook. Close collaboration with UNDP and other organizations (UNIDO, the International Energy Agency, the World Bank, the European Commission, etc.) supporting technology transfer efforts will be sought so as to contribute to the adoption of common methodologies and approaches.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING:

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions has a global benefit, and measures to reduce emissions must be undertaken in developing countries in order to meet goals agreed under the Convention. Technology issues have moved to the center of climate change negotiations and the Parties to the UNFCCC have emphasized the importance of conducting GEF-supported Technology Needs Assessments in developing countries. Done well, these can provide the necessary framework for accelerated technology transfer and diffusion and the associated reduction in emissions. GEF involvement is justified because countries would not on their own have the means or rationale for conducting the analysis and making plans for acquiring technologies that are more costly but have a global benefit.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

The main project risk stems from the importance of having strong country commitment to the TNA process in order to achieve useful results. Countries may flag in their enthusiasm for conducting the sort of wide stakeholder engagement necessary for producing a good TNA and achieving consensus on a national technology action plan. National partners may revert to the easier but less useful approach followed by many countries in conducting initial TNAs, which in many cases resulted in a list of technology needs without much analysis of what was needed to realize those technologies.

To reduce this risk, the project team will work more closely with the national authorities in charge of climate change issues and other relevant institutions and stakeholders (for example, the businesses, financial institutions, research institutes, academic institutions, representatives of civil society, etc.) than was the case in the first TNAs. The project will develop tailored approaches to fit with national conditions and that support sustainable development priorities at the national level. The closer supervision and greater provision of guidance and technical support through various means will reduce the risk that country teams take an easier but less useful path.

H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The large-scale application of existing and near to market energy efficient and renewable technologies could globally cut the energy-related CO_2 emissions by half by 2050. This project aims at analyzing the best available and appropriate technologies for transfer to developing countries and at creating the framework conditions for more cost effective transfer of both GHG mitigation technologies and technologies for adaptation to developing countries, and their accelerated diffusion globally.

I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

UNEP helped a limited number of countries implement TNAs when these were first supported by the GEF and so has direct familiarity with the concept of Technology Needs Assessments.

With UNIDO, UNEP created and helps oversee a network of almost 40 National Cleaner Production Centers that continue to promote cleaner, more efficient industrial production and build capacities to select, finance, and operate better technologies, including their management. Some of these Centers will be useful in helping to select the technologies that are most suitable for the project countries. The GEF has supported projects that have been undertaken in part through these Centres, including one that strengthened the capabilities of NCPCs to include energy efficiency as a component in their support to industry.

UNEP's work on sustainable energy promotes the faster development of markets for renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, often by focusing on identifying and removing barriers in the finance sector that hinder the uptake of new technologies. Successful activities have involved building capacities and easing the costs and risks of entry of new financial actors in climate-mitigation sectors. UNEP also implements one of the largest capacity development programmes for the CDM, with activities in more than 30 countries. This program is implemented with an approach similar to the one envisaged for this project. UNEP has significant experience in implementing such multi-country programs combined with normative tool development and training.

Other aspects of UNEP's work focus on developing approaches for environmental technology assessment and increasing trade in environmental technologies and services within the framework established under the World trade Organization.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date:	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director UNEP/DGEF		March 03, 2009	George Manful, Task Manager, UEP/DGEF	+254-762-5058	George.manful@unep.org

Global Environment Facility

Monique Barbut
Chief Executive Officer
and Chairperson

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: 202.473.3202
Fax: 202.522.3240/3245
Email: mbarbut@TheGEF.org

March 25, 2009

Call for Proposals: Technology Transfer Pilot Projects

Dear GEF Operational Focal Point:

I would like to invite you to submit proposals, through one of the GEF agencies, of technology transfer pilot projects under the Strategic Program on Technology Transfer.

As you know, the Fourteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change welcomed the GEF (renamed the Poznan) Strategic Program on Technology Transfer as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer in order to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies. The Strategic Program on Technology Transfer consists of three funding windows: (1) technology needs assessments; (2) piloting priority technology projects; and (3) dissemination of successfully demonstrated technologies. The program will have a target funding level of $50 million, and it will be implemented during the remainder of the fourth replenishment period of the GEF.

The funding window for technology transfer pilot projects has a target funding level of $40 million, including project preparation grants and agency fees. Projects can be submitted to the GEF through one of the ten GEF agencies, so long as the agency has a comparative advantage in line with the proposed project. Submission, review, and approval of the projects will follow the standard GEF project cycle, with the following additional considerations:

1. **Deadline for submission.** Project proposals must be submitted to the GEF Secretariat by August 14, 2009. For full-size projects, the proposals cleared by the CEO will enter the November 2009 Work Program.

2. **Size of the GEF grant.** The GEF grant should range from $1-3 million per project, including project preparation grant and agency fee. Each GEF-eligible country can receive funding for no more than one project.

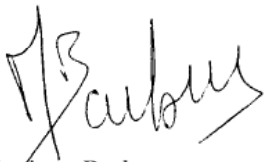
3. **GEF focal point endorsement.** Endorsement by the GEF Operational Focal Point of the project proposal is required. However, funding for the project will not be drawn from the envelope of resources under the Resource Allocation Framework.

4. **Selection criteria.** In addition to the standard criteria for reviewing GEF climate change projects, emphasis will be given to the following elements:

   a. The proposal should include a succinct description of the technology to be targeted along with concrete activities related to technology transfer.
   b. The targeted technology should be consistent with the national priorities as identified in the technology needs assessments, national communications to the UNFCCC, or other national policy documents.
   c. Priority will be given to projects from countries that have not received GEF support for a related technology or sector in the past.
   d. Innovative technologies and mechanisms for technology transfer, as well as highly leveraged projects, including investments from both the public and the private sector, will be encouraged.
   e. South-South technology transfer and international collaborative projects are also encouraged.

If you have any questions regarding this call for proposals, please feel free to contact Mr. Zhihong Zhang, Cluster Coordinator, Climate Change Mitigation, at the GEF Secretariat (zzhang2@thegef.org).

Sincerely,



Monique Barbut

CC: GEF Agencies
UNFCCC Secretariat