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Global Environment Facility

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REPORT OF THE GEF TO THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Performance Report
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPE	Country Performance Evaluation
CSP	Country Support Program
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FSP	Full-Size Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NCSP	National Communications Support Program
NDI	National Dialogue Initiative
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Program
OPS4	Fourth Overall Performance Study
PAS	Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIP	Strategic Investment Program
SNC	Second National Communication
SP	Strategic Program
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

2. The report consists of two parts and three annexes. Part I reports project activities approved by the GEF during the reporting period from September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008. They include both climate change mitigation and adaptation activities funded from the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Part II of the report provides GEF's response to Convention guidance.

PART I
PROJECT ACTIVITIES FUNDED BY THE GEF

3. As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the GEF provides financing to country-driven projects consistent with guidance approved by the Conference of the Parties on policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria. GEF-financed projects are managed through 10 GEF implementing and executing agencies.[1]

Climate Change Mitigation

4. During the reporting period, from September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008, the GEF allocated $198 million from the Trust Fund to 41 projects in the climate change focal area,[2] including 29 full-size projects (FSPs) and 12 medium-sized projects (MSPs).[3] These projects will leverage approximately $1.5 billion in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, the private sector, the GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Table 1 gives basic information on these projects. For project summaries, see Annex 1.

5. The projects are distributed across six different regions. Out of the 39 projects, 13 are in East Asia and the Pacific, ten in Europe and Central Asia, seven in South Asia, five in Latin America and the Caribbean, three in the Middle East and North Africa, and one in Africa. Additionally, there are two global projects.

6. By strategic programs, 14 projects fall under Energy Efficiency in Buildings (SP1), seven under Energy Efficiency in Industry (SP2), eight under Renewable Energy (SP3), one under Energy Production from Biomass (SP4), and three under Sustainable Urban Transport (SP5), respectively. There is also one project approved under the GEF-4 interim strategy of

[1] They are UN Development Program (UNDP), UN Environment Program (UNEP), the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

[2] There are four multi-focal area projects with contribution from the climate change focal area. The figures presents here exclude funding from other focal areas.

[3] A full-size project receives more than $1 million in GEF funds; a medium-sized project is limited to a maximum of $1 million in GEF funds, excluding agency fees. For both FSPs and MSPs, the GEF agencies receive a 10% fee on the top of the GEF grant for managing the projects.

"Supporting the deployment of new, low-GHG-emitting energy technologies" (similar to OP7 prior to GEF-4). In addition, there is one project supporting the preparation of the Second National Communication (enabling activities). Finally, there are six multi-focal area projects in line with the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) strategic program (SP6) of the climate change focal area.

7. By GEF agencies, the projects approved during the reporting period are distributed over seven GEF implementing and executing agencies. The UN Development Program (UNDP) has by far the largest share in terms of number of projects: 24 out of the 41 approved projects are with UNDP. This is followed by the World Bank (five), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (three), and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) (two each). There are four additional projects jointly proposed by two GEF agencies: two with UNDP-UNEP, one with World Bank-UNDP, and one with EBRD-UNIDO.

8. In addition to financing the above projects, the GEF provided grants for project preparation. During the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of more than $2 million of project preparation grants (PPGs) for the development of 14 climate change mitigation projects from the GEF Trust Fund. Details of these PPGs are reported in Table 2.

Climate Change Adaptation

Activities Approved under the GEF Trust Fund

9. In response to the 2002 Marrakech Accords (COP decision 6/CP.7), which called for the GEF to "establish pilot and demonstration projects that will provide real benefits, and may be integrated into national policy and sustainable development planning," the GEF allocated $50 million from the Trust Fund to establish a strategic priority "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation", also known as the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). The SPA program started in 2003, and has spread from GEF-3 to GEF-4. By August 2008, the pilot program was close to completion. The GEF Secretariat will submit a report on the completion of SPA to the GEF Council in November 2008. The SPA program will be evaluated by the independent GEF Office of Evaluation. Further support for adaptation from the GEF Trust Fund will depend on future decisions of the GEF Council and evolving guidance from the UNFCCC.

10. During this reporting period, eight projects were approved under the SPA, of which five are FSPs and three MSPs (see Table 3). Total GEF funding for these eight projects came to $43.3 million from the Trust Fund, including $14.7 million from the climate change focal area (SPA) and $28.6 million from other focal areas. These projects will leverage a total of $244.5 million in co-financing.

11. Of the eight approved SPA projects, three are with UNDP, two with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) each, and one with UNEP. Three of these eight SPA projects are regional: in Latin America, the Pacific, and Southeast Asia, respectively. One half of the SPA projects have multi-focal projects, with resources drawn from biodiversity, land degradation, and international waters focal areas, in addition to climate change.

Activities Approved under the LDCF

12. During the reporting period, there were two meetings of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council. The first meeting was held on

November 16, 2007. The decisions of that meeting are summarized in the highlights of the LDCF/SCCF discussions paper, available on the GEF website: http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedfiles/LDCF-SCCFHighlights_11-26-2007.pdf.

13. The second meeting of the LDCF/SCCF Council was held on April 24, 2008. The decisions and actions of the LDCF/SCCF Council at that meeting are summarized in the highlights of the LDCF/SCCF discussion paper, available on the GEF website: http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedfiles/JOINT%20SUMMARY%20OF%20THE%20CHAIRS%20LDCF.SCCF%20Meeting%20April%202008%20revised.pdf.

14. The LDCF, including pledges, currently amounts to $172 million. Under the LDCF, all projects and project preparation grants are approved on a rolling basis.

15. With respect to the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) under the LDCF, seven projects and four enabling activities for NAPA preparation were approved during the reporting period, with a total GEF/LDCF allocation of $25.2 million (see Table 4). These projects are expected to leverage $65.3 million in co-financing. For project summaries, see Annex 2.

16. Aside from the above projects, six project preparation grants (PPGs) were approved, with a total GEF/LDCF allocation of $0.54 million (see Table 5).

Activities Approved under the SCCF

17. During this reporting period, there were two meetings of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council. The first meeting was held on November 16, 2007. The decisions of that meeting are summarized in the highlights of the LDCF/SCCF discussions paper, found on the GEF website at http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedfiles/LDCF-SCCFHighlights_11-26-2007.pdf.

18. The second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council was held on April 24, 2008. The decisions and actions of the LDCF/SCCF Council at that meeting are summarized in the highlights of the LDCF/SCCF discussion paper found on the GEF website at http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedfiles/JOINT%20SUMMARY%20OF%20THE%20CHAIRS%20LDCF.SCCF%20Meeting%20April%202008%20revised.pdf.

19. Five SCCF projects were approved during this reporting period, with a total GEF/SCCF allocation of $29.4 million. Co-financing for these projects is expected to be $139.1 million (see Table 6). All of them are full-size projects. For summaries of these projects, please see Annex 2.

Table 1: Climate Change Mitigation Projects Approved under the GEF Trust Fund (From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country	Strategic Program	Project Type	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF Amount (Mil $)	Co-financing (Mil $)
Indonesia	OP7	FSP	Micro-turbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP)	UNDP	11/16/2007	2.59	12.38
China	2	FSP	Thermal Power Efficiency	World Bank	11/16/2007	19.70	143.80
China	1	FSP	Market Transformation of Energy-Efficient Bricks and Rural Buildings (MTEBRB)	UNDP	11/16/2007	7.00	28.00
China	EA	FSP	Enabling China to Prepare Its Second National Communications to UNFCCC	UNDP	11/16/2007	5.00	0.65
India	5	FSP	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	World Bank/UNDP	11/16/2007	22.50	352.73
Indonesia	3	FSP	Sustainable Geothermal Power Generation Development Program	World Bank	11/16/2007	4.00	5.17
Thailand	3	FSP	Promoting Renewable Energy in Mae Hong Son Province	UNDP	11/16/2007	2.99	4.00
Global	1	FSP	Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting	UNEP/UNDP	11/16/2007	5.00	12.00
Regional/Multi-country	6	FSP	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia	IFAD	11/16/2007	0.09 CC 4.21 BD&LD	10.21
Global	6	FSP	Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring	UNEP	11/16/2007	1.67 CC 3.33 BD&LD	5.49
Ukraine	3	FSP	Creating Markets for Renewable Power in Ukraine	EBRD	02/22/2008	8.45	82.08
Iran	6	FSP	MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	UNDP	04/24/2008	0.49 CC 3.83 BD&LD&IW	14.6

Turkey	1	FSP	Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	04/24/2008	2.62	18.68
Iran	5	FSP	Facilitating Sustainable Mobility in Tehran	UNDP	04/24/2008	5.33	35.43
Mexico	2	FSP	Mexico Rural Development	World Bank	04/24/2008	10.50	127.30
India	2	FSP	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	World Bank	04/24/2008	6.30	93.65
Turkey	1	FSP	Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey	UNDP	04/24/2008	2.71	2.30
Russian Federation	1	FSP	Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation	EBRD	04/24/2008	9.21	62.90
Russian Federation	1	FSP	Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation	EBRD	04/24/2008	9.67	86.70
Malaysia	1	FSP	Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP)	UNDP	04/24/2008	5.00	21.47
Chile	2	FSP	Promoting and Strengthening an Energy Efficiency Market in the Industry Sector	IADB	04/24/2008	2.64	15.81
Uzbekistan	1	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	UNDP	04/24/2008	3.25	10.35
Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay	6	FSP	Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem	UNEP/UNDP	4/24/2008	2.45 CC 4.41 BD&LD	18.12
Brazil	4	FSP	Sugarcane Renewable Electricity (SUCRE)	UNDP	07/28/2008	7.80	62.80
Russian Federation	1	FSP	Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	UNDP	07/28/2008	7.02	20.50
Russian Federation	2	FSP	Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia	EBRD/UNIDO	07/28/2008	15.39	135.75
China	6	FSP	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	World Bank	07/28/2008	2.59 CC 1.68 LD	143

China	1	FSP	Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PILESLAMP)	UNDP	07/28/2008	14.00	70.00
Haiti	6	FSP	Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti	IADB	7/28/2008	1.72 CC 1.72 LD	18.1
Mauritius	1	MSP	Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings	UNDP	09/24/2007	0.91	5.24
Pakistan	1	MSP	Promotion of Energy Efficient Cooking, Heating and Housing Technologies (PEECH)	UNDP	10/15/2007	0.98	1.49
Marshall Islands	3	MSP	Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE)	UNDP	11/26/2007	0.98	1.65
Montenegro	3	MSP	Power Sector Policy Reform to Promote Small Hydro Development in the Republic of Montenegro	UNDP	01/28/2008	0.98	3.47
India	2	MSP	Achieving Reduction in GHG Emissions through Advanced EE Technology in Electric Motors	UNDP	03/27/2008	0.25	1.11
India	1	MSP	Mokshda Green Cremation System for Energy and Environment Conservation	UNDP	03/31/2008	0.98	2.34
India	2	MSP	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry	UNDP	04/03/2008	0.70	2.00
China	5	MSP	Promoting Clean Electric Buses for the Beijing Olympics (CEBBO)	UNDP	05/02/2008	1.00	12.30
Pakistan	3	MSP	Productive Uses of Renewable Energy in Chitral District, Pakistan (PURE-Chitral)	UNDP	05/13/2008	0.95	4.70
Yemen	3	MSP	Yemen Geothermal Development Project	UNEP	06/23/2008	1.00	1.10
Palau	3	MSP	Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)	UNDP	07/22/2008	0.98	3.43
Kyrgyzstan	1	MSP	Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	08/13/2008	0.90	3.23

Total						**198.29* 217.47****	**1656.03**

*Includes only funding from the Climate Change Focal Area; **Includes funding from other focal areas.

SP1 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings; SP2 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector; SP3 = Promoting Market Approaches for Renewable Energy; SP4 = Promoting Sustainable Energy Production form Biomass; SP5 = Promoting Sustainable Innovative Systems for Urban Transport; SP6 = Management of LULUCF; OP7 = Supporting the Deployment of New, Low-GHG-Emitting Energy Technologies; EA = Enabling Activities. CC = Climate Change; BD = Biodiversity; LD = Land Degradation; IW = International Waters

Table 2: Project Preparation Grants Approved under the GEF Trust Fund
(From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country	Strategic Program	Project Type	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	Amount (Mil $)
China	1	FSP	Market Transformation of Energy-Efficient Bricks and Rural Buildings (MTEBRB)	UNDP	10/03/2007	0.14
Global	1	FSP	Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting	UNEP/UNDP	11/13/2007	0.20
China	6	FSP	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	World Bank	02/04/2008	0.28
Uzbekistan	1	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	UNDP	02/22/2008	0.15
Turkey	1	FSP	Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	02/22/2008	0.10
Russian Federation	1	FSP	Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	UNDP	03/03/2008	0.14
Ukraine	3	FSP	Creating Markets for Renewable Power in Ukraine	EBRD	03/05/2008	0.13
Haiti	6	FSP	Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti	IADB	04/02/2008	0.20
Russian Federation	1	FSP	RUS Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	EBRD	04/17/2008	0.22
China	1	FSP	Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PILESLAMP)	UNDP	05/01/2008	0.25
Iran	5	FSP	Facilitating Sustainable Mobility in Tehran	UNDP	05/27/2008	0.13
Russian Federation	1	FSP	Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	EBRD	05/29/2008	0.17
Russian Federation	2	FSP	Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia	EBRD/UNIDO	06/23/2008	0.23
Iran	6	FSP	MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	UNDP	07/14/2008	0.10
Total						**2.44**

SP1 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings; SP2 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector; SP3 = Promoting Market Approaches for Renewable Energy; SP4 = Promoting Sustainable Energy Production form Biomass; SP5 = Promoting Sustainable Innovative Systems for Urban Transport; SP6 = Management of LULUCF

Table 3: Climate Change Adaptation (SPA) Projects Approved under the GEF Trust Fund (From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country/Region	Project Type	Title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF Amount (Mil $)	Co-financing (Mil $)
Albania	MSP	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	UNDP	03/17/2008	1	1
India	FSP	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Partnership Program	Word Bank	06/23/2008	4 SPA 6 BD&LD	95.5
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)	FSP	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin	UNEP	11/16/2007	2 SPA 5.7 IW	43.8
Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	FSP	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific	ADB	04/24/2008	0.9 SPA 7.4 IW&BD	16.4
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	FSP	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia	ADB	04/24/2008	0.8 SPA 9.4 IW&BD	76
Tajikistan	MSP	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change	UNDP	02/22/2008	1.0	4.8
Uruguay	MSP	Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	UNDP	01/09/2008	1.0	2.9
Yemen	FSP	Adaptation to CC Using Agro-Biodiversity Resources in the Rain-Fed Highlands of Yemen	World Bank	11/01/2007	4.0	4.1
Total					**14.7 SPA 43.3 Total**	**244.5**

BD = Biodiversity; LD = Land Degradation; IW = International Waters

Table 4: Projects Approved under the Least Developed Countries Fund (From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country	Project type	Project title	Agency	Date of Approval	LDCF Amount (Mil $)	Co-financing (Mil $)
Angola	EA	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of a National Adaptation Plan of Action	UNEP	10/17/2007	0.2	0
Bangladesh	FSP	Community-Based Adaptation to CC through Coastal Afforestation	UNDP	05/03/2007	3.0	7.1
Bhutan	FSP	Reduce CC-Induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	10/04/2007	3.5	4.0
Burkina Faso	FSP	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to CC in Burkina Faso	UNDP	05/01/2008	2.9	6.3
Cape Verde	FSP	Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to CC in the Water Sector in Cape Verde	UNDP	02/12/2008	3.0	13.7
Eritrea	FSP	Integrating CC Risks into Community-Based Livestock Management in the Northwestern Lowlands of Eritrea	UNDP	09/05/2007	3.0	3.5
Malawi	FSP	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	05/03/2007	3.0	24.5
Myanmar	EA	Preparation of National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	UNEP	07/01/2008	0.2	0
Nepal	EA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change	UNDP	11/01/2007	0.2	0.1
Sudan	FSP	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan	UNDP	12/19/2007	3.0	3.0
Timor-Leste	EA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) Formulation Project	UNDP	10/17/2007	0.2	0
Tuvalu	FSP	Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	07/08/2008	3.0	3.1
Total					**25.2**	**65.3**

Table 5: Project Preparation Grants (PPG) Approved under Least Developed Countries Fund (From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country	Project title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF/LDCF Amount (Mil $)
Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to CC in Burkina Faso	UNDP	05/08/2008	0.10
Cape Verde	Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to CC in the Water Sector in Cape Verde	UNDP	04/09/2008	0.10
Djibouti	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Most Vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti	UNEP	08/08/2008	0.08
Sudan	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan	UNDP	12/20/07	0.10
Tuvalu	Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to CC	UNDP	07/08/2008	0.06
Zambia	Adaptation to the Effects of Drought and Climate Change in Agro-Ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia	UNDP	08/08/2008	0.10
Total				**0.54**

Table 6: Climate Change Adaptation Projects Approved from the Special Climate Change Fund (From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Country/Region	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	SCCF Amount (Mil $)	Co-financing (Mil $)
China	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change Into Water Resources Management and Rural Development	World Bank	09/05/2007	5.0	50.0
Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico through Improved Water Resource Management	World Bank	07/28/2008	4.5	21.0
Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Sector Adaptation Project	IFAD	07/28/2008	1.8	3.5
Philippines	Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	07/28/2008	5.0	25.4
Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)	UNDP	04/01/2008	13.1	39.2
Total				**29.4**	**139.1**

Part II
Response to Convention Guidance

20. UNFCCC COP decision 7/CP.13 provides additional guidance to the GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The decision requests the GEF:

(a) To continue to take the necessary steps to enhance its country dialogues, including ensuring the clarity, transparency and timeliness in its communications with Parties on changes undertaken in the Global Environment Facility reform agenda;

(b) To inform the implementing/executing agencies of the Global Environment Facility of the relevant Convention provisions and decisions of the Conference of Parties in the performance of their Global Environment Facility obligations, and to encourage them, as a first priority, whenever possible, to use national experts/consultants in all aspects of project development and implementation;

(c) To continue to simplify and streamline the application of the incremental cost principle, building on its recent reforms and taking into account lessons learned on the constraints in resource mobilization by developing countries;

(d) To take fully into account lessons learned in the strategic priority "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation", including the application of incremental cost, to help inform on how the Global Environment Facility could best support climate adaptation activities;

(e) To continue to improve access to Global Environment Facility funds, as highlighted in the Third Overall Performance Study of the Global Environment Facility, for those countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

(f) To submit the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties within a time frame that would allow Parties to the Convention to examine the report carefully prior to the start of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) To continue to ensure that financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

(h) To take into consideration the request contained in paragraph 1 (g) above in its planned mid-term review in 2008;

(i) To work with its implementing agencies to continue to simplify its procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) receive funding to meet their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, with the aim of ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with these obligations;

(j) To refine, as appropriate, operational procedures to ensure the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by those non-Annex I Parties that are in

the process of preparing their third, and where appropriate, fourth national communications, in the light of paragraph 1 (g)-(i) above;

(k) To assist, as appropriate, non-Annex I Parties in formulating and developing project proposals identified in their national communications in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2;

(l) To ensure, together with its implementing agencies, that the analysis of project proposals for the financing of second and subsequent national communications is consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

21. Further, decision 7/CP.13 invites the GEF:

(a) To continue to provide information on funding for projects identified in the national communications of non-Annex I Parties in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and subsequently submitted and approved;

(b) To consider the views of, and any concerns expressed by, Parties regarding their current experiences with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies in relation to the provision of financial support for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, as contained in documents FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.13 and Add.1;

22. Finally, decision 7/CP.13 requests the GEF to include, in its regular report to the COP, information on the specific steps it has taken to implement the above-mentioned guidance and to continue to provide, as appropriate, financial resources to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states among them, and to report regularly to the COP on the activities it has supported.

23. The following sections summarize GEF's response to the above Convention guidance.

Country Support Programs and Capacity Building

24. The GEF continues to support country dialogues ensuring the clarity, transparency and timeliness in its communications with Parties of UNFCCC on changes undertaken in the GEF reform agenda. The GEF has funded several programs supporting effective and efficient implementation of the Convention through the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI), Country Support Program (CSP), and capacity building through National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), cross-cutting capacity building, as well as the Small Grants Program (SGP).

National Dialogue Initiative (NDI)

25. The NDI has formed an integral component of country support activities providing a unique platform for exchange of information and enhancing cooperation between the implementing/executing agencies and other GEF partner organizations. The global objective of the NDI in GEF-4 is to provide targeted and flexible support for country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues and sharing of information and experiences, leading to action on national GEF matters, including issues linked to the UNFCCC, through strategic national priority setting and strengthened coordination and partnerships. The NDI also involves a wide range of government

ministries and agencies, NGOs, communities, academic and research institutions, the private sector, as well as other partners and donors in the country.

26. The NDI workshops also create a unique opportunity for the GEF agencies to inform participants about provisions and decisions of the Conference of Parties in the performance of their GEF obligations and to learn more about capacity and opportunities to use national experts in all aspects of project development and implementation. They have allowed diverse stakeholder groups in GEF recipient countries to:

- Inform themselves about global climate change, adaptation and Convention issues, including GEF's response to addressing these challenges;
- Take stock of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and results of the corresponding GEF portfolios in their countries;
- Further define priorities for climate change mitigation and adaptation funding and develop national GEF programming strategies in these areas;
- Strengthen national GEF coordination processes and mechanisms and inter-sectoral coordination linked to climate change issues;
- Promote integration of the GEF in national climate change and sustainable development plans and processes.

Country Support Program

27. The overall objective of the GEF-funded Country Support Program (CSP) is to strengthen the capacity of GEF national focal points to support and coordinate GEF activities in their countries and constituencies. More broadly, the CSP has involved a wider range of GEF stakeholders, including national UNFCCC Convention focal points in some cases, international civil society organizations, the GEF-NGO Network, and GEF partners.

28. The CSP has thee components of activities, two of which are broadly linked to the UNFCCC: the sub-regional workshops for GEF focal points and the online focal point knowledge facility.

29. The sub-regional workshops provide a unique opportunity for the GEF national focal points to learn about GEF funding policies and strategies related to a wide variety of issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to exchange country information, national strategies, and project experiences with their peers.

30. The online focal point knowledge facility is widely used by many countries. It provides a continuously accessible, interactive, and regularly updated information and knowledge resource for focal points and others interested in GEF matters. This knowledge facility contains wide-ranging access to information on climate change mitigation and adaptation and its link to the Convention as well as country experiences in integrating climate considerations into national development planning. For further information, please visit the GEF website at http://www.gefcountrysupport.org/

Outcomes of the National Dialogues and Sub-Regional Workshops

31. Following the guidance provided in decision 7/CP.13, the GEF has taken multiple steps to continue to enhance the NDI and Country Support Program. From September 2007 to September 2008, the GEF and its partner agencies organized a total 17 NDI meetings and sub-

regional workshops. These covered a wide range of countries and regions, including LDCs and SIDS. The dates and locations of these events are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of National Dialogues and Sub-Regional Workshops

Date	Event	Country/Region
September 14-16, 2007	National Dialogue	Turkmenistan (Ashgabat)
September, 17-17, 2007	National Dialogue	Indonesia (Jakarta)
October 9-11, 2007	Sub-regional Workshop	Caribbean (Bahamas)
October 15-16, 2007	Sub-regional Workshop	Latin America (Sao Paulo, Brazil)
October 30 - November 1, 2007	National Dialogue	India (Bhubaneswar)
December 2-3, 2007	Sub-regional Workshop	NAMESWA (Bali, Indonesia)
January 15-17, 2008	National Dialogue	Burkina Faso (Bobo)
March 25-27, 2008	National Dialogue	Cambodia (Phnom Penh)
April 1-2, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States (Belgrade, Serbia)
May 15-16, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Asia (Manila, Philippines)
June 16-17, 2008	National Dialogue	Cameroon (Yaoundé)
June 19-21, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	West & Central Africa (Douala, Cameroon)
June 25-27, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Eastern & Southern Africa (Windhoek, Namibia)
July 8-10, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Caribbean (Havana, Cuba)
July 16-18, 2008	National Dialogue	Colombia (Bogota)
September 10-12, 2008	National Dialogue	Ecuador
September 18-19, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Pacific SIDS (Auckland, New Zealand)

32. Typically, the agendas of the NDI and sub-regional workshops include sessions on GEF policies and procedures, integration of the GEF in environment and sustainable development plans and policies, enhancing GEF national coordination and priority setting, tracking portfolio results and supporting focal point roles and activities, and enhancing GEF national coordination, communications and outreach. The workshop topics in 2008 included updates on the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF); GEF focal area strategies and adaptation funds; knowledge management and monitoring tools and resources available to focal points; new GEF project cycles; constituency coordination lessons and good practices; and civil society participation in the

GEF and Small Grants Program. Each of the workshop sessions effectively showcased individual country experiences, allowing delegations to exchange best practices.

33. To obtain more detailed information on the individual National Dialogues and Sub-regional Workshops, please see the GEF Country Support website at: http://www.gefcountrysupport.org/index.cfm.

Capacity Building through NCSAs

34. Capacity building has always been a central element of GEF climate change projects and more generally in almost all GEF-funded projects. The GEF continues supporting capacity building initiatives in LDCs and SIDS based on their requests. During the reporting period, GEF supported eight LDCs and SIDS in implementing National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSAs) and cross-cutting capacity building projects: Bhutan, Belize, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Madagascar, Senegal, and Tuvalu. Total amount of GEF funding is over $1.8 million. Projects are aimed at reforming national legal and financial systems or enhancing data management systems that would facilitate data flows for progress indicators for international conventions, including the UNFCCC.

35. NCSAs have provided an opportunity for countries to assess the critical gaps in their capacity to sustain monitoring and reporting activities in the GEF focal areas. Similarly, NCSAs have served as a logical follow-up to enabling activities that assisted developing countries to fulfill their commitments under the Conventions. NCSAs have also provided inputs for the formulation of MSPs and FSPs that, among other objectives, have aimed to build capacity in climate change and other specific areas of global environmental management. Countries that have been finalizing their needs assessments consider their NCSAs to be a strategic tool in country programming on global environmental issues.

Capacity Building through the Small Grants Program

36. The GEF has funded local grassroots capacity building and climate change projects through community-based and non-governmental organizations. The GEF-funded SGP is a global corporate program implemented by UNDP. The primary focus of the SGP is to support poor and vulnerable communities in their efforts toward sustainable development through climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. SGP supports initiatives in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, environmentally sustainable transport projects, and community-based adaptation.

37. Given SGP's highly local and grassroots stakeholders, capacity building is always an integrated component in the projects. The purpose of SGP capacity building is to contribute to creating significant positive change in the country's response to the challenges of climate change for the achievement of both local and global environmental benefits through civil society in partnership with development partners. Capacity building activities happen at three levels:

- Capacity at the global civil society level through SGP knowledge sharing and networking;
- Capacity at the country level through community-based and non-governmental organization grantees and the SGP National Steering Committees;
- Capacity at the community level through project implementation.

38. From October 2007 to September 2008, SGP supported over 188 projects in the climate change focal area, representing some $5.6 million in GEF grants with $7.6 million in associated cash and in-kind co-financing.

Simplifying the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle

39. In June 2007, the GEF Council approved the Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle,[4] which provides a simple five-step process for determining the incremental costs of a GEF project. These guidelines allow the GEF to move from calculating incremental costs quantitatively to providing qualitative incremental reasoning for a GEF project. These guidelines have significantly enhanced the transparency and efficiency of determining the incremental costs of a project throughout the project cycle, from project design to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Lessons Learned from SPA

40. As mentioned in Part I of this report, the GEF has been financing pilot adaptation projects under the SPA since 2003, consistent with UNFCCC guidance.[5] The pilot program is close to completion, and will be evaluated by the independent GEF Office of Evaluation. It is expected that the evaluation will take into account both the lessons learned and the challenges and opportunities in developing the first adaptation portfolio. Project demand under the SPA continues to be high, in parallel with the growing adaptation portfolios under the LDCF and SCCF.

Support to Vulnerable States through Programmatic Approaches

41. In April 2008, the GEF Council approved the application of programmatic approaches to support countries in accessing GEF funding. Using programmatic approaches, the GEF Secretariat has assisted many countries, particularly those in the group allocation category under the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), to plan utilization of resources available to them in a more effective and efficient manner. The programmatic approach also provides another framework for dialogue between countries, the GEF Secretariat, and the implementing and executing agencies.

42. The GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with its implementing and executing agencies, has initiated several regional and multi-country programs to help especially least developed countries (LDCs) and small island states (SIDS) to mobilize resources from the GEF and other sources to fund projects in those countries. Three such programs merit particular mention: (1) the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Program; (2) the Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa; and (3) the West Africa Program.

The Pacific Alliance for Sustainability

43. Recognizing the findings of the Third Overall Performance Study of the GEF and the difficulties that Pacific Island Countries have in accessing GEF resources, the GEF has launched the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF-PAS) Program. The GEF-PAS has been established to address the specific difficulties that vulnerable Pacific Island Countries have with accessing GEF resources.

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[4] GEF/C.31/12.
[5] 5/CP.7 and 6/CP.7

44. The GEF-PAS will consist of a total of 24 projects with approximately $98.8 million funding from the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, and persistent organic pollutants. The GEF-PAS includes the following fifteen Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Among the 24 projects anticipated, seven projects will address climate change adaptation, and five projects will address climate change mitigation. The mitigation projects will aim to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in the participating countries, while the adaptation projects will focus on adaptation issues in a variety of sectors, such as water resources, coastal zone management, and agriculture. The GEF-PAS was developed in close and extensive consultation with Pacific Island Country officials and experts

The Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

45. The Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) is a response from the GEF to support Sub-Saharan African countries in pursuing the multi-sector, long-term programmatic approaches needed to scale up sustainable land management (SLM). The SIP aims to directly contribute to the implementation of the national action programs to combat desertification. The projects under SIP will pay specific attention to "climate proof" SLM investments. In June 2007, the GEF Council approved the SIP's programmatic framework and an accompanying portfolio of planned projects to be initiated in 2007-2010, amounting to an overall GEF investment of $150 million during GEF-4.

46. The development of the SIP's framework was guided by a series of joint consultations and in-depth analysis of past experience, in particular from the GEF's implementation of activities to combat land degradation including support to Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In addition, each SIP operation is integrated into the overall SLM programmatic vision of a recipient country through the multi-partner platform of TerrAfrica. The SIP was launched in October 2005 to provide an operational framework for partners to better join and align efforts to scale up SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The West Africa Program

47. The West Africa Program is a GEF initiative that consists of a biodiversity component and a climate change component (with a focus on energy). The program will cover a total of 18 countries in the region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The total indicative GEF financing for this program is $84.1 million, including $38.8 million for the biodiversity component and $45.3 million for the climate change/energy component.

48. Development of the West Africa Program has been based on extensive consultation with the ministers and other senior officials and technical experts from the countries in the region. A list of priority projects for each country was endorsed at a ministerial-level meeting in Cotonou, Benin in August 2008. The projects will focus on promoting renewable energy technologies for rural electrification, renewable energy for modern energy services, bioenergy, energy-efficient lighting and appliances, and energy-efficient technologies and practices in industry and urban transport. The Programmatic Framework Document of the West Africa Program will be submitted to the upcoming GEF Council meeting in November 2008. Individual country projects under the program are under active development.

Shift of GEF Reporting Cycle

49. In order to allow sufficient time to prepare and submit the GEF report to the COP and for Parties to review it carefully prior to the start of the sessions of the COP, starting in 2009 the cut-off date of the GEF reporting period will be shifted to June 30. In other words, the next GEF report to the COP will cover the period of September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. Subsequent GEF reports to the COP will cover the period of July 1 to June 30.

Provision of Financial Resources to Meet Convention Obligations

50. The Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) that was approved by the GEF Council in September 2005 began to be implemented in February 2007 when GEF-4 became effective. In the design of the RAF, each eligible country is provided with a floor of $1 million in each of the two focal areas (climate change and biodiversity). This means that each eligible country is guaranteed $1 million in the climate change focal area during a four-year GEF phase. Based on past experience in supporting countries with their preparation of national communications, this provision is judged to be adequate to cover the costs incurred by most countries to implement their national report preparation process.

51. Parties had called upon GEF implementing agencies to simplify procedures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which Parties receive funding for national communications. For the Second National Communications, the GEF took a programmatic approach whereby an envelope of resources had been approved by the Council, with delegated approval authority to the implementing agencies with regard to individual country proposals. The proposals for national communications are always reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

52. One of the key reforms implemented under GEF-4 is the opportunity for direct consultation between a country and the GEF Secretariat in developing country programs. These dialogues, together with the Country Support Program, have enhanced the capacity of the countries to develop projects for GEF funding.

Support for National Communications

Status of National Communications[6]

53. By 2008, 143 non-Annex I Parties have received GEF funding for the preparation of their national communications to the UNFCCC. This includes five Parties with full-sized projects and 10 Parties that are currently in the process of finalizing their project proposals for approval by the government and/or GEF implementing agencies. Two Parties have not yet requested funding for their Second National Communication. Three Parties (Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay) have submitted their SNCs to the UNFCCC and one Party (Mexico) has submitted its Third National Communication.

54. With the exception of the 10 countries that are still preparing their project proposals, all the national communications projects are currently under implementation, which are at different stages of progress. Eighteen Parties expect to have a draft national communication report completed by end of 2008, while 65 Parties have reported that a draft report will be completed in 2009. Thirty-eight Parties would complete their national communications with the remaining

[6] See Annex 3 for country-by-country details.

reports (approximately 20 Parties) expected by 2011. Given that submission of national communications to the UNFCCC has to go through a government approval process, exact submission dates are usually not reported by Parties.

Workshops and Training through NCSP

55. The past year has witnessed a growing demand for support from the National Communications Support Program (NCSP) as the implementation of the Second National Communications (SNCs) is getting underway in the majority of non-Annex I Parties. The NCSP provided a wide range of technical support, including organization of workshops on the preparation of SNCs with a focus on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments.

56. Three recent workshops were organized in Bridgetown, Barbados; Dakar, Senegal; and Bangkok, Thailand. The Bridgetown workshop for the Caribbean countries took place on April 8-11, 2008 and was attended by 30 delegates from 12 countries. The Dakar workshop for the African countries was organized on June 16-20, 2008; it was attended by 34 participants from 19 countries. Finally, the Bangkok workshop for the Asian countries took place on September 9-12, 2008 and was attended by 38 participants from 14 countries.

57. Recognizing the increasing relevance of the SNCs to national climate change and development policy decisions, these workshops aimed to provide general guidance to and facilitate the sharing of experiences among national SNC project coordinators and technical teams on the key technical and policy issues related to the preparation of the SNCs.

58. Given the high priority that countries have given to the vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments, the workshops provide an opportunity to discuss climate risks and adaptation issues in greater detail. More policy relevant and location-specific V&A assessment has been identified as a priority to promote the formulation and implementation of adaptation strategies in the respective regions. Within this context, the workshops dedicated a considerable amount of time to discussions on V&A assessments, including site visits to discuss on-the-ground climate risk issues and adaptation experiences in the host countries. Through these site visits, participants had an opportunity to discuss, through concrete examples, how adaptation efforts can be linked to the national communication process to ensure adequate linkages with policy making.

59. In addition, a training course on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment for Latin America and the Caribbean Region was organized on September 19-25, in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago; it was attended by 26 participants from 10 countries. This seven-day training was designed in response to needs for in-depth training identified at the Barbados workshop. Most countries in the region are at the initial stage of their V&A assessment; therefore, this training provided national teams with an opportunity to learn about the different components of the V&A studies, which included practical exercises in working groups. The training assisted countries in identifying the steps and activities involved in V&A assessments. It included discussions on the scope of the work, data requirements, participation of key stakeholders, organization of working teams, and linkages of the V&A studies with national development priorities and planning processes. It also identified follow-up activities with the NCSP for additional assistance that may be required during the preparation of the national studies.

Review of Draft Thematic Reports from the Technical Studies under the SNC

60. The NCSP provided technical review of about 15 draft reports on different thematic areas of the NC (i.e., national circumstances, GHG inventory, climate scenarios, sectoral V&A assessments and mitigation analysis). Most of the technical review was undertaken in-house, but also with support from external consultants. The reviews provide an opportunity for countries to make any necessary adjustments to their draft studies and correct inconsistencies in the reports before the national communication report is compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. These reviews play an important role in the improvement of the different components of the national communications as the national teams can take advantage of independent technical feedback on their draft reports.

61. As countries make progress in their V&A assessments, national teams are confronted with some constraints, especially in relation to methodological issues and data gaps. Through the on-line consultations, the NCSP provides technical advice to countries on their studies and identifies follow-up activities. The NCSP also encourages Parties to make use of the online network on V&A assessment developed by the NCSP. Upon request from non-Annex I Parties, this online knowledge network is designed to be an integral part of the NCSP's support strategy. This web site provides easier access to expertise, literature, and information on V&A issues, and facilitates mutual learning among non-Annex I SNC teams. This network has been updated to support the work of national teams through: (1) a resource center, which incorporates a wide range of literature, models and tools, and sources of data for undertaking V&A assessments; (2) a network directory, which includes profiles of V&A experts and institutions from both non-Annex I and Annex I countries who are in a position to provide assistance upon request; and (3) a moderated email discussion facility, where non-Annex I experts can discuss technical and policy issues, exchange information, and share good practices with their peers from other countries.

Development of a Guidance and Resource Document

62. A document entitled "Applying Climate Information for Adaptation Decision-making: a Guidance and Resource Document" has been developed to provide an overview of the needs for climate information within the different stages of V&A assessments and the adaptation process, and observational and projected climate data that can be used to aid in the identification of adaptation options and decision making. This document aims to assist national teams in identifying adaptation decision frameworks and to guide the use of climate information within the key steps of risk assessment and adaptation planning. It includes discussions of the critical questions that guide the selection and application of climate information in the assessments.

Development of Country-Level Climate Profiles

63. In collaboration with Oxford University and with co-financing from the U.K. Department for International Development, the NCSP has developed country-level climate profiles for 52 countries. The objective of these profiles is to provide key observed and projected climate information to countries, which will assist national teams in the development of their V&A assessments under the national communications and other related research activities. These 52 profiles are available through the NCSP website (http://ncsp.undp,org/), which contains the underlying observed and model data for each country. A second phase of this initiative may be developed immediately after the completion of these initial profiles, depending on funding availability and demand from countries.

Provision of General Guidance on the Design of Technical Studies under the SNC

64. Through the on-line backstopping, the NCSP also provided guidance in the design of technical studies. Emphasis is being placed on the need to ensure that the national communications' outcomes and process are linked to the relevant development priorities and national/sectoral planning. The key objective of this approach is to ensure that the national communications provide inputs to climate change concerns at the national level while ensuring adequate linkages with pertinent national efforts in the context of sustainable development. As most Parties have moved from Initial to Second National Communications, the need to make this Convention-driven process more relevant to national development agendas has become a bigger concern. The NCSP is currently working with Parties in this direction as national capacities to carry out their technical studies are strengthened.

GEF Evaluation Activities

Mid-Term Review of the RAF and Enabling Activities

65. The independent GEF Evaluation Office in its mid-term review of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) has looked at the available funding for enabling activities, which is the modality used for funding national communications, and will present its findings to the GEF Council in November 2008. On enabling activities, the Evaluation Office notes that there has been a decrease in resource request and utilization by countries in recent years.[7] However, this decrease has been more linked to the cyclical nature of the Convention requirements than to the RAF. Most countries are still developing their Second National Communications with funding prior to GEF-4 under the expedited procedures for climate change enabling activities under an umbrella program for about 130 countries.

66. The latest cap on funding was $405,000 for an expedited enabling activity for climate change, which is within the amount of funding potentially available for RAF group allocation countries. Countries with larger financial needs for national communications, such as China and India, have had their enabling activities funded as non-expedited, with larger amounts from their RAF allocations.

67. According to the assessment of the GEF Evaluation Office, access to funds for Convention obligations might be a challenge for some group allocation countries if they have already used their allocations for other projects, or if the overall group allocation is short of funds. Potential constraints to the Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention may show up more clearly during the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC.

68. Recognizing the risk of competition for funding, it has been suggested to provide enabling activity funds as exclusion to the RAF. A set-aside fund would require knowledge of needed amounts at the start of a replenishment phase.

69. The predictability of funding needs and availability are issues that should be addressed in the future. The UNFCCC Secretariat indicated to the review that feedback is needed from the GEF Secretariat about the availability of RAF resources so that the COP can generate guidelines. On the other hand, the GEF bases the amount of resources for national communications on

[7] During GEF-4 until midpoint, 21 enabling activities have been approved, of which 10 are in biodiversity, five in persistent organic pollutants, and six are NCSAs.

climate change on the Convention requirement, and the guidelines approved by the COP will form the basis for funding of proposals from eligible countries.[8]

Overview of GEF Evaluation Reports and Work in Progress

70. During this reporting period, the GEF Evaluation Office completed several assessments that were presented to the GEF Council in April 2008 or that will be presented to the Council in November 2008. Furthermore, work has started on the Fourth Overall Performance Study of the GEF, which is planned to lead to a report to the replenishment process in August 2009.

71. In April 2008, the GEF Annual Performance Report (APR) 2007 was presented to the GEF Council. It presented an account of some aspects of project results, of processes that may affect project results, and of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements in completed projects. Furthermore, the Evaluation Office reported on an assessment of the extent to which capacity development activities in GEF projects are relevant, effective, and efficient. The APR also contains a review of the carbon footprint policies and guidelines of the GEF institutions and agencies. For the first time the Evaluation Office also presented a "performance matrix," wherein performance of the GEF implementing agencies, executing agencies, and the Secretariat on various parameters tracked by the Evaluation Office is summarized.

72. At the GEF Council meeting in April 2008, the Evaluation Office also presented its first Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report. It provides a summary of three Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPE) conducted by the Evaluation Office in Africa: Madagascar, Benin, and South Africa. A fourth CPE took place in Cameroon but could not be completed in time for the preparation of this Council document. The Annual CPE reported on three key areas: (1) relevance of GEF support to GEF mandate and to national sustainable development and environmental policies and priorities; (2) efficiency of GEF support measured by the time and effort it takes to prepare and implement a GEF project; and (3) results and sustainability of GEF support.

73. Preparatory work for the Fourth Overall Performance Study (OPS4) started in early 2008. It will ensure a broad and representative perspective on the achievements and challenges in the GEF. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations of OPS4 will be incorporated into the discussions and negotiations of the fifth replenishment of the GEF. An interim report of the OPS4 will be presented to the replenishment meeting in April 2009. The final OPS4 report will be presented mid-year 2009.

The Way Forward to GEF-5

74. The GEF is currently operating under the fourth replenishment, covering the period from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2010. For the GEF to work with recipient countries without a break in programming, GEF-5 resources need to be pledged and made available by July 2010. To enable the GEF to achieve this goal, GEF-5 replenishment discussions will be launched in November 2008. The process will likely conclude in the first trimester of 2010 and will be immediately followed by the GEF Assembly. The fifth replenishment period (GEF-5) will cover the period July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014.

75. The fifth replenishment discussion will come at an interesting time for the Climate Change Convention. Indeed, the timeframe will closely match the ongoing UNFCCC

[8] GEF/C.22/Inf.16, November 4, 2003.

negotiations for a post-2012 action framework, while new interim funding mechanisms to scale up international support for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing and emerging countries are being implemented.

76. In this context, the GEF is ready to update regularly on an informal basis the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC about the status of the replenishment discussions, and the GEF Secretariat will ensure that the progress of the UNFCCC negotiations and the guidance given over the last years are duly brought to the attention of the GEF Council during the upcoming replenishment discussions.

77. The formal agenda for the replenishment will be agreed to in November 2009 at the GEF Council meeting. Issues that may be of interest include: (i) how to broaden and strengthen the GEF funding base; (ii) how to develop a more agile Resource Allocation Framework; (iii) how to make the GEF more responsive and accessible to the recipient countries; and (iv) how to improve the communication flow between the GEF and the UNFCCC.

Annex 1
SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND
(From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Indonesia: Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP) (UNDP, GEF: $2.59 million; total cost: $14.97 million)

Rationale & Objective: The principal objective of this micro-turbine co-generation MCT application project is the reduction of the long-term cost of MCT within the Indonesian market. The successful implementation of this project will increase awareness of the potential MCT users and the government, and will likely assist in reducing MCT cost and removing the barriers to a functioning MCT market. The project is expected to facilitate the installation of about 200 MW MCT system capacity by end of project.

Project Outcomes:
- Enhanced knowledge of potential MCT applications
- Increased MCT applications in ICE sectors as well as market share of MCT
- Increased investments on MCT
- Approval and implementation of policies supportive of MCT projects
- Enhanced awareness of the benefits of MCT in order to increase the number of MCT users and planned MCT projects
- Availability of locally made, and enhanced local manufacturing capability of MCT system components

China: China Thermal Power Efficiency (WB, GEF: $19.7 million; total cost: $156.3 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to reduce GHG emissions by removing regulatory, institutional and technical barriers to phasing out small inefficient coal-fired units, improving the efficiency of larger units and introducing new generation dispatch models and trading mechanisms to improve the overall efficiency of the power system. About 90 million tCO_2e reduction is expected to be achieved by the project completion in 2012 through improved efficiency of the coal-fired generation units dispatched by provincial grid dispatch centers. It does not count in the emission reduction that could be possibly achieved through phasing out or improving efficiency of units that are not dispatched by provincial grid.

Project Outcomes:
- Efficiency improvement and reduction of coal consumption for power generation.
- Rehabilitation of operational thermal power generation units for efficiency improvement
- Improved generation dispatch to improve overall power sector efficiency

China: Market Transformation of Energy-Efficient Bricks and Rural Buildings (MTEBRB) (UNDP, GEF: $7 million; total cost: $35 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is removal of barriers to widespread application of EE building materials (mainly bricks) and EE building technologies and measures in rural buildings in China. The cumulative amount of CO_2 emissions avoided attributed to this 5-year project is about 13.6 million tons (by end of project).

Project Outcomes:

- Enhanced knowledge and access to technical and market information on EE bricks and buildings
- Promulgation of, and compliance to, favorable policies that encourage manufacturing and utilization of EE bricks and the application of EE technologies and practices in the buildings sector in the country's rural areas
- Improved/enhanced availability of financial and institutional support for initiatives on EE brick production and utilization, and EE building technology applications
- Improved confidence in the feasibility, performance, environmental and economic benefits of EE brick production and EE building technology applications in rural areas
- Improved local vocational, technical, and managerial capacity to manage and sustain operations of EE brick production lines and EE building practices in rural areas
- Replication of demonstration projects

China: Enabling China to Prepare Its Second National Communications to UNFCCC (UNDP, GEF: $5.00 million; total cost: $5.65 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to strengthen capacity to mainstream climate change concerns into national and sectoral development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC.

Project Outcomes:

- Clear understanding of the magnitude of GHG emissions from the different sectors
- Better capability of the country for modeling, analyzing and projecting future GHG emissions
- Country effectively use GHG inventory tool, inventory information analysis and management for CC-integrated development planning
- Better understanding of China's vulnerability to the threats of climate change and predicted impacts in five sectors
- Enhanced public awareness on climate change in China
- Clear understanding of the GHG emissions and climate change situation in the Hong Kong and Macao SARs
- Improved capacity and technical inputs for climate change-integrated development planning both at the local and national levels
- China's fulfillment of its obligation under the UNFCCC
- Better guidance for the country in dealing with climate change vis-à-vis the country's sustainable development.

India: Sustainable Urban Transport Project (WB/UNDP, GEF: $22.5 million; total cost: $375.23 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is strengthening capacity in planning, financing, implementing, operating, and managing climate friendly and sustainable urban transport interventions at national, state and at city levels.

Project Outcomes:

- A comprehensive national urban transport capacity development program established and functioning, which includes knowledge system/database development, awareness/dissemination of good practices, local knowledge sharing professional training, research, and technical guidance development

- Sustainable urban transport programs, which include BRTs, integration of public transport and non-motorized transport; integrated transport/land use/environment planning, and /or traffic management/transport demand management, implemented and operating in at least 5 participating cities

Indonesia: Sustainable Geothermal Power Generation Development Program (WB, GEF: $4 million; total cost: $9 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to assist the Government in removing key barriers to the development of geothermal resources so that Indonesia can scale-up on-grid renewable power generation that will lead to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases. These initial projects are expected to total about 350 MW of power generation capacity (about 300 MW from expanding existing fields and upwards of 50 MW from a new Greenfield site). The expected global environmental benefit of this immediate expansion is estimated to be 60 million tons of avoided CO_2 emissions (over the lifecycle of the geothermal power plants). The impact of the project will also extend over the longer-term, with the reforms enabling the GoI to achieve their geothermal expansion target. The commensurate long-term global environmental benefits will be much larger, and are estimated to be in the order of 500 million tons of avoided CO_2 emissions over the life-cycles of the incremental geothermal power capacity.

Project Outcomes:
- Improved investment climate for developing geothermal power projects
- Increased market uptake of geothermal power
- Enhanced national capacity to support sustained sector development

Thailand: Promoting Renewable Energy in Mae Hong Son Province (UNDP, GEF: $2.99 million; total cost: $12.2 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to overcome barriers to the provision of Renewable Energy (RE) services in integrated provincial renewable energy programmes in Thailand. Direct greenhouse gas emission reductions of 527,176 tons of CO2 equivalent will be achieved over the lifetime of the investments of 20 years. Indirect reductions will be between 1.5 and 2.1 million tons.

Project Outcomes:
- Strengthened institutional, organizational and social capacity results in planning, management and implementation of integrated RE programmes
- Financially sustainable RE systems operational in MHS
- Technical support provided to manage and maintain RE applications
- Policies facilitate up-scaling and replication of RE systems in rural Thailand

Global: Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting (UNEP/UNDP, GEF: $5 million; total cost: $17 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to transform the global market toward efficient lighting technologies and through accelerated phase-out of inefficient lighting, thereby reducing global GHG emissions. This global project will serve as an umbrella program under which further national projects in various countries will be undertaken. A very conservative projection of annual GHG reduction associated with the expected market transformation in 2020 is in the order of 400 MTons CO_2.

Project Outcomes:

- A legal, institutional technical & policy framework
- An International Centre for Excellence
- A Set of harmonized International quality and performance- based standards & procedure
- Energy efficiency specifications
- Strategic communication
- Tailored international standards to country needs
- Elaborate strategies for national and regional market transformation for lighting products

Regional/Multi-country: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam plus Brunei* and Singapore*: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia (IFAD, GEF: $4.3 million; total cost: $14.51 million)**

Rationale & Objective: The project will demonstrate, implement and upscale integrated management of peatlands in SE Asia through mainstreaming and improved governance, strengthened capacity and increased awareness, enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships, and innovative approaches to maintain and rehabilitate identified critical peatland sites.

Project Outcomes:

- Capacity and institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened
- Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia
- Integrated management and rehabilitation initiated and implemented at targeted peatlands
- Local communities and the private sector actively contributing to sustainable peatland management

* Non-GEF-eligible countries participating with their own resources
**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($4.21 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

Global: Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring (UNEP, GEF: $5 million; total cost: $10.49 million)**

Rationale & Objective: This project will provide a cost-effective methodology that will allow users to firstly estimate and model carbon stocks and flows and, secondly, to measure, monitor and manage carbon in GEF projects across an inclusive range of land-use systems.

Project Outcomes:

- A standardized protocol for collating the data needed to make rapid baseline assessment at start of project
- Project start-up estimations of C Benefits over the life of the project
- Detailed Long term Future Prediction of C and GHG Benefits – derived from a standardized set of tools that integrate modeling, remote sensing and field measurements that will increase the capacity to measure carbon and GHG impacts of GEF activities
- Existing GEF projects in 4 countries, plus the Western Kenya project and a new (ISRIC) field program will work with the CBP to develop and test the protocol
- Increased capacity to strengthen carbon and socio-economic impacts of GEF activities
- Global access to carbon management tools

**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($3.33 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

Ukraine: Creating Markets for Renewable Power in Ukraine (EBRD, GEF: $8.45 million; total cost: $90.53 million)

Rationale & Objective: This project will address policy, finance, business, and information barriers to renewable energy market developments in Ukraine. Estimated direct emission reduction is 4 million tones of CO2eq over the investment lifetime from 80MW of additional installed capacity. Post project indirect reductions may reach 500 million tones of CO2eq over the next 20 years.

Project Outcomes:

- Policy barriers to grid-connected renewables removed
- Business and information barriers reduced
- Renewable Energy investments facilitated

Iran: MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management (UNDP, GEF: $4.32 million; total cost: $18.92 million)**

Rationale & Objective: This project will remove barriers to Integrated Natural Resources Management in IR of Iran by developing and strengthening legal and institutional capacity and coordination and demonstration and upscaling of successful sustainable land, ecosystem and water management practices

Project Outcomes:

- Scientific-technically sound knowledge on carbon emissions from land-use change, and land, water & ecosystem degradation inform government policy and institutional planning;
- Sustainable land, ecosystem & water management and drought mitigation strategies and dissemination mechanisms in place
- Political and legal commitments made to utilize integrated approaches to NRM, including IWRM and groundwater policies, and strengthened institutional, policy, regulatory and technical capacity for sustainable land, ecosystem, and surface and groundwater management in place
- Early warning of undesirable land-use change and drought at national and community level
- Country capacity & mechanism in place to allow for successful up-scaling of best practices in land , ecosystem and water and drought risk management
- Restoration of critical ecosystem services provided by Iran's drylands, including carbon storage and sequestration, water regulation, and provision of habitats for biodiversity and of food and water to local communities

**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($3.83 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

Turkey: Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings (UNDP, GEF: $2.62 million; total cost: $21.30 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of this project is to raise energy performance building standards, improve enforcement of building codes, improve building management and introduce

the use of an integrated building design to Turkey. The project aims to reduce energy consumption in the building sector (both new and existing buildings), by 99 million tCO2e over 15 years in indirect emissions reductions.

Project Outcomes:

- Improved energy efficiency in new buildings
- Use of integrated building design approach in all new constructions
- use of new energy management tools developed and introduced by the project by all building energy managers
- building energy consumption, energy savings and other results of the project monitored, evaluated and reported

Iran: Facilitating Sustainable Mobility in Tehran (UNDP, GEF: $5.33 million; total cost: $40.75 million)

Rationale & Objective: The overall goal of the project is reduced growth in GHG emissions from the transport sector in Tehran and ultimately upon successful replication, reduced GHG emissions from the transport sector in large and medium-sized urban areas of Iran, to minimize effects on the global and local environment. The project objective is to substantially reduce congestion and traffic levels and improve overall mobility in Tehran, thus improving health indicators and productivity in Tehran's economic life. All of the investment-related activities will be financed by cash co-financing from the Iranian Ministry of Interior and the Tehran Municipality. UNDP-GEF's contribution will focus on technical assistance components.

Project Outcomes:

- A comprehensive long-term transport master plan for Tehran based on existing and planned transport policy, traffic conditions, land use and transport infrastructure plans;
- Policy-based measures to restrict the use of cars in congested areas and promote public transport use;
- Prioritizing the public transport network in a hierarchical manner with buses as the core public transport mode;
- Specific bus priority measures to improve service reliability and reduce travel times;
- Pilot Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) scheme along a congested and high demand corridor;
- An urban transport financing plan for Tehran (and possibly replication cities);
- Reduction in congestion, pollution and CO2 emissions;
- A replication strategy to magnify project impacts based on development of successful models.

Mexico: Mexico Rural Development (WB, GEF: $10.50 million; total cost: $137.80 million)

Rationale & Objective: The main objective of the proposed project would be to promote environmentally and economically sustainable agro-processing facilities, while contributing to the goals of the National Strategy on Climate Change by facilitating the adoption of low carbon intensity technologies. The project objective would be achieved through: (i) promoting increased private investment in small and medium-scale integrated agro-industries and agri-businesses, thus increasing the value added of primary products; (ii) promote energy efficiency practices, including sustainable biomass production, conversion, and use as energy; (iii) promote the use of renewable energy sources in sustainable productive processes; and (iv) strengthen SAGARPA's institutional capacity to address the agricultural sector's impact on climate change.

Project Outcomes:

- Reduction of CO_2 from the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficient technologies
- Small and medium-sized producers and processors adopted low carbon intensity technologies
- Increased beneficiary capacity to prepare and/or apply low carbon technologies in agro-industries
- Institutional and regulatory capacity at the national and local level strengthened to reduce CO_2 emission from the agricultural sector.

India: Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency (WB, GEF: $6.30 million; total cost: $99.95 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Project will assist in stimulating the accelerated conversion of CFC-based chillers to new and more energy efficient technology through the provision of financial incentives, supported by a robust policy framework, to address well-documented techno-economic barriers and overcome market barriers for energy efficiency. The sustainability of this endeavor would be further enhanced through the capture of carbon finance revenues. The project will also support the strengthening of national capacity for carbon finance intermediation which will further ensure sustainability for a programmatic approach that would lead to a permanent transformation of the chiller market.

Project Outcomes:

- Transformation of the market for EE chillers
- Removal of incentives for emergence of illegal production and sale of CFCs post 2010
- Increased purchase of EE technology for chiller usage
- Policy demonstration effect through sharing of ideas across countries on EE best practices
- Improvement of maintenance practice

Turkey: Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey (UNDP, GEF: $2.71 million; total cost: $5.01 million)

Rationale & Objective: The main barrier for the market penetration of efficient products in Turkey is the low awareness of consumers, and to some extent retailers, of the possibilities and benefits of better appliances. Turkish manufacturers include world-leading suppliers of high-quality products, exporting most of their best products to Europe. Turkey, however, is also hosting the production of low-quality products that are exported to other parts of the world and sold domestically. The project will reduce energy consumption and reduce GHG emissions switching from a baseline path where consumers use less energy efficiency household appliances.

Project Outcomes:

- Enhanced capacities in Turkey to develop appliance EE policy
- Structured verification and enforcement of EE appliance labels
- Increased consumer and retailer / supply chain awareness and enhanced capacity of the supply side to deliver EE appliances for the Turkish market.
- The project results and lessons learnt documented and used for adaptive management.

Russian Federation: Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program (EBRD, GEF: $9.21 million; total cost: $72.11 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by improving efficient use of energy in Public Buildings such as kindergartens, schools, hospitals, and public offices. By combining technical assistance with financing, the EBRD aims to help local authorities overcome common obstacles to financing energy efficiency (EE) improvements such as allocation of resources for energy audits and project preparation, tendering procedures, and management of larger-scale programs that may need additional dedicated resources. Investment barriers will be addressed through credit for municipal EE investments and the introduction of the sale of receivables (forfaiting) as a means of EE financing.

Project Outcomes:

- Technical assistance for project identification, conducting energy audits and identifying the required investments
- Establishing a Tendering and Project Unit within participating municipalities, supported by consultants funded by further technical assistance or from proceeds of the loan, which would be responsible for tender preparation, tender awards and project monitoring
- EBRD finance to cover capital costs and implementation expenses of the Tendering and Project Unit all on the basis of debt service being fully offset by anticipated energy savings. Terms of finance would be determined based on the situation of individual municipalities but priced according to market rates with tenor of 5 to 10 years including grace period covering project implementation phase
- Establishment of a dedicated financial mechanism and local capacity for the sale of receivables (forfaiting) that transfers the credit risk and asset to a third (financial) party for investments activities in the mid-term.

Russian Federation: Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program (EBRD, GEF: $9.67 million; total cost: $96.37 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by encouraging the energy efficiency reconstruction and refurbishment of municipal & mixed ownership housing stock. The proposed project aims to integrate energy efficiency concerns into all phases of municipal housing, from planning to refurbishment and maintenance and maximize the energy and climate benefits of the Russian Municipal Housing Reform Fund. Based on current operating conditions and the proposed performance of the buildings in the project, EBRD estimates that the refurbishment of housing stock within the context of the project will generate an emission reduction of around 30% relative to the situation at the start of the project.

Project Outcomes:

- Best practice on integrated municipal energy planning, refurbishment and reconstruction disseminated
- Municipal investment frameworks developed in participating municipalities
- Best practice, such as performance incentives for high-efficiency buildings, reviewed and disseminated
- Code enforcement integrity and capacity enhanced
- Market-oriented efficient building codes implemented and enforced
- Guidance developed for the Russian Municipal Housing Reform Fund to phase in requirements for buildings that are certified as efficient

- Investment demonstration
- Line of credit introduced for regional governments and/or residents undertaking housing reconstruction programs within the Russian Housing Fund that adequately address energy efficiency
- Project preparation assistance provided to entities applying to the line of credit that includes assistance with housing planning and energy planning to optimize efficiency.

Malaysia: Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP) (UNDP, GEF: $5.00 million; total cost: $26.47 million)

Rationale & Objective: This project has for its goal the reduction in the annual growth rate of GHG emissions from the Malaysia buildings sector. The project objective is the improvement of the energy utilization efficiency in Malaysian buildings, particularly those in the commercial and government sectors, by promoting the energy conserving design of new buildings and by improving the energy utilization efficiency in the operation of existing buildings. The realization of this objective will be facilitated through the removal of barriers to the uptake of building energy efficiency technologies, systems, and practices.

Project Outcomes:

- Institutionalized energy monitoring and reporting system for the buildings sector; Implemented energy benchmarking system for buildings; Implemented energy performance rating system for buildings; Proposed performance standards/labeling scheme for building materials; Operational building energy performance advisory system.
- Enforced policies and IRRs for government EE procurement; Updated policies on the promotion and enforcement of building energy standards and codes; Revised Malaysian Building Energy Standards; Enacted and implemented Building Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Act;
- Pipeline of feasible EE building technology application projects; Completed training courses for local banks/financial institutions; Approved financing deals for EE building technology projects; Completed training courses for building owners/managers on building EE retrofits; Proposed financing scheme for financing EE building technology application and retrofit projects
- Completed awareness raising campaigns on building EE technologies; Information dissemination network supporting technology information needs; Integrated information exchange service that supplements the information network; Database of building materials suppliers and local building practitioners; IEC materials (e.g., Building EE Manual) for dissemination to the public; Completed training courses on EE building technologies and building energy management systems.
- Comprehensive feasibility analyses, costing and engineering studies/designs of selected demonstration projects.

Chile: Promoting and Strengthening an Energy Efficiency Market in the Industry Sector (IADB, GEF: $2.64 million; total cost: $18.45 million)

Rationale & Objective: The focal areas of the project are to promote energy efficiency in the industry sector in Chile with emphasis in small and medium industrial enterprises. The work will be focused on small and medium enterprises due to their large share of the total number of Chilean companies, their progress potential and their lesser access to international resources and knowledge than their larger counterparts. The sub-sectors targeted will most likely be metallurgical, mining, food, and tourism industries which were identified to have high growth

rates, substantial energy inefficiencies and good potential for replication through a large number of companies.

Project Outcomes:

- Increased awareness of energy efficiency in the industry sector.
- Mechanism to address knowledge and technical barriers regarding EE in the industry and facilitate EE investment established
- Improved capabilities in EE
- Design of economic instruments to incentive investment in EE in the industry
- EE business models tested
- Leading EE technologies demonstrated
- Financing mechanisms identified & demonstrated
- TA accomplished for the mechanism to be used in component 3
- Design of economic instruments to incentive investment in EE in the industry established through contractual transactions
- Industry wide knowledge of viable financial models to undertake EE projects

Uzbekistan: Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (UNDP, GEF: $3.25 million; total cost: $13.60 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project will promote energy efficiency of the on-going and future state-funded construction and renovation programme in Uzbekistan by revising building norms and standards, building capacity of relevant government authorities and energy managers, and showcasing integrated building design approach through two demonstration projects.

Project Outcomes:

- Focus on norms and regulations applicable to both new buildings and renovations;
- Deal with establishing energy management system in all targeted public sector buildings;
- Build capacities of building sector to meet more stringent energy performance requirements for all buildings;
- Demonstrate the concept of integrated building design in two new buildings;
- Aim at disseminating the results of the project to other new constructions in residential and commercial sectors.

Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay: Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem (UNEP/UNDP, GEF: $6.86 million; total cost: $24.98 million)**

Rationale & Objective: The project is to reverse land degradation trends in the Gran Chaco through supporting sustainable land management in the productive landscape. The project aims is to (1) mainstream sustainable land management into a Sub-Regional Action Programme of the CCD (SRAP) for the Gran Chaco within the framework of the overall Action Programme on Sustainable Development as well as into national policy frameworks; (2) formulate and implement integrated transboundary land use planning systems; and (3) community capacity building in SLM.

Project Outcomes:

- Institutional capacity has been strengthened and local government institutions are in a position to apply the normative tools available for SFM and SLM in the Gran Chaco

- Institutional capacity has been increased above the minimum required for ensuring a self sustaining growth in the application of SLM and SFM practices in the Gran Chaco
- A critical core of priority areas for biodiversity (as defined by TNC) is strengthened through SFM and SLM activities
- At least 400 million ton CO2 is captured and avoided emissions through SFM and SLM practices
- By the end of the project, the number of producers and the area in which SFM and SLM practices are being applied reached a critical threshold which, in the absence of major institutional barriers, allows the further adoption of SFM and SLM practices to become self-sustaining (this threshold constitutes a minimum required for SFM and SLM practices to be recognized as feasible alternatives by non-project participants)
- - The end of the project leaves in place a mechanism to ensure sustainability of project-supported structures and programs that result in large scale adoption of SFM and SLM in the Gran Chaco

**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($4.41 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

Brazil: Sugarcane Renewable Electricity (SUCRE) (UNDP, GEF: $7.80 million; total cost: $70.60 million)

Rationale & Objective: The objective of the project is to create the conditions for sugarcane mills to increase the export of electricity generated by sugar cane bagasse and trash (sugarcane tops and leaves) to the grid. The project will implement trash recovery and use systems to generate electricity in 3 sugarcane mills and create conditions for investment in an additional 7 mills. Electric power will be generated in conventional boiler/steam-turbine systems of high pressure boilers (65 bar or above) with the use of sugarcane trash as a supplementary fuel to bagasse, making possible with this extra fuel to generate more electricity.

Project Outcomes:

- Technology for sugarcane trash collection and conversion to exported electricity at sugarcane mills is commercially launched.
- Financial viability of sugarcane trash collection and utilization for export of electricity from sugarcane mills is commercially demonstrated.
- Environmental integrity of the use of sugarcane biomass for energy is assured.
- A legal, institutional, and regulatory framework is in place to promote the sustainable use of biomass for electricity generation and sales to the grid.
- Conditions for investment in 7 additional mills are in place, and project replication strategy across the sugar cane sector is under implementation.

Russian Federation: Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting (UNDP, GEF: $7.02 million; total cost: $27.52 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project's objective is to transform the Russian market towards efficient lighting technologies and the phase-out of inefficient lighting, thereby reducing national GHG emissions. The project will focus on phasing out outdated technologies for residential, office and street lighting, from a current share of close to 100% of the market to a market share of 30% or less, resulting in 58 Mtons of CO2 emissions mitigated cumulatively.

Project Outcomes:

- Coordination between market, institutional and government parties improved
- Efficient lighting policies introduced
- Standards for efficient lighting adopted
- Market developments monitored (yearly)
- Improved manufacturing, assembly and imports of EE lighting in the Russian federation
- New marketing and distribution arrangements established for CFLs and other EE lighting products
- Health and educational buildings in City of Moscow switched to efficient lighting
- EE office lighting marketed to all public and commercial buildings
- CFL marketing and distribution established
- Street lighting in Nizhny Novgorod switched to efficient technologies
- EE street lighting marketed to all cities and regions
- CFL marketing and distribution established (incl. residential EE lighting)

Russian Federation: Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia (EBRD/UNIDO, GEF: $15.39 million; total cost: $151.14 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Russian Federation by transforming the market for Industrial Energy Efficiency in GHG-intensive industries. The project will lead to a transformation of the market for industrial energy efficiency through activities that will i) improve industrial energy efficiency in heavy industries, ii) have a direct positive effect on rational energy use with related environmental benefits, and iii) improve the commercial prospects of industrial borrowers. Initial estimates from an EBRD market demand study and model for Russia indicate that a dedicated financing facility of 120 million USD, assuming 80% debt financing for projects, could generate energy savings of 5600 GW per annum and emission reductions of up to 1.35 million tons CO2eq per annum.

Project Outcomes:

- Government and energy-intensive industries work cooperatively toward specific energy efficiency (and corresponding GHG reduction) targets, resulting in improved energy intensity for these industries.
- Participating industries are introduced to international best practices for their sector.
- Supportive policies in place (compatible with ISO energy management standard) for delivering sustainable improvements in energy efficiency in industry and improved international competitiveness
- Widespread awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency in reducing environmental impacts, including GHG emissions reduction.
- Strong interest in energy efficiency goods and services from industry, from facilities participating in target-setting agreements as well as other industrial facilities.
- Firms skilled in energy management and system optimization become preferred suppliers.
- A cadre of energy efficiency professionals, both within industrial facilities as well as consultants and suppliers, initiate a process to transform the Russian industrial markets to effectively manage energy and optimize industrial systems
- Completed energy efficiency improvements in industry, resulting in lower energy intensity and GHG emissions

China: PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas (WB, GEF: $4.27 million; total cost: $147.27 million)**

Rationale & Objective: The project is to explore and pilot more effective and innovative ways of providing poverty reduction assistance to the poorest communities and households in the forms they themselves most desire and with greater positive impact. By bringing project funding down to the community level and enabling communities and households to determine the use of those funds, it would help resolve the problems of: (1) only a limited portion of available poverty reduction funding reaching the local level and (2) institutional priorities and administrative constraints predetermining what poverty reduction activities actually take place at the local level.

This project is to improve sustainable land management in marginal areas of extreme and chronic poverty and to prepare rural communities to respond to climate change risks and adaptation needs by: (1) providing support to the poor to improve techniques and means for better and diversified land management as part of the Poverty 5's community-driven approach and (2) through an innovative CDD approach, demonstrating ways to integrate policies and practices for ecosystem-based landuse planning, sustainable land management, and climate change risk management and adaptation into the Government's poverty reduction programs and, thus, assisting the Government in effectively linking the rural poverty programs with environmental sustainability at national and local levels.

Project Outcomes:

- Improved enabling environment for poor rural communities
- Improved incomes for rural livelihoods and sustainable CDF mechanisms
- SLM / CC adaptation risk management approaches integrated into national poverty program
- Models for migrants support
- Improved small town planning
- Improved capacity for multi-sector approaches

**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($1.68 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

China: Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PILESLAMP) (UNDP, GEF: $14.00 million; total cost: $84.00 million)

Rationale & Objective: Despite earlier energy efficient lamps (ESL) promotion efforts, China remains the top consumer of incandescent lamps (ILs). To achieve significant energy savings in lighting, a comprehensive replacement of inefficient ILs with the ESLs must take place. Obviously, this can’t be realized in the short term and the way forward is fraught with barriers/hurdles. The phase-out of the local production and sales of ILs would contribute significantly to the realization of the energy saving objective. However, this too has to contend with several barriers that need to be overcome. The proposed PILESLAMP Project addresses these barriers. PILESLAMP will realize the objective of enhancing the promotion and implementation of widespread ESLs utilization in China through the transformation of the local lighting market and the phasing-out of incandescent lamp production and sale.

Project Outcomes:

- Increased investments in ESL manufacturing and conversion of IL production lines to ESL
- Improved quality locally produced ESL products

- Improved capacity on pollutant control from ESL production, and from processing and recycling of ESL wastes.
- Improved capacity of the energy service institutes and lamp manufacturers and traders to promote ESLs country-wide.
- Expanded marketing channel of ESL products in townships
- Significant improvement of ESL products sales and reduction in the sales of IL in rural areas
- Improved public awareness on the benefits and application of ESL products
- Successful business transformation of incandescent lamp manufacturers
- Improved availability and accessibility of ESL products in the domestic market
- Facilitation of the phasing out of the manufacture, sales and use of incandescent lamps and promotion of ESLs in China.

Haiti: Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti (IADB, GEF: $3.44 million; total cost: $21.54 million)**

Rationale & Objective: The objective is to reduce and reverse land degradation in the upper watersheds of southwestern Haiti through the integration of sustainable land and forest management practices at the watershed level.

Project Outcomes:

- SLFM effectiveness by watershed management committees is improved by the end of the program
- Standard of living of local population and global environmental benefits from project area improved by the end of the program
- Local regulatory framework on land tenure is enforced and facilitates economic progress and watershed protection

**This is a multi-focal area project and this includes funding request ($1.72 million) to the focal area of the GEF other than climate change.

Mauritius: Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings (UNDP, GEF: $0.91 million; total cost: $6.15 million**)**

Rationale & Objective: This project is to overcome barriers to energy efficiency in buildings and reinforce the development of a market approach to improving residential and nonresidential building energy efficiency in both existing stock and future buildings. Adoption of more efficient products and practices in buildings will lead to 42,000t CO2eq (direct) and 245,000 t CO2eq indirect emission reduction.

Project Outcomes:

- Building regulations and codes for energy saving are developed, enacted and sustainably enforced
- Demand and supply for energy saving services and technology stimulated
- Building engineers, architects, compliance officers, policy makers, financial sector, suppliers and public are convinced of importance and market opportunities for building energy saving
- Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback and evaluation will be implemented

Pakistan: Promotion of Energy Efficient Cooking, Heating and Housing Technologies (PEECH) (UNDP, GEF: $0.98 million; total cost: $2.46 million)

Rationale & Objective: The goal of the project is the reduction of the GHG emissions from unsustainable uses of wood for building and energy purposes in the Northern Areas and Chitral in Pakistan through efficient use of wood products, together with reduced emissions of local and global pollutants. Total estimated direct avoided GHG emissions on an annual basis is 11,088 tons of CO2 and the indirect avoided GHG emissions is 158,400 tons of CO2 per year.

Project Outcomes:

- Improving local awareness and capacity for installing energy efficient cooking, heating and housing products and technologies
- Institutional capacity building and support to mainstreaming energy efficient products and technologies into local and national level building codes and standards, together with relevant support measures, as well as rural and regional development plans, strategies and programs
- Enhancing the growth of rural enterprise and income generation from community service providers through the replication of integrated EE products and technology application packages

Republic of the Marshall Islands: Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE) (UNDP, GEF: $0.98 million; total cost: $2.63 million**)**

Rationale & Objective: The goal of the project is the reduction of the GHG emissions from the unsustainable uses of fossil fuels (primarily diesel fuel oil) in the RMI through the utilization of the country's renewable energy (RE) resources. The project objective is the removal of barriers to the utilization of available RE resources in the country and application of renewable energy technologies (RETs). A total cumulative CO2 emissions reduction of approximately 12,542 tons will be achieved by end of project

Project Outcomes:

- Increased number of RE hardware installations on the ground which enhances productivity and income generation
- Enhanced institutional capacity to coordinate, finance, design, supply and maintain RE installations
- Improved accessibility of capital for RE businesses
- Strengthened legal and regulatory instruments to support RE dissemination, financing and marketing
- Improved awareness, skills and knowledge.

Montenegro: Power Sector Policy Reform to Promote Small Hydropower Development in the Republic of Montenegro (UNDP, GEF: $0.98 million; total cost: $4.45 million)

Rationale & Objective: The goal of this project is to reduce GHG emissions by creating favorable legal, regulatory and market environment and building institutional and administrative capacities to promote development of Montenegro's abundant small hydropower potential for grid-connected electricity generation. 15-20MW of new small hydro-power plants will be installed and 402,360 to 536,480 tons of CO2eq in post direct emissions will be avoided over 20 years.

Project Outcomes:

- Institutional, legal and price conditions attracting investment in small hydro-power generation.
- IPP investment decisions in small hydro power supported.
- Small hydro-power IPP concessions operational.
- Project results and lessons learnt summarized, documented and made publicly available.

India: Achieving Reduction in GHG Emissions through Advanced Energy Efficiency Technology in Electric Motors (UNDP, GEF: $0.25 million; total cost: $1.36 million)

Rationale & Objective: This project envisages adoption of technology for high pressure copper die casting technology (also known as CMR Technology), most suitable for manufacture of motors of high efficiency motors, to India and other Asian countries. Corresponding GHG emission savings associated with the energy savings is expected to amount to about 360,000 tCO2.

Project Outcomes:

- Enabling Technology Centre has been set up and is fully functioning
- CMR Technology has been assimilated and upgraded
- Technology has been transferred & commercialized

India: Mokshda Green Cremation System for Energy and Environment Conservation (UNDP, GEF: $0.98 million; total cost: $3.34 million)

Rationale & Objective:
This project is to reduce energy consumption, and restrict GHG emissions through the use of improved cremation systems. It will attain improve energy efficiency in traditional cremation, and thereby contribute to reduced fuel wood consumption, air and water pollution and health hazards. The project objective is to “Remove barriers to the extension of Mokshda Green Cremation System (MGCS)”. The direct lifetime reduction in CO2 emissions is estimated to be 1.28 million tons. Indirect CO2 emissions reductions are estimated to be 12.78 million tons.

Project Outcomes:

- Installation of 60 units of MGCS,
- Increased awareness, acceptance and utilization of MGCS
- Capacity building to promote the technology within a strengthened enabling framework
- Mechanisms of knowledge creation, sharing and replication.

India: Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry (UNDP, GEF: $0.70 million; total cost: $2.72 million)

Rationale & Objective: This project is to improve energy efficiency in the brick production and thereby the GHG emission intensity of the industry and the overall emissions as compared to a business as usual scenario in India, through the adoption of new and improved technologies for production and use of resource efficient bricks in the country. The total direct lifetime reduction in CO2 emissions as a result of this project is estimated at 187,239 tones.

Project Outcomes:

- Modified specifications and codes for building material
- Access to finance for brick kiln entrepreneurs
- Improved knowledge on technology, including marketing

- Availability of resource efficient technology models in clusters through Local Resource Centers
- Improved awareness among brick kiln entrepreneurs and stakeholders

China: Promoting Clean Electric Buses for the Beijing Olympics (CEBBO) (UNDP, GEF: $1.00 million; total cost: $13.30 million)

Rationale & Objective:
As the host of the Olympic Games, the municipal government of Beijing has committed itself to hosting a "Green, Scientific, and Humanistic Olympic Games" in order to achieve the goal of harmonious development of society, economy and nature. Minimizing the environmental footprint and maintaining good local air quality in particular are key components for the concept of a Green Olympics. The GEF community is working to protect the global environment while improving the local environmental quality and the livelihoods of the people. The proposed project will use the Beijing Olympic Games (BOG) as an opportunity to showcase the GEF's contribution to addressing global environmental challenges and the Chinese efforts in greening the Olympics and improving environmental quality of Beijing. The project will mainly demonstrate the use of the electric buses powered solely by Li-ion batteries during the XXIX BOG and will continue to use buses to transport passengers after the Games.

Project Outcomes:
- Participating athletes, media people, and the general public are fully aware of the Chinese efforts for a green Olympics;
- Improved air quality at the Olympics venues and surroundings;
- Enhanced image of Beijing as an environment-friendly metropolis;
- Enhanced public image of the GEF as a global entity to support environmentally sustainable development; and,
- Increased public awareness about the GEF, global environmental issues particularly on climate change, and clean vehicle technologies.

Pakistan: Productive Uses of Renewable Energy in Chitral District, Pakistan (PURE-Chitral) (UNDP, GEF: $0.95 million; total cost: $5.65 million)

Rationale & Objective: This project aims at removing barriers to the adoption of renewable energy technologies (RETs) by promoting productive uses of energy in one of Pakistan remotest areas: the District of Chitral. The project will create new local jobs and sources of income while directly mitigating some 109,000 tons, and indirectly mitigating 390,000 tons, of CO_2-equivalent over 30 years. This will be achieved through the promotion of mini/micro hydropower (MHP) that is linked to income generation and productivity enhancement that adds value to local produce and resources. The sustainability of the productive uses will be enhanced through natural resource management approaches where projects are developed, by providing the necessary technical and institutional support for implementation at the district and the community level, and by supporting a national and local multi-stakeholder dialogue for long-term collaboration.

Project Outcomes:
- Five mini/micro hydropower (MHP) installations installed in five communities, each providing power to a nearby community through a mini-grid system
- Electricity used for productive value-adding, employment and income-generating activities in the five communities
- Local processes to manage MHP systems and watersheds strengthened

- Policies and regulations that support the use of RETs for off-grid energy uses proposed and adopted
- Stakeholders at local and national level aware of innovative approaches, lessons learnt and good practices on RE development and PURE.

Yemen: Yemen Geothermal Development Project (UNEP, GEF: $1.00 million; total cost: $2.10 million)

Rationale & Objective: The overall aim of this project is to accelerate the exploration and the development of geothermal power use in Yemen through the identification of high enthalpy reservoirs in order to increase access to energy services as well as to mitigate the country's dependence on fossil fuel sources and decrease CO2 emissions. The project will address these barriers through a combination of technical assistance, geological investigation and capacity building. The principal objective of the project is to reduce the costs and perceived risks associated with geothermal power development in the Dhamar-Rada'a geothermal field (Al Lisi Mountain) by first defining the location of high-production geothermal wells for a subsequent exploration drilling programme.

Project Outcomes:

- A more thorough characterization of geothermal resources in Yemen which reduces risks related to further exploration and development activities for potential investors and developers.
- Ultimately, the successful development of geothermal power plants erected at least at one of the three sites investigated.
- Better characterization of potential geothermal resources contributing towards judicious decision making with regard to exploration of resources and minimization of the geothermal resource risk for potential investors and developers
- The successful development of geothermal power plants erected at least at one of the three sites investigated.
- Political decision makers, in line-ministries are well informed on the appropriateness and/or deficiencies of the legal/ policy framework (including required amendments relating to existing project conditions with regard to private sector participation in geothermal development)
- Adequate institutional, legal, regulatory and financial framework for developing commercially viable geothermal power plants.
- Geothermal energy is generated and plants are commissioned in Yemen
- Willingness of the GOY to offer a concession agreement linked to PPA.

Palau: Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA) (UNDP, GEF: $0.98 million; total cost: $4.40 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project is intended to contribute to, at least in the reduction of the growth rate of GHG emissions from the diesel-based power generation in Palau. The project purpose is the facilitation of the reduction of imported fossil fuel consumption through the widespread application of RETs not only to meet the electricity needs of the country but also provide the other energy requirements for productive uses in the other major sectors of the national economy. The main outcome of the project is the effective utilization, and realization of benefits from the use, of the country's feasible RE resources.

Project Outcomes:

- Establishment and implementation of a clearly defined national legal, policy and institutional framework on all issues concerning RE development and utilization
- Affordable capital and financing cost of acquiring RET
- Establishment of a dependable and diversified RE industry
- Improved confidence and public interest on RE Project

Kyrgyzstan: Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings (UNDP, GEF: $0.90 million; total cost: $4.13 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project aims at reducing energy consumption and associated GHG emissions in Kyrgyzstan building sector by 30-40% as compared to the current level by:

- adopting and enforcing mandatory building energy performance codes, standards and labels (the Energy Pass) in line with internationally recognized best-practices;
- demonstrating technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness of an integrated design approach for energy efficiency in public buildings;
- building capacity of building and construction professionals to implement new building regulation; and
- establishing a system to monitor energy consumption and CO2 emissions in Kyrgyzstan building sector.

Project Outcomes:

- Improved energy performance codes
- Strengthened enforcement capacities
- Pilot project with integrated design
- Best energy design and construction practices in the construction sector promoted
- Building consumption and energy savings monitored

Climate Change Adaptation Projects (SPA)

Albania: Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas (UNDP, GEF: $0.975 million; total cost: $1.96 million)

Rationale & Objective
The Drini and Mati River Deltas (DMRD - a compound system of sandy belts, capes, bays, lagoons and island areas in the northern coastal zone of Albania) harbor significant biodiversity values, including a number of endangered bird, mammal, amphibean and reptile species. An anticipated increase in sea surface temperature as well as sea level rise of up to 61 centimeters by 2050-2100 is expected to have serious impacts on marine and littoral biodiversity as well as livelihoods of local communities. Extreme events such as heavy rains, floods and drought are not rare phenomena for the area, and are already causing habitat loss and fragmentation. This project's objective is thus to: 'build adaptive capacities in the DMRD to ensure resilience of the key coastal ecosystems and local livelihoods to climate change'.

Project Outcomes:

- Institutional and community capacity to monitor and respond to anticipated climate change impacts in DMRD increased
- Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into existing conservation efforts and other policies and plans for the DMRD, including local pilot actions for coastal adaptation.
- A knowledge management system.

India: SLEM/CPP-Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management 3470 (WB, GEF: $10 million, of which $4 million from SPA, $6 million from NRM; total cost: $110 million)

Rationale and Objective: The objectives are: a) The project will identify complementarties and synergies between the activities proposed under National Innovative Agriculture Project (NAIP) and three GEF Focal Areas (Land Degradation, Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation); b) Identify activities that are consistent with NAIP aims and activities that through SLEM funding will generate GEF Focal Area benefits; and, c) Propose ways and means in which the identified activities will strengthen and enhance global and local environmental benefits as defined under these three GEF focal areas.

Project Outcome**:**

- Increased resilience to climate change, enhanced adaptive capacity of the agro-ecosystem and communities

Regional: Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela) (UNEP, GEF: $8.0 million, of which $7 million from NRM and $1 million from SPA; total cost: $53 million)

Rationale & Objective: The development objective is to contribute to the effective protection and sustainable use of the water and land resources of the Amazon Basin, and manage the effects of climate change within Amazonian communities in a coordinated and coherent way. This will be accomplished by the eight signatory countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, within the framework of the ACTO, through a program of strategic interventions. Project's specific

objective is to elaborate a Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the Amazon Basin and create the necessary enabling social-economic environment for the future implementation of the SAP, inclusive of strategic measures relating to adaptation by the countries to the effects of global climate change on the Basin.

Project Outcomes:

- menu of strategic responses to the major transboundary issues of concern: developing experience in i) integrated water resources management and ii) climate change adaptation measures
- Strengthened information base, effective dissemination system and increased awareness among stakeholders; incorporation of environmental issues and management measures in educational programs and decision making;
- enhanced effectiveness of actions, through adequate and broadly-based societal acceptance and understanding of the SAP; and
- transparent project management process
- Water resources management institutions in the basin implement the SAP in a fiscally responsible and financially sustainable manner
- agreed, prioritized agenda for the sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the Amazon River Basin, based on sound science, appropriate technologies, sustainable finances, and a comprehensive communications program supporting the needs of various stakeholders in the Basin

Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu): Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific (ADB, Multi Focal Area: Climate Change, International Waters and Biodiversity; GEF: $9.5 million; total cost: $25.85 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Coral Triangle (CT) is the centre of the world's coral reef diversity, holding more than 75% of the known coral species and about 3000 species of reef fish among other reef flora and fauna. These resources directly provide livelihoods for more than 20 million people and are the spawning grounds for the world's most valuable tuna fishery while supporting a robust and growing marine tourism industry. The CT is a major center of coral evolution and is critically important as a target for Indo-Pacific coral reef conservation because of growing threats from climate change, destructive fishing practices and pollution. The highly connected, diverse reef systems of the CT link to those of the Pacific through stepping stone reefs in Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Spanning multiple political and cultural boundaries, the CT eco-region maintains biogeographic integrity defined by currents and species distribution patterns such that the value of the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Project Outcomes:

- Well managed and sustainable systems of Marine Protected/Managed Areas established.
- Ecosystem approach to marine resources and fisheries management applied through legal and policy frameworks
- Improving the status of threatened species.
- Demonstrated up-scaled national, provincial and local-level management of marine areas; Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) established and effectively managed; and 'Priority Seascapes' designated and effectively managed.
- Climate change adaptation measures achieved as demonstrated by improved resilience of coastal resources and communities to stochastic events

- Streamlined and coordinated planning and activities between upper watershed areas, coastal , and the nearby marine areas.

Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia) (ADB; Multi Focal Area: Climate Change, International Waters and Biodiversity; GEF: $11,890,000; total cost: $ 88.39 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Coral Triangle (CT) spans eastern Indonesia, parts of Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Solomon Islands. This project 'Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia' is a *companion* project to the 'Coastal and marine resources management in the Pacific' and a sub-project under the proposed Coral Triangle Initiative GEF program. It covers the Southeast Asia side of the CT – the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines – specifically the Sulu Sea and inland waters of the Philippines, Celebes/Sulawesi Sea, Java Sea, Flores Sea, Banda Sea and parts of the Pacific Ocean extending to the border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The Coral Triangle Southeast Asia project will promote and employ an ecosystem-based approach to planning and improving the management of implementing better marine protected areas management as well as both inshore and commercial fisheries, tied to best international practice for integrated coastal management and sustainable fisheries. The objective of the project is to build on existing foundations to support the long term conservation and sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems and other coastal and marine resources to ensure their resiliency and generate global and local benefits for current and future generations

Project Outcomes:

- Ecosystem approach to marine resources and fisheries management applied through legal and policy frameworks..
- Strengthened capacity of stakeholders in marine biodiversity conservation and fisheries resource management
- Improved understanding of (a) vulnerabilities of coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change (b) the ways fishing/coastal communities perceive risk and respond to vulnerabilities, including from climate change; (c) rural/coastal communities' resilience to food security threats
- Climate change adaptation measures achieved as demonstrated by resilience of coastal resources and communities to stochastic events

Tajikistan: Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change (UNDP, GEF $1.9 million (of which SPA $0.95 million); total cost: $5.9 million)

Rationale & Objective: Tajikistan is a storehouse of globally important agro-biodiversity and represents one of the basic centers of origin for cultivated plants worldwide. Presently 1880 varieties of global significance are cultivated in Tajikistan, many of which are known to have natural resistance to diseases, harsh climates and pests and as such constitute a valuable source of genetic material, which may be of great importance for future germplasm enhancement programmes around the world. Climate change induced threats, such as increased aridity, seasonal and inter-seasonal alterations of droughts and floods, could threaten the stability of these important agro-ecosystems, cause crop failures and increase food insecurity. The specific objective of this project is to embed globally significant agro-biodiversity and climate resilience into the agriculture policies and rural development at national and local levels in Tajikistan.

Project Outcomes:

- Agrobiodiversity conservation and climate resilience are embedded into the national policy and local development plans.
- Farmers have the knowledge and skills to address climate change risks and protect agrobiodiversity.
- Enabling environment for market development for agrobiodiversity products developed.

Uruguay: Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay (UNDP, GEF: $0.975 million; total cost: $3.898 million)

Rationale & Objective: Uruguay's coastal zone constitutes a complex mosaic of interacting ecosystems in the La Plata River estuary. The fragile balance of these ecosystems are now threatened by climate change induced changes in the position of the saline front in the La Plata River that would in turn reduce the effectiveness of current measures to safeguard this biodiversity rich area from over fishing and domestic pollution. The objective of this project is to put in place adaptive land planning and coastal management policies and practices to enhance the resilience of Uruguay's coastal ecosystem to climate change.

Project Outcomes:

- Incorporation of climate change issues into national level policies and regulatory frameworks governing coastal area management in order to strengthen Uruguay's systemic capacity for adaptation.
- Specific adaptation measures for ecosystems at risk under predicted climate change are implemented at local levels through municipal land-use plans and coastal management approaches.
- Knowledge management and evaluation systems facilitate project follow up and the uptake and replication of climate risk management and adaptation experiences for the coastal areas of Uruguay.

Yemen: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen (WB, GEF: $4.2 million; total cost: $8.2 million)

Rationale & Objective: Enhance coping strategies for adaptation to climate change for farmers who rely on rainfed agriculture in Yemen highlands, through the conservation and utilization of biodiversity important to agriculture (particularly local land races and their wild relatives) and associated traditional knowledge. The project is divided into four main components: 1. .Agrobiodiversity and local knowledge assessment; 2. Climate modeling assessment; 3. Development and implementation of coping mechanisms options; and 4. Enabling policies, institutional and capacity development.

Project Outcomes:

- Scope for response to climate changes improved through identification and documentation of agrobiodiversity resources in Yemen
- Country capacity for climate modeling improved.
- Farmer preparedness reduces vulnerability to climatic changes and extreme events.
- Improved capacity of key technical agencies to react and respond to climatic changes

Annex 2
SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE LDCF AND SCCF
(From September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008)

Least Developed Countries Fund

Bangladesh: Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh. (UNDP; LDCF: $3.74 million; total cost: $10.89 million)

Rationale & Objective: Climate risks in Bangladesh are constituted by immediate variability in the occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events, as well as elements of more gradual and long-term climatic change. Climate change assessments undertaken during the NAPA and Initial National Communications (SNC) processes in Bangladesh have established the extent of projected increments in sea-level, temperature, evaporation, changes in precipitation and changes in cross-boundary river flows. Without additional adaptation activities to address the critical interface between climate dynamics and economic activities at the communal level, the expected costs associated with climate-induced damage on coastal regions in Bangladesh is likely to increase substantively over time. Risk reduction in coastal areas can only be achieved if the maintenance of protective natural systems is connected to tangible economic development options in general and development of local community in particular. The objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change-induced risks in four upazilas in the coastal districts of Barguna and Patuakhali (Western Region), Bhola (Central Region), Oakdale (Central Region), and Chittagong (Eastern Region).

Project Outcomes:

- Enhanced Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Protective Systems to Climate Risks
- Climate Risk Reduction Measures incorporated into Coastal Area Management Frameworks
- National Policies Revised to Increase Climate Risk Resilience of Coastal Communities
- Enhanced Adaptive Management.

Bhutan: Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys (UNDP, LDCF: $3,99 million; total cost: $8.27 million)

Rationale & Objective: Bhutan's development is highly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, hydropower and forestry. The most significant climate change impact in Bhutan is the formation of supra-glacial lakes due to the accelerated retreat of glaciers with increasing temperatures. The risk of potential disasters inflicted by Glacial Lakes Outburst Floods (GLOFs), which pose a new dimension of threats to lives, livelihoods and development, is currently mounting as the water level in glacier lakes approach critical geostatic thresholds. Current disaster management policies, risk reduction and preparedness plans in Bhutan address recurrent natural hazards in the country, but are not yet geared to deal with the new dimension of GLOF threats. At the individual and organizational level, there are capacity deficits on the expected distribution and effects of potential GLOF impacts and on the changing requirements this poses on early warning systems. The objective of the project is to reduce climate change-induced risks and vulnerabilities from glacial lake outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi Valley and Chamkhar Valleys

Project Outcomes:

- Improved national, regional, and local capacities to prevent climate change-induced GLOF disasters in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys
- Reduced risks of GLOF from Thorthormi lake through an artificial lake level management system
- Reduced human and material losses in vulnerable communities in the Punakha-Wangdi Valley through GLOF early warnings
- Enhanced learning, evaluation and adaptive management.

Burkina Faso: Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso (UNDP, LDCF: $2.9 million; total cost: $9.2 million)

Rationale & Objective: Burkina Faso's agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall and increased rainfall vulnerability is projected to lead to falling agricultural output, deteriorating food security and failing livelihoods among the large group of already vulnerable people of rural Burkina Faso, as well as negatively impacting the economy of Burkina Faso as a whole. This project's objective is to enhance Burkina Faso's resilience to climate change risks in the agricultural sector.

Project Outcomes:

- Capacity to plan for and respond to climate change in the agricultural sector improved.
- Risk of climate induced impacts on agriculture productivity reduced.
- Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes disseminated.

Cape Verde: Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector in Cape Verde (UNDP, LDCF: $3 million; total cost: $16.57 million)

Rationale & Objective: Cape Verde's water sector is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which is projected to increase temperatures and significantly reduce annual rainfall. With an expected boom in water demand in the coming decade, projected impacts include seasonal water shortages at an increasing number of economically important sites, and year round shortages at other sites. The stated objective is to increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to the water sector in Cape Verde.

Project Outcomes:

- Climate change risks integrated into key national policies, plans and programmes.
- Small and medium scale demonstration activities implemented (e.g. micro systems, canals, irrigation systems, wind traps and more) to increase CC resilience and improve local knowledge base.
- A knowledge management system to compile and disseminate best practices learned through the project.

Eritrea: Integrating Climate Change Risks into Community Based Livestock Management in the Northwestern Lowlands of Eritrea (UNDP, LDCF: $3 million; total cost: $6.4 million)

Rationale & Objective: Livestock is an essential component of rural livelihoods in Eritrea, not least in the Northwestern lowland region targeted by this project. Climate change is adding

significant stress to already pressured livestock communities: 1.Inadequate recharge of underground aquifers of rangelands results in lower drinking water availability for livestock and reduces livestock productivity as a result of lower biomass productivity, and 2. Thermal stress is increasingly exceeding thresholds that animals can tolerate, leading to shortening of grazing hours, decreased feed intake, and interference with animal productive and reproductive functions. This project's objective is to enhance adaptive capacity of livestock production systems in the Kerkebet area.

Project Outcomes:

- Livestock management systems that effectively integrate climate change risk management techniques piloted
- Technical capacities of communities and relevant institutions on integrating climate change risks into livestock and water management enhanced
- Lessons learned and acknowledgement management component established.

Malawi: Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA) (AfDB, LDCF: $3.0 million; total cost: $27.3 million)

Rationale & Objective: Malawi is a country heavily dependent upon rain-fed subsistence agriculture, with more than 80% of the population generating their daily livelihoods from small-scale agriculture, and currently around 60% having insecure access to food on a year-round basis. Faced with increasing rates of extreme weather events such as recurrent floods and droughts, the current initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable economic growth and improved rural livelihoods in Malawi has been put at a high risk of failing. This in turn could lead to deteriorating food security and failing livelihoods among the large group of already vulnerable people of rural Malawi, as well as to the economy of Malawi as a whole. Malawi has large natural resources, in particular fresh water, which could be utilized to cushion the effects of climate change, but these are vastly undeveloped at present.

Projects Outcomes:

- Increased robustness to climate change and variability of infrastructure designs and long-term investments under the SCPMP
- Increased flexibility and resilience of managed natural systems
- Enhanced adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities and groups addressed under the SCPMP
- Improved societal awareness and preparedness to short term climate vulnerability (including extreme weather events) and future climate change
- Integrated adaptation in national and sectoral planning, policy and legal framework and other regulatory enabling conditions.

Sudan: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the agriculture and water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sudan (UNDP, LDCF: $3 million; total cost: $6 million)

Rationale & Objective: As a result of climate change, agro-climatic zones will shift southward in Sudan, rendering small-scale farmers and pastoralists living in many parts of the country increasingly unable to sustain current production levels of sorghum, millet, and fodder for livestock. The potential impact of these changes on national food security could be severe, especially for rural livelihoods of small-scale farmers and pastoralists. The objective of the proposed project is to implement an urgent set of measures that will minimize and reverse the

food insecurity and enhance the adaptive capacity of small-scale farmers and pastoralists resulting from climate change, including variability.

Project Outcomes:

- Resilience of food-production systems and food-insecure communities enhanced in the face of climate change.
- Institutional and individual capacities to implement climate risk management responses in the agriculture sector strengthened.
- A better understanding of lessons learned and emerging best practices, captured and up-scaled at the national level

Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change (UNDP; LDCF: $3,37 million, total cost: $6,51 million)

Rationale & Objective: The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme hydro-meteorological events as well as the climate change-related accelerated rise of sea level have profound adverse impacts on the low lying, narrow atolls of Tuvalu. Inundation of Tuvalu's vulnerable coastline, which is less than 1 meter above sea level, continues to erode the country's very scarce land resources and increases the salinity of groundwater lenses. The project proposes a complex set of activities focusing on the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into coastal zone management and fiscal policy processes, and on the parallel development of individual, institutional and technical capacity in communal demonstration sites on five separate atolls. The objective of the project is to increase the protection of livelihoods in coastal areas from dynamic risks related to climate change and climate variability.

Project Outcomes:

- Individual, institutional and systemic capacity at all levels of public administration to plan for and respond to climate change risks in coastal areas
- Enhanced adaptive capacity of local communities to anticipate dynamic climate-related threats and protect their livelihoods
- Lessons learnt and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes disseminated to all interested stakeholders and development partners.

<u>Special Climate Change Fund</u>

China: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project (WB, SCCF: $5.0 million; total cost: $55.89 million)

Rationale & Objective: The project development objective is to enhance adaptation to climate change in agriculture and irrigation water management practices through awareness raising, institutional and capacity strengthening, and demonstration activities in the 3H Basin., a primary food production region in China, which produces 50% of China's grain output and is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Project objectives include: (a) develop and test comprehensive and integrated adaptation measures and approaches at demonstration sites, and integrate such measures into the implementation of this project where possible; (b) mainstream similar adaptation measures into the ongoing national Comprehensive Agricultural Development (CAD) program; and (c) help replicate adaptation approaches into the wider context of rural development and in particular into China's national "New Countryside" development program.

Project Outcomes:

- Development of adaptation options, through CC impact assessment, gap analysis, and selection and prioritization of CAD adaptation measures based on local CC conditions.
- Implement relevant adaptation measures ed in selected demonstration areas and by participatory stakeholders to enhance CC adaptation in agricultural practices and irrigation water management.
- 1. Formulate recommendations and an action plan to address CC adaptation in irrigated agriculture, and thus integrate adaptation into CAD activities; 2. Enhance awareness of farmers, members of WUAs/FAs, technical staff, and officials on the need to improve CC adaptation in agriculture and irrigation.

Mexico: Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico through Improved Water Resource Management (World Bank, SCCF: $4.5 million; total cost: $25.5 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Gulf of Mexico coast is flanked by 27 major systems, estuaries, bays and coastal lagoons, which perform very important environmental functions (fisheries, water for irrigation and potable use, tourism, storm buffers) that are critical to economic activity over a wide area of the country. Anticipated modifications in precipitation patterns in the North of Mexico will affect natural drainage systems and drastically modify runoff, and infiltration processes; thus deteriorating the natural water balance of these important systems. This project's objective is to: reduce vulnerability to the anticipated impacts from climate change on the country's water resources, with a primary focus on coastal wetlands and associated inland basins.

Project Outcomes:

- National policies revised to address the impacts of climate change on water resources management
- Detailed design of key selected adaptation measures in the water sector.
- Implementation of pilot adaptation measures in selected wetlands highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Mongolia: Mongolia Livestock Sector Adaptation Project (IFAD, SCCF: $1.5 million; total cost: $5 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Mongolian livestock sector (which provides about 90% of agricultural GDP and the livelihood for a majority of the rural population) is very vulnerable to climate change, which is expected to alter the duration of hot and cold waves and the availability of water, thus further limiting the potential for livestock production in areas already heavily impacted by overgrazing and human caused land degradation. This project's objective is to increase the resilience of Mongolian livestock system to changing climatic conditions by strengthening the adaptive capacity of the livestock system as well as the capacity of herders' groups to cope with climate change impact.

Project Outcomes:

- Climate change adaptive capacity of the Mongolian pastoral system increased.
- Capacity of Rangeland Monitoring and Management Committees strengthened and awareness on climate change impacts in rural communities raised.
- Rural risk management system improved.

Philippines: Climate Change Adaptation Project, Phase I (WB, SCCF: $4.9 million; total cost: $30.7 million)

Rationale & Objective: To develop and demonstrate the systematic diagnosis of climate-related problems and the design and implementation of cost-effective adaptation measures in agriculture and natural resources management. In addition, the project would aim to integrate climate risk awareness and responsiveness into economic and operational planning. In particular, project objectives include: 1. Improve coordination of adaptation policy by DENR.; 2. Implementing climate risk reduction measures in key productive sectors. 3. Strengthen proactive disaster management within the NDCC; and 4. Enhance provision of scientific information for climate risk management.

Project Outcomes:

- Inter Agency Committee on Climate Change's work on adaptation strengthened
- Institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation in Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) strengthened
- Investments in natural resources, infrastructure and agriculture sectors are more resilient to climate change
- National Disaster Coordination Committee's (NDCC) capacity to carry out disaster risk reduction is enhanced
- Climate change impacts are considered in NDCC's risk analyses for disaster risk reduction
- Capacity of National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Authority (PAGASA) to provide scientific information to various end users strengthened.
- Capacity in other scientific institutes improved; and
- Feasibility of strengthening weather insurance assessed.

Regional (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu):- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) (UNDP, SCCF: $14,82 million; total cost: $44,70 million)

Rationale & Objective: The Pacific Islands are the most vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate. Many anticipated impacts of climate change on natural and human systems are already an unfortunate reality for Pacific Islanders. These include; extensive coastal erosion, coral bleaching, persistent alternation of weather patterns, decreased productivity in fisheries and agriculture, coastal roads, bridges, foreshores and plantations suffering increased erosion, recent devastating droughts hitting export crops, serious water shortages, and more widespread and frequent occurrence of mosquito-borne diseases. Climate change will continue to exacerbate these problems. If no action were taken now, it would have serious and wide-reaching consequences on the future of small island countries of the Pacific. The objective of the project is to increase adaptive capacities to address climate change risks.

Project Outcomes:

- Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability- reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks
- Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas and crop production in participating countries
- Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate related risks improved

Annex 3
Status of National Communications from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention

IMPORTANT NOTE: INFORMATION WAS COMPILED BY THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (UNDP AND UNEP). THE TABLE BELOW WAS SUBMITED TO THE GEF BY THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NCSP). WE KINDLY REQUEST PARTIES TO INFORM THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES IF THERE IS ANY INCOSISTENCIES IN THE INFORMATION BELOW.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of approval by IA	Total Amount Approved US$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by the IA	Expected Date of Project Completion	Comment on the current status of project activities
1. Afghanistan	UNEP	INC to be prepared	12-Feb.-08	420,000	Finalizing arrangements for fund transfer		☑ Inception workshop under preparation
2. Albania	UNDP	13-Sep-02	4-Feb-05	420,000	14-Apr-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: more than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: more than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: more than 25% completed
3. Algeria	UNDP	INC to be prepared	12 Dec 2005	420,000	6-Feb-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
4. Angola	UNEP	INC to be prepared	04 Sep 2008	420,000	GoA has been requested by IA to provide banking details.		☑ IA is coordinating with GoA to conduct Project Inception Workshop.
5. Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	10-Sep-01	18-Apr-06	420,000	6-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25%

							completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
6. Argentina	WB					Completed	☑ SNC submitted to UNFCCC, March 2008
7. Armenia	UNDP	4-Nov-98	29-Jul-05	420,000	24-Sep-05	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed. ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
8. Azerbaijan	UNDP	23-May-00	21-Jul-05	420,000	28-Jul-05	Jun 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
9. Bahamas	UNDP	5-Nov-01	22-May-06	420,000	19 June-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 20% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not initiated
10. Bangladesh	UNDP	12-Nov-02	2-Aug-07	420,000		2010	☑ Project in initial stages of implementation
11. Bahrain	UNEP	20-April-05	31-Jan.-07	420,000	04-Apr-07	Mar 2010	☑ Inception and GHG Inventory workshops held, detailed workplan produced
12. Barbados	UNDP	30-Oct-01	22-Nov-06	420,000	1-Dec-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☑ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
13. Belize	UNDP	16-Sep-02	24-Mar-06	470,000 Includes TNA	2-May-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed. ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
14. Benin	UNDP	21-Oct-02	26 Oct 06	420,000	July-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25%

							completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
15. Bhutan	UNDP	13-Nov-00	30-May-07	420,000	Aug-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
16. Bolivia	UNDP	16-Nov-00	10-Jun-05	420,000	9-Aug-05	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
17. Bosnia & Herzegovina	UNDP	INC under preparation	8 Dec 2005	420,000	27-Apr-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
18. Botswana	UNDP	22-Oct-01	23-Dec-05	420,000	3-Feb-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
19. Brazil	UNDP	10-Dec-04	8-Nov-05	3,400,000 Did not request PDF funds	13-Dec-06	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
20. Burkina Faso	UNDP	16-May-02	5-Jun-06	420,000	27-Jul-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
21. Burundi	UNDP	23-Nov-01	22-May-06	420,000	29-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed

							☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
22. Cambodia	UNDP	8-Oct-02	9-May-06	420,000	24-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
23. Cameroon	UNEP	31-Jan-05	Project document submitted to IA for review				☑ Draft project document under review
24. Cape Verde	UNDP	13-Nov-00	30-Jan-07	420,000	July-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
25. Central African Republic	UNEP	10-Jun-03	30-Aug-06	420,000	13-Nov-06	Nov 2010	☑ Inception workshop held ☑ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed
26. Chad	UNDP	29-Oct-01	30-Jan-07	420,000	Jun-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
27. Chile	UNDP	8-Feb-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	Aug-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet.
28. China	UNDP	10-Dec-04	18-Jan-07	PDF-B 350,000	Full Size Project approved 27-Aug-08	2012	☑ Project in initial stage
29. Colombia	UNDP	18-Dec-01	8-Sep-06	420,000	Dec-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 50% completed

							☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
30. Comoros	UNEP	5-Apr-03	30 March -07	420,000	14-May-07	May 2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less 25% completed
31. Congo	UNDP	30-Oct-01	24-Apr-06	420,000	24-Jun-06	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
32. Congo Democratic Republic	UNEP	21-Nov-00	11-Oct-05	420,000	08-Nov-05	May 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed.
33. Cook Islands	UNDP	30-Oct-99	22-Dec-05	420,000	21-Apr-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
34. Costa Rica	UNDP	18-Nov-00	12-Apr-06	105,000 Includes TNA	12-May-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
35. Cuba	UNDP	28-Sep-01	15 March 08	420,000	Mar-08	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☑ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
36. Cote d Ivoire	UNEP	2 -Feb-01	8 Jun. -05	420,000	10-Jun-05	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
37. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNEP	7-May-04	25 Apr.-05	420,000	04-May-05	Jun 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☑ Further work stalled
38. Djibouti	UNEP	06-Jun-02	08-Jun-06	420,000	13-Jun-06	Jun 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75%

							completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less 25% completed
39. Dominica	UNDP	4-Dec-01	16-Feb-06	420,000	4-Apr-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
40. Dominican Republic	UNDP	4-Jun-03	11-Nov-05	420,000	21-Nov-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
41. East Timor	UNDP	INC	Awaiting approval of project proposal by Gov.			2011	☑ INC project proposal for approval by Government.

42. Ecuador	UNDP	15-Nov-00	8-Feb-06	420,000	23-Mar-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 20% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated
43. Egypt	UNDP	19-Jul-99	7-Nov-05	420,000	16-Mar-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 50% completed
44. El Salvador	UNDP	10-Apr-00	30-May-07	420,000	Sept-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
45. Eritrea	UNDP	16-Sep-02	30-Jan-07	420,000	June-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25%

							completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
46. Equatorial Guinea	UNEP	INC to be prepared	Project document under preparation				☑ Stocktaking exercise and national consultations undertaken
47. Ethiopia	UNDP	16-Oct-01	Has not requested self-assessment funds				
48. Fiji	UNEP	18-May-06	Project document under preparation				☑ Stocktaking exercise and national consultations undertaken
49. Gabon	UNDP	22-Dec-04	31-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
50. Gambia	UNEP	6-Oct-03	05-Sep-06	420,000		Aug 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation: More than 25% completed
51. Georgia	UNDP	10-Aug-99	5-May-05	420,000	24-Jun-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
52. Ghana	UNDP	2-May-01	10-May-06	420,000	29-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
53. Grenada	UNDP	21-Nov-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	May-07	June 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25%

							completed
54. Guatemala	UNDP	1-Feb-02	7-Nov-06	420,000	Dec-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
55. Guinea	UNEP	28-Oct-02	24-Sept. - 07	420,000	01-Oct-07	Oct 2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less 25% completed
56. Guinea Bissau	UNDP	1-Dec-01	1-Nov-06	470,000 Includes TNA	Apr-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
57. Guyana	UNDP	16-May-02	5 April 2007	470,000 Includes TNA	Aug-07	Dec 2009	☑ Project in early stages. Recruitment of Teams. Inception workshop carried out. Steering Committee established
58. Haiti	UNEP	3 Jan-02	29 Sep.-05	420,000	06-Oct-05	Sept 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed
59. Honduras	UNDP	15-Nov-00	2-Dec-05	420,000	Mar-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
60. India	UNDP	22-June-04	GEF council approved	3,849,000 Includes PDFB	Jul-07	2011	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
61. Indonesia	UNDP	27-Oct-99	16-Jan-07	420,000	Jul-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25%

							completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
62. Iran Islamic Republic of	UNDP	31-Mar-03	22-Dec-05	420,000	23-Jan-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
63. Jamaica	UNDP	21-Nov-00	21-Apr-06	420,000	7-Jul-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed. ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
64. Jordan	UNDP	6-Mar-97	29-Dec-05	420,000	25-Jan-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
65. Kazakhstan	UNDP	5-Nov-98	3-Mar-05	420,000	15-May-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
66. Kenya	UNEP	22 Oct-02	26 Oct.-05	420,000	18-Nov-05	Sept 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: more than 50% completed ☑ V&A : 25% completed
67. Kiribati	UNDP	30-Oct-99	31-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed
68. Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	31-Mar-03	2-Jun-05	420,000	5-Jul-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed. ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed

69. Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNDP	2-Nov-00	17-May-07	420,000	17-May-07	2011	☑ Project in early stages of implementation. Recruitment of Teams
70. Lebanon	UNDP	2-Nov-99	8-Jul-05	420,000	14-Mar-06	Aug 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated
71. Lesotho	UNEP	17 –April-00	4 -Sept. -06	420,000	25-Oct-06	Nov 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75 % completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 25% completed
72. Liberia	UNEP	INC under preparation	31-Aug.-05	420,000	31-Aug-05	Jun 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100 % completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: 25% completed
73. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*	UNEP	INC under preparation	31 Jan. -02	275,000	20-Feb-02	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ * Project Approved before commencement of umbrella project
74. Madagascar	UNEP	22-Feb-04	7 Nov. -05	420,000	25-Nov-05	Jan 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 100% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed
75. Malawi	UNDP	2-Dec-03	8-Feb-06	420,000	Dec-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated
76. Malaysia	UNDP	22-Aug-00	2 1-Dec-05	420,000	Jan-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed

							☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
77. Maldives	UNDP	5-Nov-01	Has not yet requested self-assessment funds				
78. Mali	UNDP	13-Nov-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	11-Sept-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Note yet initiated
79. Malta	UNDP	16-Jun-04	9-April-07	420,000	May-07	Jan 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
80. Marshall Islands	UNDP	24-Nov-00	30-Jan-07	420,000	7-Aug-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
81. Mauritania	UNEP	30-Jul-02	14 Jul -05	420,000	15-Aug-05	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 100% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: 100% complete
82. Mauritius	UNEP	28-May-99	22-Feb. -07	420,000	30-Apr-07	Jan 2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Yet to commence
83. Mexico	UNDP	23-July-01	20-Jun-05	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	11-Jul-05	Completed Nov 2006	☑ TNC submitted

84. Micronesia Federated States of	UNDP	4-Dec-97	20-Aug-06	420,000	Aug-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
85. Moldova	UNEP	13-Nov-00	12 –Oct-05	420,000	27-Oct-05	April 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed
86. Mongolia	UNEP	1-Nov-01	28-Aug.-06	420,000	15-Sept-06	Jul 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: More 25% completed
87. Montenegro	UNDP	Initial Communication under preparation	2/2/07	420,000	1-Jun-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
88. Mozambique	UNEP	6-Jun.-06	11-Oct.-06	420,000	25-Oct-06	Oct 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
89. Morocco	UNDP	1-Nov-01	2-Mar-05	455,000 Includes TNA Did not request self-assessment funds	13-May-05	March 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
90. Myanmar	UNEP	INC under	26-Dec.-06	420,000	12- Mar-07	Mar 2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25%

		preparation					completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed

91. Namibia	UNDP	7-Oct-02	14-Dec-05	420,000	24-Jan-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
92. Nauru	UNDP	30-Oct-99	25-May-07	420,000	July-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
93. Nepal	UNEP	1-Sept-04	Project document under preparation				☑ Stocktaking exercise and national consultations undertaken
94. Nicaragua	UNDP	25-Jul-01	4-Feb-05	420,000	7-Mar-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
95. Niger	UNDP	13-Nov-00	12-Dec-05	420,000	4-Jan-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
96. Nigeria	UNDP	17-Nov-03	30-Mar-06	420,000 Includes TNA	1-Aug-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Less than 25% completed
97. Niue	UNEP	2-Oct -01	11-Nov-04	420,000	20-Dec-04	May 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: more than 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 100 % complete
98. Oman	UNDP	INC	15-May-07	300,000	7-Jul-07	2010	☑ INC in early stages of preparation.

							Project falls outside the Umbrella Project
99. Pakistan	UNEP	15-Nov-03	Project document under preparation				☑ Stocktaking exercise and national consultations undertaken.
100.Panama	UNDP	20-Jul-01	7-Jun-06	420,000	Sept-06	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 50% completed
101.Palau	UNEP	18-Jun-03	9-Dec-05	420,000	13-Dec-05	May 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 100% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
102.Papua New Guinea	UNDP	27-Feb-02	17-Jul-06	420,000	Feb-07	Dec 2009	☑ GHG Inventories Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
103.Paraguay	UNDP	10-Apr-02	8-Dec-05	420,000	10-Mar-06	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
104.Peru	UNDP	21-Aug-01	20-Jul-05	1,849,350 Includes PDFA	July-06	Aug 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
105.Philippines	UNDP	19-May-00	18-Apr-06	420,000	2-Aug-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
106.Rwanda	UNEP	6-Sep-05	22-Sep-06	420,000	16-Oct-06	Dec 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50%

							completed ☑ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 50% completed
107. Saint Kitts and Nevis	UNDP	30-Nov-01	25-Oct-06	420,000	May-07	2009	☑ Project in early stages of implementation.
108. Saint Lucia	UNDP	30-Nov-01	9-Jun-06	420,000	14-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
109. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNDP	21-Nov-00	7-Jun-06	420,000	27-Jun-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
110. Samoa	UNDP	30-Oct-99	2 1-Jul-05	420,000	27-Oct-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: completed ☑ V&A analysis: completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: completed
111. São Tome and Principe	UNDP	19-May-05	24-Sept-07	420,000		2010	☑ Project in early stages of implementation. Inception workshop and GHG inventory training carried out
112. Saudi Arabia	UNDP	29-Nov-05	30-May-07	420,000		2010	☑ Project in early stages of implementation
113. Senegal	UNEP	1-Dec-97	8-Jun.-06	420,000	20-Jun-06	May 09	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
114. Serbia	UNDP	Initial Communication under preparation	21 March 2007	385,000	4-Apr-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25%

							completed
115.Seychelles	UNDP	15-Nov-00	9-Jun-06	420,000	16-Jun-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
116.Sierra Leone	UNDP	8-Jan-07	21-Apr-08	420,000	Oct-08	2011	☑ Project in early stages of implementation.
117.Solomon Islands	UNDP	29-Sep-04	30-Jan-07	420,000	16-Aug-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
118. South Africa	UNEP	11-Dec-03	18-Oct. 2007	420,000	09-Nov-07	Mar 2010	☑ GHG Inventories: 75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Yet to commence
119.Sri Lanka	UNDP	6-Nov-00	30-May-07	420,000	July-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
120.Sudan	UNDP	7-Jun-03	10-May-07	420,000	16-Sept-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
121. Syrian Arab Republic	UNDP	INC under preparation	20-July-2006	420,000	Jan-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: not initiated yet ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet
122.Swaziland	UNDP	21-May-02	29 March 2007	470,000 Includes TNA	May-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
123.Suriname	UNDP	14-Oct -96	Under				Project document under preparation. Project

			preparation				pending Gov't approval.
124. Tajikistan	UNDP	8-Oct-02	26-May-05	420,000	7-Jul-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
125. Thailand	UNDP	13-Nov-00	31-May-06	420,000	Dec-06	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
126. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNDP	25-Mar-03	4-Feb-05	420,000	16-Feb-05	2008	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed
127. Tanzania United Republic of	UNEP	4-Jul-03	21-Jul-06	420,000	15-Aug-06	Sept 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
128. Togo	UNDP	20-Dec-01	8-Sep-06	420,000	April-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
129. Tonga	UNDP	2 1-Jul-05	17-Jan-07	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	Jan-07	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
130. Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	30-Nov-01	6-Jun-06	420,000	May-07	Sept 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
131. Tunisia	UNDP	27-Oct-01	8-Jun-05	405,000	25-Aug-05	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed

				Did not request self-assessment funds			☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed
132.Turkey	UNDP	INC under preparation	21-June-05	420,000	16-Aug-05	Completed	INC submitted
133.Turkmenistan	UNEP	11-Nov-00	8-Jun-06	420,000	9-Jun-06	May 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75 % completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed
134.Tuvalu	UNDP	30-Oct-99	17-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated.
135.Uganda	UNEP	26-Oct-02	28-Aug.-08	420,000	10-Sept-08	Aug 2011	☑ Inception workshop being planned
136.Uruguay	UNDP	15-Oct-97	5-May-05	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	30-Aug-05	2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed
137.Uzbekistan	UNEP	22-Oct-99	10-Feb-05	420,000	21-Feb-05	Dec 2008	☑ GHG Inventories: 100% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 100% completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Analysis: 100% completed
138.Vanuatu	UNDP	30-Oct-99	22-Dec-05	420,000	24-Jul-06	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 25% completed
139.Venezuela	UNDP	13-Oct-05	Under preparation				

140. Vietnam	UNEP	2-Dec-03	7-Jun-06	420,000	19-Jun-06	Dec 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 50 % completed ☑ GHG Mitigation Less than 25% completed.
141.Yemen	UNDP	29-Oct-01	8-Nov-06	470,000 Includes TNA	Sept-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed
142.Zambia	UNDP	18-Aug-04	2/2/07	470,000 Includes TNA	17-Aug-07	2010	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated
143. Zimbabwe	UNEP	25-ay-98	24-Apr-06	420,000	13-Jun-06	Jul 2009	☑ GHG Inventories: 50 % completed ☑ V&A: More than 50% completed