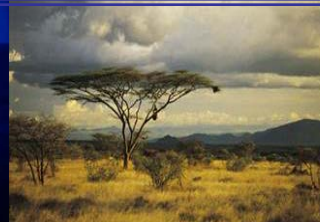




UNEP-GEF Programmes & Projects for Supporting Capacity-Building in Climate Change Mitigation

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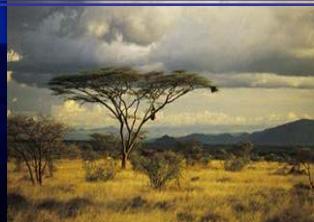




Global Environment Facility (GEF)



- **Financial mechanism of**
 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - Other global environment conventions
- **Six focal areas**
 - Climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, ozone depletion, and persistent organic pollutants
- **10 GEF agencies**
 - UNDP, UNEP, WB, Regional Development Banks, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO
- **178 member countries**

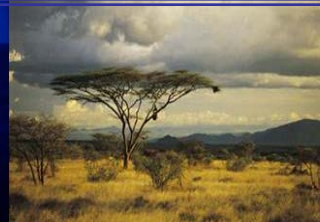




Leader in Financing Clean Energy & Technology Transfer



- GEF Trust Fund invested in \$ 3.3 billion in over 150 countries:
 - Mitigation
 - Adaptation
 - Technology Needs Assessments
 - National Communications to the UNFCCC
- Largest multilateral public-sector technology transfer mechanism
 - Financed demonstration, deployment, diffusion, and transfer of more than 45 environmentally sound technologies

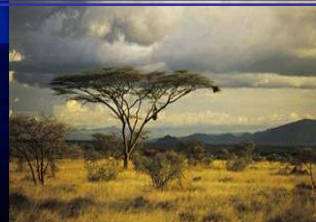




Enabling Activities



- National Communications support transparency, monitoring and verification
 - They include GHG inventories
 - GEF provides \$200 million in financial and technical support to more than 140 non-Annex I Parties to prepare their national communications
- Technology Needs Assessments
 - Over 90 countries supported



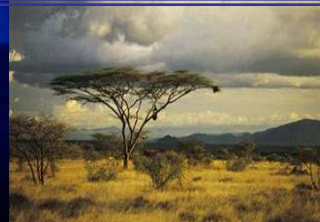
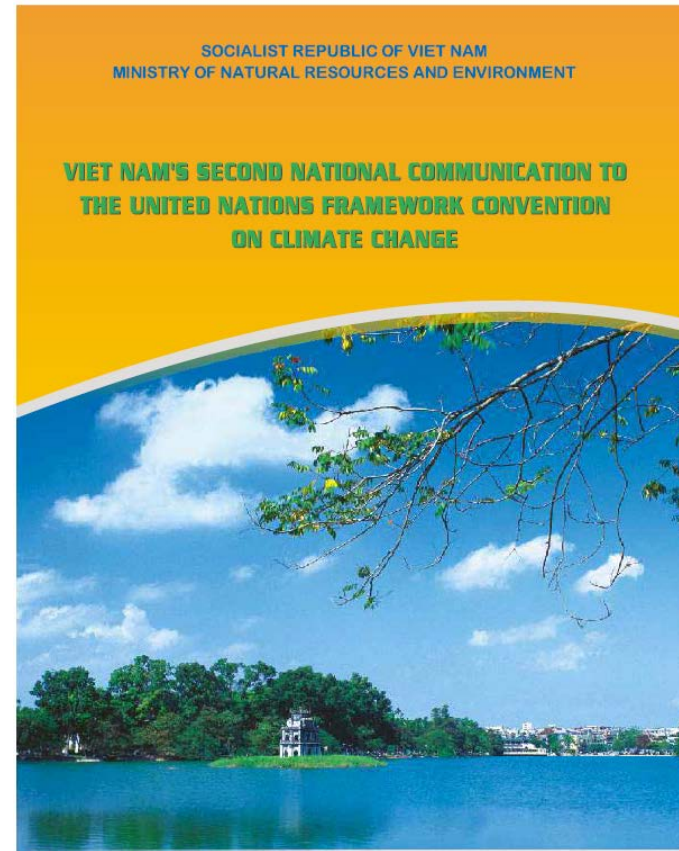


What is a National Communication?



REQUIREMENT OF THE CONVENTION:

a report that each Party to the Convention prepares periodically in accordance with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP).

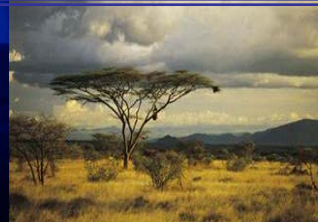




Elements of NATCOMs:



- A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases
- A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention
 - measures that facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change
 - programmes containing measures that mitigate climate change
- Any other information that the non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention
 - contribution to and participation in research and systematic observations;
 - transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation;
 - climate change education, training and public awareness;
 - capacity-building;
 - information and networking.

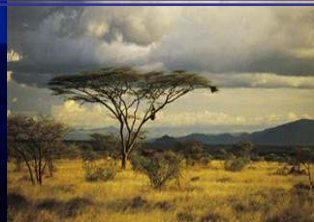




RATIONALE for NATCOMs



- a vital medium for the exchange of information on how each Party is implementing the Convention highlighting the issues, problems, gaps and constraints thereof, faced by non-Annex I Parties.
- most effective tool and means for the implementation of the Convention.
- provides the COP with the information it requires to assess the overall aggregated effects of the implementation of the Convention.
- meet their reporting requirements, and serves as a medium for the presentation of information in a consistent, transparent, comparable and flexible manner.
- facilitates the presentation of the information which guides the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, in providing financial resources towards meeting the implementation costs of the Convention.

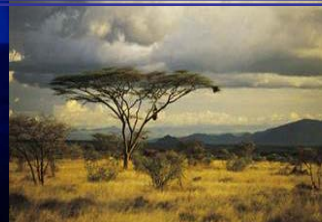




MAIN SECTIONS OF NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS



- I. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES
- II. GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES
- III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPS TAKEN OR ENVISAGED TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION
- IV. OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE OF THE CONVENTION

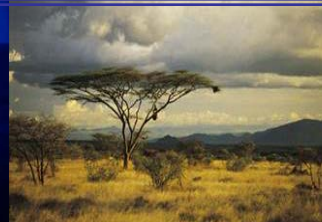




Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change:

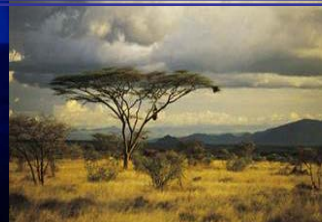


- Sectors covered (e.g. energy, agriculture, LUCF, waste) and approaches used in the analysis
- Methodology and tools used for mitigation analysis
- Gaps and uncertainties
- Scope, scale, type (qualitative, quantitative) of the analysis
- Mitigation priorities identified
- Recommendations for additional analysis





UNEP-GEF Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications to the UNFCCC

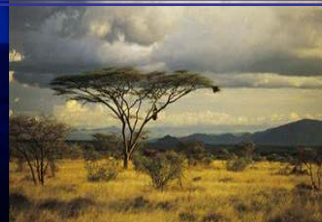




Objectives



- provide financial and technical support to 22 LDCs and SIDS to prepare and submit good quality National Communication (NC) reports
- seek to strengthen the information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs
- have expedited access to financial resources
- ensure continuity in the strengthening of national capacities and institutional mechanisms for the preparation of National Communications



Component 1: National stocktaking and stakeholder consultations for formulation of NC project proposals



Expected Outcomes:

- Enhanced national ownership of the National Communications process throughout institutions relevant for addressing climate change
- Improved National Communications project proposals responsive to national development needs.

Expected Outputs:

- Self-assessments of previous/on-going activities related to the preparation of NCs carried out by 22 countries;
- Stakeholders consultations held at the country level to ensure that project activities are responsive to CoP guidance, national development needs and thus strengthen the nexus between national plans and policy development;
- Consensus on gaps and priority areas to be addressed by the NCs, including agreed workplan, implementation arrangements, and coordination mechanisms;
- Best practices for each area covered under NC developed and shared with stakeholders in order to guide NC preparation



Component 2: Preparation of National Communications

Expected Outcomes:

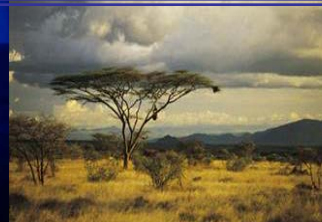
- Support provided to non-Annex I Parties to meet their reporting obligations pursuant to Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC

Expected Outputs:

- Self-assessments of previous/on-going activities related to the preparation of NCs carried out
- **Updated and improved national inventories of greenhouse gas**
- **Mitigation analysis enhanced and updated including proposals of potential mitigation actions (based on updated GHG inventory) including the technical, institutional, environmental, social, financial and economic analysis of these options**
- Improved and updated vulnerability and impact assessments for different climate change scenarios carried out for priority sectors/ regions building on findings from previous NCs
- Potential adaptation options in areas/sectors identified as particularly vulnerable to climate change identified and technical, institutional, social, financial and economic analysis of these options
- **Capacity of institutions involved in developing NCs strengthened**
- Gaps identified in previous NCs addressed
- Other reporting obligations as per the UNFCCC guidelines completed
- **Findings from National Communication process integrated into national development policies, sectoral plans and climate change strategies**



UNEP-GEF Global Support Programme for Preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs)

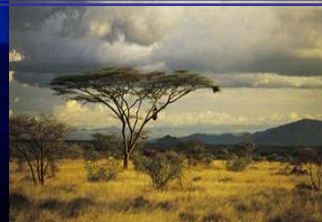




Objectives



- **Provide** financial and technical support for the preparation of initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC in 30 Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries
- **Strengthen** the information base and national institutional capacities of SIDs and LDCs to collect, collate, analyze and report on their national greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation actions, financial and technical needs and level of support received, to effectively track their emission reduction achievements consistent with national development aspirations

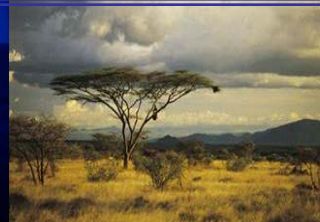




Project Components



- (1) National circumstances, institutional arrangements for the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis
- (2) National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs)



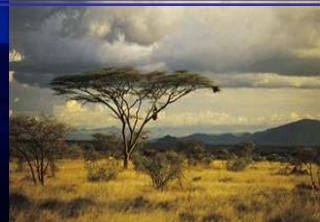


Project Components



(3) Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

(4) Financial, technical and capacity needs including support needed and received.





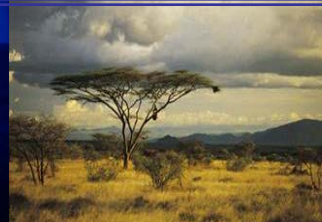
Project Components



(5) Domestic measurement reporting and verification

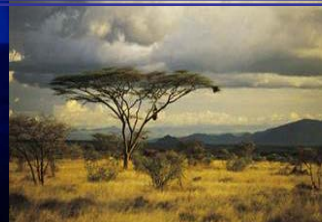
(6) Any other information

(7) Monitoring, reporting and preparation financial audit





UNEP: Implementing Agency for GEF Climate Change Mitigation Projects



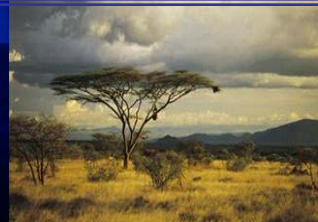


GEF CCM Projects



Since 1991, the GEF has provided support for projects that seek to address the drivers of climate change

- catalyze greater investment in and deployment of renewable energy technologies
- promotion of energy efficiency
- low-carbon transportation systems
- forestry projects that recognize the key role that forests play in the climate system



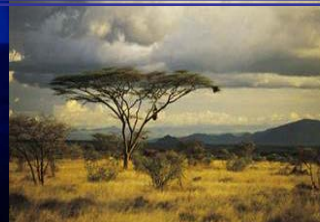


GEF CCM Projects

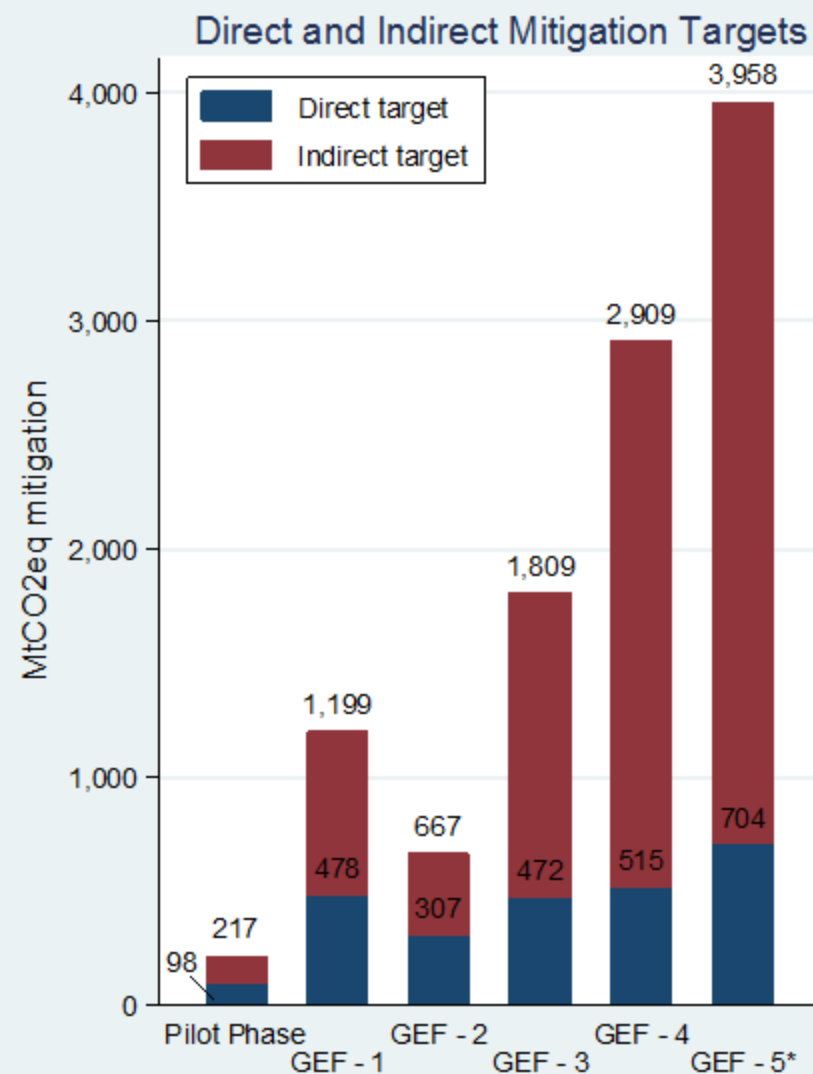
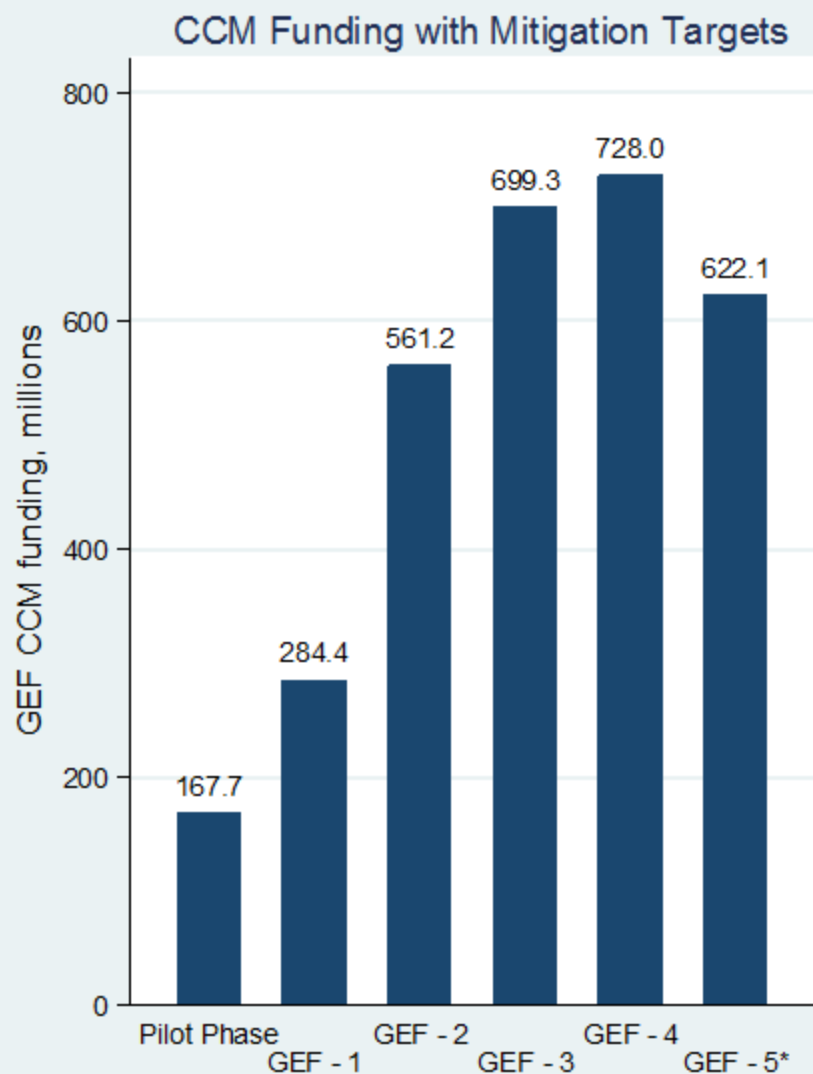


\$3.3 billion to 615 projects that address climate change mitigation

- \$3.1 billion has been allocated to 547 projects with explicit mitigation targets
- direct and indirect mitigation expected from these 547 projects is 2.6 and 8.2 billion tons of CO₂e emissions, respectively, or 10.8 billion tons combined.
- high degree of variability, both in distribution of funding and expected mitigation, with the Asia region accounting for the largest share of both



Distribution of GEF CCM Funding and Expected Mitigation, by Phase



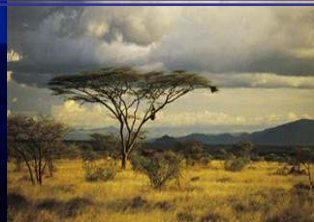
*Note - GEF-5 figures are incomplete, and run from 7/1/2010 to 6/30/2013.



Classifying Emission Reduction Targets



- **Direct Emission reductions** - all emission reductions attributable to investments made during the project's supervised implementation period, and totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments, both during and post implementation. These include investments made using GEF resources or co-financing, and tracked through the project's M&E system.
- **Indirect Emission reductions** – emission reductions resulting from replication of GEF project activities, occurring outside the project's logframe. Estimations of indirect emission reductions rely heavily on assumptions and expert judgment. Because their level of uncertainty is higher than for direct emission reductions, indirect emissions need to be distinguished from direct emission reductions.



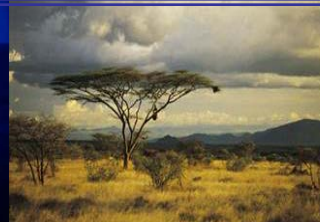


GEF CCM Projects



CCM approaches differ substantially in their cost per expected ton of mitigation

- renewable energy projects tend to be the most costly; energy efficiency and forestry projects offer some of the least cost mitigation opportunities.
- median and average cost per ton of direct mitigation across all GEF project types is \$5.8 and \$1.2 per tCO₂eq mitigation, respectively.
- Compared with mitigation costs of projects in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) overall, GEF costs are a bit lower, but similar for many project categories.



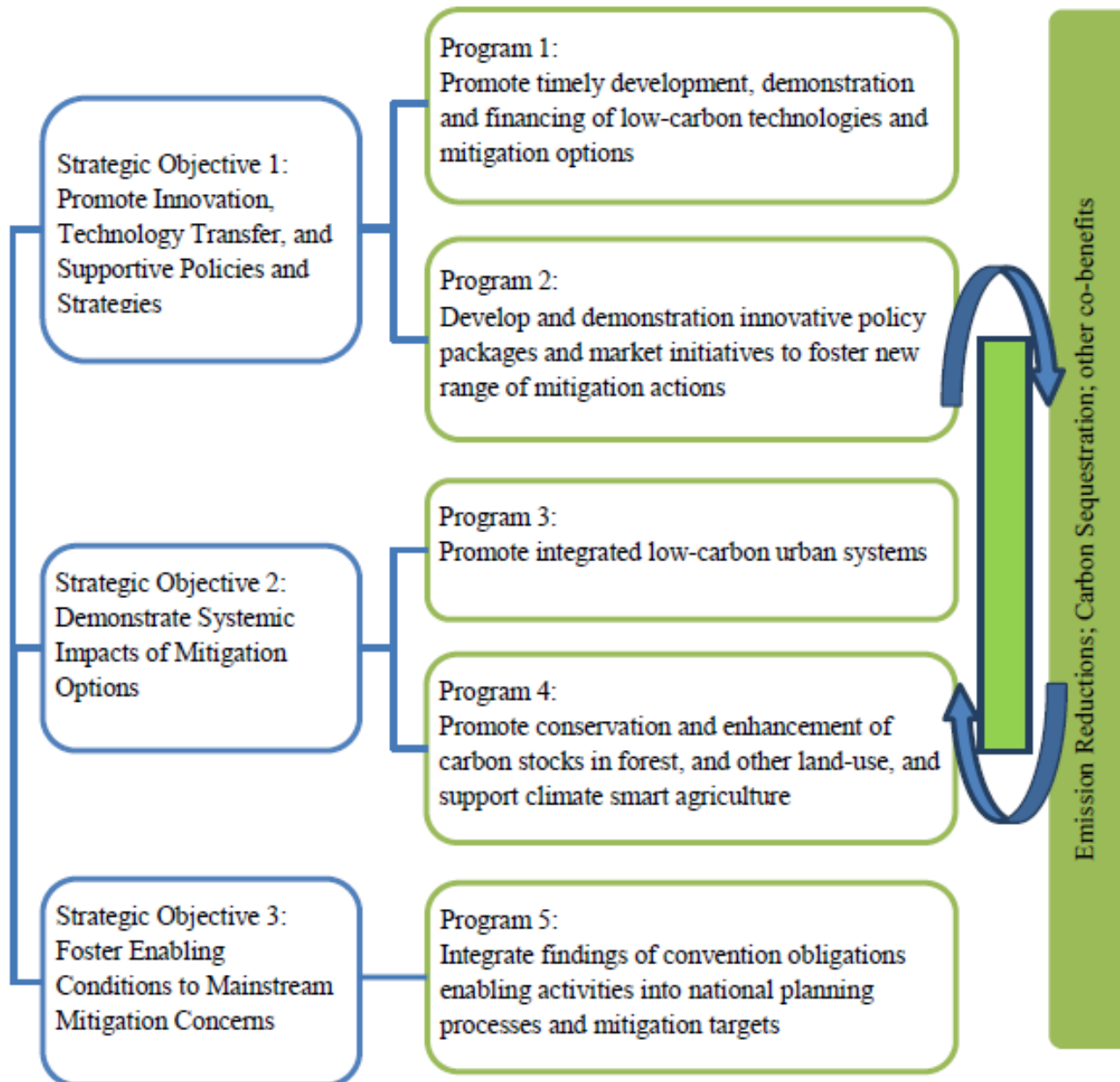
GEF CCM focal areas		Number of projects with direct cost estimates	Median cost (USD) per ton of direct CO2eq mitigation	Average cost (USD per ton of direct CO2eq mitigation	Number of projects with direct+indirect cost estimates	Median cost (USD) per ton of direct +indirect CO2eq mitigation	Average cost (USD) per ton of direct+indirect CO2eq mitigation
Energy Efficiency	Appliances	23	1.2	0.4	24	0.5	0.2
	Buildings	50	7.7	0.8	52	0.9	0.2
	Combined EE	14	3.9	0.7	14	1.1	0.1
	Energy Supply/ESCOs	31	3.7	1.2	31	2.6	0.4
	Industrial Processes	33	4.5	1.1	34	2.1	0.4
	Lighting	20	7.3	1.0	20	1.3	0.2
	All EE	182	4.3	0.9	186	1.2	0.2
Renewable Energy	Biomass	32	6.4	4.8	32	3.3	0.6
	Combined RE	70	10.3	1.3	71	4.4	0.3
	Geothermal	7	1.7	1.3	8	0.4	0.2
	Hydro	19	9.9	3.3	19	2.0	0.3
	PV	29	58.2	30.8	29	33.2	12.5
	Solar thermal	11	12.1	9.3	11	5.3	2.0
	Wind	10	8.6	6.1	12	1.2	0.1
	All RE	182	10.4	2.1	187	4.1	0.3
Transport		47	6.9	3.1	48	2.9	0.7
LULUCF	LULUCF (no SFM/REDD+ funding)	17	2.9	0.8	17	1.9	0.3
	LULUCF with SFM/REDD+	29	1.3	0.4	29	1.1	0.4
	All LULUCF	46	1.8	0.4	46	1.2	0.4
Mixed^A		55	4.9	0.9	56	2.8	0.2
SLCFs		16	2.4	0.9	16	1.9	0.7
All projects		532	5.8	1.2	547	2.2	0.3



OPPORTUNITIES IN GEF 6



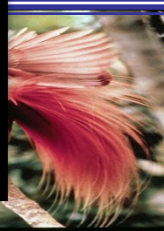
CC Figure 1 - GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area Strategic Framework



Focal Area Objective	Focal Area Programs	Indicative Allocation Status-quo Scenario (\$ million)	Indicative Allocation Status-quo Plus Scenario (\$ million)
CC 1. <i>Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies</i>	Program 1: Promote timely development, demonstration and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options	220	255
	Program 2: Develop and demonstrate innovative policy packages and market initiatives to foster new range of mitigation actions	195	225
CC 2. <i>Demonstrate systemic impacts of mitigation options</i>	Program 3: To promote integrated low-emission urban systems	200	230
	Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture	200	220
CC 3. <i>Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies</i>	Program 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets	95	95
Focal Area Set-Aside (including contributions to SFM, Convention obligations, Integrated Approaches)		310	345
Total Climate Change Mitigation		1,220	1,370



Objective	Program	Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration	Outcome B. Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	Outcome C. Financial mechanisms to support GHG reductions are demonstrated and operationalized
		<u>Indicator 1.</u> Tons GHG reduced or avoided* <u>Indicator 2.</u> Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF projects for low GHG development ^{*53} <u>Indicator 3.</u> MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data ⁵⁴		
Objective CC1	Program 1	<u>Indicator 4.</u> Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices ⁵⁵	<u>Indicator 5.</u> Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework ^{*53}	<u>Indicator 6.</u> Degree of strength of financial and market mechanisms for low GHG development ⁵³
	Program 2		<u>Indicator 5.</u> Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework	<u>Indicator 6.</u> Degree of strength of financial and market mechanisms for low GHG development
Objective CC2	Program 3		<u>Indicator 5.</u> Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework	<u>Indicator 6.</u> Degree of strength of financial and market mechanisms for low GHG development
	Program 4	<u>Indicator 4.</u> Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices ⁵⁴	<u>Indicator 5.</u> Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework	
Objective CC3	Program 5		<u>Indicator 7.</u> Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and	



How to Apply for GEF Funding?



Develop Project Idea



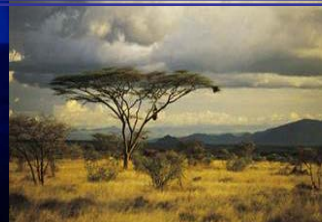
Work with a GEF agency to turn the project idea into a GEF proposal (PIF)



PIF endorsed by the national GEF Operational Focal Point



PIF (and PPG) submission to GEF for review and approval





Thank You!

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