

Project Portfolio for
UN Environment's Project Portfolio for
Programme 1
Climate change
MTS 2018-2021

18 May 2017 (final)

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SIGNED BY THE LEAD DIRECTOR AND PROGRAMME COORDINATION BRANCH CHIEF

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Portfolio Overview

Programme 1: Climate Change

UN Environment is aiming to help countries address the challenge of climate change by enhancing resilience to its adverse impacts, reducing GHG emissions by supporting the energy efficiency improvement and increase of the use of renewable energy and seizing new investment opportunities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as part of their transition to low emission development pathways.

What is new?

- The subprogramme will adopt a more holistic approach where all projects will contribute towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement with focus on National Determined Contributions, as guided by UN Environment strategy for the implementation of Paris Agreement and UNEA 2 resolution on Paris Agreement implementation. For example:
 - Scaling up of adaptation work by supporting vulnerable countries in their transition from urgent, immediate and project based responses in addressing adaptation to medium and long term plans, referred as National Adaptation Plans, which include Ecosystem based Adaptation approaches.
 - Analysis, refinement, update and implementation of National Determined Contributions and long term low emission development strategies, which integrate our climate change thematic work streams.
 - Consolidation of the readiness, while moving towards implementation of REDD+ actions, referred to as Policies and Measures (PAMs) with a strong focus on seizing investment opportunities.
 - Access to emerging climate change finance will focus on direct access and unlocking private sector finance including through a strong partnership with the Green Climate Fund as well as private finance institutions.
- Support to pre-2020 climate action agenda and non-state actors including through the support to Anticipate, Absorb, Respond Initiative, Sustainable Energy for All and Adaptation Center of Excellence. The subprogramme will move from pilots to scaled up interventions on areas such as Ecosystem based Adaptation, energy efficiency and investments on clean energy, adaptation and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- Gender is not only embedded into the portfolio as a cross-cutting issue but it has also been addressed through a stand-alone project that empowers women as agents of change in climate change and sustainable energy.

What is the same?

- The subprogramme will continue to support the elements of climate change continuum, from science to policy, finance and technology and the interface between them;

- Capitalizing on the knowledge generated on the role of ecosystems for building resilience to climate variability and change, the adaptation pillar of the subprogramme will continue to promote Ecosystem based Adaptation approaches as part of National Adaptation Plans and Strategies ;
- UN environment will continue to strengthen the business case for energy efficiency improvement and increase of the use of renewable energy in developing countries, emerging economies as well as for the private sector.
- Support will continue towards results based payments that reduce emissions for deforestation and forest degradation
- The subprogramme will continue to build on partnerships in making a larger impact, in line with the UN Environment business model.

What has been dropped or moved?

- Projects for tools and method development will no longer be part of the sub-program. Tools and methods will be integrated into other projects as appropriate with the view of building on the existing tools and methods, rather than developing new ones.
- Communication will no longer constitute a project for the subprogramme; rather it will be embedded into each Expected Accomplishment portfolio. The experience from the past has shown that it is not effective to have a communication dedicated project. Divisions can work with the communication Division on communication and outreach.
- UN Environment Finance Initiative contributes to Climate Change, Healthy and Productive Ecosystems and Resource Efficiency subprogramme but the UN Environment FI project will be housed by the latter.
- Climate change projects in a post disaster and security compromised environment will be housed by Disaster and Conflict subprogramme.

Summary and outline of the portfolio

On adaptation, UN Environment will support countries enhance resilience to climate change through a portfolio which will include the following projects:

(A1) - **National Adaptation Policy and Planning**, which will support the transition from National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) toward medium and long term National Adaptation Plans (NAPS);

(A2) - **Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable countries through implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation approaches and their integration into development**, which will focus on the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation at scale and in different ecosystems so as to strengthen the case for such an approach;

(A3) **Knowledge, analysis and networking**, . This project will provide support to the sharing information on the successful adaptation through UNEP-led networks, platforms, assessments and different relevant initiatives.

(A4) - **Readiness support to countries in planning for and accessing climate funds**. This project will assist countries to access international Climate Finance including Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund. This project will be implemented jointly by Economy and Ecosystem Division as well as Regional offices. .

On mitigation, with the view to support the transition to low emission development, UN Environment will work to promote low-carbon approaches, improve energy efficiency, and increase the use of renewable energy. We will engage with non-state actors and increase partnerships with the private sector, in line with the objectives of UN Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and SDG7 on Energy and SDG13 on Climate Change. This will be achieved through the following projects:

(B1) - **Reducing Emissions from Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)**. This initiative will focus on the adoption and implementation of policies, regulations and practices that would substantially reduce SLCPs and at the same time provide multiple benefits;

(B2) - **Keeping track of emerging issues and opportunities in global climate** This project will include the development of assessment reports such as such as Emission Gap Report, non- State actors report, etc.

(B3) - **Supporting countries to implement and scale up renewable energy projects**. This will include support to scale up renewable energy, though such efforts as the African Renewable Energy Initiative, the Africa Rift Geothermal (ARGeo) project, bioenergy sustainability, the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), efforts to expand electric mobility, and a new effort supporting women entrepreneurs in sustainable energy.

(B4) - **Supporting countries to implement and scale up energy efficiency projects**. This project will include support to energy efficiency in lighting, appliances, vehicle fuel economy, district energy systems, and buildings; institutional links to the Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency as the SEforALL energy efficiency hub; and efforts to promote systems approaches in the energy sector.

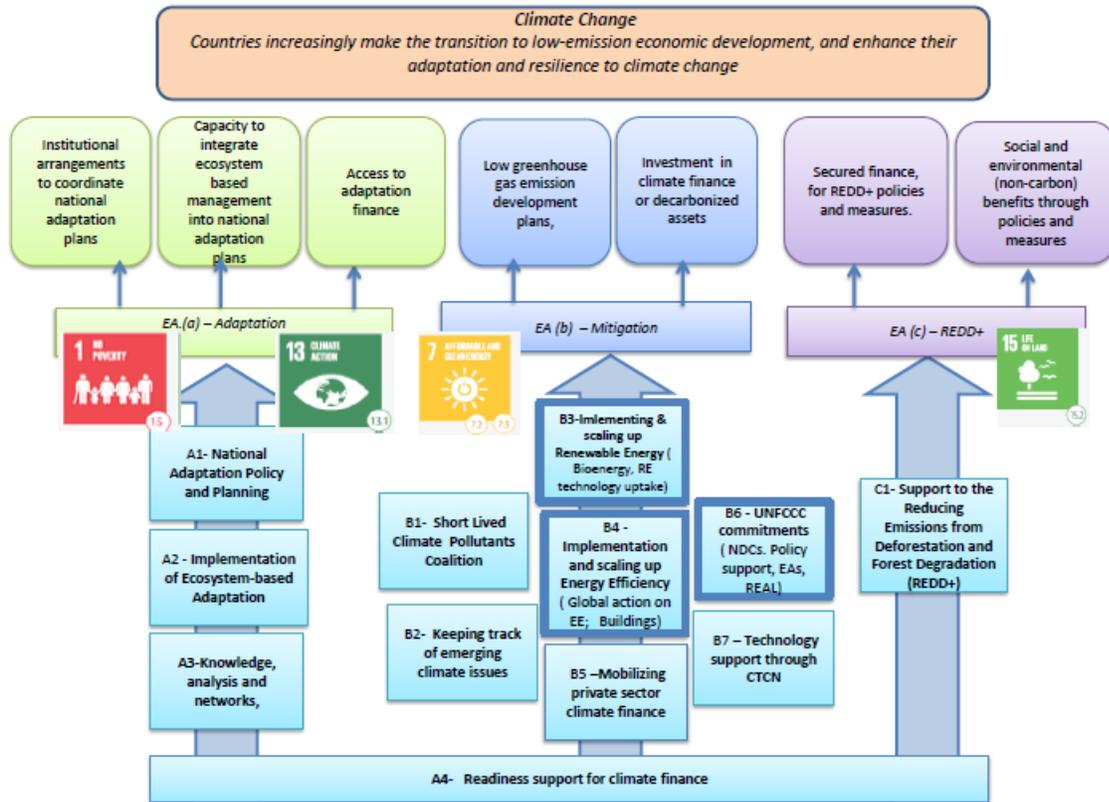
(B5) - **Mobilize climate private sector finance**. This project will help mobilize private sector investment in the dissemination of clean energy technologies through additional end-user financing schemes and project development facilities and the increase of the number of institutions active in that sector.

(B6) - **Supporting countries to address UNFCCC commitments**. This will include the support developing countries regarding their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); GEF-supported enabling activities on National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, and Technology Needs Assessments, and the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative. It will also cover related partnerships or networks such as the 1 Gigaton coalition and Regatta, and the UN Environment-DTU Partnership (UDP).

(B7)- **Technical support provided to countries through the CTCN established under the UNFCCC.** This project will continue to facilitate the transfer and deployment of resilient and low emission as mandated by the UNFCCC CoP and Paris Agreement.

On the REDD+ work stream, UN Environment and its partners (FAO and UNDP) will continue to help countries through the UN-REDD Programme respond to the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ for accessing results-based payments through the project (C1) - **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)**. The UN-REDD Programme will expand the scope beyond readiness to include Phase II REDD+ which is about supporting the implementation of the REDD+ strategies and plans.

1. Portfolio Diagram



2. Problem Analysis

According to the data set out in the fifth edition of the UNEP *Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5)* and the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, climate change continues to be one of the most pervasive and threatening issues of our time, with far-reaching impacts in the twenty-first century.¹ , expected to have major and unprecedented social and economic implications on where people can settle, grow food, build cities and rely on functioning ecosystems for the services they provide and also putting significant pressure on ecosystems .

Responding to this challenge, in December 2015, countries adopted a universal agreement aiming to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. Aiming to a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C, it sets the world on a course to a zero-carbon, resilient, prosperous and fair future. *The Emissions Gap Report 2016* of UNEP found that world is still heading for temperature rise of 2.9 to 3.4oC this century, even with Paris pledges and 2030 emissions will be 12 to 14 Gt above levels needed to limit global warming to 2oC. Countries need to formulate and implement long term strategies and plans aiming at building resilient and low emission development pathways, in line with the objective of the Paris agreement.

Progress has been made by countries in undertaking mitigation and adaptation efforts. However, countries are lacking institutions, technical capacity, information and sufficient climate finance to transform their economies from a climate resilient and low emission perspective, in line with Paris Agreement.

As guided by the MTS for the period 2018-21, UN Environment will help countries address the challenge of climate change by enhancing resilience to its adverse impacts, reducing GHG emissions by supporting the energy efficiency improvement and increase of the use of renewable energy and seizing new investment opportunities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as part of their transition to low emission development pathways.

During 2018-21, UN Environment will promote the greening of national adaptation plans while scaling up, expanding and collecting more evidence on successful ecosystem-based adaptation . This information will be captured and disseminated through UN Environment -led knowledge networks, such as the Global Adaptation Network and its regional wings. UN Environment and its partners will also work to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy. UN Environment will provide guidance on sound policy and investment choices by promoting the development and transfer of technology through the Climate Technology Centre and Network to facilitate access to finance and build readiness to deploy funding effectively. UN Environment will also support countries as they update and implement their nationally determined contributions as required by the Paris Agreement, helping them to lower their emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants by reducing energy intensity and demand in sectors such as lighting, appliances, equipment, buildings and transport. UN Environment and its REDD-plus partners, will help countries to meet the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus, giving a particular focus to Goal 15 on biodiversity, non-carbon benefits and REDD-plus finance and private sector engagement. Beyond REDD-plus, UNEP will contribute to improving the management of carbon stocks in all terrestrial ecosystems for stronger environmental.

3. Gender Analysis

Climate change impacts can cause natural hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, and hurricanes; storms, which can exacerbate environmental degradation. The effects negative impacts of these events are already felt in many sectors and areas, such as agriculture and food security; biodiversity and ecosystems; water resources; human health; human settlements and migration patterns; and energy, transport and industry. These impacts are affecting mainly women as the most vulnerable part of the society. Indeed, woman constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources and the sectors relying on these resources that are threatened by climate change. Woman is very often responsible to secure water, food and fuel for cooking and heating. This is coupled with low or no capacity to cope with these negative impacts of climate change, lack of access to resources and lack to decision-making processes, which places women in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change. It is thus important to identify gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the negative impacts of caused by climate change.

Women are not only vulnerable to climate change but they are also effective actors or agents of change in relation to climate change. They have a strong body of knowledge which can be used in climate change. Furthermore, women's responsibilities in households and communities, As stewards of natural and household resources, woman can position themselves very well to contribute to better livelihood options as a response to alternative solutions to coping with climate impacts and mitigating greenhouse emissions. to changing environmental realities. It is therefore important to consider these issues in the climate change portfolio. Subsequently thee portfolio e needs to ensure the following:

- Gender considerations and analysis I are considered not only at the design stage as well as implementation and a gender monitoring plan is put in place.
- The projects of the portfolio include gender disaggregated indicators and their monitoring is done in regular basis.
- Project management team and steering committee provide equal opportunities for women and men to participate.
- All projects are subject of gender marker screening and score at least 1.

4. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders are fundamental to the process of addressing climate change issues as it is they who will comprise the climate change community" that is required to implement and sustain the process. The subprogramme will work with a wide range of stakeholders due to the multidisciplinary nature of climate change. Here is a summary of the key groups of stakeholders

Vulnerable communities – The portfolio, through the adaptation cluster will work with this group of stakeholders with the view to reducing the vulnerability and increase resilience. They will be the main beneficiaries from the adaptation cluster of the portfolio with an emphasis on the use of ecosystems as part of the adaptation responses measures to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change.

Governments (central and local) : The subprogramme provides governments, both from central and local setting with services, tools, assessments, methodologies and standards to enable them to adopt

enabling policy frameworks at the macro-economic as well as sectoral levels. These enabling policy environments provide incentives for increased investments into inclusive green economies. This includes ministries of environment, treasuries, planning, finance, energy, agriculture, water, transport, buildings and construction, and regulatory authorities. It also engages with local level governments at city level.

Private sector: Climate change will expose private sector to a range of new risks and opportunities. An important strategy for managing risks and exploiting opportunities involves stakeholder engagement and communication: The portfolio will work with this group to make sure they are aware of the risks, capitalize on the opportunities and cover the risk or part of it.

Scientific community : The climate change scientific community generates data, authoritative scientific assessments and policy recommendations to support the transition to a resilient and low emission development. shift to more resource efficient and sustainable consumption and production patterns. The subprogramme aims to establish science-policy interface by connecting policy makers to scientific findings and assessments that will guide the decision make process.

Civil Society and youth and woman: The subprogramme engages directly with civil society organizations, consumers, citizens, and youth and woman groups to promote the need for global climate action

Funding mechanisms: The subprogramme will engage with different global funds such as GEF, GCF, AF, LDCF, SCCF, as part of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC with the view of helping countries access the resources available including through direct access.

UN agencies: The subprogramme will partner with UN agencies to implement the portfolio. This will include but not limited to UNDP, FAO, WMO, UN Woman, UNIDO, UNHABITAT, UNFCCC secretariat, etc Examples from the partnerships include NDC support, NAP Support and NAPA implementation, CTCN, etc

5. Project Concepts

5.1 EA (a) – Adaptation

A1. Adaptation policy and Planning

Project Area/Title:	A1 - Adaptation Policy & Planning			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Ecosystems Division in collaboration with regional offices	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2019	Total months:	24
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. <u>Target 13.1.</u> <u>Target 13.2</u> <u>Target 13.3:</u> <u>Target 13.b</u> Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. <u>Target 17.6:</u>			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting Paris agreement UNEP/EA.2/Res.5: Delivering on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development UNEP/EA.2/L.14/Rev.2: Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty reduction.			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA.1. (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):				
PoW EA Indicator(s):	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UN Environment with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans <i>Unit of measure:</i> <i>Number of countries that have scored at least 70 per cent on the degree to which technical capacity to integrate EbA into national action plans has been strengthened.</i> (iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans <i>Unit of measure:</i> <i>(a) Number of countries that have received finance readiness support</i> <i>(b) Number of countries with approved projects under different funds for adaptation</i>			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into long term planning, national policies and budgeted plans; as well as to support a legal framework to enable countries to pursue development pathways that are resilient to climate change.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	1. Number of countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean and East Europe supported by UN Environment with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate National Adaptation Plans. 2. Number of countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and East Europe that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem based management into national			

	<p>adaptation plans.</p> <p>3. Number of countries that are ready to access or have access to climate change finance to implement national adaptation plans</p>
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Climate change and associated climate variability will severely impact future development trajectories of countries. Coping with such impacts requires capacity, institutions and finance to support the integration of climate risk into national plans and strategies, in medium and long term setting.</p> <p>Over the last decade LDCs and other developing countries have made some progress in addressing the urgent and immediate effects of climate change through the implementation of National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) with most focusing on sector specific interventions. Despite the progress made, they do not have access to well-organised knowledge to inform climate resilient planning processes, and the required medium- to long-term and cross-sectoral planning is seldom undertaken. Countries do not have the required institutional structures and technical capacity for initiating a functional, cross-sectorial and iterative NAP process and the national or local response to the climate impacts is mainly project –based. UN Environment and its partners are currently supporting LDCs and other developing countries to advance the NAP process through the NAP Global Support Program, which is focused on the provision of training on and develop roadmaps for the formulation of NAPs.</p> <p>Building on the experience and lessons learnt so far from the implementation of the NAP Global Support Programme, UN Environment is seeking to provide support to vulnerable countries to facilitate the formulation and implementation of the NAP process. The support will focus on strengthening of appropriate existing institutional frameworks, technical expertise, managerial capacity and decision-making processes and development funding strategies for the NAP implementation.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>1. <u>Global technical support, knowledge generation and exchange.</u></p> <p>This is an existing workstream referred to as NAP Global Support programme phase II (LDCs and non LDCs). This workstream includes the following set of interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of NAP roadmaps • Regional training on the NAP processes • Knowledge sharing and south-south cooperation • <p>2. <u>One on One country level support.</u></p> <p>This work stream will be clustered at regional and/or sub-regional level. In line with UNFCCC LDC Expert Group Guidelines for the NAP process, this work stream will includes the following interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National institutional support for the NAP process • Technical support for the NAP process • Climate data and information for the NAP process • Funding strategy for the NAP • Monitoring, reviewing and reporting
PoW output	<p>Mainly 1.4 - Technical support provided to countries to address Framework Convention on Climate Change commitments, implementation, negotiations and reporting.</p> <p>Others that are also relevant 1.1, 1.3, 1.5.</p>

Geographic Focus	Global – particular attention given to LDCs, SIDS and other developing countries
(Priority) Countries	List of (priority) Countries, based on priorities provided by regional Offices: <u>to be scoped with Regional Offices and based on country requests</u>
Impact potential	The benefits to countries will include the development of an enabling governance framework for effective integration of adaptation into national development, which includes mechanisms to sustain the technical capacity and institutions for national adaptation planning process and mobilize and allocate the domestic budget in ways that invest in resilience to climate change in the long term. Other benefits are improved knowledge generation and learning; and the development of a closer engagement strategy between governments, the science community and the citizenry. Successful implementation at the country level will make the case for replication of the project approach in other countries in the region.
Tentative budget	50,000,000 USD (GCF, GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF and bilateral finance)
Responsible Division	Ecosystems Division working with relevant Regional Offices. In addition, the Law Division will be engaged in the development of legal and institutional frameworks for the NAPs.
Key partners and stakeholders	Multilateral organizations and Governments, , UNFCCC secretariat, LEG, Adaptation Committee, UNDP, other UN organizations, NAP GSP partners, NAP Global Network, Multilateral Development Banks, Private sectors, line ministries, Meteorological offices, Environment Ministry; Planning Ministries; climate science and environmental modelling institutions; local communities, CSOs and NGOs.

A2. . Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable countries through implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation approaches and their integration into development planning

Project Title:	A.2 Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable countries through implementing ecosystem based adaptation approaches and their integration into development planning			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Ecosystems Management; Disasters and Conflict			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Ecosystems Division In collaboration with Regional Offices for Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, West Asia, and Europe	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 11 Make Cities Resilient - target 11b SDG 13 Climate Action – targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13b SDG 15 Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems – targets 15.1, 15.4, 15.9			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.1/Res 8: Ecosystem Based Adaptation UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Countries incorporate Ecosystem based Adaptation into national policy and planning frameworks for enhanced social and ecological resilience			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed private sources of finance for climate change adaptation; Number of countries that integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans.			
Brief description/project logic:	The global threat of climate change, manifested through more frequent and intense natural disasters, extreme weather events and related humanitarian crises threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Through UN Environment’s ongoing work, evidence has shown that ecosystem based adaptation can play a significant role in contributing to enhanced climate resilience. Developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia Pacific, as well as other regions, lack technical and institutional capacity to plan for and implement ecosystem based adaptation actions. UN Environment’s Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project supports countries to utilize ecosystem management in the broad sense (including the use of green infrastructure) as a contribution to overall societal adaptation and also access adaptation finance via different sources (e.g. GCF, private funds etc). UN Environment will build on its broad depth of knowledge and expertise in supporting countries to assess, plan for and implement EbA and scale up its portfolio of EbA work from successful demonstrations to larger scale projects. UN Environment will support EbA projects at the landscape and multi-ecosystem scale in order to maximise the contribution that is made to increased climate resilience. This will often involve the combination of ecosystem-based and other approaches to adaptation. UN Environment will work with international, national and local partners, including the private sector, to support governments to integrate			

	<p>EbA approaches into policy, planning, regulatory and SDG frameworks. On the ground EbA action will underpin the integration of EbA into national adaptation planning processes. To catalyze these partnerships, inclusive policy implementation frameworks will be developed building on existing progress to integrate EbA into development policy and plans under frameworks such as EBA for Food Security, EBA in Mountains, Micro-finance for EBA, Urban EBA and Coastal EBA in SIDS.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following workstreams:</p> <p><u>1: Countries have accessed finance for climate change adaptation.</u></p> <p>UN Environment as an Implementing Agency / Accredited Entity to various funding mechanisms and also its extensive experience in resource mobilization will support governments through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support provided to countries to develop projects and programmes to the standards and criteria established by international funds • Development and implementation of adaptation project proposals for which UN Environment is the accredited entity, projects will assist countries to access finance for their climate change priority projects in line with NAPs, NAPAs and other national strategies; • Technical support provided to governments and national institutions to promote incentives and policies for mobilizing additional private finance for adaptation • Technical support provided to microfinance institutions to develop products and services for vulnerable populations for ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, use of renewable energy and sustainable building practices <p><u>2: Countries implement on-the-ground EBA activities and integrate EBA into national plans.</u></p> <p>Projects will work at the multi-ecosystem scale and utilize an integrated landscape approach, focusing on but not limited to, urban areas, mountains, and island ecosystems and will address priority development issues including water and food security. Projects will comprise broad components such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and institutional policy and planning support on EbA • On-the-ground EBA activities that enhance social, economic and ecological resilience • Collecting, analysing and disseminating knowledge, analysis and evidence on EbA • Developing and deploying resilience monitoring tools enabling countries to demonstrate their contribution towards SDGs
PoW output	Output 1.2 Technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem based adaptation demonstrations and integrate them into national development plans
Geographic Focus	Global, with country-level activities in several regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Europe
(Priority) Countries	
Impact potential	Integrating EbA into policy and planning frameworks will provide a sustainable policy umbrella under which countries, including private sector and other actors can build resilience to climate change. There is huge scope for UN Environment to build on its existing successful EbA project portfolio and up-scale this work to achieve greater impact through the increase in scale. Given the current negotiations on the new urban agenda and the important role that cities play in the development pathway of countries, a priority focus of this project will be to integrate EbA into urban and per-urban policies/strategies and long term plans. Thereby aiming to ensure sustainable development trajectories in cities and reduce vulnerability of urban populations to climate change.
Tentative budget	USD100,000,000 Million:- GCF, AF and GEF, EC and other bilateral funds

Responsible Division	Ecosystems Division in collaboration with Regional Offices for Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, West Asia, and Europe
Key partners and stakeholders	UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, IUCN, UN Habitat), Academia, Research Institutions, International NGOs, Civil Society, Governments and communities.

A3. Knowledge, analysis and networking.

Project Area/Title:	Adaptation analysis and networking			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Ecosystems Management, Disasters and Conflict			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Division of Ecosystems in collaboration with Regional Offices	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: MM/YYYY	End: MM/YYYY	Total months:	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 4. Quality Education-Target 4.7 SDG 13 Climate Action – Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals-Target 17.6			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.1/Res 8: Ecosystem Based Adaptation UNEP/EA.2/Res. 6 Supporting Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	Contributes to EA (a)-Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate Ecosystem Based Adaptation EA all three 1,2,3			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans</p> <p>(ii) (ii): Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans</p> <p>(iii): Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans</p>			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	<p>(1) UN Environment and partners develop and disseminate the adaptation tools, and assessments [Science Division led]</p> <p>(2) Countries increasingly access and share the latest science, technology and best practice on adaptation through enhanced regional and international cooperation</p> <p>(3) UN Environment reinforce national and international commitment to climate resilience by scaling up action on climate resilience under the UN Climate Resilience Initiative: Anticipate, Absorb, Reshape.</p>			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<p>(1) Number of adaptation tools and assessments developed</p> <p>(2) Number of countries that access/utilise/integrate developed adaptation tools</p> <p>(3) Number of partners that contribute to the UN Climate Resilience Initiative: Anticipate, Absorb, Reshape</p> <p>(4) Number of workshops, conferences, dialogues and other knowledge-sharing events, that</p>			

	are gender-sensitive, organized
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Adapting to the impacts of climate change is a knowledge-intensive undertaking, and access to relevant and usable knowledge is an important prerequisite for designing, implementing and monitoring successful and cost-effective actions to adapt. The complexity, cost and long term implications of climate change adaptation interventions makes mobilization and sharing of knowledge and building of capacity to use this knowledge critical to informing adaptation decision-making, planning and practice. The Paris Agreement elevated the importance of capacity building and education as important avenues toward climate resilience. The agreement creates an opportunity to foster enhanced, strategic and sustained partnerships and approaches supporting transformational change and enabling stakeholders to build the capacities needed to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Despite the wide range of multilateral and bilateral efforts, most developing countries continue to face significant capacity challenges undermining their ability to effectively or fully carry out the climate actions they intend to pursue. While much knowledge exists for successful action on adaptation, it is often fragmented and not always accessible to various stakeholders due to the different stages of development and different levels of capabilities that countries find themselves in, with developing countries often having insufficient capacity in place to use knowledge for the development and implementation of informed adaptation actions.</p> <p>There is a need for region specific capacity building on climate policy, adaptation initiatives and best practices to enhance region specific policy planning and decision making. The purpose of this project is to support countries enhance their capacity to undertake climate action while simultaneously increasing resilience to climate change impacts by utilizing the UN Environment’s extensive experience on working with scientific and technical communities as well as facilitating the science-policy interface. UN Environment would provide access to knowledge and skills for adaptation through established networks and partnerships, knowledge products and knowledge-sharing events. It would further build capacity to use adaptation knowledge for strengthened policy-making, planning and implementation as well as proving assessments and technology supports to help countries with prioritizing their adaptation knowledge gaps and identifying priorities for adaptation action.</p> <p>The project will build on its work under the 2014-2017 POW on providing technical support to countries, enhancing the accessibility of knowledge to end-users and their capacity to use it for adaptation policy-making, planning and implementation. The project will draw on the outputs and knowledge products of other UNEP projects under Expected Accomplishment (A) of the 2018-21 PoW, and support their dissemination and application.</p>
Project Key Outputs	<p><i>The project will deliver on the following work streams:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Develop and promote use of assessments and tools to spearhead adaptation globally</u> <i>This will include</i> (PROVIA, CLICC, Adaptation Gap Reports, GEO and IPCC). 2. Coordinate adaptation networks, partnerships and forums <i>to enhance access and use of adaptation knowledge by countries and communities of practice; and utilise this innovative adaptation knowledge to inform UN Environment’s project portfolio.</i> 3. Raise and promote awareness <i>around climate change adaptation</i>
PoW output	1.1 Technical support provided to countries and by extension regions to develop tools,

	<p>methods, scientific evidence, knowledge networks and promote South-South cooperation to advance near-term and long-term national adaptation plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation</p> <p>Secondary:</p> <p>1.4 Technical support provided to countries and by extension regions to address Framework Convention on Climate Change commitments, implementation, negotiations and reporting</p> <p>1.5 - Outreach and communication for adaptation</p>
Geographic Focus	Regional and Global
(Priority) Countries	LDCs, SIDs Africa , and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems
Impact potential	Contribute to reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience to the negative impacts of climate change through enhanced adaptation-related knowledge and skills and strengthened capacity to use these to inform adaptation policy, planning and action
Tentative budget	\$ 10 Million USD including bilateral and earmarked funding
Responsible Division	<p>Ecosystems Division</p> <p>Regional Offices</p> <p>Science Division</p> <p>Communications Division</p>
Key partners and stakeholders	UN Agencies and collaborating centres, UNFCCC secretariat, Academia/Research Institutions, International NGOs, Civil Society, Governments and communities.

A 4: Readiness support to countries in planning for and accessing climate funds

Project Area/Title:	A4. Readiness support to countries in planning for and accessing climate funds			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	N/A			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Ecosystems Division and Economy Division; in collaboration with Regional Offices for Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, West Asia, and Europe	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Climate Change Adaptation Unit (Ecosystems Division) and Energy, Climate and Technology Branch (Economy Division)	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty Targets 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action Targets 1-5			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting Paris agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a): Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation EA (b) : Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):				
PoW EA Indicator(s):	Primary: EA (a) (iii): Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans EA (b) (ii) increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets (Primary EA) EA (b) (ii) increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adapting and/or implementing the greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies (Secondary EA)			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To strengthen developing countries' capacity to access and manage climate change finance, including through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - building national institutional capacity to identify needs and priorities, and understand funding options and standards for accessing them, - strengthening capacity for direct access, and their institutional engagement vis-à-vis the Green Climate Fund, - enhancing the countries' capacity to deploy finance, including through private sector contributions, 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting readiness for implementation according to international standards and sound practice through direct technical support and experience exchange and learning. - Strengthening countries' capacities to develop concept notes and funding proposals for submission to the Green Climate Fund
<p>Project Outcome indicator(s):</p>	<p>Indicative outcome indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of countries supported to establish and strengthen National Designated Authorities which may include prepare strategic frameworks for engagement with the Green Climate Fund 2. Number of Direct Access entities supported in accreditation 3. Number of national concept notes or funding proposals developed for submission to GCF 4. Number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed private sources of finance for climate change adaptation 5. Number of countries with completed National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
<p>Brief description/ project logic:</p>	<p>Finance for climate change activities is available from different sources, including bilateral and multilateral ones, as well as public and private sources. Building a sustainable country lead approach to combating climate change will have to leverage all sources of finance, including both international and domestic ones. It is crucial that developing countries are able to effectively access and deploy these resources. However, countries which are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change often lack sufficient capacity to access these different streams of climate finance. Countries need support to strengthen their national designated authorities, and related institutional structures. Countries also need support in decision-making for strategic engagement with the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and other multilateral funds.</p> <p>Specifically, the Green Climate Fund presents a new opportunity for countries to access financing for low emissions development and climate resilience. Direct access is one of the important modalities of the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund, and countries need support to identify suitable entities and provide the necessary technical assistance to ensure accreditation. Finally, development of concept notes that meet both the countries national climate change priorities as well as the unique fund's investment criteria also requires capacity building.</p> <p>Some of the barriers which may prevent countries from taking full advantage of funding opportunities include limited human, technical and institutional capacity to identify possible sources of funding, insufficient coordination or stakeholder consultation processes for identifying funding needs and priorities, insufficient policies and practices for managing climate finance and limited information or understanding of the processes and requirements for accessing funding. Furthermore, with the recent focus on direct access, countries are also</p>

	<p>interested in support for identifying and addressing the institutional and fiduciary gaps that currently prevent their institutions from seeking accreditation.</p> <p>The purpose of this work area is therefore to support countries in strengthening their capacity to access finance from different sources, with a focus on multilateral funds, specifically the Green Climate Fund, but also including the Adaptation fund and other sources and unlocking potential for domestic financing through partnerships and private sector incentives. UN Environment is well-positioned to provide this support, building on its decades-long experience on finance for mitigation activities, access to adaptation finance, capacity building (including for NCs, NAPAs, NAPs and INDCs), and climate finance, and specifically on supporting countries to access adaptation funding from various sources. UN Environment would also apply the expertise built over the past few years in supporting countries on GCF and AF readiness, including direct access support. Under this PoW UN Environment is building on its work from 2014-2017 on direct access capacity development and private sector engagement support, to additionally include support to GCF National Designated Authorities, the development country strategic frameworks, learning exchange and technical input to proposal development, as well as National Adaptation Plan (NAP) support.</p>
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Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following work streams:</p> <p><u>1: Support to Countries (including National Designated Authorities and National Implementing Entities)</u> may include but not limited to the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building products and services to strengthen national climate finance framework, such as identification of National Implementing Entities, procedures and processes for those Entities, tools for stakeholder engagement and prioritization of intervention areas, country priorities and strategic frameworks for accessing climate finance • Support to countries to identify National Implementing Entities / Direct Access Entities • National Implementing Entities accreditation gap assessments • Institutional capacity building to build capacities against gaps, as well as understand and engage with climate funds • Preparing for direct access accreditation (including application submission) <p><u>2: Project preparation and pipeline development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support provided to countries to develop projects and programmes to the standards and criteria established by international funds . Could include stakeholder consultations, studies, etc. • Development and implementation of tools for prioritizing project ideas and services related to their further refinement and development of concept notes and beyond funding proposals, with relevant stakeholders, including private sector. <p><u>3: Partnerships with private sector and finance institutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support provided to governments and national institutions to promote incentives and policies for mobilizing additional private finance for adaptation and mitigation <p><u>4: National Adaptation Plans through GCF Readiness support</u> Support provided to National Adaptation Plans preparation and development, including formulation of national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes²</p>
PoW output	<p>Output 3 under EA (a): Increase the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans</p> <p>Output 2.5: Readiness of countries and institutions to access or mobilize climate finance strengthened through support to make projects bankable and replicable</p>
Geographic Focus	<p>Global, with country-level activities in several regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Europe</p>
(Priority) Countries	<p>To be informed by an assessment undertaken prior to the start of 2018, which will identify countries that have had limited or no access to climate finance and require support – as well as the countries which UN Environment is working with at the end of 2017.</p>
Impact potential	<p>The provision of support to countries for mobilizing climate change finance has a very high potential for catalyzing longer-term impact, beyond the project lifetime. Through focus on institutional capacity strengthening and the creation of enabling frameworks in countries, the resulting changes will set the scene for improved access to climate finance in the long term.</p> <p>The establishment and strengthening of institutional coordination mechanisms and</p>

² This work area refers to the NAP window of the GCF funded readiness work, see Adaptation Policy and Planning for other GEF or bi-laterally funded NAP work.

	<p>partnerships, institutional practices, policies and procedures and stakeholder consultation processes, as well as the identification of funding priorities and development of strategic frameworks, will put in place the processes needed for continued impact. These will also support the continued sharing of information and knowledge of adaptation finance opportunities within the countries. Implementation of the project through a regional approach, with sharing of information and experiences within and between regions, will also help to catalyze replication in other countries.</p> <p>The impact of the intervention will be felt through the increased capacity of national institutions to access the Green Climate Fund and, ultimately, through the high impact and transformational effects with regards to climate change, i.e. reduced emissions and increased resilience, of the funding proposals that will be submitted to and funded by the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund or other multilateral climate finance sources.</p>
Tentative budget	\$30M from GCF readiness support and other funding sources (BMUB, etc.)
Responsible Division	<p>Joint Responsibility: Ecosystems Division and Economy Division</p> <p>Other responsible Divisions and Regional Offices: ROAP, ROWA, ROLAC, ROE, ROA</p>
Key partners and stakeholders	<p><u>National government:</u> Designated country focal points for funding mechanisms and their institutions will benefit from training on climate change project development, project prioritization, stakeholder engagement and institutional capacity building.</p> <p><u>Sub-national (including local) government and civil society organizations:</u> Civil society organizations, national NGOs, parastatals, and non-profit social investment funds, are also often the key players in accrediting to climate finance mechanisms and managing climate funds on behalf of the country. These institutions will benefit from gap assessments, capacity building and training on international fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards among other topics.</p> <p><u>The private sector:</u> Private sector entities will be engaged both as key stakeholders in the identification of funding priorities, direct access, accreditation and development of country programmes, as well as potential innovative sources of climate change finance. This work will provide support to increasing their climate finance capacities and institutional policies and procedures for managing climate funds.</p> <p><u>Funding mechanisms:</u> Global Multilateral Funds, Regional Development Banks and bilateral funding mechanisms will be proactively engaged through project implementation. This will be with the aim of understanding their strategic priorities, direction, and processes, in order to best support countries in accessing these funding sources. This engagement will also help UN Environment to identify emerging areas where it can support countries on climate finance readiness.</p> <p><u>Multilateral/international implementing partners:</u> E.g. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Resources Institute (WRI), Frankfurt School, Danish Technical University</p>

5.2 EA (b) – Mitigation

B1- Reducing Emissions from Short Lived Climate Pollutants

Project Area/Title:	B1- Reducing Emissions from Short Lived Climate Pollutants			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Chemicals, Waste and Air quality; Resource Efficiency;			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	DTIE	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	CCAC secretariat	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2022	Total months: 60	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1-9, 11-13, 15			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA 1/7 Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Subprogramme 5 Chemicals, waste and air quality; EA (c) National emissions sources identified, policies, legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for the reduction of air pollution developed, institutional capacity built for improved air quality, and air quality assessments done by countries with UNEP support			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies EA (b) (ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	The Priority Objective of the CCAC is the widespread adoption and implementation of policies, regulations and practices to substantially reduce SLCPs . Over the next five years the CCAC will focus on catalyzing policies and practices of partners and relevant stakeholders that will deliver reductions of SLCPs at scale in the near- to medium term (by 2030). As appropriate, these policies and practices will include voluntary and/or regulatory mechanisms to deliver reductions at scale by engaging both the public sector and the private sector. The Coalition will continuously measure and report the impact of its actions based on its approved monitoring and evaluation framework denominated 'Demonstrating Impact'.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries with strengthened institutions. • No. of laws and regulations influenced. • No. of policies and plans influenced. • Changes in technologies and practices. • No. of media coverage. • No. of commitments to address SLCPs. • No. of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) influenced. • Amount of catalysed funding. • No of knowledge products developed. • No of tools utilised. 			

<p>Brief description/ project logic:</p>	<p>The best opportunity to slow the rate of near-term warming globally is by cutting emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). Widespread reductions, which complement the need for global action on carbon dioxide, contribute significantly to the goal of limiting warming to less than two degrees. Reducing SLCPs can also advance national priorities such as protecting air quality and public health, promoting food security, enhancing energy efficiency, and alleviating poverty. Concerted global action to reduce SLCPs could prevent an estimated 2.4 million premature deaths annually from outdoor air pollution, significantly reduce the estimated 4.3 million deaths and other health impacts from indoor air pollution, and avoid 52 million tons of crop losses annually.</p> <p>The Coalition's objectives are to address short-lived climate pollutants by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of short-lived climate pollutant impacts and mitigation strategies • Enhancing and developing new national and regional actions, including by identifying and overcoming barriers, increasing capacity, and mobilizing support • Promoting best practices and showcasing successful efforts • Improving scientific understanding of short-lived climate pollutant impacts and mitigation strategies <p>The CCAC takes action through eleven high-impact initiatives to catalyse and scale-up action, which are partner-led and are designed to provide transformative action in sectors, or as cross-cutting efforts, to reduce methane, black carbon and HFCs. The CCAC secretariat hosted by UN Environment supports the coalition's objective and transformative actions through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of organizational and logistical support for meetings of the coalition and sub-groups • Management of communication and public outreach (i.e. solution center) • Organization of workshops and capacity building activities • Preparation of papers and reports • Fundraising strategy • Development of work plan and budget • Support to implement focal and cross cutting areas and programmes <p>The CCAC operates along the following pathway of change;</p>
<p>Project key outputs</p>	<p>The project will deliver on the following workstreams / areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Secretariat support: UNEP hosted Secretariat for the coalition operational including organizational and logistical support for meetings of the Coalition and its subgroups provided, communications and public outreach (e.g., website, press releases etc.) managed, workshops and capacity building activities organized, papers and reports drafted, fundraising strategy, annual work plan and budget developed, and support provided in implementing focal and cross-cutting areas and programmes as agreed by the Coalition. 2) Focal area implementation support: Support provided for implementation of 'focal areas' for action oriented work ensuring rapid delivery of substantial climate and clean air benefits by reducing methane, black carbon and HFCs. Seven focal areas have been agreed by the Coalition (i.e. diesel, bricks, waste, HFCs, oil and gas, agriculture, household energy) and more are expected to be agreed in future. 3) Cross cutting implementation support: Support provided in implementing cross-cutting issues such as awareness and outreach, financing, regional assessments, and national action plans, as well as other cross cutting efforts as decided by the

	Coalition in future.
PoW output	EA (B) – output 2.1 Support provided to a coalition of countries and partners to foster increased awareness, knowledge and mitigation actions on short-lived climate pollutants
Geographic Focus	Global; Regional; National; City level
(Priority) Countries	Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of Laos, People’s Democratic Republic of Liberia, Maldives, Republic of the Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Republic of Mongolia, Morocco, Kingdom of Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay
Impact potential	<p>To deliver substantial SLCP reductions, the Coalition agreed on four principle strategies – Catalyze Ambitious Action, Mobilize Robust Support, Leverage Finance at Scale, and Enhance Science and Knowledge – that in combination produce the two ingredients needed for action: political will and practical implementation capacity.</p> <p>Over the next five years CCAC will prioritize its resources to support the development and implementation of policies, regulations and practices of Partners and relevant stakeholders that will deliver substantial SLCP reductions in the near to medium term. The Coalition will demonstrate leadership by taking action on SLCPs both nationally and internationally, and continuously measure and report the impacts of actions. The Coalition is measuring its impacts based on the following impact indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in emissions - for all relevant pollutants, present day and scenarios (through 2050) • Energy efficiency benefits - rate of improvement; energy input per output • Near term climate benefits – temperature and other climate benefits at a global, regional, and national scale • Health benefits – mortality, morbidity, DALYs • Agriculture and ecosystem benefits - agricultural productivity, food security
Tentative budget	55 million USD for 2017 - 2020
Responsible Division	Economy Division (CCAC secretariat) in collaboration with ROA, ROAP, and ROLAC
Key partners and stakeholders	The Coalition is a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organisations, and representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society, that are committed to accelerating and incentivising action to address key short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). ³ The Coalition has a membership of 111 Partners as of May 2015 – 50 governments and 61 non-state partners - and 11 approved initiatives for rapid implementation. Partners ⁴ contribute to the work of the Coalition with expertise and in-kind contributions and some partners have allocated resources to the CCAC Trust Fund. UN Environment is a Partner in the Coalition. UN Environment also hosts the Secretariat and the Trust Fund of the Coalition in its Economy Division .

³ For list of State Partners and non-State Partners see <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/partners>

⁴ The list of the partners can be found under: <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/partners>

B.2 - Keeping Track of Emerging Issues and Opportunities in Global Climate

Project Area/Title:	B.2 - Keeping Track of Emerging Issues and Opportunities in Global Climate			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Environment Under Review			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Science Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Scientific Assessment Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2017	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts * Target – Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning * Target – Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>Goal 17 – Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development * Target – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	<p>UNEA-2/6 – Supporting the Paris Agreement UNEA-1/4 – Science-Policy Interface</p>			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	Subprogramme 1 – Expected Accomplishment (b) Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in partner countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development.			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Subprogramme 7 – Expected Accomplishment (a) Global, regional and national policymaking is facilitated by environmental information made available on open platforms.			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<p>Primary: (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies.</p> <p>Secondary: (vi) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action.</p>			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Governments, intergovernmental bodies, climate change negotiators, the business sector and others have the latest scientific information presented to them timely and in a digestible manner that enables them to make informed decisions on strengthening their climate actions and to build or extend partnerships, in line with the 1.5 or 2°C target.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	A methodology will be developed that measures the influence of our products to drive action by stakeholders and takes into account numbers of hits and visitors on relevant websites, numbers of press articles with positive or neutral sentiments, among others.			
Brief description/ project logic:	UN Environment climate related assessments, including the Emissions Gap Report series, have been widely recognized as authoritative reference sources providing timely information and knowledge which has triggered action and response to climate change from member states and other actors. Emission gap reports have played a role towards informing member states and others on the emission gap and efforts needed to bridging it in line with the 2 degree goal and the ambition to achieve Paris Agreement. In order to come to a successful implementation of the Paris Agreement it is vital that the climate community (climate			

	<p>negotiators, but also non-state actors such as companies and cities) have access to independent knowledge on how the level of implementation of national climate plans relates to the 2°C and 1.5°C temperature increase target by the end of the century. In addition, UN Environment provides up to date information on non-state climate initiatives (especially from cities, regions and the private sector), including on opportunities and success stories. This information is showcased through the UNFCCC, and through our own assessments including the Emissions Gap Report series.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The project comprises of 3 key work-streams areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Climate Science Assessments</u> The assessments will highlight the latest major research and innovations in climate change science and technology (including geoengineering). The outputs will include but not limited to technical/policy reports/briefs available in both printed and on-line formats and in the UN official languages, media packages, applications, various outreach events etc. This component includes the Emissions Gap Report. 2. <u>Climate Initiatives Platform</u> This output foresees to maintain this online Platform that brings together vital up-to-date information on international collaborative climate initiatives led by non-state actors. By providing more transparency on magnitude, impacts and trends, actions by frontrunners can be amplified, inspiring others to take action and to build new, more ambitious partnerships. By mapping opportunities they will help further motivate ambition towards bridging the ‘emissions gap’. The Platform is an important source for assessments on non-state climate action. Links with relevant UNFCCC activities or processes (such as the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action and Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action) have been established and will be maintained. The Platform could direct the prioritization in our engagement with the private sector. 3. <u>Environment Live Assessment Facility</u> Environment Live will be used as a main delivery tool for the project outputs as well as a host for web-based assessment platforms allowing a transparent participatory assessment process wherever such need arises. Relevant Communities of Practice may also be established to allow all individuals concerned effectively participate in the assessment development. The IPCC Online Library, set up, managed and maintained by UN Environment will provide free access to state-of-the-art information and scientific journals to authors working on the 6th Assessment Report.
PoW output	Output 2.2 : Scientific knowledge generated on emerging issues relevant to low-emission development
Geographic Focus	Global
(Priority) Countries	No specific countries, the project is global.
Impact potential	<p>UNFCCC Parties and other main stakeholders continuously expressed their strong support for UNEP and its leadership in its assessment work such as the assessment of the ‘emissions gap’ and non-state initiatives.</p> <p>The project outcomes will be mainstreamed in national and international regulations through target beneficiaries – climate negotiators and senior governmental advisors that coordinate and mainstream all efforts undertaken by governments and intergovernmental bodies. Due to political and technical circumstances this project is unique and may only be replicated by UNEP. For example, the assessment of the ‘emissions gap’ was initiated by UN Environment, it has strengthened on every assessment cycle and evolved into a UN flagship report, but it is still associated with UN Environment. The project outputs will be delivered</p>

	using Environment Live therefore the project will benefit from a widely available modern communication tool. The activities will be closely monitored to ensure that the assessment process and methodology can be replicated and findings could be incorporated in the work of UN Environment. All assessments will have summaries made available in relevant UN languages to maximize uptake and mainstreaming of the findings at the regional and sub-regional levels.
Tentative budget	Around US\$5 million for the entire project period.
Responsible Division	Science Division in collaboration with the Economy Division and the Ecosystem Division.
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>The IPCC Secretariat ensures that the special report is implemented and delivered to their constituency; facilitates access to information resources under the IPCC custodianship; contributes to development and implementation of the assessment outreach plan.</p> <p>The UNFCCC Secretariat receives data from the Climate Initiatives Platform that will be published on their website, and facilitates the exchange of information with UNFCCC Parties. UNFCCC negotiating parties and governments are primary stakeholders in accepting the assessment content and approach.</p> <p>The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) will facilitate communication with respective expert communities and global observing systems, WMO members and observer organizations.</p> <p>Non-state actors and their representatives provide content to the Climate Initiatives Platform, and are able to find inspirational examples of ambitious climate action on the Platform. UDP is host to the Climate Initiatives Platform, collects data from non-state actors, and provides data to the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>

B.3. Supporting countries to implement and scale up renewable energy projects.

Project Area/Title:	B 3.1 - Building Capacity for enhancing bioenergy sustainability through the use of GBEP indicators			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Not applicable			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division and Africa Office	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Policy Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/01/2017	End: 31/12/2018	Total months:	24
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Target 7.2 and Target 7.a			
Related UNEA resolution:	Not applicable			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Not applicable			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To enhance the capacity of the target countries to assess bioenergy sustainability via the GBEP indicators and to use them in shaping bioenergy policy-making within the context of low-carbon development.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	The GBEP-Indicators have been successfully measured, the capacity to assess bioenergy sustainability has been enhanced at the technical level and the knowledge of bioenergy sustainability has been established at the institutional level in all four partner countries			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Better understanding of bioenergy sustainability, and increased capacity to assess it, is an emerging issue that is relevant to low-emission development decision-making and policy and that contributes to output 2.4 of expected accomplishment (b) in UNEP MTS 2018-21.</p> <p>Ethiopia, Kenya, Paraguay and Vietnam' GBEP focal points requested technical assistance from FAO and UNEP to build the capacity of their national experts and institutions for using the GBEP Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy.</p> <p>Building on its strong geographic presence, its specific expertise and its prior bioenergy work, UNEP will provide on-demand technical advice for the piloting of environment indicators in Paraguay and Vietnam, and will coordinate all the project activities in Ethiopia and Kenya.</p> <p>The results of this project will lead to more sustainable bioenergy sectors in the target countries, and to more informed analysis of bioenergy sustainability, regionally and globally.</p>			
Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following workstreams:/ areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GBEP indicators prioritized, baseline values for these indicators established, and prioritized indicators measured, in each of the two target countries 			

	<p>2. Tailor-made training programmes for measuring GBEP indicators periodically in the two target countries, designed and implemented</p> <p>3. Experience on GBEP indicators' use in the target countries shared at the national and regional levels</p>
PoW output	EA(B) Output 3 Technical support provided to implement and scale up renewable energy
Geographic Focus	Global (FAO&UNEP), Africa (UNEP), Asia (FAO), and Latin America (FAO)
(Priority) Countries	Ethiopia and Kenya, for which project activities are implemented by UNEP Paraguay and Vietnam, for which project activities are implemented by FAO
Impact potential	The results of this project will lead to more sustainable bioenergy sectors in the target countries, and to more informed analysis of bioenergy sustainability, regionally and globally. The project will set the basis for the development of effective integrated policies for sustainable bioenergy in the 4 target countries, as part of their low carbon and climate-resilient development. It will also enable the further sharing of, and learning from, bioenergy sustainability assessment experiences at the regional and global levels. Finally, this project will also contribute to responding to the need, in the specific area of Bioenergy, "to develop internationally agreed-upon standards for each of the main renewable energy technologies, to assess the sustainability of their deployment", which the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Global Tracking Framework (GTF-2013) highlighted.
Tentative budget	\$ 1.1 m
Responsible Division	Economy Division
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>Food and Agriculture Organisation</p> <p>UN Environment's Africa Office, including Liaison Office to AUC, UNECA and Representative to Ethiopia</p> <p>Kenya partners (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, national technical experts and centers of excellence)</p> <p>Ethiopia (Ministry, national technical experts and centers of excellence)</p> <p>GBEP partners and experts</p>

Project Area/Title:	B 3.2 – Promote the uptake of renewable energy technologies			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Not applicable			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	CCM Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/01/2018	End: 31/12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (Target 7.2 renewable energy) Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.2/Res.5: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Not applicable			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To promote conditions for public and private investment in renewable energy technologies and their use in various sectors.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	500 MW of renewable energy generating capacity identified and investment commitments made. To support a global move to low carbon transport sectors worldwide that reduce impacts on the environment.			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Over the last few years there has been more investment in renewable energy globally than there has been in fossil fueled generating assets. This is because geothermal, hydro-power, PV and wind are now least cost generation technologies. As a result, many countries have already moved from feed in tariffs to auctions as a primary means of building their on-grid renewable generating assets, to achieve more competitive prices for their power.</p> <p>UN Environment has a niche in supporting countries with their policy making and in pre-investment activities to support the uptake of renewable energy technologies. In addition, UN Environment has a good track record of supporting the development of renewable energy initiatives such as the Africa Renewable Energy initiative or ARGeo.</p> <p>With increasing shares renewable energy in countries or power pools total generation mix, the intermittency of renewable energy generation will need to be factored in. Technology and initiatives will be needed in integration, smart dispatch and information, and storage among other areas.</p> <p>National power grids are not cost effective in all areas of all countries. Remote and inaccessible locations may be better served by mini-grid or off grid solutions. In such locations renewable energy can make sense, particularly where transporting fossil fuels becomes prohibitively expensive. Recognising that none the less these sources of power, although modern are often more expensive than on-grid solutions. Typically off-grid solutions require</p>			

	<p>significant government subsidy to make the result power affordable for the consumers. UN Environment has experience and expertise in supporting governments to work through their options and identify appropriate business models to construct, operate and maintain these off-grid and mini-grid solutions.</p> <p>The need to supply electric mobility programmes with higher shares of electricity generated from renewable energy sources can be a policy and market driver for increased shares of renewable energy in the energy mix, whilst providing storage options. This project will include: (i) support to the development of national policies to promote the import (and production) of electric vehicles, inter alia through fiscal reforms, in ~50 countries; (ii) to support cities with the replacement of diesel busses with electric busses (~10 cities) and (iii) to support cities and countries with the development of policies that promote the import and production of electric 2 & 3 wheelers to replace 2&3 wheelers with internal combustion engines</p> <p>UN Environment is also committed to empowering women as agents of change, by addressing gender-specific barriers impeding women from participating as leaders, entrepreneurs and decision-makers in the energy sector through a series of interventions ranging from capacity building over policy support to gender-responsive financing.</p> <p>Information dissemination in a way which is useful to various target groups is of prime importance to accelerate policy, market and behavioral changes. This will be done through data collection, analysis and outreach</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The project comprises of the following components and outputs:</p> <p><u>1 Project development , policy support and capacity building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy resource identified and pre-investments • Smart grid technology tested and demonstrated • Cost effective business model to promote decentralized or off grid renewable energy generation tested and demonstrated • Supported 50 countries and cities with the introduction of electric mobility policies. • Policy advice and financial instruments supporting sustainable energy through women entrepreneurship. <p><u>2. Knowledge Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on renewable energy (Annual Global Status Report, Global Futures Report) • Regional reports on renewable energy and energy efficiency • 1 Gigaton Coalition report • Sustainable Energy knowledge and outreach products and events
PoW output	EA (B) Output 3.2 - Technical support provided to countries to implement and scale up renewable energy projects
Geographic Focus	Global, Regional
(Priority) Countries	Brazil, India, Kenya, Ethiopia, among other countries
Impact potential	The project will promote renewable energy aimed at enhancing access and lead to better understanding of the systems approach and the testing of adapted policies and tools aiming at reducing greenhouse gas emission from the built environment, including through women as agents of change.
Tentative budget	\$ 18 million - from bilateral sources of funding, GEF and GCF
Responsible Division	Economy Division in collaboration with regional offices

Key partners and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green Climate Fund• Global Environment Fund• Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility• Africa Renewable Energy Initiative• European Investment Bank• GIZ• Country and city partners (e.g. City of Brasilia; Energy Services Limited, India – EESL)• Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)• UN Women• National stakeholders• Private sector• IEA Electric Vehicles Initiative and strategic regional partners: Molina Center Chile for South America; CEGESTI for Central America; the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe; Sustainable Transport Africa; Clean Air Asia; and CEDARE for the Middle East
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B4. . Supporting countries to implement and scale up renewable energy projects.

Project Area/Title:	B 4.1 - Global action on energy-efficiency			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Not applicable			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Technology Unit / United for Efficiency / Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/01/2018	End: 31/12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Targets 7.1, 7.3, 7.a and 7.b</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Targets 11.6 and 11.7</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Targets 13.2, 13.3, 13.a and 13.b</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	<p>UNEP/EA.2/Res.5: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting the Paris Agreement</p>			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low emission development plans and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Not applicable			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	National and regional markets are transformed to allow for the uptake of advanced energy-efficient technologies that provide climate change mitigation and other environmental benefits, while also providing financial savings and increased energy security.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with policies and/or projects to transform their market to energy efficient technologies and vehicles, and environmentally sound technologies as a result of UN Environment action • Number of regions that have policies and/or projects to harmonize policies and standards for energy efficient technologies and environmentally sound technologies 			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Energy efficiency is the most cost-effective high-impact-opportunity to reduce GHG emissions globally. Amongst all technologies, efficient lighting, appliances and equipment represent one of the easiest and most cost-effective areas to accelerate energy efficiency. However, developing countries do not have energy efficient technologies on their market due to barriers such as a lack policies in place, a lack enforcement of policies, a higher purchase price of energy-efficient products and vehicles, and lack of awareness by consumers and decision makers. To support overcoming these barriers, the project includes three subprojects: Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2), United for Efficiency (U4E) and Automotive fuel economy.</p>			

	<p>This project will have three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency C2E2 as thematic hub for energy efficiency under the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. Through a sector wide approach the project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting countries capacity and willingness to implement policies and actions to scale up energy efficiency. Through the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, support creation and continuation of Public-Private Partnerships for energy efficiency and promotes stakeholder and private sector engagement in energy efficiency actions Track energy efficiency progress and also promote actions at the global, regional and national levels; • 2. United for Efficiency Representing the SE4forAll Energy Efficiency Accelerators on Lighting and Appliances and Equipment, U4E focuses on advancing energy efficiency in electrical products (both on-grid and off-grid) such as lighting (residential, industrial, outdoor), refrigerators, air conditioner, fans, ICT (e.g. TVs, computers, data centres), industrial equipment (e.g. distribution transformers and motors). The project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote decisions makers in both public and private sector to take action on energy efficient products (nationally, regionally and/or globally) Support regional harmonization of policies and standards promoting energy efficient products Support national projects to implement accelerate the adoption of energy efficient products 3. Automotive Fuel Economy The transport sector is a major contributor to climate change, going from one quarter of global energy related CO2 emissions to one third, and is a major contributor to the 7 million people that die prematurely every year due to air pollution. Implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and global agreements to reduce air pollution, including the UNEA Resolution #7, requires a significant reduction of emissions of the global transport sector, and as part of the global vehicle fleet. The project will supported countries with the development of national automotive fuel economy policies, including through fiscal reform and fee-bate policies, to promote the import of more efficient vehicles.
<p>Project key outputs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of publications, tools and resources to support countries and regions in the transition to energy-efficient products. 2) Global outreach campaign to keep energy-efficiency at the top of the agenda for governments, international organizations and businesses. 3) Training and technical assistance to develop the integrated policy at the national/regional level. The U4E integrated policy approach includes minimum energy performance standards; monitoring, verification, and enforcement; supporting policies; financial mechanisms; and environmentally sound management. 4) Regional harmonization of standards for energy efficient and environmentally sound technologies. 5) Cooperation with regional private sector partners and finance sources 6) Countries have developed national automotive fuel economy policies.

PoW output	EA(B) Output 4.1 - Technical support provided to countries to implement and scale up energy efficiency projects
Geographic Focus	Global with national and regional sub-projects in order to deliver support to countries.
(Priority) Countries	<p>All developing countries and emerging economies, notably in the following regions ASEAN, Central America and Latin American, West Africa, Southern Africa, North Africa and Middle East.</p> <p>Automotive fuel economy: ~ 50 ongoing and new country project to support automotive fuel economy policies</p>
Impact potential	<p>Through the global market transformation to energy efficient lighting, appliances and equipment offers over 2,500 TWh of electricity could be saved. These savings result in 1.25 billion tonnes reductions of CO₂ savings equivalent to the emissions of 500 million cars. The project will significantly contribute to this by providing developing countries and emerging economies with the aspiration to transition to energy efficient products and also providing the guidance and tools for recommendations.</p> <p>U4E offers a platform to scale-up from highly prioritized products such as lighting, refrigerators and air conditioners to other products that still offer significant savings potential. The project has started with five prioritized products (lighting, refrigerators, air conditioners, distribution transformers and electric motors). The project allows for expansion to additional product areas based on the demand from countries.</p> <p>The project offers opportunity to scale-up in the relation to national and regional project implementation. The recommendations, knowledge and tools created through the project will be available to future projects through a knowledge platform. The national and regional projects could be replicated in additional countries/regions after the project completion.</p> <p>The transport sector is a major contributor to climate change and air pollution. To achieve the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and the UNEA Air Quality Resolution, significant emissions reductions will need to be made by the transport sector. Achieving the emissions reductions of this project will provide emissions reductions of an estimated 2Gt/ yr CO₂e by 2050.</p>
Tentative budget	\$65 million from GEF, bilateral partners and GCF
Responsible Division	Economy Division in coordination with regional offices for national and regional project implementation.
Key partners and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and national standards setting bodies: The project works with the Ministry of Industry and/or Energy as the main national project partner in each developing/emerging country. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will play a key role because climate mitigation activities as well as mercury control competencies rely on this body. Other ministries such as trade, commerce, finance, standards and quality control will participate in project oversight and implementation of market control • Technical organizations: the project collaborates with numerous technical organizations that provide technical inputs to the project based on their expertise and experiences. These include CLASP, International Copper Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, Global Efficient Lighting Centre, bigEE (Wuppertal Institute), Topten International, GIZ Green Cooling Initiative, IEA-4E

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing partners: the project works with manufacturing partners as they often have a large of knowledge on the technologies that exist in the market. The current manufacturing partners include ABB, Arçelik, BSH Hausgeräte GmbH, Electrolux, MABE, Osram, Philips Lighting and Whirlpool Corporation. • International organizations: the project will collaborate with international organizations such as UNDP, World Bank, Development of Southern Africa <p>Automotive fuel economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 GFEI partners – International Council for Clean Transportation; the UC Davis University; International Transport Forum; International Energy Agency; FIA Foundation • Strategic regional partners: Molina Center Chile for South America; CEGESTI for Central America; the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe; Sustainable Transport Africa; Clean Air Asia; and CEDARE for the Middle East • UN Environment’s Regional Offices
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Project Area/Title:	B.4.2 - Integrated Approaches for Energy in the Built Environment			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Not applicable			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Policy Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/01/2018	End: 31/12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	<p>UNEP/EA.2/Res.5: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting the Paris Agreement</p>			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Not applicable			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To accelerate the energy transition by promoting an integrated systems approach to energy demand and supply at the national and local levels, whilst enhancing sustainability aspects and strengthening resilience of energy infrastructure.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	More countries, and urban and rural areas, supported by UN Environment, pursue integrated approaches in energy policy and planning.			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>At both country and local levels, the energy sector is fragmented and planning occurs in a silo manner. Systems efficiencies across technologies and sectors are not optimized, resulting in energy wastage, pollution which could be avoided, and financial losses. This project will build on the ongoing projects on district energy and NAMA development for the building sector in Asia, expanding in more countries and broadening scope through the systems approach.</p> <p>A systems approach would facilitate the sustainable production and consumption of energy across buildings, district energy, transport, water supply, sanitation, and industry infrastructures.</p> <p>Increasing energy efficiency would enable higher shares of local, renewable energy in the energy mix, and would contribute to overcome many of the energy access challenges. The building sector accounts for more than one-third of global final energy consumption. Integrated policy and planning, by looking at the challenges and opportunities of technologies and practices across sectors (energy and non-energy), would lead to the realization of</p>			

	<p>multiple benefits such as addressing energy security, costs and affordability, reducing air pollution, and boosting green jobs.</p> <p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in the built environment. • Accelerate the adoption of modern (low-carbon and climate resilient) district energy systems in countries and cities • Promote a systems approach to energy systems and planning, across technologies and sectors, at the national and sub-national levels. • Facilitate access to climate finance through NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action) and MRV as a means to implement country Nationally Determined Contributions • Promote sustainability of renewable energy technologies. • Support countries to address the resilience of energy infrastructures in energy planning. • Facilitate South-South cooperation.
Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on best practices around integrated systems approaches for the energy sector. • Technical assistance to countries to develop District Energy plans • Technical assistance to countries to develop building sector NAMAs • Develop a publication on sustainability aspects of renewable energy technologies. • Expert dialogue on the strengthening of resilience of energy infrastructure. • South-South cooperation programme on sub-regional sharing of experiences
PoW output	EA (B) Output 4.2 - Technical support provided to countries to implement and scale up energy efficiency projects
Geographic Focus	Global, Regional
(Priority) Countries	tbd
Impact potential	The project will lead to better understanding of the systems approach for the energy sector in the built environment, and reduction of greenhouse gas emission resulting from implementation of adapted policies and tools.
Tentative budget	\$ 5 m Funding from bilateral sources, GEF and potentially GCF
Responsible Division	Economy Division
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>UN Sustainable Energy for All initiative and its partners</p> <p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>UN-Energy</p> <p>NAMA Partnership, MRV Partnership, NDC Partnership</p> <p>Development Banks</p>

B.5. Mobilizing private sector climate finance

Project Area/Title:	B 5 - Mobilizing private sector climate finance			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Chemicals , Waste and Air quality Sub-programme			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEP/EA.2/Res.6: Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) : Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA on Air quality under the Chemicals , Waste and Air quality Sub-programme			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (ii) increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets (Primary EA) EA (b) (ii) increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adapting and/or implementing the greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies (Secondary EA)			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	To mobilize private sector investment in the dissemination of clean energy technologies through additional end-user financing schemes and project development facilities and the increase of the number of institutions active in that sector.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Indicative outcome indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of clean energy finance leveraged as a result of UNEP intervention - Number of countries whose populations access affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services as a result of UNEP intervention - Number of households/people accessing affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services resulting from UNEP interventions - Number of publications developed on clean energy investment trends 			
Brief description/ project logic:	While sustainable energy technologies of all scale are increasingly available and economically competitive with traditional sources of energy, in many instances insufficient available finance restrict their dissemination. Financial institutions still perceive those technologies or projects too risky to invest or lend for. Targeted interventions limited in time can reduce the			

	<p>risk attached to levels at which the risk/return ratio is acceptable to financial institutions, unlocking the necessary finance, and priming new markets. Following a public private partnership approach, those interventions focus on designing multi-stakeholders schemes or provide specific support for sharing the costs associated with the development of first of their kind clean energy projects in new geographies or markets. They cover activities such as design and implementation of technology standards, technology provider certification, stakeholders’ targeted training, and focused catalytic financial support.</p> <p>Those interventions in turn can act as a driver for policy change, and transformation. Not being a financial institution itself, the UN Environment is able to work with first mover financial institutions, public or private, bringing its convening power and 14-year expertise in tailoring financial mechanisms targeting households, SMEs to support the upscale of low carbon technologies and supporting the development of renewable energy projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following workstreams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation agreements with partner investment organizations are signed, providing training to local clean energy project developer and cost-sharing the additional costs of developing of clean energy projects in new geographies - Cooperation agreements with new investment structures in fund raising stage are signed, to support their efforts to successfully reach financial close and increase the number of clean energy investment actors - Clean energy projects in frontier territories receive seed investment support and are able to reach financial close - Financial schemes to further disseminate household-scale clean energy technologies are designed, approved by host countries, and partners identified - Multi-stakeholder financial schemes are fully developed and underlying technologies are up-taken by targeted households - Global Trend reports on renewable energy investment and on energy efficiency investment.
PoW output	EA (B) Output 5.2: Technical support provided to countries and institutions to access or mobilize climate finance
Geographic Focus	Global
(Priority) Countries	To be advised
Impact potential	By supporting the development and offer of first-of-their-kind financial instruments or services, and building the capacity of associated stakeholders, the project will prime new markets and reduce the risk perceived by institutions in financing the dissemination of climate-friendly technologies. The proofing of new investment markets together with knowledge sharing will create the enabling environment to ensure continued impact beyond the project lifetime, through replication and scale-up and will contribute to inform appropriate changes in regulatory framework and policies.
Tentative budget	\$20 million (including support to financial instruments and project development) from bilateral funding source, GCF s and GEF and bilateral funds

Responsible Division	Economy Division, in liaison with Regional offices concerned
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>Households and communities who will benefit from access to modern and sustainable energy services;</p> <p>Private sector financial institutions as well as public financial institutions including development finance institutions which will mobilize finance;</p> <p>Clean energy technology providers, installers, maintenance and certification organizations;</p> <p>Ministries of Environment, Energy, and Finance and other public institutions in the countries hosting the clean energy projects and schemes which will accompany the mobilization for the implementation of national low-emission development strategy</p> <p>Frankfurt School</p> <p>UN Environment Finance Initiative;</p> <p>UN Environment Enquiry</p> <p>UN Environment DTU Partnership (UDP) and Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency</p>

B.6. Supporting countries to addressing UNFCCC commitments

Project Area/Title:	B 6.1 - Support program for implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Policy Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Target: integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA-2/6: Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Countries have integrated their NDCs into national development plans, and on track to make new enhanced pledges by 2020 Countries have made operational plans for NDC implementation and are on track to deliver the promised actions Countries have established monitoring and reporting systems to ensure transparency on results of implementation of NDC policies and action			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Number of countries that have integrated NDCs in development activities and prepared new plans for submission to the UNFCCC process Number of countries that have NDC policies and action under implementation with technical and financial assistance from UNEP Domestic monitoring and reporting structures have been institutionalized and activities are under way in key sectors			
Brief description/ project logic:	The Paris Agreement is building on the foundation provided by all countries submitting their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which with the ratification of the Agreement becomes the NDCs. Successful implementation of Paris Agreement requires strong institutions and capacity of countries to refine, update, increase ambition of and			

	<p>integrate NDCs into National Development Plans. UNEP with the UNEP DTU Partnership provided technical assistance to 35 countries for their INDC development and submission with funding from the GEF and essentially all countries have requested technical assistance from UNEP for ensuring integration of the NDCs into national development plans and later for implementation of the key policies and actions envisaged to deliver the pledged contribution. The support for adaptation NDCs will be focused on the support to the National Adaptation Plans because the majority of countries have used NAPs to make an adaptation contribution.</p> <p>The support for NDC implementation through this project will focus on the broader integration in national development and institutional strengthening required to manage and implement the new commitments.</p> <p>In 2018, countries will engage in a facilitative dialogue to take stock on the implementation efforts and based on the outcome of this and other processes, countries will subsequently need to submit new pledges by 2020. It is expected that UN Environment will be asked by countries to support this process again. As documented by the UN Environment Emissions Gap Report there is a clear need to enhance ambitions urgently.</p> <p>In addition to the policy and institutional aspects supported by this project there will be contributions from many parts of UN Environment for supporting implementation of NDC policies and actions in specific areas of both adaptation and mitigation like e.g. energy efficiency, climate finance, ecosystems based adaptation etc. The extensive work on technology issues both under the CTCN and the support to countries for development of National Technology Action plans provide an important foundation for the work on NDC implementation.</p> <p>The project will also support countries on the transparency parts of the Paris Agreement. Transparency is essential for the credibility of the agreement and most countries will need to get support for building national institutional arrangement and capacity to monitor and report on the impacts of implementation of policies and action under the NDC.</p> <p>The GEF was mandated to support transparency activities in countries and UN Environment as one of the implementing agencies can play a key role in supporting countries build their national transparency frameworks.</p>
<p>Project key outputs</p>	<p>The project will essentially aim to deliver four main outputs/outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>NDC integration into development</u>: Countries engaged in the program have integrated NDCs into their national development strategies and plans • <u>Implementation support</u>: Policies and actions that will deliver on the pledges have been developed and some will be under implementation by the end of the program • <u>Increased transparency</u>: Countries have established an institutional framework for handling monitoring and reporting on the results of the implemented policies and actions and will be in the process of elaborating detailed sectoral systems for data collection and reporting • <u>Increased ambition</u>: Countries have developed and submitted new pledges to the

	UNFCCC process with enhanced mitigation ambition and more detailed actions on the adaptation side
PoW output	EA (B) Output 6.1 – Technical support provided to countries to develop tools, plans and policies for low-emission development
Geographic Focus	Global
(Priority) Countries	The project is Global and country choice is based on country's needs and funding availability. It therefore in principle covers all 193 UN member states.
Impact potential	Countries will implement their pledges fully and be confident to submit enhanced pledges by 2030 in line with the ambition to gradually strengthen the Paris Agreement
Tentative budget	\$ 15 - 20 m from GEF and bilateral funding sources
Responsible Division	Economy Division in collaboration with Ecosystem Division, Law Division and Regional Offices.
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>Stakeholders in developing countries include technical professionals and decision makers in governments institution responsible for various aspects of climate change, particularly those making policy decisions driven by or having consequences on greenhouse gas emissions. Other relevant stakeholders include staff in local UN offices and professionals managing bilateral development programmes in the climate change area, local consultancy companies, NGOs, research and academic institutions, and regional institutions having expertise in climate change issues.</p> <p>UNEP DTU Partnership and other collaborating Centres constitute an important part of the delivery of UN Environment programs and projects.</p> <p>Engagement and coordination with international bi- and multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the regional development banks, UNDP and other UN agencies, regional organizations, and private sector associations will be essential. Similarly maintaining and expanding the links to and funding from the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund will be essential for the success of the project</p> <p>A stronger, more strategic relationship with the UNFCCC secretariat will also be targeted</p> <p>Finally, as a partner of the NDC partnership launched at COP22 in Marrakesh, UN Environment will ensure its NDC support is aligned with and complements the NDC partnership.</p>

Project Area/Title:	B 6.2 - Climate Policy Support Project			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Policy Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all:</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:</p> <p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA-2/6: Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<p>EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies</p> <p>EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans.</p>			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries increasingly integrate best practice and state of the art scientific knowledge into technology action plans for mitigation and adaptation. • Countries develop financeable NAMAs and NDCs to feed into the UNFCCC process, based on research into best development and implementation modalities. • Countries obtain adequate financing for NAMAs and NDCs – including private sector financing. • Women are empowered as agents of change in climate change and sustainable energy. 			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that develop and adopt new technology actions plans making use of UDP tools and methodologies. • Number of countries that have submitted their NAMAs and NDCs and have made use of UDP tools and methodologies for their development. • NAMAs and NDCs obtaining finance – including private sector financing. • Number of gender-specific barriers which impede women from participating and/or engaging in the sustainable energy sector and climate action identified and removed. 			

Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The project provides specialized analytical and technical support on energy, climate change and sustainable development through the UN Environment DTU Partnership (UDP), and aims to strengthen gender equality and women’s empowerment in the sustainable energy sector. Both of these activity components aim to increase the overall effectiveness and reach of UNEP’s climate mitigation work.</p> <p>UDP will be subcontracted by UN Environment to provide strategic support on climate change that will help UNEP meet its objective of strengthening the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission pathways.</p> <p>The Partnership between UN Environment and UDP has existed for 25 years, making it one of the longest lasting of UNEP’s collaborating centre arrangements. The support will provide countries with expertise related to further development of methodologies and analytical approaches, along with capacity building that supports technology acquisition, deployment and finance – including Technology Action Planning, articulation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and NDCs, and, where linked to these, National Adaptation Planning.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>Key workstreams under UDP partnership include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology specific knowledge to feed into the Technology Action Plans process • Tools and methodologies for prioritizing technologies • Technology Needs Assessment guidelines • Best practice tools for NAMAs and NDCs • Tools for monitoring NAMA and NDC • NAMAcadami • Analytical inputs to UNFCCC • Regional events for NAMAs and NDCs <p>The part of UDP’s work which concerns support for emerging challenges provides a flexible means for fast and efficient response to requests from partner countries and is as such deliberately not programmed in detail.</p>
PoW output	<p>EA (B) Output 6.2 – Technical and institutional support for addressing UNFCCC commitments.</p>
Geographic Focus	<p>Global</p>
(Priority) Countries	<p>The project is Global and country choice is based on country's needs. It therefore in principle covers all 193 UN member states.</p> <p>For the technology effort the following specific countries are in focus:</p> <p>Africa & Middle East: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Gambia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunis, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia</p> <p>Asia & CIS: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Armenia, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR</p> <p>Latin America & Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Belize, Bolivia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Panamá, Uruguay.</p>
Impact potential	<p>Countries optimize plans for technology deployment for mitigation and adaptation based on best practice and state of the art scientific knowledge</p> <p>Countries develops financeable NAMAs and NDCs</p>

	Women have a leadership role in promoting clean energy technologies and engaging in the sustainable energy sector.
Tentative budget	\$ 12 m from bilateral sources and GEF
Responsible Division	Economy Division
Key partners and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National stakeholders in developing countries (include technical professionals and decision makers in government agencies responsible for various aspects of climate change) • Staff in local UN offices and professionals managing bilateral development programmes. • Strategic partnerships with bi- and multilateral agencies (UN Women, the World Bank, regional development banks, UNDP, the UNFCCC, UNIDO, ILO, etc.). • Non-State actors (private sector financial actors, international funds, experienced civil society partners and networks).

Project Area/Title:	B.6.3 - Technical and financial support provided to countries to meet their mandatory and voluntary national reporting to the UNFCCC and mainstream results into national development planning.			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	None			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Climate Change Mitigation Unit, ECT Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 2018	End: 2021	Total months:	48 months
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning ▪ Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning ▪ Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities 			
Related UNEA resolution:	<p>2/6. Supporting the Paris Agreement</p> <p>As parties scale up climate change action, enhanced cooperation, capacity-building and access to financial and technical support will be needed to help many countries realize their priorities, including those identified in intended nationally determined contributions.</p>			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) –Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA.(a) – Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i): Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Support developing countries with their mandatory and voluntary national reporting to the UNFCCC and strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to meet the enhanced transparency and other requirements in the Paris Agreement, leading up to 2020 and beyond.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participating countries that submit high quality NCs/BURs that comply with the convention reporting obligations while responding to national development needs • Number of improved Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and national Technology Action Plans (TAPs) completed by countries, including project ideas as concrete actions for NDC implementation • Number of countries with institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities. 			

<p>Brief description/ project logic:</p>	<p>This concept builds on the following ongoing UNEP-GEF projects that provide technical assistance, training, and other support to help prepare and to improve the quality of reports that are submitted to the UNFCCC, the (i) National Communication and Biennial Update Reports, (ii) the Global Support Program for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, and (iii) Technology Needs Assessments</p> <p>Through its Global Support Programme (GSP) and the recently established Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), UNEP will assist countries to set up sustainable national institutional arrangements for climate change reporting, monitoring and verification. Continuous preparation of Convention reports and nationally determined contributions using established institutions and effective engagement of stakeholders at all levels will increase national ownership and ensure that report findings are more widely used for planning, climate negotiations, and support for low-emission and climate resilient projects.</p> <p>At the international level; accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions will inform the international community to take the most appropriate action to mitigate climate change, and ultimately to achieve the objective of the Convention and would become important vehicles for enhancing transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, in support of the Paris Agreement, and SDG 13.</p>
<p>Project key outputs</p>	<p>The project will deliver the following products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>National Communications to UNFCCC</u> : The project will deliver at least 20 enhanced National Communications (NCs) 2. Biennial Update Reports (BURs) : The project will deliver at least 20 enhanced Biennial Update Reports (BURs) 3. Capacity Building Initiatives: The project will deliver at least four (4) national and two (2) regional or global Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency 4. Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). The project will deliver at least 20 TNA reports.
<p>PoW output</p>	<p>EA (B) Output 6.3 - Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC, commitments, monitoring, reporting requirements and mainstreaming results into national development planning</p>
<p>Geographic Focus</p>	<p>Global and Regional</p>
<p>(Priority) Countries</p>	<p>At least twenty developing countries request for GEF funding for NC, BUR and TNA preparation during this period. UNEP will respond to these requests, as and when received, and will be guided by any new COP guidance that may arise in support of the Paris Agreement</p>
<p>Impact potential</p>	<p>The enabling activities (NC & BUR) project have positive environmental and social impacts as it generates a wealth of reliable climate change related data/information to guide the design of priority mitigation and adaptation policies and actions, which will in turn inform development strategies and sectoral programmes. Mitigation actions will help countries move towards a low carbon development pathway and link GHG emission reduction objectives with development priorities, such energy access and poverty reduction. Studies and assessments undertaken during this process might result in favorable proposals which</p>

	<p>may be used to lobby for donor funding.</p> <p>The GSP and the CBIT will support countries' efforts in linking the NCs, BURs and NDCs with the sectoral and national development plans in a more cohesive manner, while meaningfully and realistically contributing to the post 2020 emission reduction efforts under the Paris Agreement. These projects will also foster collaboration at regional and global levels to facilitate exchange and dissemination of data and information, as well as lessons learnt and good practices in Convention reporting and NDC implementation.</p> <p>The TNA project will build on the technology information presented in NCs and BURs, to determine technology priorities and the measures needed to overcome technology barriers, especially for NDCs. Therefore, the TNA project will constitute a major planning tool to bridge the gap between the continuous national reporting, political targets, and actions to be implemented in the countries, and can act as connectors between technology, policy and investor communities.</p>
Tentative budget	<p>GEF Funding: US\$ 29.5 Million</p> <p>NCs and BURs: US\$ 18 Million</p> <p>GSP: - US\$ 3.5 Million</p> <p>TNA: - US\$ 5 Million</p> <p>CBIT: - US\$ 3 Million</p>
Responsible Division	<p>Economy Division in collaboration with –</p> <p>UNEP Regional Offices</p> <p>UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP)</p>
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>At least 20 National Governments as Executing Agencies</p> <p>Regional Centres of Excellence</p> <p>The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)</p> <p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p> <p>UN Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</p> <p>The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)</p>

Project Area/Title:	B 6.4 - Climate Change Regional Exchange on Actions and Learning (Climate REAL)			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Policy Unit, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Target 13.2) Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA-2/6: Supporting the Paris Agreement UNEA-2/5: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development UNEA-2/4: Role, functions and modalities for UNEP implementation of the SAMOA Pathway as a means of facilitating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Government officials in Southeast Asia, Latin America, Pacific Islands and Caribbean SIDS are able to take faster action on climate change in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and future COP decisions. Knowledge on sustainable energy issues is more accessible globally to the general public, policy-makers and energy communities.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Sub-regional workshops are held whereby countries share their planning, challenges and experiences on their respective climate actions, and the effectiveness of the workshops are measured through surveys.			
Brief description/ project logic:	This project will have two components: 1. Regional Exchanges With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and any future climate decisions, government officials tasked with climate change coordination face huge technical capacity challenges for implementation. UNFCCC Parties' delegations are often too small and the upstream preparation too limited, resulting in countries' positions based on a limited understanding of the issues at stake, resulting in slowed down negotiation process. Furthermore, the project aims to increase knowledge on renewable energy and energy			

	<p>efficiency globally as important mitigations, including through South-South Cooperation. It targets UNEP’s partners, policy makers and more broadly public opinion worldwide.</p> <p>An important facilitating link, between international negotiations and national implementation, needs to be strengthened. Interactive regional gatherings among peers foster trust-building and mutual learning. UN Environment has the appropriate institutional positioning, in terms of its mandate, experience, and regional presence, to facilitate such links.</p> <p>The project will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support government officials’ capacity building and regional knowledge sharing, upstream and downstream of climate meetings and COP decisions, and facilitate climate actions domestically. • Scale up and develop further the approach taken by the South East-Asia Network of Climate Change Offices (SEAN-CC) –<i>an approach where the network members themselves prioritize collectively the thematic areas to focus on for capacity building and knowledge sharing activities in their region</i>- and the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer in Latin America (REGATTA) projects and apply it across wider regions, reinforcing cohesiveness, economy of scale and South-South cooperation. • Provide focused support to existing regional Climate Change coordination mechanisms. • Jointly deliver with other UNEP climate networks and initiatives. • Transfer knowledge between regions. <p>2. 1 Gigaton Coalition</p> <p>To improve mitigation through improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy, the development of adequate policy responses to foster renewable energy and energy efficiency uptake is necessary. However, recent evaluations of existing climate change programmes in developing countries highlight the significant gaps in national and sub-regional programmes with regard to coordinated and effective information and knowledge sharing on sustainable energy issues.</p> <p>The project aims to increase knowledge on renewable energy and energy efficiency globally, including through South-South Cooperation. It targets UNEP’s partners, policy makers and more broadly public opinion worldwide. The project will disseminate information on emission savings resulting from country activities on renewable energy and energy efficiency measures by developing a framework to enable developing countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas. This will be done through the activities of the 1 Gigaton Coalition.</p>
<p>Project key outputs</p>	<p>The project will deliver on the following workstreams/ areas:</p> <p>1. <u>Regional exchanges</u></p> <p>The project key outputs will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regional exchange fora</u>: for government officials to share Climate Change knowledge, approaches and experience with their peers. Four such regional exchange fora will be established among Latin American countries, Caribbean SIDS, Southeast Asia countries and Pacific SIDS, respectively. • <u>Capacity building modules</u>: for government officials to augment their technical knowledge on selected negotiation topics, and to identify priority actions for implementation around key themes emerging from the Paris Agreement and its follow-on decisions.

	<p>Main delivery mode for both outputs will be in-person pre-COP sub-regional meetings and post-COP sub-regional workshops, with the active participation of the government officials themselves as knowledge and expertise providers. Selected external experts will be brought in, and briefing materials developed for, these regional meetings and workshops. The post-COP gathering will focus on COP decisions debriefing and implications for national implementation, experience sharing on climate actions taken, and delivering capacity building around key themes emerging from the Paris Agreement and its follow-on decisions, and collectively picked in each sub-region by the UNFCCC national focal points participating to their regional exchange forum. The pre-COP gathering will focus on providing a technical briefing on key negotiation topics.</p> <p>Communication and outreach events including South-South cooperation highlights of the project at the COP, webinars and an online knowledge sharing platform will constitute additional activities in support of the two key outputs.</p> <p>2. <u>1 Gigaton Coalition</u> Regular updated reports and events of the 1GT coalition.</p>
PoW output	EA (B) Output 6.4 - Technical and institutional support for addressing UNFCCC commitments
Geographic Focus	Global, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean
(Priority) Countries	<p>56 countries organized in 4 regional exchange fora as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Southeast Asia CC Officials</u>, from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam 2. <u>Latin-American CC Officials</u>, from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela 3. <u>Pacific Islands SIDS CC Officials</u>, from the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu 4. <u>Caribbean SIDS CC Officials</u>, from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago
Impact potential	<p>By empowering climate change officials in nearly one third of the UNFCCC Parties, the project will contribute to a coordinated sub-regional approach towards implementation action.</p> <p>This project has potential for replication in Africa, Central Asia and South Asia, and it will contribute to align the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.</p>
Tentative budget	\$ 7 million from bilateral sources of funding and GEF
Responsible Division	Economy Division in collaboration with regional offices for country implementation
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>Countries</p> <p>REN21</p> <p>UNFCCC</p>

	Regional centres of excellence
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B 7.- Technical support provided to countries through the CTCN established under the UNFCCC

Project Area/Title:	B 7 - Technical support provided to countries through the CTCN established under the UNFCCC			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	N/A			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	CTCN / Energy, Climate and Technology Branch	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 06/2018	End: 06/2023	Total months: 60	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	The CTCN will contribute primarily to Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts ; Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
Related UNEA resolution:	2/3. Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training 2/5. Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2/6. Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	(a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies (ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans (iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Facilitate the transfer of climate technologies for adaptation and mitigation to developing countries, at their request and to thereby help create an enabling environment for: - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and climate vulnerability			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved local innovation capacities - Increased investments in climate technology projects
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<p>Climate technologies are identified, prioritized, deployed and used in developing country, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> low carbon and climate resilient enabling environment (policies, legislation, systems, structures and assets) developed as a result of the intervention, to enable the identification, prioritization, deployment and use of climate technologies in developing countries</p> <p>The capacity and capabilities of developing countries to identify technology needs; prepare and implement technology projects and strategies to support action on mitigation and adaptation; and to enhance low emission and climate-resilient development is increased</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of new country driven technology strategies, actions or initiatives initiated, designed, or scaled-up as a result of CTCN assistance</p> <p>The development and transfer of existing and emerging environmentally sound technologies, as well as opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular technology cooperation, is stimulated and encouraged.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of partnerships facilitated as a result of CTCN activities</p>
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The CTCN is the body established under and mandated by the UNFCCC to assist developing countries in deploying environmentally sound technologies to address climate change challenges. In line with the COP decision, the CTCN is to be implemented by a host institution selected through competitive tendering. UNEP and UNIDO, together with selected partners⁵, joined to form a Consortium to host and manage the CTCN. At the 18th session of the COP, the UNEP-led consortium was selected to host the CTCN (cf. COP decision 14/CP.18), with an initial term of five years with possible renewal if so decided by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session.</p> <p>Since the start of CTCN operations in late 2013, countries have accessed CTCN’s core services (technical assistance, knowledge sharing and capacity building, collaboration and</p>

⁵ The Consortium consists of the following leading institutions:

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
- Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) – Thailand
- Bariloche Foundation (BF) – Argentina
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) – South Africa
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) – India
- Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA-TM) – Senegal
- Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) – Costa Rica
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) – Kenya
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – Germany
- Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) – The Netherlands
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) – United States of America
- UNEP-DTU Partnership – Denmark
- UNEP-DHI Partnership – Denmark

	<p>networking). For example, the CTCN has been assisting countries in deploying climate technologies such as clean public transport systems, early warning systems using cell phones, flood modelling software, district heating infrastructures, agro-forestry practices, water saving techniques, agricultural waste to energy technologies, etc.</p> <p>During 2018-2021, CTCN will continue working with developing countries to ensure that CTCN technical assistance aligns with country priorities related to climate change as defined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and that implementation of activities contributes to their NDC objectives. More specifically, the CTCN ensures that each technical assistance request submitted by a developing country is in line with their strategic plans and objectives, including NDCs. In addition the CTCN, through its Incubator Programme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), assist countries in analyzing NDCs and other key strategic documents (National Action Plans, Technology Needs Assessments) to identify priority sectors and technologies and translate NDC objectives into actions.</p> <p>CTCN will also continue collaboration with the Green Climate Fund and other financial mechanisms and institutions to facilitate investments for climate technology deployment.</p>
Project key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing country Parties' needs for technical assistance (i.e., Requests) on climate technology are fulfilled/responded to. - North-South and South-South collaborative activities and partnerships are developed with the private sector, public institutions, academia, and research institutions, including through the Climate Technology Network. - Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and awareness raising support is provided to developing countries' National Designated Entities and other climate technology stakeholders.
PoW output	2.7: Technical support provided to countries through the CTCN established under the UNFCCC
Geographic Focus	Global
(Priority) Countries	LDCs, SIDS
Impact potential	The CTCN supports developing countries, at their request, to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies. This effort enables to reduce the risks and costs of technology transfer and to encourage their widespread deployment for developing countries by supporting them to make informed choices about mitigation and adaptation technologies. The effective development and transfer of climate technologies is expected to facilitate GHG emission reductions and increase resilience, as well as trigger a wide array of economic, social and environmental co-benefits such as increased productivity, investments in climate technology projects, employment, food security, health, availability of ecosystem services, resilient infrastructures, and green economy among others.
Tentative budget	US\$ 25M per year – USD 100M per full PoW from bilateral funding, GEF and possibly GCF
Responsible Division	Economy Division
Key partners and stakeholders	CTCN works closely with National Designated Entities mandated by the COP to serve as technology focal points within their country. Through its technical assistance, capacity

	building and networking activities, CTCN is engaging a wide variety of stakeholders from the public sector and industry, including government officials, international donors and financial institutions, private sector companies, and civil society at both the international and national levels that form the CTCN Network.
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5.3 EA @- REDD+

C1- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

Project Area/Title:	C1- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)			
Subprogramme:	Climate Change			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Ecosystem Management			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Ecosystems Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	UN-REDD/Terrestrial Ecosystems Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 13 – Climate Action SDG 15 – Life on Land			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA 2/6 – Supporting the Paris Agreement UNEA 2/13 – Sustainable Management of Natural Capital for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication UNEA 2/14 – Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	<i>EA (c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits</i>			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	<i>EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation</i>			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (c) (i): Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of sustainable land use and REDD+ policies and measures. EA (c) (ii): Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of policies and measures.			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	The overall development goal of the Programme is to reduce forest emissions and enhance carbon stocks in forests while advancing national sustainable development. By 2020, the programme will support countries to implement actions that deliver both carbon and non-carbon benefits from forests in accordance with UNFCCC decisions.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	National contributions to the mitigation of climate change through REDD+ are designed and adopted, including the provision of additional social and environmental benefits, and in conformity with the UNFCCC's REDD+ safeguards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans (NS/AP) • Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are addressed through the implementation of			

	<p>policies and measures (results-based actions), with social and environmental safeguards addressed and respected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of implementation of policies and measures to address identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the implementation of plus (+) activities in UN-REDD partner countries. • Total finance mobilized by countries from domestic, bilateral, multilateral sources to implement their NS/AP for REDD+ as a result of UN-REDD support • Degree to which the implementation of PAMs for REDD+ respects and addresses the social and environmental safeguards as defined by UNFCCC decisions
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>A number of countries are now at advanced stages in their REDD+ readiness efforts, which comprises foundational work in four areas: (i) definition of priorities and strategic actions in a REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; (ii) National Forest Monitoring System; (iii) Reference Emission Levels; (iv) Safeguard Information Systems. These countries are now seeking to consolidate their readiness while moving towards implementation of REDD+ actions - referred to as Policies and Measures (PAMs). As such, the 2016-2020 phase of the UN-REDD Programme expands the scope beyond readiness to include Phase II REDD+ (implementation) support.</p> <p>In particular, the 2016-2020 UN-REDD Programme is supporting implementation of REDD+ by recognizing the critical role of partnerships and alliances, and by providing funding for national programmes and specialized technical assistance to accompany countries in their transition, and to transfer experiences from one country to another.</p> <p>Most of the UNEP contribution to the project will be on deliverables related to: Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Investment plans, private sector engagement, Safeguards, and multiple ecosystem service benefits for key stakeholders, with specific outputs at the country level.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The project will deliver on the following work streams / areas:</p> <p><u>1. Technical Assistance (TA), National Programmes (NPs) and Targeted Support (TS).</u> Key outputs to be achieved through these modalities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Measures (PAMs) designed in line with country priorities and/or REDD+ strategies. • Multi-stakeholder participation mechanisms effectively underpin PAMs design. • New financial mechanisms tested for REDD+ and forest and landscape restoration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility ○ Seed Capital Assistance Facility (with Economy Division) ○ Protection and Production Fund (with Global Environment Facility Team) • Investment plans for REDD+ results developed or with financing proposals in line with country priorities and/or REDD+ strategies. • REDD+ PAMs have safeguard measures associated and reported to the convention. • Mainstreaming REDD+ into relevant cross-sectoral policies and measures.
PoW output	<p>3.1 –Technical support to countries to meet the UNFCCC Warsaw pillars for accessing results-based payments: (a) develop and implement REDD+ national strategies or action plans; (b) operationalize safeguard information systems, estimate forest reference emission levels; (c)</p>

	<p>build national forest monitoring systems</p> <p>3.2 –Strategic support for transformative land management approach</p> <p>3.3 - Knowledge Management, outreach and communication on the benefits of REDD+</p>
Geographic Focus	Global (tropical forest countries)
(Priority) Countries	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Congo Basin, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia
Impact potential	<p>Realizing REDD+ mitigation potential is an essential part of global efforts to address climate change. Emissions from tropical deforestation alone are estimated in the range of 2.8 - 3.4 Gt CO₂eq per year. Each year more than 13 million hectares of forests disappear, with devastating impacts on local and global climate, biodiversity, ecosystem services, communities, indigenous peoples and national economies. At the same time, restoring degraded landscapes globally offers a unique opportunity for improving rural livelihoods, increasing resilience, and mitigating climate change. Up to 1 Gt of CO₂eq per year could be sequestered through restoration of 350 million hectares of degraded forest landscapes, and this process could create millions of jobs and generate up to 84 billion USD in ecosystem services per year, benefitting mostly the rural poor in developing countries.</p> <p>The role of forests has been reaffirmed in the Paris Agreement itself and in many of the individual nationally determined contributions, many of them from UN-REDD partner countries. A number of these partner countries are at advanced stages in their readiness efforts and are now seeking to consolidate their readiness and implement REDD+ policies and measures, sometimes through an increasing number of specific bilateral agreements and multilateral facilities. Supporting countries’ transition from readiness into implementation is a role the UN-REDD Programme can usefully play. The Green Climate Fund could potentially serve to further mobilize countries into implementation.</p>
Tentative budget	\$30 million from UN REDD+ Funds , Bilateral, GEF and GCF.
Responsible Division	Ecosystems Division/TEU/UN-REDD Africa Office, Asia and the Pacific Office, and Latin America and the Caribbean Office
Key partners and stakeholders	<p>The UN-REDD Programme is an inter-agency programme including UN Environment, UN Development Programme and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN. The expertise within the UN-REDD Programme teams encompasses the different elements of the UNFCCC processes and the cross-cutting issues identified in the strategic framework as necessary to deliver robust results on REDD+. To minimize transaction costs and provide optimal services to countries, the UN-REDD teams will be structured as ‘inter-agency country support teams’ with one lead advisor and constituted in a way that responds to a country’s REDD+ profile, technical and substantive needs.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Programme has gradually evolved to maximize synergy and collaboration with other REDD initiatives at the country level, particularly with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.</p>