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United Nations Development Programme

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY THEMATIC TRUST FUND 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

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FOREWORD: MOVING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, recognized that an era of transformative change is upon us. We can no longer continue down a path of unbalanced patterns of consumption and production, with gaping inequities and the inefficient use of scarce natural resources. We cannot hope for human well-being and irreversible poverty reduction in the midst of environmental degradation and destruction.

The conference underlined that we must leave the time of treating the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development as isolated pillars and instead take an integrated approach. When actions to advance economic and social progress accompany those to protect the environment, developmental gains for all can be sustained.

Both Rio+20 and more recent global discussions on the post-2015 development agenda have affirmed that sustainable development is about making links. Environmental protection has ties to employment, education, political participation and gender equality, for example. Energy production has a profound impact on the environment through greenhouse gas emissions, and is vital to human development.

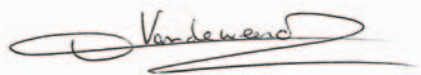
Other links include those across the institutions that traditionally and separately work on different aspects of sustainable development, between countries and the global commons, among many public and private partners, and even between short and long term goals.

UNDP, with its long history of development support in over 170 countries around the world, is taking these connections to heart in its forthcoming strategic plan, where sustainable development is a primary focus. The organization's Environment and Energy Group has stood behind the plan's shift to integrated programme areas, and has often spearheaded new and integrated approaches as a regular witness to how closely environmental and development issues interact.

The Group's Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund (EETTF), the subject of this report, is an existing funding mechanism that has as its main objectives to bridge diverse issues, work across practices and regions, and be innovative and catalytic. It deliberately seeks to invest in new approaches and learning. And as an active supporter of programmes in different environmental and geographical areas, it fosters collaboration and cross-fertilization, across the global, national and local levels, from capacity building to gender inclusion while providing livelihoods for the poor and the vulnerable through sustainable management of natural resources.

I am pleased to present this report, which this year focuses on a few key examples of how the EETTF in 2012 propelled progress towards sustainable development and the integrated and focused approach proposed for the next strategic plan. The achievements build on those reported in previous annual reports of the EETTF and further support the implementation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2013.

The Environment and Energy Group is grateful for the contributions that have been made to the Environment and Energy trust fund, and even more so for the clear improvements in human and environmental well-being that stem from them.



Veerle Vandeweerd

Director, Environment and Energy Group
United Nations Development Programme

OVERVIEW

Rio+20 highlighted the urgency of shifting the world towards sustainable development. Only by linking the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development can we ensure that we live within planetary boundaries. Otherwise, we risk reversing decades of hard-won development gains, and depriving future generations of full opportunities to live and thrive.

Reflecting this understanding is a 2012 world-wide survey conducted in the framework of the QCPR which reported that a vast majority of developing countries see the environment and sustainable development as the foremost priority for United Nations support.¹ UNDP has long been a leading provider of this assistance and requests for its support only continues to grow. Demands are outstripping available resources. Currently, we aid 150 countries in linking strategies and implementing programmes that advance both human development and environmental stewardship. Assistance in this area rose by more than 50 percent between 2008 and 2012.

In all countries, sustainable development could not just be an aspiration, but a feasible goal. Towards that end, UNDP works to embed the key principles of sustainable development in all levels of development debate and action, from the local to the global levels. Within countries, we help develop appropriate institutions, expertise, plans and policies, and financial mechanisms to forward an integrated approach towards sustainability.

The EETTF plays an important role in the quality and responsiveness of UNDP programmes on environment and energy. It offers relatively fast and flexible access to funds for initiatives that are innovative and/or promise to catalyse far-reaching changes. Small, carefully chosen investments can generate big impacts, as shown in this report. Because of the EETTF, different areas of UNDP work are better aligned and coordinated—core to effectively assisting sustainable development.

In 2012 EETTF continued to support the UNDP 2008-2013 Strategic Plan, with four key result areas: mainstreaming environment and energy into development, mobilizing environmental finance, promoting adaptation to climate change, and expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor. Activities to achieve these goals include policy advice and advocacy, strategic planning, the sharing of new thinking and knowledge, and the fostering of human and institutional capacities, often geared towards helping countries make sound policy and investment choices. In many cases, the fund aids in linking national programmes with global policy processes, both to broaden space for country perspectives on the international stage, and to encourage national actions consistent with global commitments.

Since 2011, resource constraints have shrunk the scope of EETTF activities. This has been both a concern and an opportunity to define a more strategic focus. There has been a shift towards innovative programme areas that work across sectors (environment, resilience, capacity building, poverty reduction, governance) and are most in demand by countries, namely climate change and the mainstreaming of environment and energy in development plans and actions.

¹ Report of the Secretary-general on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System. The survey carried out to prepare the report involved 111 developing countries.



Santona Begum harvests okra in Gaibanda, Bangladesh. © IFAD/ GMB Akash

Funds have been targeted to activities with a greater chance of impact and successful replication. Policy advocacy offers the possibility for setting agendas that influence a wide array of actions, moving beyond the project-by-project approach. Capacity development allows change to take root and continue over the long term. Bringing people from different countries together helps them learn from each other to solve common problems. Partnerships result in closer coordination and collaboration, and by pooling funds, activities and accomplishments can be scaled up and replicated.

This report presents five stories highlighting some EETTF-supported activities in 2012. A full list of results supported by the EETTF appears in the annex as well as the progress against the 2012 indicators and targets. The main text focuses on how the fund, for example, made meaningful contributions to Rio+20, such as through a massive global dialogue and the creation of a platform to register conference commitments for sustainable development—both activities were the first of their type. Other resources went towards supporting the launch of the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the initiation of related national plans. While the Mainstreaming of Sound Management of Chemicals' programme came to a close in 2012, as part of a drive for more targeted EETTF support, it has aided 12 nations to significantly improve oversight in this area.

OVERVIEW

A growing number of countries are equipped to access financing so they can better afford the huge costs of mitigating and adapting to climate change. Five countries are piloting the innovative Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review developed in part with fund resources; for the first time, it allows an assessment of spending on climate change against national development objectives. Local governments in several countries have explored new strategies for climate risk assessments, vulnerability mapping and planning to increase resilience.

The EETTF continues to back knowledge products that are often unique resources, such as a toolkit on green growth requested by the G20, and the first guidebook on environmental financing tools. Support in 2012 went to some of the first regional dialogues around the emerging loss and damage agenda in the area of climate change.

All EETTF activities in the end speak to the heart of the UNDP vision—to help countries reduce poverty and exclusion through sustainable development. Moving forward, the fund will continue to make essential contributions, strategically leveraging investments that, step by step, help fuel the transformative changes that a sustainable future requires.

RIO+20: COMMITMENT TO PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

It was a landmark global gathering. In June 2012, nearly 50,000 people attended Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development. One of the largest UN conferences ever held, it galvanized global consensus that sustainable development is the only viable path forward, linking economic and social development with environmental protection. The President of Brazil summarized the challenge ahead in her closing speech: Rio+20 had been a crucial step on a long path of transformative changes that should lead to more sustainable and inclusive societies and economies.

Indeed, prevailing unsustainable consumption and production patterns have come at a heavy cost for people and the planet, damaging natural resources vital to economic and social development, and deepening exclusion and inequities among peoples. In UNDP's global advocacy and support for individual countries, we advocate policies and programmes that move away from trade-offs and towards triple wins—for economies, societies and the environment.

Rio+20 was a major opportunity to deepen agreement and stimulate actions on sustainable development. EETTF funds helped catalyze UNDP's contributions before, during and after the conference and as such the contribution of the EETTF to Rio+20 is a good example of how the fund supports the linking of global and local policy setting and action taking; the initiation of innovative approaches and partnerships; and the integration of the three strands of sustainable development in the work of UNDP and other partners at national and international levels.

Reaching out to the world

To prepare for Rio+20, EETTF assistance backed a UNDP partnership with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It brought together a cross-section of people in 72 countries in national dialogues to define priorities in the negotiations of the Rio+20 Outcome Document and beyond. Over 60 countries submitted national reports that synthesized lessons learned and priorities for the road ahead. Key priorities included bridging the agendas of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), meaningfully engaging people in development decisions that affect them, and moving from rhetoric to integrated action -issues reflected in the final conference agreement.

Among the 11 countries supported directly by the EETTF, for example, Nigeria formed a national Rio+20 committee to assist the Government in taking stock of past sustainable development planning as well as opportunities going forward. Findings were debated in all 36 states, with widespread media coverage. The President of Nigeria endorsed the final national Rio+20 report. It is now being used to define how the country can incorporate conference agreements in its own development planning. The national report of the Philippines drew on an assessment of strategies and institutions needed for sustainable development, and inputs from national and local government, the private sector, academic institutions, the media and civil society.

UNDP assistance in the area of environment and sustainable development rose by more than 50 percent between 2008 and 2012.

The EETTF also contributed to an innovative series of online Sustainable Development Dialogues designed to engage citizens from around the world, and recommended by participants for replication in future global

Over 10,000 people from more than 180 countries participated in an innovative series of online Sustainable Development Dialogues. Over 1.3 million votes were cast on top priorities.

conferences. More than 10,000 people from over 180 countries took part and posted recommendations for sustainable development. The most frequent ideas were put to a vote, with over 1.3 million votes cast on top priorities. At Rio+20, civil society panels continued the discussion, helping to shape 30 recommendations submitted directly to the more than 100 heads of state or government in attendance.

The proposals included linking tax reforms to environmental protection and benefits for the poor, eliminating fossil fuel subsidies, restoring degraded lands and securing water supplies. "I want to make a difference in the decision-making process. I feel that it was important to stand up and put my ideas forward, and that people from other places could hear them," said Cristiane Galvão, a journalist at a panel on sustainable energy.

The format of the Rio dialogues is now extensively used in soliciting inputs from all over the world in defining the post-2015 development agenda, and will be a back bone of the work of the Rio+ Center, established in Brazil in follow up to the Rio+20 conference.

Stimulating knowledge and innovation

During the conference, EETTF funds helped UNDP sponsor several events on issues key to the negotiations. For example, 'Thought Leadership on Beyond GDP' presented conceptual groundwork for a future sustainable human development index, building on UNDP's two decades of widely renowned work on measuring development progress – the Human Development Index (HDI). The discussions on an expanded HDI responded to a frequent call at the conference to find new measurements factoring in the costs of environmental degradation into human development.

Other events engaged conference participants in discussions on the green economy, and integrated poverty reduction and environmental policies. A session on commodity platforms, where public and private partners could help scale up sustainable agricultural production, engaged government representatives and leading corporations such as Kraft, Johnson & Johnson and IKEA. The EETTF supported the Green Commodities Programme to mobilize funds for individual countries.

A special Rio+20 celebration of the 2012 Equator Prize winners attracted over 1,700 people, including luminaries such as Richard Branson and Muhammad Yunus. The awards, sponsored by UNDP in part through EETTF funding, recognize outstanding local efforts to advance sustainable development. Over the past decade, 152 organizations have received the awards. The EETTF also assisted a workshop for winners to share experiences and learn successful practices from each other.

By the time the Rio+20 conference closed, it had mobilized \$513 billion in voluntary commitments to actions on energy, transport, the green economy, disaster reduction, desertification, water, forests and agriculture. Governments, businesses, civil society groups, universities and others each agreed to play their parts in ensuring that development serves people and respects the environment, now and in the future. EETTF funds spearheaded the creation of a platform to register the commitments, nearly 740 in all. Another Rio+20 innovation, the platform encourages transparency and accountability by allowing anyone to go online and see what has been promised. UN DESA is now following up on the commitments and proposing a regular reporting structure.



2012 Equator Prize winners with their awards. © UNDP

Towards better UN coordination

EETTF funds have encouraged closer coordination inside UNDP, bringing together experts from poverty reduction, democratic governance, capacity development and other areas integral to sustainable development. This 'cross-practice' approach strengthened UNDP substantive support for Rio+20-related country preparations. It also helped encourage the adoption of sustainable development as a frame of reference for the 2014-2017 UNDP Strategic Plan, with a series of objectives that build on links among traditional economic, social and environmental areas of assistance.

Within the UN system, UNDP has, together with UN DESA and UNEP, a leading role in coordinating actions to support sustainable development and implement Rio+20 commitments. EETTF funds have contributed to new guidance by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) on how UN country teams can assist national sustainable development initiatives. UNDG Rio+20 follow-up includes establishing additional guidelines so that sustainable development considerations systematically feature in country-level UN development assistance frameworks.

With EETTF funds, UNDP has provided expert inputs to the UN Secretary-General's post-Rio+20 reports on technology transfer mechanisms, and on mainstreaming sustainable development in the UN system. The latter includes a roadmap for accelerating integration of sustainable development across UN activities.

At the same time, UNDP and UNEP concluded a typology study that reviewed ongoing collaboration and resulted in principles to better coordinate and implement joint programmes in countries.

Increasingly, UNDP has sought to 'walk the talk' on sustainable development. By 2012, 103 of our country offices had adopted corporate social and environmental quality standards issued in late 2011. These are now mandatory for screening all projects of more than \$500,000. With EETTF assistance, compliance review and

dispute resolution processes are being put in place to respond to any claims by people affected by projects where safeguards have not been upheld.

We have also championed the UN-wide 'Greening the Blue' initiative, focused on reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions. The UN's participation at Rio+20, for instance, was carbon neutral. In 2012, UNDP headquarters became carbon neutral for the first time through a 34 percent reduction in emissions over 2008, and the purchase of emissions reduction credits that support sustainable development and the MDGs. A full-time 'greening' specialist position was established to absorb work previously financed by the EETTF, and an environmental management system is under development. It is expected to fully institutionalize green practices, from travel to procurement to building management.

Box: A G20 Request for Green Growth Tools

In 2012, as Rio+20 preparations intensified, the Group of 20 (G20) Development Working Group requested the African Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations and the World Bank to develop the Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth. EETTF funds assisted coordination of inputs from experts at diverse UN organizations, reflecting the broad scope of the issues at stake.

The toolkit targets low-income countries in particular. It provides policy options to develop inclusive green growth, and offers tools to address potential challenges. Most of the tools, such as environmental fiscal reform to create incentives spurring sustainable development investments, and social protection instruments, are well known. But for the first time, the toolkit brings them together and assesses their economic, social and environmental implications. Policy makers can use it to flexibly tailor inclusive green growth plans and budgets to diverse national contexts.

Published online, the toolkit is a living document that will be regularly updated as new ideas and experiences emerge (see annex 3).

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

Energy powers human development, from lighting schools and businesses to heating homes. But gaping deficits in access remain around the world, trapping people in poverty. Nearly one in five people have no access to modern energy services. Three billion burn wood, coal, charcoal, or animal waste for cooking and heating.

The UN Secretary-General's global Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative is mobilizing diverse stakeholders groups and efforts to achieve universal access, as well as a doubling of energy efficiency and renewable energy use from 2012 to 2030. At Rio+20, businesses, governments and international organizations pledged over \$300 billion to extend sustainable energy services, particularly to people living in poverty.

UNDP has years of experience in working with countries to extend sustainable energy services to the poor, and is an active partner in SE4ALL, including through EETTF support. We have led the recent development of a bottom-up strategy that focuses first and foremost on reaching poor urban and rural communities, and makes direct connections between energy access and reducing poverty, obtaining gender equality and achieving international development goals.

Focusing on energy access for rural and poor populations

In 2012, the UN Resident Coordinator system, led by UNDP to coordinate UN country assistance, orchestrated a series of discussions with national partners around sustainable energy priorities and goals. EETTF resources backed the provision of experts to help guide the discussions. By Rio+20, political momentum had begun to build, and 55 countries committed to new national plans and actions linked to SE4ALL goals. Thirty had embarked on rapid assessments and gap analysis as a baseline for new policies and programmes. UNDP with funds from the EETTF ensured that major emphasis was given to the poor and vulnerable, off the grid, rural populations.

2012 was the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All. EETTF funds helped UNDP raise awareness and leverage action. All UNDP country offices received targeted advocacy materials. At Rio+20, a special event, Energy Day, highlighted the International Year and presented what some countries are already doing to implement SE4ALL. It underscored the message that SE4ALL's goals are feasible with the right political support, resources and capacities.

Just before Rio+20, ministers and senior policy-makers from Africa, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean met in Barbados at the high-level Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States Conference. In conjunction with the meeting, EETTF funds helped draw in national coordinators of the SIDS DOCK programme, including government technical experts on energy and public utilities. SIDS DOCK is a sustainable energy initiative of the Alliance of Small Island States supported by a UNDP-World Bank partnership.

Conference discussions ended with agreement on the Barbados Declaration, which calls for universal access to modern and affordable renewable energy services, while protecting the environment, ending poverty and creating new opportunities for economic growth. In an annex, 20 countries collectively agreed to specific targets on renewable energy, efficiency, access and low-carbon development. The **Maldives**, for example, committed to carbon neutrality in the energy sector by 2020, and the **Marshall Islands** to the electrification of all urban households and 95 percent of rural outer atoll households by 2015. The Seychelles aims to produce 15 percent



Maria Namongo from Karamoja in north east Uganda can do her homework at night thanks to a solar light. © Trocaire

of its energy supplies from renewable energy by 2030. **Barbados** promised to increase its renewable energy share to 29 percent of total use. “By 2029 we expect that total electricity costs would have been cut by US\$283.5 million and CO2 emissions would have been reduced by 4.5 million tons,” said Prime Minister Freundel Stuart. “We also envisage an overall 22 percent reduction in projected electricity consumption based on the use of energy efficiency measures.”

National action

The EETTF contributed to pooled UNDP funds backing the formulation of national SE4ALL action plans, with 16 in place by the end of 2012, along with 20 gap assessments.

Ghana has been an early champion of the initiative, and one of the first to develop a plan, with UNDP assistance in bringing together representatives from government, business and civil society to shape it. The plan focuses on increasing renewable energy capacity and extending reliable energy services to all citizens. Priorities include promoting the use of liquefied petroleum gas, a cleaner fuel than the firewood and charcoal typically used for cooking in poorer households, where indoor smoke raises risks of illness and death. As a further measure, the Ghanaian Parliament recently passed the Renewable Energy Act providing a legal and regulatory framework for advancing towards a national goal of renewables constituting 10 percent of total energy use.

Support for SE4ALL is growing and the institutional mechanisms are being put in place to manage this global and ambitious programme, to which many partners are envisaged to contribute. This is intended to bring about a transformation in the national energy mix and make sustainable energy access for all a reality. UNDP has been a key advocate to ensure the SE4ALL initiative remains focused on the poor and vulnerable, including the women who live on one dollar a day. While this “bottom-up” approach is now part of the global business plan, continued efforts will be needed so that SE4ALL does take into consideration the off-the-grid customers that are too poor to pay and to take part in national electrification and other commercial activities. Continued support from the EETTF will therefore be needed till SE4ALL has mobilized the partnerships and resources to be self sustained.

UNDP supported the formulation of national SE4ALL action plans, with 16 in place by the end of 2012, along with 20 gap assessments.

MANAGING CHEMICALS SAFELY AND SUSTAINABLY

Chemicals filtering into air, water and soil threaten human lives and the environment. There has been international recognition that sound chemicals management is essential to avoid harm and needs to be squarely situated in national development plans. This ensures that sufficient attention is paid to the sound management of chemicals, and encourages alignment to diverse elements of development affected by chemicals, from poverty to health, jobs to gender equality.

Through a UNDP-UNEP partnership, backed partly by EETTF funding, the 'Mainstreaming of Sound Management of Chemicals' programme has helped 12 countries around the world pursue more effective oversight of the production, use and disposal of these substances. Some cumulative results since the programme began in 2008 are reported here. In 2013, the programme came to a successful close, with support phased out due to resource constraints, and the EETTF's drive to sharpen strategic priorities.

Mainstreaming sound chemical management in national policies and action plans.

Besides integration in national development planning, sound management of chemicals requires cultivating enduring national management capacities, and encouraging the participation of environmental agencies and NGOs. The programme was active on all of these fronts. It worked with participating countries on a methodical process that started with a detailed diagnostic assessment, and moved through an economic valuation of agreed priorities to the incorporation of appropriate responses in national plans and budgets. The process made clear links between sound chemicals management and sustainable development, and underlined that the cost of doing business as usual can far exceed investments in reducing improper chemical use.

Kyrgyzstan, for example, suffered from various types of chemical pollution, including from agricultural pesticides. In 1991, agricultural reforms split 500 state farms into 334,000 smaller enterprises, and loosened systems for pesticide control and accounting. As a result, two large open and unguarded disposal sites are littered with nearly 2,000 tons of obsolete pesticides, mostly persistent organic pollutants or POPs. There are few options for proper disposal.

The programme helped the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry, the ministries of health, agriculture, finance, economic regulation and emergency situations, and a national NGO come together to develop a draft national roadmap for better chemicals management. A cost-benefit analysis of priorities led to selected recommendations for amending the draft national plan on transitioning to sustainable development. It includes measures to introduce organic farming, safeguard against chemical disasters, initiate disposal of obsolete pesticides and adopt the global system for labeling and certification.

Kyrgyzstan also conducted its first assessment of links between the environment and health—no previous national studies had been done on this issue. New regulations have been drafted to strengthen coordination across diverse government entities with roles in chemicals management, and to streamline and coordinate actions to comply with international agreements, such as the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel conventions governing various hazardous chemicals and wastes.



Rice farmers in Cambodia. © Anna Photography

Cambodia sought to improve its chemicals management given concerns such as the large number of unregistered companies supplying agrochemicals and a high proportion of illegally imported pesticides. Fertilizer runoff posed serious threats to clean water, even as improved access to water is a cornerstone of the national poverty alleviation strategy.

The programme worked with national authorities to integrate chemicals management across the current national development plan. It now has provisions guiding the use of organic and inorganic chemicals in rice and vegetable production, environmentally friendly hazardous waste management, and public education campaigns on the dangers of hazardous wastes from production to disposal. The Ministry of the Environment in 2012 drafted comprehensive legislation that would go a step further by tightening regulations on chemicals registration and use, and emergency responses, among other measures.

A foundation for national planning

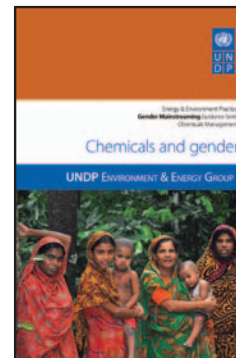
Liberia is at an earlier stage of sounder chemicals management, having just finished its first national situation report. It faces issues with unsound storage and disposal of agricultural, industrial and mining-related chemicals, as well as leakage linked to the storage of gas and oil.

Under the aegis of the national Environmental Protection Agency, and with support from the programme, a variety of different government agencies in late 2012 came together with representatives from the private sector and the United Nations Country Team. They discussed issues diagnosed in the report and agreed on national priorities, such as to develop a harmonized system for labeling chemicals, improve training on chemicals management, adopt and enforce strengthened legislation, and cultivate partnerships with businesses.

A roadmap was developed showing specific steps that Liberia will take over the next four years to integrate chemicals management in the existing poverty reduction strategy and plans for different sectors. It lays a foundation for making sure chemicals management features widely across the next poverty reduction strategy, slated to begin in 2017.

Taking gender on board

UNDP has led efforts to highlight the importance of factoring gender issues into chemicals management. Due to the different ways that men and women often live and work, exposure to toxic chemicals can vary; effective and fair management must take this on board. In 2012, EETTF funds helped ensure that an updated version of UNDP's *Gender and Chemicals* publication was widely disseminated at international meetings, including negotiations to prepare a globally binding instrument on mercury, and the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.



Promoting integrated approaches

The chemicals programme showed that UNDP is uniquely placed to help countries incorporate environmental concerns that impact on the lives of the poor into their national planning strategies, policies and action plans. Often this starts with a phase gathering evidence of the social and environmental cost of unsound chemicals. As the examples above show, this is then followed by extensive stakeholder's consultations, raising the awareness on the issue and its possible solutions with all those that are involved in the life cycle of chemical management. Lastly, UNDP then helps its government counterparts to take the necessary action to address the environment related issue and make the link with poverty reduction. UNDP's long standing cooperation with all ministries

12 countries around the world pursue more effective oversight of the production, use and disposal of chemicals with EETTF support.

from planning to finance and environment is instrumental to achieve these results. This approach is commonly used by UNDP throughout the many areas in which it supports governments at national and local level to mainstream environmental concerns that impact on the lives and livelihoods of the poor men and women into governmental decision and policy making.

EETTF AS CATALYST FOR MOBILIZING CLIMATE FINANCE

From changes in energy supplies to protections against natural threats, mitigating and adapting to climate change will be enormously expensive, requiring an influx of public and private resources. Developed countries have pledged to mobilize \$100 billion in climate financing a year by 2020, channeled through a variety of mechanisms.

Based on national demand, and with EETTF resources as a catalyst, UNDP has become a leading source of support for countries readying themselves to obtain and manage international financing, and take integrated climate change action that also address the concerns of the poor. One aspect is to strengthen countries capacities for direct access, while at the same time continue to benefit from operating through international intermediaries. This encompasses establishing accountable institutions, designing programmes eligible for funding, assisting in implementing them and tracking and reporting their progress. Building these capacities at the country level requires time and effort, but without that accountable, transparent and verifiable use of international resources and concomitant reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will be difficult to document. Our emphasis is also on achieving multiple and mutually reinforcing development benefits, including poverty reduction, and access to jobs and clean energy.

Investing in cleaner development

In Latin America, the EETTF helps fund the Carbon 2012 programme - a collaboration between UNDP and the UNEP Risø Centre. Through this programme, seven countries have secured significant financing from sources such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This demonstrates the catalytic effect the EETTF can have in mobilizing resources. Since Carbon 2012 began in 2008, countries engaging with it have demonstrated a marked increase in the number of formally registered CDM projects, for example. Honduras has increased its projects from 14 to 22, Peru from 12 to 30, and Uruguay from 3 to 8.

In **Honduras**, Carbon 2012 aided an assessment of the potential for biogas projects in different sectors, such as coffee, sugar cane, palm oil and livestock production. The study was widely distributed, raising awareness that cutting emissions can be financially attractive, on top of the environmental and social benefits. The notion caught the attention of managers of the Hondupalma palm oil mill. Comprising 30 farmer collectives, the mill is located in the Yoro region, where it is one of the primary sources of economic activity and has been a heavy emitter. With Carbon 2012 support, the mill developed and successfully registered a CDM project that received financing for biodigesters and a biogas recovery system that generate electricity and heat used for producing oil. For seven years, starting in 2012, the project is expected to cut emissions—both from the cleaner wastewater treatment and lower use of fossil fuels for energy—by nearly 241,000 tons.

The EETTF backed Carbon 2012 project has catalyzed financing from other sources. Since 2008, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay have exhibited a marked increase in the number of CDM projects.

In **El Salvador**, a new CDM-registered project sponsors the replacement of inefficient rural cook stoves that, on top of contributing to indoor air pollution, have contributed to make the country one of the most

deforested in Latin America. The newly developed Turbococina™ cook stove reduces wood consumption by 90 percent and emissions nearly to zero. UNDP helped bring together the stove manufacturer and the Ministry of Education for an initial pilot of the stoves in 300 schools. A second phase of the project includes plans for distribution to 100,000 poor rural households. Through SEA4ALL this programme is now linked with the work of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves.

Carbon 2012 supported **Peru** in convening a cross-section of national officials to develop a set of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, or NAMAs, on energy, part of reaching a voluntary emissions reduction target. Additional assistance facilitated a proposal to the GEF that approved its first-ever project to implement NAMAs, providing \$5 million for Peru to jumpstart the process.

Sharing strategies that work

Because Carbon 2012 is a regional project, it has been ideally positioned to bring countries together to learn from each other about climate-related financing. This includes collaboration between Uruguay and El Salvador to share experiences of accreditation to support El Salvador's application for direct access to the Adaptation Fund.

To allow regular intra-regional exchanges around carbon financing, a partnership between Carbon 2012, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank has established the Finanzas Carbono web platform. A new Low Emission Development Strategy Community of Practice, one of many features, has already attracted over 300 members to webinars and online discussions.

Another EETTF-assisted initiative, 'Integrating Climate Change Risks into Development Planning and Programming', complemented the Carbon 2012 work by supporting Latin America's first regional dialogue on climate finance and development effectiveness. Held in Honduras in 2012, the regional dialogue was based on similar experiences the year before in Asia and Africa. It pointed to the need for addressing barriers to effective management of climate finance.

El Salvador subsequently became the first country to study these barriers and how to overcome them. Based on the findings, it is developing a roadmap for continued institutional development and adaptation of the national financial system, and increased involvement of people beyond the executive branch of government, including parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector. Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Honduras are considering this experience in embarking on their own studies.

The EETTF has also backed climate finance readiness in Africa, through a series of six national and regional information workshops for policy makers, and an assessment of capacity needs in 17 nations. The EETTF-supported 'Regional CDM Capacity Development in Africa' programme, among other activities, has aided countries in developing standardized baselines for emissions, a follow-up recommendation under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In 2012, as the programme entered its final year, assistance to the African Carbon Forum was geared towards strengthening its abilities to work with countries on improving CDM participation.

A first guidebook on financing tools

In 2012, with EETTF support, UNDP published a new global resource that was the first of its type—the *International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools*. It provides a one-stop source of basic information on the most commonly used financial tools, along with 100 case studies from 30 developing countries and covering 4 sectors—energy, protected areas, agriculture and forestry. The cases chronicle how financing can be adapted to diverse efforts to protect the environment and advance human development. Simpler financing tools—such as fees, payments for ecosystem services and loans—are highlighted as commonly used and often readily implemented. The evidence documented in the publication makes clear that even for these simple financial tools extensive, and long term, awareness raising and capacity building is needed. While innovative financial mechanisms might be discussed at the international level, there is still a long way to go to mainstream basic environment financing tools such as taxes and subsidies, fees and permits into the day to day management of natural resources in most places on earth. UNDP is in a unique position to bring the evidence from the ground level to the attention of international policy makers and vice versa, and to make sure decisions at the global level are translated in actionable programmes at the local level.



BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE RISKS

Climate change could devastate development gains, taking a heavy toll on human lives and livelihoods, and the natural resources upon which all people depend. Increasingly evidence indicates that this is already happening. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable: The World Bank estimates that they may bear up to 80 percent of the costs of damages. Africa and South Asia, with already high concentrations of people in poverty, will be the hardest hit.

UNDP assists countries to devise plans and manage investments aimed at building resilience to climate shifts today while preparing for an uncertain future. We advocate for balancing climate and development priorities, in line with sustainable development, and pursuing complementary climate adaptation and emissions mitigation measures.

Recent innovations related to public expenditure reviews and local risk assessments have stemmed directly from EETTF support. The fund's involvement with diverse UNDP initiatives helps connect their efforts, ensuring that they complement each other.

Reviewing where the money should go

Typically, reviews of national spending on climate change look narrowly at funds dedicated to that purpose, and mainly focus on international climate financing. But since climate change is so interlinked with all aspects of development, UNDP and UNEP jointly pioneered a new approach, based on the public expenditure reviews of national budget. Dubbed the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), it takes a broader perspective, assessing spending on climate change against national development objectives. The exercise helps clarify required investments and actions in different sectors. Starting in 2011, five countries—Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Samoa and Thailand—piloted the CPEIR, in part with EETTF support.

Recent innovations related to public expenditure reviews and local risk assessments have stemmed directly from EETTF support.

A country of rivers lying low on the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh is one of the nation's most vulnerable to climate change. Poor people—still a third of the population despite impressive economic growth—suffer most from cyclones and flooding, and environmental degradation. Abdul Mazid lives in one flood-prone district and has watched his livelihood drain away with diminished fish stocks. “Our parents could catch fish in two or three hours,” he says. “Now we need at least three days to get the same amount.”

The Government of Bangladesh is strongly committed to dealing with climate change, but the CPEIR approach was new—and welcome. Five ministries—finance, agriculture, disaster management, water resources and local government—and the Planning Commission led the exercise. Concluded in 2012, it found, against expectations, that the Government, not international donors, funds most climate expenditures. It also revealed that the poorest communities in Bangladesh are being landed with a crippling development deficit and need far more to adapt to climate change.



Rasna Begum (27) is crossing the flooded area near her house during the monsoon in Sunamganj, Bangladesh. ©IFAD/GMB Akash

The CPEIR also identified gaps. The large number of actors involved in climate change work—37 central ministries and 10 donors, along with local governments and NGOs—underscored the need to strengthen coordination. The lack of specific references to climate change in social protection policies suggested consideration of how to make links, such as through agricultural subsidies or cash transfers to poor families most exposed to climate threats. Based on the CPEIR, finance ministry officials are now working to improve access to climate finance, boost capacities to absorb scaled-up investment and introduce a climate budget code that will track expenditures across public budgets.

The CPEIR took place against the broader backdrop of the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative which worked in conjunction with the EETTF funded Integrating Climate Change Risks into Development Planning and Programming (ICCPP) project. The ICCPP project provides direct support to countries on specific climate change-related demands from national stakeholders. In particular, ICCPP has intensified UNDP's policy support to national governments, particularly in LDC and low-income countries, to support in the preparations and engagement in the UNFCCC, the integration of climate change into development planning and policy processes, the positioning of UNDP as a leading development partner on climate change, the enhancement of

UNDP's knowledge and evidence-base in the area of climate change policy, and the strengthening of UNDP's climate change portfolio and specific policy-related needs.

Developing local strategies

Assessing and responding to climate risks is particularly important at the local level, where the brunt of changes is most acutely felt. In **Moldova**, EETTF funds have helped UNDP support local risk assessments that break new ground for the country, and have allowed communities to better protect themselves.

Moldova is prone to droughts, landslides, earthquakes and floods. A severe drought in 2007 crippled agricultural production, causing \$1.2 billion in damages in a country that is among the poorest in Europe. The following year, torrential rains and flooding inflicted another \$120 million loss. Poor rural areas are particularly vulnerable. With Moldova currently decentralizing government functions to the local level, where they can be more directly responsive to local concerns, UNDP piloted a climate risk project to show how the issue can become integral to new local planning processes and vital to improved resilience.

The project identified 20 local communities most vulnerable to climate variability. It worked closely with local authorities, the Moldova Red Cross Society and local citizens, including members of vulnerable groups, to carry out risk assessments and ensure multiple issues were reflected. Newly aware of the threats they face, 10 communities then used combined UNDP and local funds for measures to manage them. Hordiste, for instance, modified the local riverbed, reconstructed two bridges and strengthened a dam to prevent floods, which have washed out roads in the past. The village of Otac installed 20 rainwater-collecting reservoirs to nourish kitchen gardens in times of drought.

These experiences convinced people in the communities that even though a national adaptation strategy is in process, they wanted more immediate local progress. By the end of 2012, the project had taken an additional step by piloting three approaches to systematically integrating climate risk reduction in local planning and services, a first for Moldova. The experiences provide reference points for consideration and replication as communities across the country—and the Europe and the CIS region—seek to adapt to new realities.

The EETTF-assisted programme 'Down to Earth: Territorial Approaches to Climate Change' works with local governments in several other countries to factor mitigation and adaption into sustainable development plans. **Colombia** has been able to create a climate profile of its Cundinamarca region, including data on climate variations and an inventory of emissions. New guidelines assist local authorities in including climate adaptation measures in territorial planning. Under the 'Towards Low-Emission, Climate-Resilient Local Development' programme, **Senegal** has created regional climate change committees, and initiated a mapping of vulnerabilities and emissions as part of local planning.

Preparing for loss and damage

UNDP's support for countries on enhanced adaptation, risk assessment and management, and recovery is becoming even more critical in light of the 'loss and damage' deliberations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Parties to the convention have recognized the importance of addressing losses and damages caused by adverse climate effects, that is, the effects that cannot be mitigated against or adapted to, and which could include compensation or rehabilitation support.

In 2012, the UNFCCC Work Programme on Loss and Damage organized a global workshop on the issue, which brought together Parties to the UNFCCC and relevant organizations to identify needs, share experiences, and agree on ways forward. Similarly, three regional workshops and one workshop for small island developing states also provided opportunity for regional dialogues on the issue and definition of approaches to address the challenge. Through EETTF funding, UNDP participated in all five events, sharing the broad spectrum of related work we are engaged in and providing an opportunity to add value to UNFCCC negotiations and future action on Loss and Damage.

The work done in 2012 has placed UNDP at the heart of these discussions, and has set the foundation for UNDP's continued contribution to guiding the discourse and action moving forward. Specifically, in 2013 the Parties to the UNFCCC have agreed to "establish institutional arrangements, such as an institutional mechanism" on Loss and Damage which will be discussed, negotiated and eventually decided in 2013. As such, by illustrating the relevant and valuable work UNDP is already doing in the area, and drawing on experiences and lessons learned, the work in 2012 has provided an important launching point for UNDP's contribution to shaping this important global agenda.

IN SUM

The selection of achievements resulting from the use of EETTF funds detailed in this report, illustrate how trust fund money, carefully used, can indeed contribute to the objectives for which the EETTF was established, namely to:

- strengthen the integration of pro-poor environment and climate issues into national, sector, and sub-national development plans and budgets to ensure that environment actions benefit the poor;
- support national and sub-national governments to prepare sustainable development action plans to identify priority measures, and provide guidance on how to design the most appropriate financing schemes and policies to implement them;
- support national, local and regional planning bodies to respond effectively to climate change and promote, low-emission, climate-resilient development;
- strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions to manage the environment and expand environment and energy services, especially to the poor.



A Woman sells mangoes at a roadside market near Kaoloack, Senegal. ©IFAD/Susan Beccio

These achievements demonstrate how relatively little money allows UNDP's Environment and Energy Group to:

- be flexible, and cover new domains, over and above implementing ongoing funds and programmes such as the Global Environment Facility, Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD), Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, Water Governance Programme, etc.
- respond to new international developments, such as the launching of SE4ALL or the convening of the Rio+20 summit;
- be innovative and explore new sustainable management venues such as the CPEIR, effective mainstreaming approaches as well as new ways to involve the public at large in sound environmental management, such as the Rio dialogues and voluntary commitments;
- raise resources to help countries address environmental challenges while reducing poverty, such as through the Carbon 2012 programme;
- manage knowledge and make it widely available such as through the Rio dialogues, the environmental finance guidebook, UNDP's Environment and Energy Network and Teamworks spaces;
- promote an integrated delivery of UNDP development services, across the social, economic and environmental strands of sustainable development.

We are confident that, with the help of donors, we can continue this innovative and catalytic path throughout the period of the next Strategic Plan: 2014-2017.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The EETTF receives both non-earmarked and earmarked contributions, directed towards specific programmes and projects. Non-earmarked contributions allow for greater flexibility to respond to emerging demands and are crucial for UNDP's capacity to address country level requests and new challenges related to sustainable development; however, these funds have been decreasing since 2010, affecting the capacity of EEG to contribute to innovative, catalytic and strategic initiatives.

Income in 2012

In 2012, the EE TTF received non-earmarked contributions amounting to US\$ 2.51 million, from Norway and Luxembourg. Total earmarked contributions amounted to US\$ 9.56 million. The government of Germany was the largest donor of earmarked funds, contributing US\$ 6.49 million for the project "Low Emission Capacity Building Programme" and US\$ 2.99 million to UNDP's multi-donor Global Biodiversity Finance Initiative, "Building Transformative Policy and Finance Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management". The opening balance of the earmarked funds includes major contributions received from Denmark in 2011 for the SIDS Dock Initiative, funds from Spain related to climate change programmes, as well as funds from Finland for Rio+20 and contributions from local governments for the TACC programme. The tables below show detailed information on Income for 2012. Expenditure figures are low as funds were received by the end of 2012 for multi-year programmes that are expected to continue until 2015.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2012 (NON-EARMARKED)			
Year	Donor	Income (\$)	Balance (\$)
2012 Adjusted Opening Balance*			4,871,952.85
2012 Income			
	Government of Norway	1,650,165.02	
	Government of Luxembourg	863,213.81	
Total Income			2,513,378.83
2012 Available Resources			7,385,331.68
2012 Expenditures			2,525,588.81
2012 Closing Balance			4,859,742.87

*Note: Includes Adjustments for MDG Carbon Project 2009-2012

Income and Expenditure in 2012 (Earmarked)

Year	Donor	Income (\$)	Balance (\$)
2012 Adjusted Opening Balance			9,433,309.28
2012 Income			
(TACC)	UK Department for International Development	80,775.44	
(Low Emission Capacity Bldg)	Government of Germany	6,493,506.49	
(BIOFIN EC BD Policy & Financing)	Government of Germany	2,987,012.99	
Total Income			9,561,294.92
2012 Available Resources			18,994,604.20
2012 Expenditures			1,883,022.88
2012 Closing Balance			17,111,581.32

In 2012, the EE TTF disbursed US\$ 4.4 million through a variety of programmes and projects. The table below shows expenditures by key result area.

Expenditure in 2012 by key results area

Thematic Area	Expenditures in 2012 (US\$)
Mainstreaming Environment and Energy	945,696
Mobilizing Environmental Finance	607,986
Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change	2,332,002
Expanding Access to Environmental & Energy Services for the poor	523,786
Total	4,409,469

ANNEX 1: RESULTS BY UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES/ 2012 WORKPLAN

Environment and Energy Global Programme Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Results
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 4.1. Development plans and programmes integrate environmentally sustainable solutions in a manner that promotes poverty reduction, MDG achievement and low-emission climate-resilient development			
OUTCOME 60: Capacities are strengthened to mainstream environment and energy concerns into UN Development Assistance Frameworks, UNDP Country Programmes, country partner planning and programming processes, and relevant thematic areas (i.e. energy, biodiversity, water, chemicals).	1. Policy advisory services and policy tools enhanced for mainstreaming environment and energy in global policy and programming processes. (e.g. Rio + 20 support, MDG Acceleration Framework, UNDP Social and Environmental Quality Standards, Sustainable Energy for All, Poverty-Environment Nexus, Water Governance, CBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of launched policy, knowledge and outreach products (handbooks and guidelines, lessons learned, events/workshops, communications, UNDP environmental and social screening procedure, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion Paper: What drives institutions to adopt integrated development approaches? The poverty-environment nexus and analysis of country evidence from the Poverty-Environment Initiative UNDP-UNEP Typologies of Collaboration: Part 1 – Vertical Funds and Joint Programmes. Report by the UNDP-UNEP Joint Working Group Synthesis of National Reports for Rio+20 (builds on over 60 Rio+20 national reports submitted) prepared by UNDP and UNDESA "Learning from the Poverty-Environment Initiative: UNDP and the Poverty-Environment Nexus" workshop co-hosted by the Poverty Practice and the Environment and Energy Group Rio+20 inter-regional learning workshop, organized by UNDP and UNDESA, in Dakar (Senegal) to share experiences and define implementation approaches post-Rio
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of UNDP and UN interdisciplinary (cross-practice) initiatives with EEG support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-practice Working Group for the Social and Environmental Quality Standards MOU with the Poverty Practice to further enhance collaboration on PEI at country, regional and global levels and advance a strengthened and more nuanced understanding of poverty-environment nexus in the context of the work of the PEI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of staff trained in UNDP social and environmental quality standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 200 staff trained on UNDP social and environmental quality standards through two global webinars. Orientation on the screening also provided through several regional meetings (e.g. RBAP and RBLAC Community of Practice meetings) and global programme workshops (e.g. UNDP-UNEP PEI Workshop).

Environment and Energy Global Programme Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Results
	2. National capacities strengthened to mainstream environment and energy (e.g. application of mainstreaming instruments and UNDP Social and Environmental Quality Standards in UNDAFs, CPDs, projects; country support for Rio+20; thematic programming; MDG support).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of countries supported for Rio+20 national preparations # of countries applying UNDP's Social and Environmental Quality Standards in programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 72 countries supported for Rio+20 national preparations and synthesis report prepared UNDP's Social and Environmental Quality Standards incorporated into the POPP. 103 countries applied these guidelines in their programming
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 4.2. Local and national authorities have the capacities to access and integrate multiple sources of public and private environmental financing in support of sustainable human development, including gender equality and poverty reduction			
OUTCOME 61: National and sub-national country capacities are strengthened to assess, access, combine and sequence financial instruments and/or market mechanisms with policy instruments to support environmental management.	1. Policy services and technical support delivered to inform the global environmental and climate financial landscape (e.g. G20, CIF, GCF, MDB, IFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of countries or initiatives where UNDP is collaborating with Multilateral Development Banks and other partners # of advocacy and knowledge products disseminated on environmental financing and inclusive green, low-emission climate resilient development # of countries that received support from UNDP environmental finance facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Finance Options Platform with the World Bank Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth in collaboration with the G20 Development Working Group, the African Development Bank, the OECD and the World Bank SIDS-DOCK Programme with AOSIS and the Government of Denmark. The Programme supports Small Island Developing States to transition to low-emission, climate-resilient development International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools Multi-Stakeholder Decision-Making Process to Support Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies Guidebook Readiness for Climate Finance 9 Countries. Latin America: 7 and Africa: 2
	2. Environmental financing services delivered to respond to country requests (e.g. support to national environmental finance mechanisms, Green commodity facility)		

Environment and Energy Global Programme Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in # of projects supported compared with previous year (including SGP). 	N/A
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 4.3. National and local governments and communities have the capacities to adapt to climate change and make inclusive and sustainable environment & energy decisions benefitting in particular under-served populations			
OUTCOME 62: National capacities are strengthened to mainstream climate change policies into national development plans	1. Advice for policy coherence and substantive inputs made through the UNFCCC process, other related climate change meetings, UNDP regional and country offices networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of positive comments received from governments and Country Offices regarding UNDP contributions and capacity building in the UNFCCC and other climate related meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 positive comments received
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of briefings on UNFCCC sessions and related processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 (Bonn intersessional, Bangkok intersessional & Doha COP, Adaptation Committee, TEC committee, Loss & Damage meeting)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of policy, advocacy and training products prepared and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readiness for Climate Finance Effective Climate Finance Climate Finance Readiness training National Climate Funds Lessons Learned CPEIR methodology Note Background Paper on COP18
	2. Support to governments for (finance, REDD, Technology, Adaptation) readiness in the framework of low emission, climate resilient development strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of countries trained on establishing National or Sectoral Climate Funds and using capacity diagnostic tool for identifying National Implementing Entities for direct access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33. 17 in Africa, 15 in Asia-Pacific, 1 in Latin America & the Caribbean
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of countries supported to undertake Investment and Financial Flows assessments or elements of a climate fiscal framework 	0

Environment and Energy Global Programme Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Results
OUTCOME 63: Local capacities are strengthened to manage the environment and expand access to environmental and energy services, especially for the poor.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of needs identified by COs for better addressing climate change issues 	N/A
	3. Capacity development provided through RSCs and COs with a focus on LDCs and SIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of positive comments received from LDC COs on Boots on the Ground programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 responses from the 26 participating country offices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SIDS where enabling environment improved for renewable energy and energy efficiency policy measures and reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 SIDS initiated actions to improve their enabling environment for renewable energy and environment and energy policy measures and reforms through country/regional level 'SIDS DOCK' projects 22 SIDS supported by UNDP EEG in making voluntary commitments aimed at promoting transformational activities in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy access and low carbon development in the context of sustainable development
	1 Strengthen community voices in global policy processes and international fora and develop the interim Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Dispute Resolution Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # advocacy and knowledge products prepared and disseminated on local action for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Brief on Local Action The Power of Local Action: Lessons from 10 Years of the Equator Prize GEF Small Grants Programme's 20 Years: Community Action for the Global Environment Equator Initiative Case Study Database - A database of 152 case studies highlighting the achievements of Equator Prize winning initiatives from 2002-2012 COMPACT: Engaging Local Communities in Stewardship of World Heritage The Equator Initiative: A Partnership for Resilient Communities The Equator Prize in Action: Connecting Policy and Practice in Vietnam
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # advocacy/communications events on local action for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCSD - Rio+20, Community Aldeia, Equator Prize and several other events IUCN -World Conservation Congress, Community Ma-eul Protected Planet Pavilion CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India 40th Anniversary of the WH Convention in Kyoto, Japan

Environment and Energy Global Programme Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicators	Results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Briefing and Roundtable on the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Advancing Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Community-Based Action, Virginia, USA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # products prepared in support of the implementation of the Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Dispute Resolution Process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for Environmental and Social Compliance Review and Dispute Resolution Processes Guidance Note: UNDP's Dispute Resolution Process UNDP-World Bank Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Resolution Mechanisms
	2. Global advocacy and national action plans for sustainable energy (International Year for Sustainable Energy for All).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of publications and materials prepared with inputs from UNDP, including UN Secretary General's Global Action Agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 publications and materials prepared with inputs from UNDP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of national action plans prepared for the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 national action plans prepared 38 rapid assessments/gap analysis

ANNEX 2: MATRIX OF DETAILED REPORTED RESULTS

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy			
Program Project Component	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Rio+20 and Post-2015 Agenda	<p>Provide support and policy advice for the Rio+20 Conference</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>Preparation for Rio+20 and at the conference:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds EE TTF supported the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with UN DESA, 72 countries across all regions were supported to build a consensus on national views around the themes and objectives of Rio+20.^{*1} Produced a Synthesis of National Reports for Rio+20, which builds on over 60 Rio+20 national reports submitted. ^{*2} Funds from the governments of Finland and Denmark supported 11 countries (Armenia, Benin, Haiti, Malawi, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Zimbabwe) in their national preparations. • Organization of the Sustainable Development Dialogues. Tens of thousands of people from academia, NGOs, development organizations and the private sector from over 180 countries were brought into the debate, creating a new way for civil society to participate in the Rio+20 conference. ^{*3} • Conceptualization and implementation of a platform for the registration of voluntary commitments to action at Rio+20. Over 700 voluntary commitments were made by all stakeholders, including governments, UN system and IGOs, the private sector, civil society and NGOs. • Organization of: 1) a high-level forum at Rio+20 titled <i>Thought Leadership on Beyond GDP</i> where the "Sustainable Human Development Index" was presented^{*4}; 2) Equator Initiative event, which gives voices to local communities from around the world. Five prizes were awarded with EE TTF funds^{*5}; 3) a side event, where UNDP presented the <i>'Building Tomorrow's Markets'</i> initiative, an alliance with donor and producer governments including Denmark, Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia and the private sector (Kraft, Johnson & Johnson and IKEA). The initiative aims to assist governments in establishing commodity platforms where public and private sector partners convene to help scale up sustainable production. ^{*6} • Provided support to UN-Energy, in cooperation with SE4ALL, in organizing Rio+20 Energy Day. ^{*7} • Coordination of the UN's contribution to the Toolkit of <i>Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth</i>. ^{*8} • Production of <i>"Green economy in Action: Articles and Excerpts that Illustrate Green Economy and Sustainable Development Efforts"</i>. ^{*9} <p>Follow up to Rio+20 and Post-2015 agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed actively to the drafting of the Secretary-General's UN system implementation matrix. ^{*10} • As co-chair of the <i>UN Task Team</i> on Post-2015 and, as of 2013, of the Technical Support team of the Open Working Group on SDGs, UNDP contributed to the 2012-2014 work plan of the Task Team which is now part of the wider UNDG work programme. • Contributed to the drafting and finalization of a report on the findings of a survey of UN Country Team support to Rio+20, as well as the organization of a side-event during the third UNCSD inter-sessional. UNDP also supported the development of a report and the drafting of a UNDG Statement on UN country level system support for integrated approaches to sustainable development. ^{*11} • Supported the provision of input for the UN Secretary-General's report on options for a technology transfer mechanism. ^{*12} 	166,932.88	Global

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy			
Program Project Component	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted the zero draft outline of the Secretary-General's report on Mainstreaming Sustainable Development in the UN System. ^{*13} Contributed to the work of the Joint Working Group (JWG) between UNDP-UNEP, including the finalization the Typologies of UNDP-UNEP Collaboration. The findings of the Study have already led to some changes in the way the UN-REDD Programme will operate in the future. 		
Environmental Mainstreaming	Integrate environment and sustainable development, including climate change, into national development planning and implementation	305,888.29	Global
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of UNDP's Social and Environmental Quality Standards into the POPP. In 2012, 103 countries reported having used these guidelines in their programming. Raised awareness on the Social and Environmental Quality Standards through two global webinars where approximately 200 UNDP staff participated, as well as through several regional meetings. Continued the development of the Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the UN system. Production of the Discussion Paper: What drives institutions to adopt integrated development approaches? <i>The poverty-environment nexus and analysis of country evidence from the Poverty-Environment Initiative.</i> ^{*14} Strengthened collaboration with the Gender Team for the implementation of UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy. ^{*15} Moderated a panel session on gender and climate finance, Innovations in Engendering Climate Finance, at the 2012 CIF Partnership Forum. Continued to support the UN-wide "Greening the Blue" initiative contributing to the development and definition of UN standards and guidance for measuring, reducing and offsetting Greenhouse Gas emissions, as well as other greening measures. In 2012, UNDP established a full-time 'Greening Specialist' position and with that has absorbed corporately the work that was previously financed through the EE TTF. ^{*16} 		
Accountability Mechanisms	Compliance Review Process that responds to claims on non-compliance in the application of the Social and Environmental Quality Standards, including the environmental and social screening procedure, and a Dispute Resolution Process	156,039.43	Global
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed to the preparation of the Proposal for Environmental and Social Compliance Review and Dispute Resolution Processes. The paper proposes environmental and social compliance review and dispute resolution processes for UNDP. ^{*17} Contributed to the draft Guidance Note on UNDP's Dispute Resolution Process for country-level programmes and operations. ^{*18} Contributed to the UNDP-World Bank Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Resolution Mechanisms. This note proposes an approach to strengthening in-country capacity for grievance resolution activities to be carried out during the Readiness phase. ^{*19} UNDP was approved as a Delivery Partner for the World Bank-Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (recognized as having equivalent standards and accountability functions). 		

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy				
Program Project Component	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries	
Poverty-Environment Initiative	Support country-led efforts to integrate pro-poor environmental issues into development planning, implementation and monitoring at national and local levels	40,006.43	Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay	
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With earmarked funds, EE TTF supported: • PEI in undertaking integrated ecosystem and human well-being assessment, known as Sub-Global Assessments (SGA). • Completed SGA pilot in three provinces in Thailand. Final reports and stakeholder workshops were held in 2012. • Completion of a SGA in the “dry corridor” region of Guatemala in 2012 and a draft report presented. • The PEI supported integrated ecosystem assessments in Guatemala and Thailand were presented by their respective teams at the UNEP-WCMC hosted SGA Network Annual Meeting in Stellenbosch, South Africa in November 2012. PEI facilitated an afternoon session on “Adding value through mainstreaming: the use of assessment by Clients.” 			
Mainstreaming Sound Chemical Management	Integrate sound management of chemicals (SMC) into development planning through providing program coordination and policy advice to 17 countries	178,605.98	Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ecuador, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Macedonia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda and Vietnam	
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advisory services on emerging chemicals and waste priorities that have poverty, governance and gender dimensions. The Advisory services provided a catalytic effect at the country level, supporting Country Offices in the mobilization of resources for country based project implementation. • SMC mainstreaming programme has developed to maturity with 17 country projects at different stages of implementation. • Supported Country Offices in the development of future programming and partnerships for resource mobilization. The partnerships promoted the development of strategic and innovative programming opportunities. • Leveraged additional resources from contributions from SAICM Quick Start trust fund and bilateral donors, particularly the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate. • Supported Liberia to develop a roadmap showing specific steps that the country will take over the next four years to integrate chemicals management in the existing poverty reduction strategy and plans for different sectors. • Supported the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of Kyrgyzstan to develop a draft national roadmap for better chemicals management. The programme has also helped Kyrgyzstan conduct its first assessment of links between the environment and health. • Supported advocacy efforts on the importance of developing gender-specific programming on chemicals. ^{*20, 21} 			

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Environmental finance for sustainable development			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Support to the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean Carbon-2012 project	<p>Enhance the capacities of the public and private sectors in selected Latin-American countries to understand carbon markets, to support development of projects using carbon finance tools, and to help countries to work with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of the Designated National Authorities. Fostered public, private, financial and academic alliances to promote investment opportunities for the reduction of emission in seven participating countries. Reconstruction process of El Salvador Environmental Fund (FONAES) to a National Climate Fund. As a result, the FONAES is now in the final stage of accreditation with the Adaptation Fund and is identifying new opportunities for accessing carbon finance. Identification, development and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the energy sector in Peru. Registration of a CDM project on biogas recovery, heat and electricity generation from effluent ponds and pal oil extraction in Honduras. Production of several studies: (i) assessment of the potential to develop biogas initiatives in Honduras, (ii) assessment of the emission reduction potential for electricity microgeneration in Uruguay, (iii) pre-feasibility study for the development of CDM in the dairy industry in Honduras, (iv) three sectoral studies for the mitigation of climate change in Cuba, and (v) Primer on MRV for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions. Development of the knowledge platform FinanzasCarbono in collaboration with the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), The World Bank Institute and UNEP. ^{**2} 	169,697.76	Cuba, Perú, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Uruguay
Regional CDM Capacity Development in Africa	<p>Support participating countries to create an operational CDM framework to promote access to carbon markets, financing and technology. Build capacity in developing CDM projects to improve information sharing/outreach/exchange of views on activities, education and training</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported:</p> <p>Awareness raising of stakeholders about carbon finance opportunities, scaling-up and standardized approaches to CDM and charcoal sector, and identifying linkages with other on-going initiatives like GEF, SE4ALL, LECB to improve its value chain.</p> <p>The African Carbon Forum (ACF) with a cash contribution. The ACF is organized by the Nairobi Framework Partners with the specific target of helping developing countries to improve their level of participation in CDM.</p> <p>The Country Office in Kenya in hosting a Standardized Baseline workshop. At the Cancun Climate Conference the Parties to the UNFCCC called for the use of Standardized Baselines to facilitate access to the CDM, in particular in under-represented regions in Africa. The Parties also called for scaling-up the abatement of GHG emissions, while ensuring environmental integrity. The recommendations and conclusions were shared with UNFCCC.</p> <p>The Regional Centre in Johannesburg in coordinating the second regional sustainable charcoal study tour.</p>	320,023.93	Kenya, Uganda

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Integrating Climate Change Risks into Development Planning and Programming (ICCPP) and Climate Change Policy	Strengthen capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans	1,325,756.43	Global
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided global level policy advisory services; engaged with UNFCCC negotiations; participated in the Rio+20 agenda and supported the Secretary General's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" (SE4ALL). • Empowerment of 7 national delegations to articulate their needs at COP 18 in Doha through national dialogues in preparation for the COP. • Participated in strategic workshops as part of the implementation of UNFCCC agreements (e.g. Loss and Damage). • Strengthened the capacity of different regions to engage with the Loss and Damage agenda, through participation in 3 regional, 1 SIDS and 1 global workshop on Loss and Damage under the Loss and Damage Work Programme, and engagement with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team from UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. • Increased knowledge and awareness of the organization's activities on climate change via the UNDP Climate Change Project Map. ^{*23} • Provided capacity building for Climate Finance Readiness, which involved the production of the discussion paper "Readiness for Climate Finance". Workshops were held in Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa and Vanuatu. ^{*24} • Capacity needs on climate finance readiness were documented and analyzed in 17 African countries. • Provided dedicated technical expertise to the design phase of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). • Provided guidance and support to government stakeholders on direct access to the Adaptation Fund through the identification of National Implementing Entities (NIEs) and in facilitating capacity/gap analysis for attaining accreditation in Cook Islands, Vanuatu, and Peru (jointly with UNEP in Peru). • Supported the 1st Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Dialogue on Climate Finance and Development Effectiveness in Honduras. • Supported capacity building for LDCs and SIDS to integrate climate change concerns into development planning and processes. UNDP's Executive Board extended its strategic initiative "Boots on the ground", for an additional two years to deliver high-quality and timely advice on climate change to 26 low income countries, including 23 LDCs. The project provided in-depth technical advice to LDC governments through a range of virtual knowledge topic exchanges and capacity building of Country Offices. • Strengthened the climate change policy framework in Lesotho through implementation of an integrated support initiative. • Increased South-South learning through the monthly knowledge topics on Teamworks for the Boots on the Ground cohort, annual workshops, and Boots on the Ground network. • Improved capacity of governments to analyze their expenditures on climate change related activities through CPEIRs conducted in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Samoa and Thailand in collaboration with PEI. 		

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
SIDS DOCK Programme	<p>Support Small Island Developing States to transition to low-emission, climate-resilient development and demonstrate a pathway to limiting global average temperature to 1.5°C that is pro-poor and pro-MDGs</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the second meeting of SIDS DOCK national coordinators – senior representatives and technical experts from government ministries responsible for energy, public utilities, and renewable energy development met in Barbados on the margins of the high-level conference on SIDS for Sustainable Energy For All (SE4All). Signed an amendment to an existing project with the Government of Mauritius which has provided \$1 M of SIDS DOCK resources to expand a GEF-project focused on energy efficiency in buildings. Provided resources through the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) to advance the building of the SIDS DOCK platform, specifically the promotion of increased capacity of energy sector policy-makers in SIDS and the design of national financing mechanisms for renewable energy and environment and energy. At the second SIDS DOCK Program Coordination Group meeting in December 2012, the partners of the SIDS DOCK Support Program took further decisions on the development of the SIDS DOCK platform, and considered next steps for the allocation of \$15 M USD of new support to SIDS DOCK from the Government of Japan. Those resources will be implemented in SIDS via national execution modalities through the World Bank. Project development and contribution to the Mauritius Energy Efficiency in Building project. 	648,421.34	Global SIDS
Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN country programming	<p>Capacity building of UNDP Country Offices, UN Country Teams and governments to integrate risk opportunities associated with climate change into national development policy and planning</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In El Salvador, the project went beyond its mandate and fully integrated climate change risks into the decision-making process of the environmental government agency <i>FondolniciativaparasAméricas El Salvador's</i> (FIAES). The agency finances projects that fall within four Strategic Areas: 1) Ecosystems Management, 2) Territorial Management, 3) Pollution Prevention and Control, and 4) Renewable Energy. Capacity development of UNDP country offices to support governments in mainstreaming environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction in country programming. Piloted the draft "UNDP Quality Standards for the Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Programming." Production of a Guide that summarises the process developed and piloted under the project to mainstream climate change in the national development plans.^{*25} 	118,473.10	Cape Verde, Colombia, El Salvador, Malawi and Nicaragua
Integrating Climate Change Risk Management at the local level	<p>Develop the capacity of local public administrations to assess, manage and mitigate climate risks, especially for highly vulnerable communities</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and application of a new methodology for local level climate and disaster risk assessment in 20 most vulnerable communities. As a result, a number of on-the-ground climate risk management interventions were implemented. Contribution to increased awareness of the local population and local authorities on climate change and ways to address it. Mainstreaming of Climate Risk Reduction measures into development plans in three communities. 	67,034.92	Moldova

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Adaptation Programme for Country Offices and Government - National Adaptation Strategy	Strengthen institutional capacities of the Mexican federal government by establishing a process to facilitate the development of adaptation policies	18,489.55	Mexico
	Reported Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved public policy articulation on adaptation and strengthened institutional capacity to implement measures to reduce climate change vulnerability. Presentation of the document "Adaptation to climate change in Mexico: vision, elements and criteria for decision making". The document delivers valuable inputs for the development of the National Climate Change Strategy mandated by the General Climate Change Law (GCCL) and will be implemented by the current administration. 		
Joint China-India Low Carbon Emission Study	Collaborative research project on low-carbon development between China and India for cooperation in policy development and capacity building	46,011.17	China and India
	Reported Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided support to The Energy and Resources Institute of India (TERI) - through UNDP seed funding - in developing a proposal for Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation. As part of its dissemination activities, TERI showcased initiatives relevant for low emission development in India at the Asia Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) partnership event organized in February 2013 during the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit. 		

Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Down to Earth: Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC)	Enable sub-national authorities to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change and to integrate priority mitigation and adaptation measures into sustainable development planning and programming, taking into consideration gender aspects	54,436.21	Global
	Reported Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published A Guidebook for Establishing a Multi-Stakeholder Decision-Making Process to Support Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies as a tool for governments, practitioners, and concerned citizens to successfully develop green, low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies. ^{*26} Provided support for the implementation of LECRDS in Uruguay, Colombia, Peru and Uganda: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Through this initiative, UNDP supported Uruguay in the development of a roadmap which identifies key sub-national climate mitigation and adaptation priority interventions, including sources of climate financing and ways to access them, as well as priority policy interventions for integrating climate change into long term integrated municipal planning. 		

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In Colombia the project has focused on carrying out activities related to developing a climate profile description of the Cundinamarca region, analysis of regional dynamics and developments on strategic advances for education, training and public awareness on climate change. 3. In Peru, UNDP supported the establishment of interagency working groups to generate inputs for the development of a Territorial Climate Plan. 4. In Uganda a zero draft Integrated Territorial Climate Plan was prepared as well as a climate profile for Mbale region completed. Ninety decision makers and sixty technical officers were trained on climate change risks and opportunities. Twelve community groups have already benefited and are implementing small grants and an additional eight community groups have been selected. 		
Towards Low-Emission, Climate-Resilient Local Development (TACC)	Strengthen the capacities of six regions with effective mechanisms to integrate climate change risks into local planning activities	77,970.81	Senegal
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported: Global and regional policy advice that has been instrumental for the identification and implementation of methodologies to be used for carbon balance and vulnerability mapping. • Establishment of climate change regional committees in the intervened areas covered by TTF funding. Institutions have been strengthened on different themes related to climate issues. • The initiation of vulnerability mapping as well as carbon balance for the purpose of the low emission and climate resilient development plans at the sub-national level. • Developing local planning instruments and strategies that will be used for mobilizing resources on mitigation and adaptation to climate change at the local level. 		
Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC)	Strengthen capacities to integrate climate change into development process in the Mbale region	242,624.65	Uganda
	<p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conjunction with funds from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), EE TTF supported: Capacity building for mainstreaming climate change within district and sub-county development planning. • Provision of on-the-ground assistance that has influenced the national climate change policy development process. • Establishment of an institutional and governance framework for partnership, ownership, planning and communication on climate change issues in the region through the Integrated Territorial Climate Plan (ITCP) Steering Committee and The Region Climate Change Forum (RCCF). • Development of a regional multi-sectoral strategic framework referred to as the Integrated Territorial Climate Change Plan (ITCP) for Mbale Region that focuses on economic development and the transformation of the region in the face of climate change. • Adaptation and mitigation initiatives piloted by local governments in partnership with community based organizations. Over 14,400 people have benefited. • Facilitated community based organizations working through the District local governments with catalytic funds to pilot adaptation and mitigation initiatives. 		

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the <i>Capacity Development Action Plan towards Low Carbon and Climate Change Resilience</i>. Communities have adopted skills and technology on soil and water conservation, agro forestry, renewable energy conservation, bee keeping and biogas technology. Facilitated government experts to participate in global climate change conferences, notably the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, COP 18 and the Africa Climate Change Forum. 		
Mitigating Climate Change through Improving Energy Efficiency in the Building Sector	<p>Reduce energy consumption in residential and public buildings, regulate energy losses and GHG emissions, and contribute to climate change mitigation at national level</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with other funds, EE TTF supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a climate national database in order to systematize climatological data for the determination of locally accurate energy efficiency measures. Development of an inventory of over 600 public buildings as well as a database to calculate GHG emissions from public buildings and to assess GHG reduction potential. Public awareness raising about energy efficiency and energy saving measures in the building sector. Development of software for energy consumption and monitoring that can be applied at the local and national level. 	40,939.41	Macedonia

Cross Cutting Activities			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
Advocacy, Communications and Knowledge management	<p>Connect people to knowledge across the four strategic areas in Energy and Environment</p> <p>Reported Results:</p> <p>In conjunction with other funds, the EETTF supported the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP's Teamworks platform provided the Environment and Energy Community of Practice (EE-Net), a global network of over 1600 practitioners, with the means to connect and share experiences in direct, peer-to-peer exchange. In 2012, EE-Net enabled the provision of advisory services to external partners and country office staff, including over 300 Environment and Energy Focal Points through 61 forum discussions on a range of environment and sustainable development topics. Through EE-Net 174 articles of specific interest to the community were shared and 161 blogs were posted by members. Published the report <i>Towards Transformational Change</i>, released in early 2013, which provides an overview of UNDP's work in environment and sustainable development during the Strategic Plan period 2008-2012. The report shows how UNDP's assistance is leading to transformational change.²⁷ 	431,260.10	Global

*See Annex 3 – List of References

Cross Cutting Activities			
Program Project	Description	Expenditure (activity)	Countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funded the development of the International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools, which was published in English and in Spanish in mid-2012. ^{*28} Published a guide on Mainstreaming of Sound Management of Chemicals into Development Planning and Processes in September 2012. ^{*20,21} Produced "Green economy in Action: Articles and Excerpts that Illustrate Green Economy and Sustainable Development Efforts". ^{*9} As part of the "Boots on the Ground" programme, supported countries in UNFCCC negotiations through an official side event in Bonn on the Capacity Development for Policy Makers project, and investment and financial flows methodology. UNDP also contributed to the publication Taking Stock of Durban: analysis of Durban climate talks and implications for developing countries in 2012. ^{*29} Increased south-south learning through the monthly knowledge topics on Teamworks for the "Boots on the Ground" cohort, annual workshops and the Boots on the Ground network. Increased knowledge and awareness of the totality of the organization's activities on climate change via the UNDP Climate Change Project Map. ^{*23} Published the discussion paper: Readiness for Climate Finance: A framework for understanding what it means to be ready to use climate finance effectively. Translated in French and Spanish. ^{*24} Published a Guidebook for Establishing a Multi-Stakeholder Decision-Making Process to Support Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies, as part of the "Down to Earth: Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC)". ^{*26} Supported the development of the Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth for the G20, in collaboration with the African Development Bank and The World Bank. Disseminated the Climate Finance Readiness publication (produced in 2011 with resources from EE TTF). Prepared the Policy Brief on Local Action. ^{*30} Provided inputs to the publication The Power of Local Action: Lessons from 10 Years of the Equator Prize. ^{*31} Provided inputs to the GEF Small Grants Programme's 20 Years: Community Action for the Global Environment. ^{*32} Supported the development of the Equator Initiative Case Study Database - A database of 152 case studies highlighting the achievements of Equator Prize winning initiatives from 2002-2012. ^{*33} Contributed to the preparation of the publication COMPACT: Engaging Local Communities in Stewardship of World Heritage. ^{*34} Contributed to the development of an advocacy video: The Equator Initiative: A Partnership for Resilient Communities. ^{*35} Contributed to the development of the video: The Equator Prize in Action: Connecting Policy and Practice in Vietnam. ^{*36} Supported community participation, participated in or organized side events/high level events at the following international conferences/forums: Rio+20, Community Aldeia, Equator Prize, IUCN –World Conservation Congress, Community Ma-eul, Protected Planet Pavilion, CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India, the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Kyoto, Japan, and the UN Briefing and Roundtable on the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Advancing Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Community-Based Action, Virginia, USA. 		

*See Annex 3 – List of References

ANNEX 3: LIST OF REFERENCES

Note: Numbers relate to matrix of reported results in Annex 2

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
DNA	Designated National Authority
ECESA	Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs
EEG	Environment and Energy Group
EETTF	Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund
EMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoAL WaSH	Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
GCF	Green Climate Fund
HDI	Human Development Index
ICCP	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Development Planning and Programming
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organization
LECRDS	Low-emission and Climate-resilient Development Strategies
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIE	National Implementing Entity
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODI	Overseas Development Institute

PEI	UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for ALL
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SGP	Small Grants Programme
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Marcel Alers	Edgar Rafael Gonzalez
Margarita Arguelles	Laura Hildebrandt
Jennifer Baumwoll	Andrew Hudson
George Bouma	Devika Iyer
Andrew Bovarnick	Anna Kaplina
Suely Carvalho	Anita Kodzoman
Cristina Colon	Holly Mergler
Marjolaine Cote	David Payton
Alex Forbes	Derek Peiper
Eileen de Ravin	Rigoberto Perez
Alex Forbes	Tim Scott
Anne Fernqvist	Mateo Salomon
Stephen Gitonga	Bahareh Seyedi
Stephen Gold	Klaus Tyrkko

EETTF Management: Matilde Mordt

Report team: Gretchen Luchsinger, Daniela Battista, and Devika Iyer

Operational Support: Elson Decolongon

Design: Kimberly Koserowski



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United Nations Development Programme

Bureau for Development Policy

One United Nations Plaza

New York, NY, 10017 USA

Tel: +1 212 906 5081

For more information: www.undp.org/

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Sun (60) with produce from her banana garden. She is standing in front of her fruit shop. Attapue province, Laos.