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Resilient nations.*



United Nations Development Programme

# ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY THEMATIC TRUST FUND 2010 ANNUAL REPORT



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
Cap-Net	Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resource Management
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEB	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
CWI	Community Water Initiative
DDC	Drylands Development Centre
EEG	Environment and Energy Group
EE TTF	Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund
EMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoAL WaSH	Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
GCF	Green Commodities Facility
IPBES	Inter-governmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LECRDS	Low-emission 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

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Montreal Protocol
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PEF	Poverty-Environment Facility (managing agency of the PEI)
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS
RBLAC	Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SREP	Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TTF	Thematic Trust Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDG TT	United Nations Development Group Task Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
WGP	Water Governance Programme



Photo by Andrei Liankevich



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urgent action is needed to transform our societies and economies if we are to achieve improved human well-being and increased equity globally, while simultaneously reducing ecological scarcity and environmental risk. Concerted and integrated efforts are required across a myriad of sectors ranging from energy to agriculture, freshwater, forest and fisheries. UNDP, with its broad based development mandate, has a crucial role to play in responding to the needs of many diverse countries. Urgent, but poised, action will accelerate progress towards the MDGs and collectively transition countries towards an inclusive and sustainable human development path in a carbon-constrained world.

The first three years of the UNDP Strategic Plan (2008-2013) have seen a steady increase in the demand for services provided by the Environment and Energy practice both across UNDP and the UN system at large. This trend is evidenced by an increased allocation of UNDP country offices' own resources (TRAC resources) to environment and energy activities. UNDP is now an important player in initiatives around the world on forestry, energy access for the poor, desertification, biodiversity conservation, water, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The UNDP Environment and Energy Group (EEG) continues to operate as a lead service provider for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) and a range of climate funds.

The Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund (EE TTF) provides UNDP with a source of discretionary finance to fund innovative, catalytic and strategic interventions. It has been instrumental in developing innovative and strategic methodologies and initiatives on the ground. EE TTF also helps UNDP to better align and focus its global, regional and country programmes around its key thematic areas: mainstreaming, environmental financing, climate change and local action.

## Evolving focus of EEG work in a changing global landscape

EEG's work is guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2013. With support from the EE TTF, in 2008, EEG focused on translating the UNDP Strategic Plan into operational guidelines and actions at the global, regional and national

*"UNDP has an important role to play in ensuring that programme countries have access to the support they need to meet their development goals. By keeping a strong focus on results, and continuously improving how we work, I am confident that we can continue to make a significant difference for the better wherever we work."*

**Helen Clark**  
UNDP Administrator

UNDP Strategic Plan Key Result Areas	2010 Objectives of the EE TTF
<i>Key Result Area 1:</i> Mainstreaming environment and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the integration of environmental sustainability and climate change into UN Development Assistance frameworks (UNDAFs) and national development plans and budgets</li> <li>• Promote the incorporation of social and economic dimensions in the Rio+20 process</li> </ul>
<i>Key Result Area 2:</i> Mobilizing environmental finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance UNDP services in environment and climate finance that are provided to recipient countries through UNDP country offices and environment finance facilities</li> <li>• Enhance UNDP strategic partnerships with the World Bank and the four regional Multilateral Development Banks with focus on MDG indicators, capacity needs and gender equality</li> </ul>
<i>Key Result Area 3:</i> Promoting adaptation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch the Green Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development initiative as a rallying point and flagship programme for UNDP activities at the country level, in line with our work on environmental mainstreaming</li> </ul>
<i>Key Result Area 4:</i> Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen UNDP's lead operational role at the country level to expand energy access for all, especially through off-grid solutions</li> </ul>

*EE TTF enables UNDP to provide high quality global policy services in the field of environment and sustainable development.*

level, moving away from the previous thematic approach to environment. In 2009, the Strategic Plan was further operationalized and EEG focused on enhancing integration of the GEF activities with UNDP's other environment and energy work, and strengthening cross-practice collaboration. Thanks to the resources provided to the EE TTF, in 2010, EEG continued to deliver integrated and targeted services beyond a project-by-project approach. Increased efforts were made to further strengthen the country level delivery of integrated services to assist countries to move towards low-emissions and climate-resilient development paths that are pro-poor, pro-MDG and pro-growth. The table above summarizes the key 2010 objectives that were achieved under each key result area of the UNDP Strategic Plan with support from the EE TTF.

EE TTF support has also enabled UNDP to provide high quality global policy services ranging from policy development and advocacy to knowledge management in the field of environment and sustainable development. The Environment and Energy Practice, benefiting from UNDP's network of over 125 country offices, brings local realities and needs to global policy development. UNDP strives to promote policy and programmatic coherence between country level actions and global level policy processes on key environmental issues including climate change, biodiversity, desertification, chemicals, energy and water. In 2010, EEG put major emphasis on supporting countries to understand and to follow up on the Copenhagen decisions, including the design of a fund to channel the finance pledges made by the Parties in Copenhagen



and the development of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and the associated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems.

### **EE TTF - an effective mechanism to support innovative and catalytic initiatives**

EE TTF, as a unique financial mechanism, plays a critical role in supporting UNDP to respond to the urgent needs of countries to move towards pro-poor, low-emissions climate-resilient development pathways. UNDP's role in this area includes support for expanding access to clean energy and environmental services. Developing countries will also need the appropriate rules, institutions, skills, and information to benefit from new and emerging sources of climate and environmental finance. Continuing support to the EE TTF will also enable UNDP to enhance advocacy on climate change and its links to development in the run up to the UNFCCC COP17 climate summit in South Africa and the Rio+20 conference.

This report highlights the main achievements that have been made in 2010, thanks to the generous support from the EE TTF. These achievements encompass global sustainable development policy services and on the ground implementation of strategic and innovative environmental initiatives that contribute to poverty reduction. This report also covers the emerging priorities of UNDP's Environment and Energy Practice to support developing countries in a time when multiple financial, economic and environmental crises threaten to undo the development gains of the last decennia.

The results described in this report illustrate the catalytic nature of the use of EE TTF. These results are achieved not only through the financing provided by the EE TTF, but also from other sources of finance that have been mobilized through the catalytic use of the EE TTF.

# OVERVIEW OF THE EE TTF

*EE TTF enables UNDP to effectively address the persistent and emerging challenges in the global and local environment through initiatives that are innovative, catalytic and strategic.*

The EE TTF is a flexible co-financing modality designed for the rapid approval of proposals and swift disbursement of funds at the global, regional and country level. UNDP established the EE TTF in 2001 to help programme countries better address their development priorities as expressed in UNDP's Multi-Year Funding Framework. While these development priorities and UNDP's role in helping achieve them were further refined during the development of UNDP's Strategic Plan 2008-2013, the EE TTF remains as relevant as ever. It enables UNDP to effectively address the persistent and the emerging challenges in the global and local environment through initiatives that are innovative, catalytic and strategic. In line with UNDP's Strategic Plan 2008-2013, EE TTF supports programmes and projects within four strategic areas: i) Mainstreaming Environment and Energy, ii) Mobilizing Environmental Finance, iii) Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change, and iv) Expanding Access to Environmental and Energy Services for the Poor. The EE TTF complements UNDP's work funded from its core resources and from other trust funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF).

EE TTF enabled UNDP to deliver on the sustainable development priorities of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2013 and to move the Environment and Energy Practice away from the previously thematic and project-based approaches towards more integrated programmatic ones. The EE TTF was critical in making this transition through supporting strategic planning, guidelines and consultations with development partners; supporting global environmental policy processes and UN inter-agency coordination (such as UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Oceans, UNDG, etc.); and initiating a number of innovative interventions, particularly in the field of climate change and environmental financing. Major emphasis has been placed on ensuring coherence of UNDP supported environmental policies and programmes from the global to the regional and national levels. The EE TTF has continued to support such integration at different levels:

- With GEF: EE TTF helped integrate the GEF activities with other UNDP supported environmental activities at the national level.
- Montreal Protocol: EE TTF supported integration with the Montreal Pro-

TOCOL (MP), linking MP and UNDP activities in the field of chemicals management and combining climate financing with financing to phase out ozone depleting substances.

- Cross-practice integration: Connecting and integrating UNDP practices has been an EE TTF priority in order to deliver integrated UNDP services at the national, regional and global levels. Examples include cooperation with the gender team in climate change activities; cooperation with the Democratic Governance Group in the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) and land programmes; and cooperation with the Capacity Development Group, Poverty Group and gender team in supporting the activities of the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).
- Regional level: EE TTF has also been instrumental in ensuring that UNDP's regional environment and climate change programmes in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Europe and CIS are fully integrated across practice areas.
- UN system-wide level and inter-agency level: UNDP contributed to increasing coherence of environmental programmes at the UN system level through its work under the UN Development Group (UNDG), UN-Energy, UN-Water (which it presently chairs), UN-Oceans, and other inter-agency collaborative initiatives, such as the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), Inter-governmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the UN-REDD.

Over the years, EE TTF support has enabled the development of a number of UNDP's most innovative and catalytic initiatives. These flagship initiatives such as UN-REDD, the UNDP-UNEP PEI, and the AAP have in turn helped UNDP to raise the profile of environmental issues in the development agenda at the global, regional and country level. The EE TTF also helped support UNDP involvement as an "active observer" in the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), under which UNDP provided specific inputs to the CIF design process, successfully advocated to include gender equality and broader MDG indicators in the CIF Results Frameworks, and assisted recipient developing countries to participate in Joint CIF-MDB Missions in the fields of climate change adaptation, renewable energy, and forestry (REDD+).

Finally, the EE TTF has enabled UNDP to take part in global environmental policy processes, including those associated with the Rio Conventions, i.e. the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification and Climate Change, as well as in the preparations for the UN Conference on Sustainable Develop-

ment (Rio +20). Emphasis has been placed on ensuring that key stakeholders in partner countries, including non-environment Ministries, understand the implications of these global environmental policy processes on their development and poverty reduction efforts and that they bring their concerns to the global policy forums.



Photo by Eskinder Debebe

# ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010

This section highlights key results achieved within the four strategic areas of the UNDP Strategic Plan (2008-2013) that were financed through the EE TTF in 2010. Detailed results can be found in Annex I: Summary of Reported Results for 2010.

## MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Environmental sustainability and human development are intricately linked. Environmental conditions are critical determinants of poverty and social equity. Poor people depend heavily on the natural environment for their livelihoods and they are often more vulnerable to degraded environmental conditions, natural disasters and impacts of climate change. UNDP works to strengthen the capacity of countries to integrate pro-poor environment and climate issues into national, sectoral and sub-national development plans and budgets.

### Key objectives achieved through support from the EE TTF in 2010

EEG, through its contribution to the UN Development Group (UNDG) system, helped strengthen the integration of environmental sustainability and climate change into UN Development Assistance frameworks (UNDAFs) and national development plans and budgets. UNDP also strongly advocated for the incorporation of social and economic dimensions in the Rio+20 preparatory processes through diverse global forums.

### Global level policy advisory services

EE TTF enabled UNDP to achieve, amongst others, the following results at the global level:

1. **UN system-wide level:** UNDP co-chairs the UNDG Task Team (TT) on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change to help UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to mainstream these issues into the UNDAFs. In 2010, with EE TTF



support, the UNDG TT developed two Guidance Notes that provide an array of tools and supporting material to assist UNCTs to integrate environmental sustainability and climate change into the UNDAF. The UNDG TT also helped the UN System Staff College to deliver a Training of Trainers course on the application of the guidance notes to UNCT staff. As a result of the Task Team's work, environment and climate change issues are being mainstreamed into a growing number of UNDAFs. The number of requests for support by the UNCTs in mainstreaming environment and climate change into the UNDAFs now exceeds the capacity of the UNDP EEG to provide this support. Hence, the Training of Trainers approach is helping to meet the increasing demand in this area.



Photo by John Isaac



2. **Supporting the work of the UN Environment Management Group (EMG):** EMG developed the Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the UN System to strengthen environmental and social sustainability system-wide. This framework could help the UN system and individual agencies overcome operational difficulties by putting in place appropriate environmental and social safeguards, as well as necessary accountability mechanisms. UNDP also substantively contributed to the EMG work on desertification, biodiversity, and “green economy” with a focus on the inter-linkages between these topics, poverty reduction and enhanced environmental financing.
3. **Inter-agency collaboration:** In the spirit of ‘Delivering as One,’ UNDP and UNEP have intensified their collaboration in recent years, with an increasing number of joint programmes and initiatives. Analysis of ongoing cooperation between the two organizations, consisting of an inventory of joint UNDP-UNEP initiatives and collaboration was produced in 2010 and a review on how to further strengthen and systematize this cooperation is ongoing. The joint working group under the UNDP-UNEP MOU is now fully operational and supported by the EE TTF.
4. **Mainstreaming lessons learned from the UNDP-UNEP PEI:** The PEI is a joint UNDP-UNEP programme that supports country-led efforts to integrate pro-poor environmental issues into development planning, implementation and monitoring at national and local levels. EE TTF supports the global oversight of the programme. In 2010, the PEI entered its full implementation phase in 18 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the CIS, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The PEI’s mainstreaming approach is also being applied by a number of governments and UNDP Country Offices to mainstream a wide range of sustainable development issues including climate change and green economy. New lessons and best practices in terms of the various tools and institutional frameworks for pro-poor environmental mainstreaming have emerged in PEI programme countries and are being used in the work of the undg task team and applied in other UNDP programmes, such as the biodiversity programme. In particular, the use of economic analysis and tools and integrated ecosystem assessments helped develop country-specific evidence to justify budget increases in environmental sustainability.
5. **Informing global policy processes including the Rio+20 process:** The Rio+20 Conference is an opportunity for a historic breakthrough in the means by which decision-making is integrated across the economic, social, and environmental domains for operationalizing sustainable development. To ensure this breakthrough, it is deemed essential to share and learn



Photo by Shezad Noorani

from successes across the globe and to put in place more integrated policy frameworks, more targeted incentives and more effective global support structures. In 2010, EEG worked to promote the integration of economic and social dimensions into the Rio+20 preparatory process and to mobilize UNDP to support the Rio +20.

6. **Environment and the MDGs:** EEG supported UNDP's overall review of national evidence for the 2010 MDG Summit and ensured that environmental aspects were integrated into analytical reports on the MDGs. UNDP's experiences and lessons on pro-poor environmental issues and progress towards the MDGs were also analyzed and shared with the global development community.
7. **UNDP environmental mainstreaming:** The UNDP environmental mainstreaming framework was developed further in 2010 as a tool for results-

based planning for mainstreaming. This tool is supported by a consolidated framework of mainstreaming services, tools, and guidelines that can be accessed throughout the institution. It promotes consistency and encourages synergies between various mainstreaming approaches and initiatives. UNDP also aims to have completed updating its own policies and procedures by the end of 2011.

8. **Greening UNDP – Carbon Neutrality:** EE TTF has been instrumental in greening UNDP's own operations and moving the organization towards climate neutrality. As part of the UN-wide initiative on climate neutrality and in-house environmental sustainability, UNDP developed its first organization-wide greenhouse gas inventory and analysis of key emission sources covering 60 UNDP offices and over 55 percent of worldwide staff. An Emission Reduction Strategy for UNDP HQ has been developed, which proposes a target of 35 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over five years and climate neutrality from 2012.

## On the ground delivery

EE TTF enabled UNDP to achieve the following results on the ground, amongst others:

1. **UNDAFs:** An important result in 2010 was the increased level of integration of environment and climate change issues in the UNDAFs. The two Guidance Notes prepared by the undg Task Team on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change contributed to this result, in addition to direct project level and global policy support to country teams and country offices. Over 65 UNDAFs is expected to be introduced between 2011 and 2014. The number of country teams that have environment or climate change activities incorporated in their UNDAFs will be a good indicator of progress over the coming years.
2. **UNDP Resources (TRAC):** Further achievement on the ground is exemplified by the increasing allocation of TRAC to environment and climate change priorities by UNDP country offices.
3. **Water governance:**
  - a. The UNDP Water Governance Facility provides policy support and advice on water governance reforms. This programme is mainly supported by Sweden, with the EE TTF supporting the expansion of the programme in new areas. For example, with support from the EE TTF, UNDP's Water Governance Facility expanded the water governance

knowledge base to promote globally effective water resources management and water governance advocacy and reform. In 2010, the Water Governance Facility secured additional funding of \$800,000 from other sources. The governments of Iraq, Palestine, Jordan and Mongolia benefited from comprehensive advice and technical support for policy formulation through the Facility.

- b. In 2010, the EE TTF also helped UNDP to expand its Water Governance Programme to the community level through a programme called Every Drop Matters, a partnership between UNDP and Coca Cola. Every Drop Matters fosters innovative community-based projects that improve access to water and sanitation and address climate-induced water scarcity. The campaign will target 300,000 people across over 20 countries in Central Europe, Central and South Asia, and Arab States to help improve their access to water.
  - c. UNDP's MDG GoAL WaSH programme aims to accelerate achievement of the water and sanitation MDGs through strategic interventions that strengthen governance of the water and sanitation sectors at appropriate levels. With EE TTF support, the GoAL-WaSH programme was instrumental in assisting Zambia, Angola, Liberia, Mali and Tajikistan to strengthen water governance frameworks.
  - d. UNDP's Cap-Net programme, for which the EE TTF funds oversight, builds capacity of institutions and individuals through 22 national and regional networks, and includes 300 member institutions. In 2010, Cap-Net supported the delivery of 9 courses on climate change adaptation and flood and drought management that reached over 300 water professionals. The programme also initiated the development of training packages on urban and integrated flood management. In Pakistan, 600 water stakeholders and practitioners and 10 river basin organizations have improved water management practices that address water resources management functions.
4. **Sound chemicals management:** Sound chemicals management is critical for improved human and environmental health, which in turn contributes to increased economic security and income opportunities for the poor. By the end of 2010, with EE TTF support, UNDP helped 13 developing countries (Belarus, Belize, Ecuador, Honduras, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Macedonia, Mauritius, Mauritania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia) to mainstream the sound management of chemicals into MDG-based national development plans. Furthermore, with EE TTF support, the *UNDP Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-Based Development*



*Planning* was updated in 2010. This guide was developed to assist countries to assess their capacity for sound chemicals management, identify needs, and mainstream priorities into national MDG-based development policies and plans. Progress was also achieved in further developing the UNDP/ UNEP Partnership Initiative for the next phase of the mainstreaming of Sound Management of Chemicals. The next phase is expected to involve 15 additional countries in the years 2011-2015.

The above-mentioned country-level activities and programmes are increasingly implemented as part of an integrated package of support that UNDP and partners are providing to help countries achieve sustainable human development. EETTF continues to play its catalytic role in making this integration possible at different levels through its support to UNDP's contribution to the coordination mechanisms at the UN system-wide level and its support to the country driven frameworks for Green Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development.



Photo by David Dudenhoefer

*“UNDP’s global presence, expertise in capacity development, and extensive development finance experience allow us to help countries to develop the capacities to attract and drive investments towards sustainable human development.”*

**Rebeca Grynszpan**

UNDP Associate Administrator

## MOBILIZING ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE

Environmental challenges continue to disproportionately affect the world’s poorest communities that largely depend on ecosystem services and goods for their survival. To address these challenges, a key response must include an integrated approach to environmental financing that will enable the delivery of multiple development benefits including poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods, green employment and biodiversity conservation. To deliver these environmental finance services, UNDP helps national and sub-national governments to prepare sustainable development action plans to identify priority measures, and provides guidance on how to design the most appropriate financing schemes and policies to implement them. Through a number of environmental finance facilities, such as the GEF, the Green Commodities Facility, and the MDG Carbon Facility, UNDP helps countries access new sources of environmental finance.

### Key objectives achieved through support from the EE TTF in 2010

EEG enhanced UNDP services in environment and climate finance provided to recipient countries through UNDP country offices and environment finance facilities. It also augmented UNDP strategic partnerships with the World Bank and the four regional Multilateral Development Banks, focusing on MDG indicators, capacity needs and gender equality.

### Global level policy advisory services

At the global level, in 2010, the EE TTF enabled UNDP to continue contributing to global environmental finance programmes as well as to build its capacity to access and deliver new sources of financing to partner countries.

1. The EE TTF enabled UNDP to substantively contribute to the **Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) channeled through the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)**. The CIFs are a set of funds to help developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development. With CIF support, 45 developing countries are piloting transformations in clean technology, sustainable management of forests, increased energy access through scaled-up renewable energy in low-income countries, and climate-resilient development. With the support of the EE TTF, UNDP has been an active partner since the CIFs were established. At the global level, UNDP has contributed primarily through its formal role as an active “observer” by providing specific inputs to the CIF design process; advocating successfully to include gender equality and broader MDG indicators in the CIF Results Frameworks at CIF meetings and annual forums; and



contributing inputs to the CIF Annual Reports and other lessons learned documents.

2. In response to development partners' demand for a single information source that covers the variety of options for climate finance, UNDP – with EE TTF support – and in partnership with the World Bank, developed a **web-based Climate Finance Options Knowledge Platform**. The platform shares best practices and provides information to stakeholders, particularly in developing countries, on how to mobilize and combine different sources of finance.
3. The EE TTF also supported the preparation of a comprehensive set of guidelines to assist countries to move toward **low-emission climate-resilient development** patterns, including how to access, combine and sequence environmental financing.
4. Most new financing for the environment is currently expected to come from climate-related sources. **Ecosystem-based financing** also has the potential to become a major source for environmental financing. The EE TTF has supported several initiatives to help develop the capacity within UNDP for these potential new sources of financing.

Photo by Curt Carnemark

## On the ground delivery

In 2010, with EE TTF support, UNDP continued to assist developing countries in securing financing to remove capacity, institutional and policy barriers, and to create conditions that allow markets and private investment flows to address pressing environmental priorities.

1. UNDP's **MDG Carbon Facility**, an innovative mechanism for the development and commercialization of emission reduction projects, provided technical assistance to first-of-a-kind carbon finance projects. These projects helped local actors overcome informational, institutional, technical, and financial barriers, which then allowed the private sector to act at scale. For example, in Ukraine an innovative project to capture methane emissions from the municipal landfill was implemented by the local municipality in close collaboration with UNDP. An estimated 22,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent are ex-



pected to be reduced each year. The carbon credits/emission reduction units have been forward sold to Fortis Bank to be traded in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme. The revenues from the carbon credits will help to make the project commercially viable.

### Rwanda: Clean Water Carbon Credit Program

With technical assistance from UNDP's MDG Carbon Facility, Rwanda's Manna Energy Ltd. installed solar-powered surface water treatment systems in rural communities, serving schools, hospitals and the public. Local residents now have access to reliable, clean water, which is expected to improve health outcomes and school attendance. The systems avoid burning non-renewable firewood to boil water, qualifying the Rwanda project for issuance of carbon credits. The Swedish Energy Agency (SEA) has committed to the purchase of Manna's carbon credits for this project, helping Sweden comply with its Kyoto Protocol obligations. To ensure the economic sustainability of the project, revenue generated by the carbon credits will be reinvested in the project, helping make it sustainable for at least a decade, providing time to build local capacity and improve community adoption.

2. To help remove barriers and institutionalize systematic approaches and resources for scaling-up the production of sustainable agricultural commodities, UNDP through its **Green Commodities Facility (GCF)** continued to support developing countries in addressing environmental externalities within the supply chain, strengthening financial sustainability for technical assistance, reforming policies to level the production playing field and facilitating incentives for sustainability. In 2010, the GCF, with funding support from EE TTF, helped establish the First National Commodity Coordinating Platform in Costa Rica. The platform serves as a neutral forum for all stakeholders involved to discuss and to plan ways to resolve an existing natural resource conflict that is related to pineapple production, which is the first step towards responsible and sustainable production of this crop. The GCF also developed strategic partnerships with the private sector to support institutional efforts for sustainable models of commodity production in developing countries. For example, a partnership was formed with Cadbury/Kraft and IDH to shift cocoa production towards more environmentally sustainable and socially beneficial methods in four West African cocoa producing countries.
3. UNDP also substantively contributes to the **Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) at the country level**. Drawing upon its position in the development

community as the UN system's global development network, its leadership on the Human Development Report and its role in the GEF, UNDP is providing UN coordination and leveraging country-level work; contributing design and advocacy inputs to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) process in several countries; and undertaking an implementation role for delivering support to the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP).

4. Through the **Carbon-2012 project**, an initiative which forms part of the UNDP-UNEP Partnership on Climate Change supported by EE TTF and other donors, UNDP continued to promote the uptake of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a tool for increasing investments in lower carbon-intensity development in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This was done through results-oriented capacity development activities and the development of a robust pipeline of high MDG-impact CDM projects in Honduras, El Salvador, Uruguay and Peru. In addition to these activities, UNDP continued to assist participating countries to create an operational CDM framework to promote access to carbon markets, financing, and technology.
5. With support from EE TTF and other donors, UNDP's **Regional CDM Capacity Development in Africa** project helped catalyze carbon finance in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.



Photo by Stephen Shaver

## PROMOTING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Evidence is mounting that the impacts of climate change undermines development efforts: drought, land degradation, degraded water supplies and biodiversity loss threaten development in general, and affect the poor in particular. UNDP is responding on the front lines of climate change by working with national, local, and regional planning bodies to help them respond effectively to climate change and promote low-emission, climate-resilient development. This is done through connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life; helping countries build more resilient societies; and strengthening the capacity of countries to access, manage and account for climate finance.

Within UNDP, adaptation and mitigation activities are not seen in isolation but treated as complementary within a low-emission, climate-resilient development framework.

### Key objectives achieved through support from the EE TTF in 2010

EEG successfully launched the Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development initiative as a rallying point and flagship programme for UNDP activities at the country level, in line with its work on environmental mainstreaming



Photo by Eskender Debebe

## Global level policy advisory services

The EE TTF enabled EEG, on behalf of UNDP and in close consultation with other UN agencies, to contribute to global environmental policy processes, to translate the outcome of these processes into impact at the national level, and to assist countries to have their concerns heard at the global level.

1. With EE TTF support, UNDP enhanced its reputation as a source of information on international climate change negotiations, providing analyses of every UNFCCC session since COP 14 in December 2008. At the COP 16 climate talks in Cancun in December 2010, UNDP gained further influence through bilateral engagement with numerous key players in the climate negotiations. EEG, on behalf of UNDP, followed the global negotiations, which enabled the outcomes to be translated to the national level and vice versa.
2. At the request of the UNFCCC working group on capacity building, UNDP shared its experience in implementing capacity development activities at the global and national levels in August 2010 at the UNFCCC climate talks in Bonn. Policy briefs, policy analyses, training, capacity building workshops, outreach material, etc. were produced to assist country offices and countries to deal with the climate change challenge.
3. With EE TTF support, UNDP fostered partnerships with a number of leading organizations, including the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Government of the Netherlands, for the development of Climate TechWiki - a global knowledge platform for climate technologies.

## On the ground delivery

In the field of climate change, there are good examples of how the use of EE TTF can catalyze additional resources from a diverse array of sources and donors to support country driven programmes and build the capacities of countries, at their request, to develop low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and the associated financial mechanisms. In 2010, with EE TTF support, UNDP continued to assist developing countries to scale up efforts to address climate change in ways that advance and strengthen national development priorities.

1. UNDP's assistance to countries in 2010 included a focus on the formulation and implementation of **green, low-emission climate-resilient development strategies** (Green LECRDS), which support a shift away from sectoral perspectives to a holistic approach that incorporates climate change mitigation and adaptation into environment and sustainable development planning and implementation processes. Due to the catalytic support by the EE TTF, Green LECRDS



is now becoming a globally recognized approach, with on the ground programmes supported by the European Commission, Germany, Australia, the UK and Denmark, and active in 25 countries. This illustrates how EE TTF funds are used catalytically to mobilize resources from other sources and support national development objectives.

2. Leveraging the climate policy-related outreach, capacity building, and training activities supported by the EE TTF, UNDP's Executive Board approved a UNDP strategic initiative, **Boots on the Ground**, to deliver high-quality and timely advice on climate change to 24 Least Developed Countries. The programme is piloting innovative approaches in the area of climate change policy and knowledge management, backstopped by a cadre of EEG regional climate policy specialists.
3. During 2010, the UNDP project **Integrating Climate Change Risks and Opportunities into National Development Processes and UN Country Programming** continued piloting processes in Cape Verde, El Salvador, and Nicaragua to mainstream climate change in UN and government development planning, as well as build national capacity to better understand and manage climate change risks. As a result, 150 UNDP/UN staff and government technical staff enhanced their capacity in climate risk screenings and climate change adaptation. In Cape Verde, 10 sectors of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper were assessed in detail for climate risks and op-

Photo by Tim Laman





portunities. As climate change risk management and poverty reduction are inextricably linked, UNDP's support to countries on adaptation went beyond working solely with Ministries of Environment as government partners. UNDP engaged various Ministries that have key functions in agriculture, economic affairs, energy, finance, fisheries, forests, transport, tourism, among others, to integrate consideration of climate change risks and opportunities into the overall governance of their respective sectors.

4. With support from EE TTF and other donors, a groundbreaking UNDP project, **Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change**, is developing the capacities of countries to estimate the investments required to implement climate change adaptation and/or mitigation actions in key sectors. Nineteen countries are participating in the \$6.3M global project. In 2010, the Dominican Republic – one of the participating countries – used the results of the investments and financial flow assessment as input into the preparation of a Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategy for 2010-2030. In Ecuador, the investment and financial flow assessment was the first time that climate change concerns were considered in the transport sector. In Liberia, the results of the project are feeding into a climate change initiative launched by the President in 2010. In Turkmenistan, the results are being used in the Third National Communication and to support improvement of the legislative framework to create enabling conditions for improving energy efficiency and financing of cleaner technologies.
5. EETTF support to the **UN-REDD Programme** was instrumental in establishing the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda, both globally and at the national level. As a result of these activities, many civil society organizations have engaged more deeply and constructively in the REDD+ agenda. These activities are now managed by the global UN-REDD programme, but were spearheaded by the EE TTF.
6. With EETTF support, UNDP facilitated the **innovation of, access to and implementation of clean technology options** for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. UNDP developed rigorous methodologies for conducting a technology needs assessment (TNA), which have been accepted by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) under UNFCCC as a globally recommended approach. UNDP also prepared and launched the TNA Handbook, which was designed to assist countries in making informed decisions about their technology choices. A Multi Criteria Decision Making Analysis Tool for conducting a TNA was also developed as a companion to the TNA Handbook.



Photo by Adam Rogers

## EXPANDING ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SERVICES FOR THE POOR

Access to environmental and energy services is essential for poverty reduction and economic growth. Expanding access to these services requires effective ownership and empowerment of local actors who are chief users and guardians of the world's ecosystems. The scaling up of environmental and energy service delivery requires considerable institutional capacity development. UNDP works to strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions to manage the environment and expand environment and energy services, especially to the poor.

In this fourth key result area of the UNDP strategic plan 2008-2013, the use of the EE TTF illustrates how resources of the TTF can be combined with other resources, such as the GEF and UN-REDD as well as ongoing programmes for instance, in the field of energy, to deliver greater development results.

### Key objectives achieved through support from the EE TTF in 2010

EEG continued to strengthen UNDP's lead operational role at the country level to expand sustainable energy access for all, especially through off-grid solutions.

#### Global level

EE TTF enabled UNDP to achieve the following results at the global level, among others:

1. **Local capacity strategy:** UNDP's Local Capacity Strategy was developed in 2010 to harness the untapped potential of local communities to sustainably manage their environmental resources for generating sustainable sources of income and empowerment. The Strategy is meant to be an integral element of the MDG Breakthrough Strategy, stressing the key role that local initiatives will play in accelerating progress toward the MDGs.
2. **Enabling local actors to participate in the global policy processes:** Global policy advocacy efforts helped inform the UNFCCC process, especially regarding decisions on a pro-poor and inclusive REDD+ mechanism and on adaptation plans that include a strong community-based adaptation component. UNDP contributions at the Convention on Biological Diversity COP10 also helped establish biodiversity as an important development issue.
3. **Multi-stakeholder dialogues** were convened to integrate local voices into

*"Biodiversity conservation will not be effective without the active engagement of local communities, which comprise the primary daily users of nature's resources. This underlines the importance of empowering local actors for MDG acceleration."*

**Helen Clark**  
UNDP Administrator

national and international environment and energy policy development, e.g. CBD, CSD, UNFCCC, World Water Forum, and REDD+ conferences. The aim of these dialogues is to ensure that communities, municipalities, and other local actors have increased capacity to access environmental finance and to manage environment and energy programmes, projects, and initiatives in energy, water, land, biodiversity and ecosystem services, chemicals management, climate change adaptation and mitigation. In line with UNDP's role as a global development knowledge network, innovative community-based experiences were identified and disseminated to national and international policy makers through key events and dialogues, particularly through the Equator Initiative.

4. **UNDP Biodiversity Global Programme:** EE TTF and other donors continued to support the development and implementation of the UNDP Biodiversity Global Programme, which is aimed at assisting developing countries to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and to secure ecosystem services. In 2010, the UNDP Biodiversity Global Programme launched the International Year of Biodiversity in North America and facilitated celebrations in 75 UNDP country offices. These activities were instrumental in bringing attention to the linkages between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. Supported by the UNDP Biodiversity Global Programme and other partners, the Equator Prize 2010 was held at a high-level event entitled *Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Climate Change: Scaling-Up Local Solutions to Achieve the MDGs*. The Equator Prize is awarded to local and indigenous groups across the developing world in recognition of outstanding work in biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and adaptation to climate change. This high-level event was considered a resounding success and helped highlight the importance of scaling-up local solutions to achieve the MDGs. The Programme's contributions at the CBD COP10 also helped establish biodiversity as a key development issue. The Biodiversity Global Programme also worked with the UN-REDD Programme to ensure local and indigenous communities are consulted and can benefit from the REDD regime, and that the inclusion of REDD+ ensures social and biodiversity benefits.
  
5. **Putting energy on the global development agenda:** EE TTF and other donors enabled UNDP to play a substantive role in leading the energy access agenda in the global policy processes. Sustainable energy for all and energy access for the poor is critical to UNDP's development agenda. UNDP is committed to strengthening its lead operational role at the country level to expand sustainable energy access for all, especially through off-grid solutions. EE TTF supported UNDP's role as co-chair of UN-Energy to advance the energy agenda as a top international development priority and also helped augment its collaboration on energy issues with other UN agencies. This

global advocacy work contributed to the development of the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative and the designation of 2012 as the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All.

## On the ground delivery

1. **Expanding access to energy:** EE TTF and other donors supported UNDP to improve awareness and knowledge in expanding access to modern energy services for the poor through UNCTs in more than 10 countries in Asia and 20 countries in Africa. In 2010, UNDP prepared a global best practices and lessons learned publication on how to expand energy access to the poor, building on case studies from over 16 Asian countries, including Nepal, Bhutan, Cambodia and Fiji, which was shared widely using UNDP's global knowledge network. This knowledge will be used to integrate energy access in national development plans. With EE TTF support, UNDP also assisted countries in Africa, including Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Benin and Mali to elaborate their energy and climate change strategies.
2. **Community water initiatives:** Since 2004, EE TTF has co-funded 62 community-based water initiatives in Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Uganda. The Community Water Initiative (CWI), nested with the GEF Small Grants Programme framework, takes a local community driven approach with a global network to disseminate knowledge and experiences. Four projects in the five countries have won international awards, which help to disseminate good experiences and practices. Case studies have been included in various UNDP corporate papers and publications, reaching out to policy makers and practitioners; for instance, a technical report on water and climate change drawn from CWI experiences was launched on World Water Day in 2010. This publication serves to support learning and replication, featuring case studies on community-based experiences of adapting to climate change in the local water supply sector. The achievements in 2010 are mainly related to consolidating project experiences and lessons learned. Country-specific achievements have been reported in Uganda, Tanzania, Mauritania, Guatemala and Kenya. In these countries, EE TTF funds contributed to capacity development and policy dialogue of local communities in sustainable water resource management.



Photo by UNDP





Photo: by Jean-Paul Tchibinda



### **UNDP Community Water Initiative: Fostering Water Security in Kenya**

The UNDP Community Water Initiative (CWI) has funded successful projects in some of the most vulnerable communities in Africa, South Asia, and Central America. Using a broad range of innovative approaches, these projects have helped increase the capacities of local people to participate in developing their own solutions to local water resource problems. By providing modest funds, CWI has helped generate large rewards for the communities in terms of water security, natural resources management, and social well being. In Kenya, CWI has helped improve access to water for local communities, particularly in drier parts of the country, and supported innovative and cost effective means of accessing and conserving water, such as rainwater harvesting and use of wind energy. In 2010, two community-based organizations were supported in their efforts to ensure clean piped water and environmental conservation. A pipeline was constructed in collaboration with Rift Valley Water Service, benefitting both local schools and individual households of the community. Sanitation facilities were also constructed to avoid contamination of water sources. As a result of these interventions, women and children are saving hours spent on fetching water, which they can now use on education and economic activities.

3. **Climate change at the sub-national level:** EE TTF co-financed the climate change initiative targeting the sub-national level, entitled “Down to Earth: Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC).” TACC is supporting sub-national authorities to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change and to integrate priority mitigation and adaptation measures into development planning and programming. This support takes into consideration gender aspects and is in alignment with existing climate change projects. EE TTF resources have helped fund a core project team and develop technical and guidance materials. These, in turn, have facilitated the development of partnerships and mobilization of resources for several sub-national projects. Approximately \$6 million has been mobilized from a variety of sub-national and national governments for partial financing towards eight projects in Uruguay, Senegal, Uganda, Colombia, Peru, and Nigeria. A series of technical guidance materials and methodologies including vulnerability mapping, catalyzing climate finance and formulating climate scenarios have been developed to guide decision makers and planners in developing and financing Low-Emissions Climate-Resilient Development Strategies. Progress is being made in developing these Strategies in Uruguay, Columbia, Uganda and Senegal.



Photo by UN

# WAY FORWARD

The UN system, and UNDP in particular, has comparative advantages in supporting partner countries in their transition to sustainable human development, including its universal presence on the ground, its role as an impartial, multilateral partner, its coordination role, its commitment to capacity development and its cross-practice expertise encompassing governance, poverty and environment.

UNDP has already been undertaking a significant amount of work that contributes to sustainable human development, for instance, tackling energy poverty and climate mitigation through promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and improving knowledge and awareness of environmental issues and their links to poverty reduction.

The global financial landscape is rapidly evolving with increasing budgetary pressures on traditional ODA and fast growing new sources of finance for climate change and ecosystem management. Development partners such as UNDP will have to use their limited resources as a catalyst to redirect other financial flows towards pro-poor sustainable development priorities. EE TTF has proven to be an effective mechanism to leverage other financial resources for developing innovative and catalytic initiatives and scaling-up proven development solutions. In this challenging financial landscape, flexible co-financing mechanisms such as the EE TTF are critical for UNDP to support countries to leverage other sources of finance to address complex environment and development challenges.

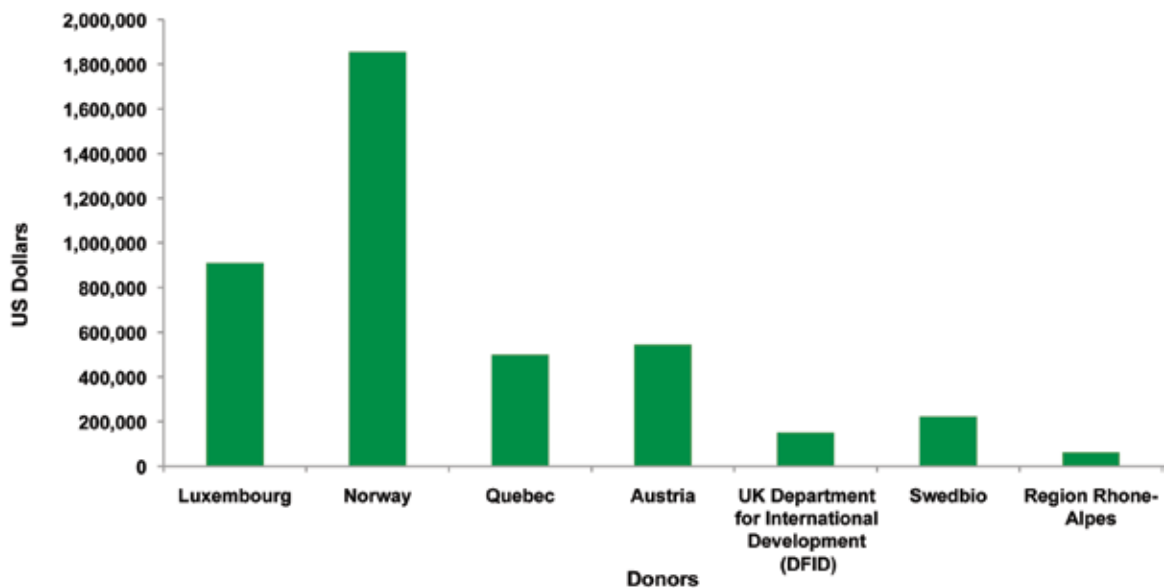
EE TTF will be critical to successfully deliver UNDP's strategic priorities in supporting countries to pursue pro-poor, low-emission climate-resilient development; leverage finance and economic tools for financing environmental and climate priorities that matter to the poor; and promote universal access to affordable, clean and modern energy services for the poor. With support from the EETTF, UNDP will also continue to substantively contribute to the global sustainable development policy processes and help translate international policies into national and local actions for sustainable human development on the ground.

# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The EE TTF supported highly strategic and catalytic environment and sustainable development initiatives through the generous contributions of our partners. These initiatives in turn have helped UNDP to raise the profile of environmental issues in the development agenda at the global, regional and country level.

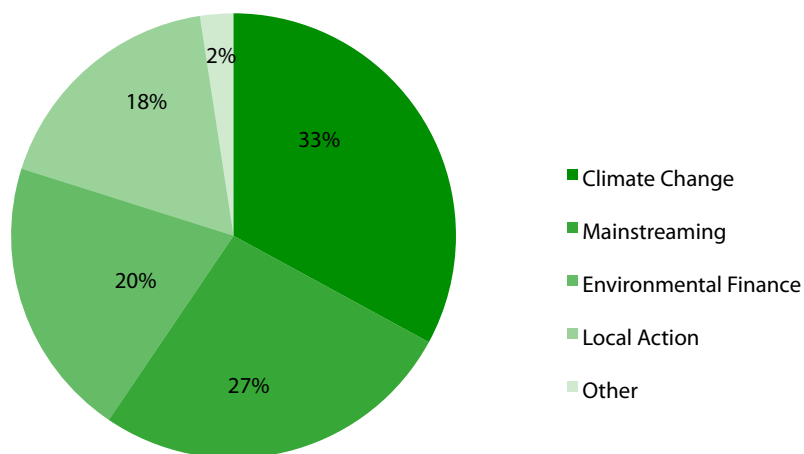
## Income in 2010

In 2010, the EE TTF received total contributions amounting to US\$ 4.2 million. The Government of Norway was the largest donor of non-earmarked funds, contributing US\$ 1,855,601. The chart below highlights contributions made by donors to the EE TTF in 2010.



## Expenditures in 2010

In 2010, the EE TTF disbursed US\$10,918,700 through a variety of programmes and projects. The chart below shows expenditures by key result area as per UN-DP's Strategic Plan 2008-2013.





# ANNEX 1

## SUMMARY OF REPORTED RESULTS FOR 2010

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Environmental Mainstreaming	Integrate environment and sustainable development, including climate change, into national development planning and implementation	372,972	Global	<p>In conjunction with core resources, EE TTF supported the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP environmental mainstreaming framework further developed serving as a useful tool for results-based planning.</li> <li>• Environment Inside: In partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development, established a web-based, open-access resource to share knowledge and experience in environmental mainstreaming.</li> <li>• OECD DAC ENVIRONET: Contributed to various task teams related to climate change, Strategic Environmental Assessment, and governance and capacity development. For example, provided inputs to the Capacity Development for Environmental Management Policy Guidance that is currently being developed.</li> <li>• Intensified collaboration between UNDP and UNEP in the spirit of 'Delivering as One'. Analysis of ongoing cooperation between the two organizations, consisting of an inventory of joint UNDP–UNEP initiatives and collaboration produced.</li> <li>• Training of Trainers conducted by UNDP for mainstreaming environment and climate change in the UNDAF.</li> <li>• Continued UNDP support to the UN Environment Management Group's consultative process to identify options for UN-wide environmental and social safeguards. Completed an initial review of existing safeguards within the UN system.</li> </ul>

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Water Governance Programme	Support developing countries to strengthen water governance and reduce poverty through policy support and advisory services focusing on three main areas: Integrated Water Resources Management, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Regional and Global Cooperation	355,247	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Water Intelligence Report produced, describing water scenarios of the Nile Basin cooperation to inform the referendum held in South Sudan.</li> <li>• Water governance benchmarking initiative for the MENA-region concluded; Water benchmarking methodology revised to improve water governance in Yemen.</li> <li>• Expanded the Water Governance Programme globally through the Every Drop Matters initiative – a partnership with Coca Cola. The initiative has annual funding of US\$ 2million and includes water, sanitation, and climate change adaptation projects in over 20 countries.</li> <li>• Secured seed funding for the EU Water Initiative and an Africa Working Group contract worth US\$ 1.5 million over three years. The programme supported implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration to strengthen capacities to sustainably adapt and cope with climate change and variability.</li> <li>• UNDP's Cap-Net programme, for which oversight is funded by the EE TTF, reported positive results. Communities in six countries, 250 water managers and stakeholders, and 100 trainers from 25 capacity building networks developed skills and increased their knowledge on water resources management, water supply and sanitation, and climate change. Two knowledge products on water management and climate change produced. Indicators and monitoring systems developed for water resources management.</li> <li>• Supported Kosovo, Serbia, and Moldova in developing their new water governance programmes.</li> <li>• Provided substantive support to the mandate of the Independent Expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation.</li> <li>• Contributed significantly to the UN–Water Task Force on Sanitation. Key Task Force results include continued support to the Sanitation and Water for All – a Global Framework for Action initiative, and the Five-Year Drive for Sanitation.</li> </ul>

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Montreal Protocol Unit/ Chemicals	Support countries to integrate sound chemicals management priorities into national environmental and poverty reduction planning frameworks and help them access resources to improve their chemical and waste regimes	619,391	Belarus, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Macedonia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Serbia, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed UNDP Guide for 'Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-Based Development Planning', which has helped countries to mainstream sound management of chemicals into national MDG-based development policies and plans.</li> <li>• Developed a new guidance document on chemicals and gender, which describes important linkages between socio-economic development, gender, and chemicals management.</li> <li>• Established a number of partnerships with important actors in chemicals management. These include the Basel Convention on the Trans Boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste, the Partnership for Computing Equipment (e-waste), and the Karolinska Institute (gender and chemicals). Cooperation with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency also strengthened.</li> </ul>
Carbon Neutrality – UNDP Greening Project	Assess the organization's environmental footprint and take action towards reducing (and ultimately, offsetting) its greenhouse gas emissions	41,903	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed first organization-wide greenhouse gas inventory and analysis of key emission sources covering 60 UNDP offices and over 55 percent of worldwide staff.</li> <li>• Disseminated publication with the assessment results, thereby increasing awareness of the UN-wide greenhouse gas inventory and climate neutrality initiative; presented at <a href="http://www.greeningtheblue.org">www.greeningtheblue.org</a>.</li> <li>• Established a comprehensive 'Greening UNDP' space in Teamworks to provide updated assessment results, analysis and documentation, as well as comprehensive technical guidance for assessing, reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from UNDP operations.</li> <li>• Developed an Emission Reduction Strategy for UNDP HQ that proposes a target of a 35 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over five years, and climate neutrality from 2012.</li> <li>• Developed Emission Reduction Strategies and other 'greening' plans for 10 UNDP Country Offices and Regional Centres.</li> </ul>

Mainstreaming Environment and Energy (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Knowledge Management	Improve advocacy and outreach, communications, knowledge management, and programme management through supporting the thematic work of the Global Programme and strengthening the Environment and Energy Community of Practice	1,507,349	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressed over 70 queries from UNDP Country Offices received via the Environment and Energy Network (EE-Net) – a knowledge sharing platform that has over 1700 members. Responses to queries supported project/policy implementation, programme/project design &amp; planning, policy/strategy development, resource mobilization, assessment/monitoring, and research/report preparation. In 2010, 155 new members joined EE-Net.</li> <li>• Conducted 9 e-Discussions on global policy issues. The e-Discussion on National Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change saw unprecedented levels of participation with substantive contributions detailing the role of national institutions, challenges of implementation at the country level, and lessons learned in over 45 countries. The outcomes of the e-Discussion are helping identify and formulate targeted capacity building programs to enhance implementation and coordination of climate change programs in partner countries.</li> <li>• Prepared and disseminated the monthly Environment and Energy Practice News Update, highlighting key global and national events, project success stories, and publications. Through an EE-Net assessment survey conducted in 2011, members recognized the value of the news update and the information it provides about practice activities worldwide.</li> <li>• Developed online publication libraries for all Environment and Energy thematic and focus areas. The libraries contain over 350 publications.</li> <li>• Maintained UNDP Environment and Energy corporate websites. In 2010, the Climate Change website, for example, received visitors from 170 countries.</li> <li>• Supported the implementation of the Environment and Energy thematic spaces on Teamworks – a web 2.0 platform that enables UN organizations and their external partners to leverage the collective knowledge of communities, individuals, programmes and projects.</li> <li>• Produced and distributed a number of communications and outreach materials, including brochures, press releases, fast facts, etc.</li> </ul>

Mobilizing Environmental Finance				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
MDG Carbon Facility	Expand access to carbon finance to under-represented developing countries, promote carbon finance activities with sustainable development outcomes, and promote carbon finance solutions at scale	883,348	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First-of-a-kind carbon finance demonstration projects helped local actors overcome informational, institutional, technical, and financial barriers, which then allowed the private sector to act at scale.</li> <li>• Waste management system that captures and productively uses landfill gas installed to improve air quality (Ukraine).</li> <li>• Solar powered water treatment facilities introduced in high schools to increase access to clean water (Rwanda).</li> <li>• Cooperative of farmers trained to capture waste biogas from agricultural effluents and use it to generate electricity (Honduras).</li> <li>• Leaks in gas pipeline network repaired through technical assistance provided to state-owned gas distribution utility (Uzbekistan).</li> <li>• Efficient cook stove project implemented (El Salvador).</li> <li>• Programmatic small-hydro project implemented (Kenya).</li> </ul>
Carbon 2012 (UNDP-UNEP Partnership)	Enhance public and private sector capacity to access carbon finance, and to overcome barriers inhibiting the take-off of the carbon market in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	289,144	El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced capacities of the public and private sectors in selected LAC countries to understand, develop and maintain CDM projects.</li> <li>• Enhanced knowledge of CDM within the private sector in Lima, Peru through an international CDM course, organized by UNDP in partnership with National Environmental Fund, FONAM.</li> <li>• Supported sustainable waste management practices in Peru.</li> </ul>
Regional CDM Capacity Development in Africa	Support participating countries to create an operational CDM framework to promote access to the carbon market, financing, and technology	268,323	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed the Nairobi Framework Work Programme with agreed targets, activities and expected outputs/ outcomes.</li> <li>• Organized and co-sponsored 2nd Africa Carbon Forum attended by over 1,000 participants from 40 countries. The forum was organized to demonstrate the potential for CDM projects in Africa.</li> <li>• Organized the side event 'UNDP's CDM Capacity and Project Development in Africa – Business Model and Lessons Learned'.</li> <li>• Supported countries to prepare for the development of the mini-hydro project (Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique).</li> </ul>



Mobilizing Environmental Finance (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Green Commodities	Remove barriers and institutionalize systematic approaches and resources for scaling-up the production of sustainable commodities	334,808	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established First National Commodity Coordinating Platform in Costa Rica that aims to improve the environmental and social performance of the international pineapple supply chain.</li> <li>Secured approval of the first phase of 'Sustainable Cocoa Communities in Dominican Republic' project that aims to develop institutional solutions for poverty reduction and sustainable development.</li> <li>Developed Knowledge Management Tools on Sustainability of International Commodity Supply Chains. Prepared 10 scoping papers to be used for strategic planning that characterize the economics, trade, and ecosystem service functions and sustainable practices of the production of beef, coffee, cocoa, maize, palm oil, tuna, sugar, timber, rice, and pineapples.</li> <li>Established the International Partnerships for Greening Commodity Supply Chains with corporate partners. This engagement is already contributing to the consolidation of projects: i) cotton projects in Burkina Faso and Mozambique; ii) coffee projects in Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia; iii) a Nordic Cocoa Initiative in Cote d'Ivoire; and iv) a palm oil initiative in Indonesia. Established a partnership with Cadbury/Kraft and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) to develop enabling activities in four West African cocoa producing countries.</li> <li>Established a partnership with OLAM to bring Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) into Mozambique, and with Nordic companies to create a large livelihoods programme in Côte d'Ivoire.</li> </ul>
Climate Finance Options Knowledge Platform  (Partnership with the World Bank)	Develop a web-based Climate Finance Options knowledge platform to share best practices and provide information to stakeholders, particularly in developing countries, on how to mobilize and blend different sources of finance	452,377	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project development completed.</li> <li>Design of the website, including new social networking features allowing user-to-user collaboration completed.</li> <li>Established an interactive South-South community of practice.</li> <li>Developed a system of indicators on the international delivery of climate finance flows in cooperation with the World Bank Group, Multilateral Development Banks, bilateral institutions and governments. Incorporated these indicators into the Climate Finance Options Platform to build capacity for tracking and verifying climate finance flows to developing countries.</li> <li>Organized a side event with the World Bank to officially launch the Climate Finance Options website in Cancun.</li> </ul>

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Global Programme: Climate Change Policy	Strengthen capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans	1,140,132	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed tools, resources, and best practices that are strategically used to embed climate change within national development planning. Developed advocacy papers to promote transformation of economies toward low-emission, climate-resilient pathways.</li> <li>• Gathered new knowledge, in consultation with UN-DESA, on how to assess and integrate climate change impacts and financing opportunities into national, regional, and global plans.</li> <li>• Enhanced UNDP's reputation as a source of information on international climate change negotiations, providing analyses of every UNFCCC session since COP 14 in December 2008. In 2010, at the COP16 climate talks in Cancun, UNDP gained further influence through bilateral engagement with numerous key players in the climate negotiations. At the request of the UNFCCC working group on capacity building, UNDP shared its experience in implementing capacity development activities at the global and national levels at the UNFCCC climate talks in Bonn in August.</li> <li>• Supported new cooperation modes with development partners, including the World Bank, to provide integrated and coherent support to governments for making more informed policy and investment decisions that are aligned with national development priorities. The publication, "Adaptation for Accelerating Development: Lessons for Climate Change Financing, Climate Investment Funds Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience", was presented at the 2010 CIF Partnership Forum in Philippines. Participated in joint MDB PPCR missions to Jamaica and Haiti; supported UNDP COs in Tajikistan, Zambia, and Cambodia on implementation roles under PPCR; and participated in CIF meetings to contribute to CIF Result Frameworks and SREP operational guidelines and procedures.</li> <li>• Strengthened support to Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States on the basis of UNDP's extended and sustained technical support to the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) secretariat, and by developing the capacities of a team of climate policy advisors in 24 LDCs.</li> <li>• Instrumental UNDP role in refining and implementing the Secretary-General's Strategy on Climate Change.</li> </ul>

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change	Increase national capacity to co-ordinate Ministerial and stakeholder views on climate change, leading to enhanced participation in the UNFCCC process; Support for long-term climate change planning and priority setting, using financial needs assessments	760,087	Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Honduras, Liberia, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, Togo, Turkmenistan, and Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial assessments piloted by 15 countries participating in the project are some of the first nationally derived costing of climate change undertaken by developing countries. UNDP developed a methodology for the investment and financial flow assessments, which is now available in four languages.</li> <li>• Knowledge products on the negotiations used extensively by many countries to brief and prepare their delegations for the negotiations. More than 100 UNDP Country Office advisors have acquired skills and knowledge to provide advice on the negotiations using project materials, and UNDP offered direct training to Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Nigeria delegations.</li> <li>• Dominican Republic: the results of the investment and financial flow assessment used by the Government as an input to the preparation of a Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy for 2010-2030. Established an Inter-Ministerial Committee to provide comments during the investment and financial flow assessment. Committee now functions as the National Committee on Climate Change.</li> <li>• Ecuador: Climate change concerns considered for the transport sector for the first time with investment and financial flow assessment.</li> <li>• Liberia: the results of the investment and financial flow assessment feeding into a climate change initiative launched by the President in 2010.</li> <li>• Niger: the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development using the investment and financial flow assessment results for strategic decision-making and for preparation of an action plan for rural development.</li> <li>• Paraguay: training provided on climate change negotiations for strategic actors from the National Council for Environment contributed to their active participation in COP16.</li> <li>• Turkmenistan: the investment and financial flows assessment results are being used in the Third National Communication and to support improvement of the legislative framework to create enabling conditions for improving energy efficiency and financing of cleaner technologies.</li> </ul>

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change (cont'd)				
Programme/Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Adaptation Programme for Country Offices and Government – Mexico National Adaptation Strategy	Support the Government of Mexico in the formulation of a National Adaptation Policy	7,434	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed and submitted National Adaptation Policy document to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources for consideration.</li> <li>Designed and implemented tools to gather existing information for the development of the National Adaptation Policy. Conducted SWOT analysis of the Special Climate Change Programme 2009-2012 (PECC) to inform policymaking.</li> <li>Presented document, 'Medium-term Adaptation Policy Framework in Mexico', at a successful high level COP 16 side event. Document identified gaps in the policy processes and aimed to clarify the level and type of coordination and integration needed to develop cross-sectoral policy processes as the foundation for sustainable adaptation.</li> </ul>
Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN country programming	Develop the capacity of UNDP Country Offices and UN Country Teams and government to integrate risk and opportunities associated with climate change into national development policy and planning	563,680	Cape Verde, Colombia, El Salvador, Malawi, and Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piloted UNDP Quality Standards for the 'Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Programming' in Nicaragua, Cape Verde, and El Salvador.</li> <li>Enhanced capacity of 150 UNDP/UN staff and government technical staff in climate risk screenings and climate change adaptation.</li> <li>Supported the technical staff of the Fondo Iniciativa para las Américas El Salvador's (FIAES), a national institution that funds environmental conservation projects administered by local NGOs and community development associations, to integrate climate change into its 2010 Rules of Funding Eligibility. Close collaboration and knowledge sharing established with FIAES and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to mainstream climate change in the FIAES 2010 funding plan and ensure that the Ministry's strategic vision was compatible. As a result of the support, all projects receiving funding from FIAES must now include a climate change component.</li> <li>Cape Verde: assessed 10 sectors of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in detail for climate risks and opportunities, and distributed the report widely to all national decision-makers in ministries and institutions related to climate change. Over 20 technical staff and decision-makers from a wide range of institutions developed their capacity on climate change adaptation and learned how to assess projects for climate risks and opportunities and how to formulate adaptation measures. A set of recommendations produced by participants, which were delivered directly to high-level decision-makers.</li> </ul>

Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
UN-REDD Programme	Support the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies with the active involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities	552,623	Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instrumental role of Programme in establishing the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other civil society stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda, both globally and at the national level. Engaged many civil society organizations more deeply and constructively in the REDD+ agenda.</li> <li>• Indigenous Peoples representative groups informed through participation in key international gatherings, convening regional consultations, contributing to the Newsletter and blog, and maintaining up-to-date reports, guidance, and other documentation on the public website and workspace.</li> <li>• Successfully convened two regional consultations with Indigenous Peoples representatives and experts enhancing their knowledge on 'Free, prior and informed consent' and recourse mechanisms.</li> <li>• Ensured stakeholder engagement processes in UN-REDD Programme countries through targeted support to Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, and Vietnam and the establishment of an Asia-Pacific regional post to provide assistance.</li> <li>• Developed a minimum social risk identification and mitigation tool for program activities. This is part of a broader framework for social and environmental principles and criteria to provide guidance to partner countries in identifying and mitigating social and environmental risks associated with readiness activities and to assess positive social and environmental benefits of readiness activities.</li> <li>• National Programmes submitted by Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Solomon Islands in 2010. All nine pilot countries and three additional partner countries (Cambodia, the Philippines and Solomon Islands) completed and submitted their National Programme Documents.</li> </ul>
Technology Transfer and Development	Facilitate innovation of, access to and implementation of clean technology options for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries	572,600	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed rigorous methodologies for conducting a technology needs assessment, which have been accepted by the EGTT under UNFCCC as a globally recommended approach. Prepared and launched the TNA Handbook, designed to assist countries in making informed decisions in their technology choices.</li> <li>• Developed a Multi Criteria Decision Making Analysis tool for conducting a TNA (companion to the TNA Handbook).</li> <li>• Fostered partnerships with a number of leading organizations, including the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Government of Netherlands, for the development of Climate TechWiki - a global knowledge platform for climate technologies.</li> </ul>



Expanding Access to Environmental and Energy Services for the Poor				
Programme/Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Energy Access Programme	Strengthen policy advisory services and build strategic partnerships to improve capacities of developing countries to expand access to modern energy services for the poor through UN Country Teams	165,978	Global	<p>The Energy Access Programme achieved the following with support from EE TTF and other donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded access to mechanical energy services in rural areas, by providing advisory support to the Regional Bureau for Africa regional energy programme and relevant country programmes in more than 10 West and East African countries, collectively serving over 2.5 million women and their household members.</li> <li>Strengthened institutions and enabling frameworks for rural energy programme, planning, management, and implementation, in Nepal, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Timor Leste through the application of capacity development needs assessments and trainings.</li> <li>Supported mainstreaming interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (Rwanda, Kenya, Niger, Mali, Bhutan, and Cambodia).</li> <li>Supported the preparation of the Secretary General's report, "Energy for a Sustainable Future", proposing a global target for universal access to modern energy services by 2030.</li> <li>Prepared a global best practices and lessons learned publication on how to expand energy access for the poor, building on case studies from over 16 Asian countries.</li> </ul>
Community Water Initiative	Pilot, test, and up-scale community-based experiences to meet the water and sanitation needs of women and men on a sustainable basis in poor communities	95,288	Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Uganda	<p>The following achievements mainly relate to consolidating project experiences and lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda: Improved food security with distribution of irrigation pumps.</li> <li>Tanzania: Over 30,000 people benefited through 10 projects that improved their access to safe and clean water. Benefits included: Reduced incidences of water borne diseases, increased agricultural production and contributed to gender equality by reducing the time women spend on chores such as fetching water.</li> <li>Guatemala: Established 54 micro-irrigation systems to increase organic agriculture and tree nurseries. 25,000 trees planted. 20 hectares reforested with native species and 50 hectares of micro-irrigation plots for organic agriculture established.</li> <li>Kenya: Constructed pipeline in collaboration with Rift Valley Water Service to ensure clean piped water, benefitting both local schools and individual households. Constructed sanitation facilities to avert contamination of water sources thereby contributing to gender equality, poverty eradication, and sustainable development.</li> <li>Prepared technical report on water and climate change that was launched on World Water Day in 2010.</li> </ul>

Expanding Access to Environmental and Energy Services for the Poor (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Local access	Strengthen local capacities to manage the environment and expand access to environmental and energy services, especially for vulnerable groups	151,959	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased flow of funds directly to the local level, thereby providing responsive, demand-driven financing to community-based initiatives.</li> <li>Informed the UNFCCC process. Enhanced decisions on a pro-poor and inclusive REDD+ mechanism and an adaptation plan that includes a strong community-based adaptation (CBA) component by providing substantial programmatic and technical input, supported by pilot country experience.</li> <li>Consolidated best practices and promoted successful action-oriented community approaches and modalities on water and sanitation provision at international forums.</li> <li>Convened successful multi-stakeholder dialogues to integrate local voices into national and international environment and energy policy formation e.g. CBD, CSD, UNFCCC, UNPFII, World Water Forum, REDD+ conferences, and other forums.</li> <li>Strengthened institutional capacity to deliver modern energy services at the local level.</li> </ul>
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	507,708	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raised on development of strategies on Climate Change issues at sub national level.</li> <li>Guidance materials and methodologies developed and published in multiple languages that are being used in partner countries to build capacity on Low-Emissions and Climate-Resilient development strategies: Charting a New Carbon Route to Development, Vulnerability Mapping Handbook, Toolkit for Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives, Executive Summary – Guidebook to Preparing a Low-emission Climate-resilient Development Strategy, Formulating Climate Scenarios – A Toolkit for Decision-Makers.</li> <li>Approximately \$9 million mobilized from a variety of sub-national and national governments for partial financing towards 8 projects currently in various stages of formulation and/or implementation in Uruguay, Senegal, Uganda, Colombia, Peru, Algeria, Nigeria and Morocco.</li> <li>Implementing sub-national projects on low-emissions climate-resilient development strategies in Uruguay, Colombia, Uganda and Senegal. A Project Steering Committee and multi-stakeholder technical working groups established in Uruguay and Colombia.</li> </ul>

Expanding Access to Environmental and Energy Services for the Poor (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Biodiversity Global Programme	Support developing countries to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and secure ecosystem services that are vital to human welfare and their development efforts	1,011,316	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized the North American launch of the International Year of Biodiversity - an event attended by over 500 people from more than 60 countries. Held 2010 Equator Prize Award ceremony during this event. Event widely considered a resounding success in putting the issue of scaling-up local solutions centrally onto the agenda and radar of the MDG Review Summit. Facilitated celebrations in 75 UNDP Country Offices, which was instrumental in bringing attention to the linkages between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.</li> <li>High visibility ensured by UNDP contributions at the Convention on Biological Diversity COP10, establishing biodiversity unambiguously as a development issue, critical for the achievement of the MDGs.</li> <li>Local-Global Knowledge Management Initiative: Facilitated three regional planning meetings in Asia and the Pacific (India), Africa (Kenya), and Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica) in order to advance work on catalyzing learning networks and conduits between local practitioners, national and international policymakers, and the biodiversity science community.</li> <li>Prepared 6 knowledge products: Biodiversity for Development; How-to Guide on Agricultural Supply Chains; Biodiversity for Local Livelihoods; UNDP's Work on Biodiversity Management; Protected Areas for the 21st Century; Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation</li> </ul>
Other Projects supported by the EE TTF				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Climate Proofing - Himalayan Meltdown	Produce documentary film to promote awareness of the plight of the communities affected by the Himalayan ice melt and inform viewers on actions that be taken to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	22,674	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presented UNDP's efforts to reduce the glacial lake outburst floods in Nepal through a labour-intensive project.</li> <li>Adaptation innovations uncovered by the production company are being shared through the distribution of this film including: fog catching devices in Nepal, simple man-made glaciers in India, and extensive mangrove planting in Bangladesh. The new scientific approaches to measuring glacial changes also illustrated through research from the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.</li> <li>Documentary aired by Discovery Channel in spring 2011 to a significant audience across Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.</li> </ul>

Other Projects supported by the EE TTF (cont'd)				
Programme/ Project	Objective	Expenditure (US\$)	Countries	Reported Results
Macedonia: Energy Efficiency in Buildings	Create an enabling environment for improving energy efficiency in the building sector, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation at the national level.	242,359	Macedonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed an operational climate database to systemize climatological data needed for the determination of locally accurate energy efficiency measures, including regional climate parameters. Completed first climate mapping of the country in line with EU standards. Developed an internet application, External Climate and Inventory Tool for Energy Efficiency, through which the climatological data is stored, managed, and processed. Increased accessibility and use of climate data significantly with this tool. The application used for continued energy monitoring of buildings.</li> <li>• Developed an inventory of public buildings and a dynamic database. Established a strategic public-private partnership between UNDP and the country's two largest electricity distribution companies. Companies providing data on electricity consumption, informing the electricity consumption statistics for public buildings in the country. Facilitated the communication between municipalities and the company ENV Macedonia by UNDP, which led to closer cooperation and service delivery improvement.</li> <li>• Successfully established strategic partnerships with Local Self-Governments, creating a network of energy efficiency representatives for planning comprehensive energy efficiency interventions. Enhanced strong national ownership through the involvement of the Ministry of Environment and Physical planning, the Ministry of Economy, the Macedonian Energy Agency, and the association of Local Self Governments, ensuring policy and planning is informed by data from the application.</li> <li>• Transfer of knowledge and experiences facilitated by UNDP to ensure the Macedonian project capitalized on best practices and lessons learned in energy efficiency from the Czech Republic and collaboration was further enhanced through a study tour for local government representatives from Macedonia.</li> </ul>



# ANNEX 2: INCOME IN 2010

## FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY THEMATIC TRUST FUND IN 2010

Year	Donor	Income (\$)	Balance (\$)
2010 Opening Balance			14,920,688.00
2010 Income			
	Government of Austria	544,217.69	
	Government of Luxembourg	910,364.15	
	Government of Norway	1,855,600.54	
	UK Department for International Development	150,829.56	
	Swedbio	222,699.98	
	Region Rhone-Alpes	61,652.28	
	Government of Quebec	500,000.00	
	Total Income		4,245,364.20
2010 Available Resources			19,166,052.20
2010 Expenditures			10,918,700.71
<b>2010 Closing Balance</b>			<b>8,213,360.76</b>



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