United Nations FCCC/SBI/2012/10

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.: General
13 May 2012

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Thirty-sixth session
Bonn, 14–25 May 2012

Item 14(a) of the provisional agenda
Capacity-building
Capacity-building under the Convention

Item 14(b) of the provisional agenda
Capacity-building
Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Analysis of progress made in, and the effectiveness of, the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition in support of the comprehensive third review

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This note has been prepared to support the effectiveness of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7 (capacity-building framework) by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. This note draws on information synthesized from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties as received by 14 February 2012. Information is presented according to the elements of the capacity-building framework. Parties may wish to consider this document to assist in the review of capacity-building in countries with economies in transition.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the late submission of views by Parties.

Contents

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition under decision 3/CP.7 (capacity-building framework).[1] In this decision, the COP gave immediate effect to the framework in order to help countries with economies in transition (EIT countries) implement the Convention. Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) were urged to make financial and technical assistance available for the implementation of the adopted framework through multilateral and bilateral agencies and agreements, as well as through the private sector.[2] Twelve priority areas for this purpose were identified in annex C to decision 3/CP.7.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, by decision 30/CMP.1,[3] decided that the capacity-building framework was also applicable to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and endorsed this framework to guide capacity-building activities relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in EIT countries. The decision requested Annex II Parties to pay urgent attention[4] to the capacity-building needs of EIT countries regarding the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

3. The status of the implementation of decision 3/CP.7 was reviewed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its twentieth and twenty-seventh sessions. At its twenty-seventh session, the SBI noted that the scope of the needs listed in the capacity-building framework was still relevant.[5] The SBI decided to review the status of the implementation of decisions 3/CP.7 and 30/CMP.1 again at its thirty-sixth session, drawing upon information provided by EIT countries and Annex II Parties in their national communications; and information to be provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its implementing agencies, and multilateral and bilateral agencies and other international organizations.[6]

4. At the same session, the SBI invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by February 2012, information on how they have implemented capacity-building activities in EIT countries.[7] The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis report on the information provided by Parties and relevant organizations, and make the report available for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-sixth session.[8]

[1] FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1.
[2] Decision 3/CP.7 , paragraph 6.
[3] FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.4.
[4] Decision 30/CMP.1, paragraph 2.
[5] FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 84.
[6] FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 86.
[7] FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 87.
[8] FCCC/SBI/2007/34, paragraph 88.

B. Scope of the note

5. This synthesis report contains information on capacity-building activities undertaken in EIT countries, and identifies needs and gaps. It focuses on activities undertaken and reported on between 2007 and 2011. The information is drawn from reports on activities provided by Annex II Parties and EIT countries in their national communications, submissions from Parties and information from relevant organizations.

6. The secretariat received four submissions from three Parties in response to the request made by the SBI at its twenty-seventh session.[9] These submissions were also taken into account.

7. Information is presented according to the elements of the capacity-building framework. The information included in the annex may contain certain gaps in areas where no information on activities was available.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

8. The SBI may wish to consider the findings and key issues outlined in this note when reviewing the implementation of the capacity-building framework with a view to identifying further steps to enhance the capacity of these countries to respond to climate change.

II. Historical background

A. Introduction

9. It is important to consider three political milestones to better understand how capacity-building was prioritized by donors and recipients between 2007 and 2011.

10. The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol started on 1 January 2008. At that time, joint implementation (JI) projects mostly hosted by EIT countries could already start yielding emission reduction units but only if the respective host and donor countries were eligible to participate in flexible mechanisms. Throughout 2007 and during the first half of 2008, the majority of EIT countries submitted initial reports that described their ability to comply with the requirements of Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol (national systems), Article 7, paragraph 4 (registry systems) and the reporting of information under Article 7. By the end of 2008, most EIT countries[10] were considered to be eligible to participate in the mechanisms. The beginning of the first commitment period and, consequently, the implementation of JI, marked the start of 'real-life' testing of the already built capacities. National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, national registries, ability to comply with the reporting requirements became crucial to maintain eligibility to participate in JI.

[9] Available on the UNFCCC website at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbi/eng/misc05.pdf>.

[10] In the following years, eligibility was suspended for some of the countries mainly because of challenges relating to their national system. The insufficiency of their inventory was often an indicator of the challenges related to the national system, and the questions of implementation forwarded to the Compliance Committee characterized the problem in this manner.

11. Ten out of 14 EIT countries[11] acceded to the European Union (EU) between 2004 and 2007. In May 2004, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia became new member States of the EU. Bulgaria and Romania followed suit in January 2007. Croatia is currently a candidate country; it expects accession to occur in 2013. Between 2007 and 2012, the new member States became an integrated part of the climate change policy of the EU. The Czech Republic and Hungary began contributing to the GEF in 2010.[12] Slovenia has chosen the fast-track financing mechanism to contribute towards two mitigation projects including the capacity-building process in Montenegro.

12. New capacity-building needs have evolved for Parties listed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol. For example, mechanisms such as the Green Investment Scheme have come into being, combining both the project-based mechanism (JI) and international emission trade. The proceeds from selling assigned amount units through international emissions trading are channelled into a special fund, which supports GHG emission reduction projects.

B. Methodology

13. To assess the effectiveness of capacity-building in EIT countries during the period 2007–2011, this note uses capacity-building activities during the period 2001–2007 as a baseline for comparison (chapter III). This note also assesses whether or not current capacity-building activities have addressed the gaps identified in 2007 (chapter IV).

III. Capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition in the period 2001 to 2007

A. Assessment of needs through national capacity self-assessments

14. The GEF assists countries in preparing national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs). NCSAs provide countries with the opportunity to identify priority capacity needs in order to effectively address cross-cutting global environmental issues. Countries are encouraged to develop a plan of action to achieve global environmental management objectives in the context of the three conventions relevant to NCSAs: the Convention on Biological Diversity; the UNFCCC; and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

15. In the period 2001 to 2007, seven EIT countries (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) completed their NCSAs. The content of the NCSAs differed significantly across EIT countries. However, conclusions common to all EIT countries reflected capacity-building needs and gaps that existed when the NCSAs were developed. These needs and gaps included the following:

(a) Insufficient political commitment to address climate change. This negatively affected the implementation of each of the priority areas of the capacity-building framework;

[11] The following EIT countries acceded to the EU between 2004 and 2007: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

[12] FCCC/CP/2010/5.

(b) Inadequate organizational capacity to formulate, implement and evaluate national and international climate change policies. EIT countries did not have integrated and robust policies to fulfil their commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Lack of functioning national systems for the estimation of anthropogenic GHG emissions;

(d) Lack of a functioning national registries for the accounting of GHG emissions;

(e) Insufficient preparation for participation in JI;

(f) Insufficient stakeholder and public participation in national and international climate change related activities.

B. Capacity gaps and needs in countries with economies in transition

16. The following is a synthesis of the capacity-building gaps that were identified by and reported in EIT countries between 2001 and 2007, and is drawn from reports on activities provided by Annex II Parties and EIT countries in their national communications, submissions from Parties and information from other relevant organizations.

1. Inventories of greenhouse gases

17. Most Parties identified two major concerns. The first concern was the lack of sustainable financing. As a result, the expertise of the teams in charge of the preparation of the inventories as well as knowledge base of the teams was not sustained. This resulted in newly hired teams lacking the necessary knowledge or skills to compile the GHG inventories in a qualitative manner. The second concern was the lack of expertise and resources for application of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) higher tiers for estimation of GHG emissions[13], especially in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector.

2. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions

18. Many Parties noted that the models used for projecting GHG emissions lacked robustness and sensitivity to changes in the main external variables (such as gross domestic product, population, car fleet, energy balance, agricultural surface area) affecting GHG emissions. The models did not take into account all the important factors affecting the level of emissions. As a result, the forecasts made on the basis of these models were unreliable.

3. Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects

19. Most Parties reported a lack of programmes and action plans that took the necessity for mitigation activities into consideration. The other problem was the lack of expertise and software to estimate the impact of policies and measures on a country's GHG emission levels.

[13] IPCC guidelines for the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories are available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.html>.

4. Impact assessment and adaptation

20. Several Parties identified the low level of understanding of the vulnerability of ecosystems and economic sectors to climate change as a gap. As a result, there was a lack of policies addressing adaptation. In addition, the instruments for impact, vulnerability and risk assessment have been virtually non-existent in EIT countries.

5. Research and systematic observation

21. Most Parties noted a lack of financial resources to maintain and upgrade existing equipment.

6. Education, training and public awareness

22. Most Parties reported that awareness of climate change in ministries and agencies other than ministries of the environment is low. Public awareness of climate change is low due to the lack of coverage in, or incorrect information provided by, local media. Parties also identified the lack of international and regional cooperation, experience and information sharing as problems.

7. Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

23. Most Parties identified insufficient legal background in the area of environmentally sound technologies as the main problem.

8. National communications and national climate action plan

24. Many Parties reported that their capacities to prepare national communications were sufficient. However, the lack of interministerial and inter-agency cooperation slowed down the process.

9. Modalities for accounting relating to targets, timetables and national registries

25. Most Parties assessed their capacities as sufficient.

10. Reporting obligations

26. Most Parties reported that the lack of interministerial and inter-agency cooperation increased the time involved in the preparation of national reports.

11. Joint implementation projects and emissions trading

27. Most Parties reported that their capacities related to JI and international emissions trading were sufficient. The main bottleneck under this area is the ability to meet annual eligibility requirements.

IV. Capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition in the period 2007 to 2011

28. This note assesses whether or not capacity-building activities in EIT countries from 2007 to 2011 have addressed the capacity-building gaps identified in the synthesis report on

the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition in 2007.[14]

A. Synthesis of capacity-building support provided by Annex I Parties to countries with economies in transition

29. In the period 2007 to 2011, all EIT countries achieved progress in the development of the institutions and mechanisms necessary for the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol since the first and second review of the capacity-building framework. Domestic measures and international efforts contributed towards the achieved progress.

30. The main characteristics of capacity-building support provided by Annex I Parties to EIT countries can be summarized as follows:

(a) The main priority area[15] from a geographical point of view is EIT countries that are not EU member States, namely Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. These countries are often included under the umbrellas of regional projects with other countries under the European Neighbourhood Policy. The other priority geographical area is Croatia, the only country that is both an EU accession country and an EIT country. The newest EU member States, Bulgaria and Romania, are the next priority area;

(b) Priorities for capacity-building are:

(i) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects on the energy, transport, agriculture and residential sectors;

(ii) Education, training and public awareness;

(iii) Joint implementation projects and emissions trading;

(c) Energy use and energy efficiency of both stationary and mobile sources of GHGs were identified as priority sectors for capacity-building;

(d) Impact assessment and adaptation were new capacity-building areas for EIT countries in 2007–2011;

(e) Some EIT countries that used to be the recipients of capacity-building support before 2007, such as the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia, became donors of capacity-building activities to developing countries (for example, Montenegro) and other EIT countries (for example, Belarus);

(f) Some EIT countries, such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Russian Federation, made pledges for the fifth replenishment period of the GEF.

31. Some Annex II Parties from the EU, together with non-EU member States such as Iceland and Norway in cooperation with Lichtenstein, provide support through the grant system to their EIT neighbours and EU new member States in priority sectors, such as carbon capture and storage, biodiversity, and energy efficiency in the residential and industrial sectors.

32. Many Parties believe that capacity-building is cross-cutting in nature and strongly advocate that support for the capacity-building needs of EIT countries should be an integral part of adaptation, mitigation, reporting obligations and GHG inventories, technology transfer and market mechanisms. Many Parties have designed special financial instruments

[14] FCCC/SBI/2007/18.

[15] 'Priority area' has been defined in accordance with the number of projects in a particular country or capacity-building area.

and institutions to channel assistance to EIT countries. Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine benefit from support under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, while Croatia receives support from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance.

33. Changes in geographical priority areas can be observed through large multilateral institutions such as the GEF. Capacity-building in EIT countries that acceded to the EU in 2004 has taken place under the third (2002–2006) and fourth (2006–2010) replenishment periods of the GEF. In these countries, the GEF has only finalized the multiyear projects that started before 2007 and continued in the following years, some of which are still ongoing. Since 2004, the GEF has not started any new projects in EU new member States that acceded in 2004. As for Bulgaria and Romania, which acceded to the EU in 2007, the number of projects is limited (four projects in the period 2008–2011). The majority of projects are in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and, to a lesser extent, in Belarus. Projects in EIT countries are only mitigation projects, and the priority is energy efficiency in the industrial, residential and transport sectors.

34. In 2009, the United Nations Environment Programme established a Climate Change Working Group for Bilateral Finance Institutions. The Working Group is comprised of five bilateral finance institutions: l'Agence Française de Développement; KfW Entwicklungsbank; Japan International Cooperation Agency; Nordic Environment Finance Corporation; European Investment Bank. These agencies finance projects around the world including in EIT countries. However, these countries are included in a wider regional group called 'Eastern and South Europe'.[16] Some of the countries included in this group are non-Annex I countries. The financial flows directed to this group are redistributed among the countries within the group.

35. A compilation of information on capacity-building in EIT countries as contained in national communications, submissions from Parties and reports from relevant organizations is presented in a comprehensive annex to this report. This list is indicative, and should not be considered exhaustive. Activities are listed in three categories. The first category includes activities undertaken in cooperation with Annex II Parties. The second category includes activities by the EU, the GEF and donors. The third category includes activities undertaken in cooperation with international organizations.

B. Assessment of overall progress, needs and gaps in the period 2007 to 2011

1. Inventories of greenhouse gas emissions

36. All EIT countries established legal and institutional frameworks for the preparation of national GHG inventories by 2007. However, several countries lost their eligibility to participate in the flexible mechanisms for a year in the period 2007–2011 because of negative peer reviews by international expert teams.

37. GHG inventories in EIT countries need methodological, institutional, and technical improvements due to constantly increasing requirements. The following gaps were identified:

[16] The group 'Eastern and South Europe' consists of the following countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Kosovo, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine.

(a) Incomplete national methodology: lack of expertise in applying the Tier 2 and Tier 3[17] methodologies in the process of inventory preparation; lack of experts on fluorinated gases and LULUCF;

(b) Lack of relevant expertise in ministries and bodies other than the organizations in charge of GHG inventory preparation.

2. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions

38. EIT countries differ significantly in the scope and coverage of future GHG projections. Some countries reported that their GHG emission projections are up-to-date. Other countries expressed an interest in training national experts to improve currently **existing projections.**

3. Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects

39. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Kyoto Protocol, EIT countries have established and implemented policies and measures leading to GHG emission reductions. Many Parties reported that they have supportive policies in place to make improvements in energy efficiency in the industrial sector. Several Parties noted that they are working to improve policies to increase energy efficiency at the national and municipal levels. Some Parties indicated that they have received technical assistance towards the development of policies.

40. Capacity-building needs identified under this area include the following:

(a) Assistance to create low carbon development strategies as well as secondary legislation for the proper implementation of existing climate legislation;

(b) Provision of sectoral programmes, strategies and policies taking both adaptation and mitigation aspects of climate change into consideration;

(c) Establishment of decision-making instruments and tools to assess the impact of climate legislation.

4. Impact assessment and adaptation

41. A significant number of activities have been carried out under this area between 2007 and 2011. Almost all EIT countries have either endorsed the national adaptation strategies or are finalizing this process. Many Parties indicated that adaptation to the effects of climate change is on their political agendas. Several Parties attended a workshop on adaptation challenges and solutions. At the same time, impact assessment and adaptation is where the largest number of capacity-building needs have been reported due to the complexity of the adaptation process. Reported needs include the following:

(a) Creation of regional, sectoral and transboundary (for shared ecosystems) adaptation strategies;

(b) Utilization of decision-making tools and instruments for policymakers to assess the impact of climate change.

5. Research and systematic observation

42. Several Parties reported that they have received support for the strengthening of the meteorological observing networks and weather services, as well as climatological

[17] See footnote 13.

databases, expert services and training programmes. Capacity-building gaps in this area include the following:

(a) Insufficient involvement of academia in international scientific fora;

(b) Research institutes rely on obsolete equipment. There is a strong need to upgrade the technical capacities for research and observation in the meteorological research centres in EIT countries.

6. Education, training and public awareness

43. Some Parties noted that education, training and public awareness efforts were built into some capacity-building projects. For example, projects to improve energy efficiency and conservation almost always included awareness-raising activities. However, EIT countries noted that activities in this area were insufficient. The following capacity-building gaps were identified:

(a) Insufficient involvement of the general public in climate change solutions because of low awareness and lack of awareness-raising materials in national languages;

(b) Insufficient knowledge among policymakers about feasible opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change in their communities.

7. Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

44. The transfer of environmentally sound technologies occurs mainly through the JI mechanism. Some Parties noted that additional efforts included working to improve the legal framework for technology transfer, raising the status of intellectual property rights in the evaluation and transfer of technologies, attending workshops on technology transfer, and receiving energy efficient technologies. Improved energy efficiency was identified as the area where most efforts on technology transfer took place.

8. National communications and national climate action plans

45. All EIT countries have sufficient capacities to prepare their national communications. Some Parties indicated that they are developing or have adopted action plans to address climate change in different sectors, such as the development of environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable energy policies.

9. National systems for estimation of greenhouse gas emissions

46. Capacity-building needs for this area are the same as under inventories of GHG emissions. Parties noted that national systems for the estimation of GHG emissions needed methodological, institutional and technical improvements due to constantly increasing requirements.

10. Modalities for accounting relating to targets, timetables and national registries

47. All EIT countries reported that they have sufficient national capacities to run and maintain the national registries. One Party noted that technical assistance in the procurement and organization of its national registry was provided. This assistance also included training of the personnel of the national registry operator.

11. Reporting obligations

48. Capacity-building needs under this area are the same as under inventories of GHG emissions and national communications.

12. Joint implementation projects and emissions trading

49. Parties reported that the transfer of environmentally sound technologies occurs mainly through the JI mechanism. Parties noted that there is an increasing number of JI projects. The major problem experienced by Parties in this capacity-building area is the risk of the withdrawal of eligibility due to insufficient quality of GHG inventories. Some countries reported that the increasing number of JI projects requires additional trained human resources.

V. Conclusions

50. The following conclusions can be drawn for all EIT countries in almost all of the priority areas:

(a) Capacity-building needs in EIT countries in the period 2007–2011 mirrored the needs identified in the 2007 review;

(b) Priorities of donors have been set to support the establishment of enabling environments for both mitigation and adaptation activities;

(c) Geographical coverage focused on countries with significant mitigation potential (namely, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine) but, according to their self-assessments of 2007, these countries still lack adequate climate policies and measures;

(d) Targeted sectors were either those with significant mitigation potential (for example, energy, especially energy efficiency in the residential sector; industry, especially energy efficiency of industrial installations) or vulnerable to the effects of climate change (for example, agriculture);

(e) The prioritized capacity-building areas (education and training, technology transfer) reflected the aspirations of the donors to actively involve the private sector and the general public in the climate process;

(f) National capacities and national expertise established through the capacity-building process are efficient and able to carry out further tasks without international support;

(g) New capacity-building needs indentified during the period between 2007 and 2011 are the result of ever-improving scientific knowledge;

(h) Current capacity-building gaps have arisen due to the constantly increasing complexity of climate change issues;

(i) The majority of capacity-building needs fall under the following areas: the preparation of GHG inventories; impact assessment and adaptation; and education, public awareness and training;

(j) In any capacity-building project, EIT stakeholders need national capacities and expertise. As a result, training and education of national experts is important.

51. The overall conclusion is that capacity-building in EIT countries between 2007 and 2011 has been focused and successful. As a result, efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change have been significantly developed using the mechanisms and tools available under

the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. EIT countries have not only been the recipients of assistance but also started to transfer their own expertise, knowledge, and lessons learned on capacity-building to non-Annex I Parties.

Annex

[English only]

Capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition in the period 2007 to 2011

This annex contains a compilation of information on capacity-building in countries with economies in transition as contained in national communications, submissions from Parties and reports from relevant organizations. Activities are listed in three tables. Table 1 includes activities undertaken in cooperation with Parties included in Annex II to the Convention. Table 2 includes activities by the European Union, the Global Environment Facility and multiple donors. Table 3 includes activities undertaken in cooperation with international organizations. The annex may contain certain gaps in areas where no information on relevant activities was available.

Table 1
Activities undertaken in cooperation with Annex II Parties

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Consolidation of data and data quality improvement of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	The Environmental Protection Agency of Austria has been supporting the national inventory teams of Croatia in its efforts for consolidation and data quality improvement of their national greenhouse gas emission inventories	Ongoing, Croatia	Austria, Environmental Protection Agency of Austria	
Austrian annual joint implementation (JI) clean development mechanism (CDM) workshop	Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC) manages the Austrian JI/CDM-Programme on behalf of the Austrian Ministry of Environment. Since October 2004, KPC has organized workshops for the stakeholders of the JI/CDM process. High-level representatives from public authorities, international financing institutions, verifiers, project developers and other key players in the carbon market have an opportunity to discuss topics like outcomes of the latest international climate negotiations, its implications on flexible mechanisms, as well as current and possible future developments on the international carbon market. The eighth JI/CDM workshop took place on 2 and 3 February 2012 hosting more than 130 participants from 16 countries	Ongoing, all countries eligible to host JI and CDM projects	Austria, KPC	<http://www.ji-cdm-austria.at/de/portal/about us/events/>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Cooperation on forest ecosystems inventory	The project focused on the involvement of modern methods and technological procedures in the area of forest inventory in Ukraine. Implementation of new technologies improves mapping and effective utilization of the forest resources. The main goal of the project was the establishment of an information platform on forestry management in Ukraine and introduction of new educational systems in several forestry faculties in Kyjev, Lviv, and Charkiv	2008 to 2010, Ukraine	Czech Republic	
Project System of differentiated management in forest ecosystems of Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains	This project aimed at contributing to environmental protection and sustainable use of ecosystems in the Carpathian Mountains. The methodology for mapping of the natural conditions was developed first and then the frameworks of differentiated management were proposed. These frameworks were put together on the basis of detailed mapping of natural conditions. The objective was to deliver a proposal for appropriate forest management system according to functions served by each part of the forest within the mapped area. An important part of the project was training of experts in forest management and the use of relevant technologies	2008 to 2012, Ukraine	Czech Republic	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
State of Green	State of Green is the official green brand for Denmark. The brand and its supporting activities will strengthen international awareness of the solutions and competences of Danish business and industry within energy, climate and environment. Denmark has decided to lead the transition to become a green-growth economy entirely independent of fossil fuels by 2050. State of Green creates international awareness of this vision and of the innovative solutions that will pave the way forward	Ongoing	Denmark, Climate Consortium Denmark, a public-private partnership founded by the following organizations: The Branding Denmark Fund, the Confederation of Danish Industry, the Danish Energy Association, the Danish Agriculture and Food Council and the Danish Wind Industry Association	<http://www.stateofgreen.commkhova>
Increasing energy efficiency in small and medium-sized enterprises (Ukraine)	This project using the Turnaround Management Method of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) aims to reduce GHG emissions of selected companies by at least 20 per cent. The small- and medium size enterprises restructure their energy management system while benefiting from advice of the international experts from industrialized countries	2009 to 2011, Ukraine	Germany, EBRD	
Climate protection programme for Croatia	The aim of the programme is to provide financial and technical support for professionalization and expansion of the company's business model. The programme installs highly efficient equipment for its customers. That boosts technology transfer to Croatia. The capacity-building component also strengthens technology transfer, since it helps to acquaint customers in Croatia with state-of-the-art technologies	Ongoing, Croatia	Germany, KfW Entwicklungsbank, HEP ESCO (Croatian Energy Service Company)	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Promoting climate-friendly industry in the Donezk region	The project aims to implement energy efficiency approaches in Ukraine's most emission-intensive industries. To this end, it has introduced an energy management system in two industrial companies, which demonstrates concrete action and builds the know-how needed to run an energy-efficient business. The advisory service also includes cost effectiveness analyses, which can be used as a basis for finding appropriate financing options. Innovation partnerships with German companies provide an opportunity for a direct exchange of experience	Ongoing, Croatia	Germany	
Energy efficiency in urban districts	The project objective is the model application and dissemination of resource-friendly measures in planning, constructing and operating a building complex, along with the use of modern technologies in Ukraine's construction sector. To this end, building contractors, architects and construction companies are advised and given conceptual support. Furthermore, calculations are made to demonstrate the benefits expected in terms of running costs, energy consumption rates and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Climate Protection and Renewable Energy as an Opportunity for the Private Sector, Policy-Makers and Civil Society	The project objective is to train staff of non-governmental organizations and local and national authorities to network with one another and thereby intensify the dialogue between relevant stakeholders from the private sector, government and civil society. This will identify sustainable energy solutions and impetus will be given for law-making initiatives and implementation measures. In the context of climate negotiations, a further aim is to define the core issues specific to each country and – wherever possible – work out common transnational positions. The project also aims to demonstrate practicable energy schemes that are affordable at village and household levels	Ongoing, Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine	Germany	
Sustainable urban mobility	The purpose of the project is to build expertise in urban mobility at both the national and local levels. At the local level, a concrete plan for mobility management during and after the European Football Championship (EURO 2012) will be developed in collaboration with the city of Lviv. In addition, the Ukrainian environment ministry will be provided with assistance in the promotion of environmental aspects in the transport sector. The focus will be on the promotion of public transport services and of non-motorized transport, with special attention being paid to aspects of climate protection	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Energy efficiency in residential buildings	The project aims at improving policies to increase energy efficiency at the national and municipal levels. It strengthens the capacities of national policy makers to develop promotional programs and laws on energy efficiency, gives advice to municipal decision makers to implement energy management plans for public buildings and supports business associations and other institutions to organize exchange of experiences, information campaigns and training	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	
EU-twinning project	EU-twinning project for the establishment of an air quality monitoring and management system in the meteorological and hydrological service of Croatia	2009 to 2012, Croatia	Finland	
Increasing institutional capacity	Increasing the institutional capacity of the Lithuanian national meteorological service to carry out and manage automatic weather and air quality observations, observation networks and data management	2005 to 2007, Lithuania	Finland, Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service, Finnish Meteorological Institute	
Zero carbon emissions conference center building of the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)	A rehabilitated REC Conference Center has been reconstructed using advanced energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies (heat pumps, solar panels, ‘smart’ lightning system, etc.). The reconstruction turned an outdated, energy-intensive, soviet-style building into a cutting-edge facility. It is a pilot demonstration building, and the replication potential of the project is high. This project came into being because of generous financing of the Italian government, and a contribution from the Norwegian government	Ongoing, countries of the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and South East Europe (SEE) region	Italy, REC	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Support to the development of the Green Investment Schemes in the CEE countries, Belarus, Russian Federation, and Ukraine	Under the regional part of this activity, a workshop on 'Green Investment Schemes Development: lessons learnt and the way forward' took place on 24 and 25 April in Budapest, Hungary. The workshop was organized in cooperation with the Central European University and Climate Strategies. The workshop focused on cooperation between buyers and sellers of assigned amount units as well as cooperations among the selling countries. Capacity-building needs and ways to meet these needs were identified and discussed. Under the national part (2008–2009), the focus was on Romanian efforts to develop a geographic information system (GIS). REC headquarters and REC Country Office Romania organized a workshop to discuss the options for the Romanian GIS architecture. Participants at the workshop were international experts, countries-sellers representatives, Romanian governmental officials, and Romanian non-governmental organizations	2007 to 2009, host countries of JI/GIS projects	Japan, REC	<http://www.rec.org/REC/Programs/ClimateChange/Docs/green_investment_2008_04_24/default.html>
Development of post-2012 vision in the CEE and SEE countries	The project consisted of a series of three workshops in three consecutive years: 'Facilitation of Climate Policy in EITs for the post-Kyoto Period', 'Support for Shaping the Post Kyoto Climate Regime', and 'Perspectives after Copenhagen'. The representatives of CEE and SEE countries discussed ways to optimize their low-carbon development compliant with the international requirements, EU climate and energy goals, and national interests. In 2010, the discussions on the post-2012 topic were followed by an extra two-day workshop on adaptation strategies	2008 to 2010, Central and Eastern European countries, South-Eastern European countries	Japan, REC	<http://www.rec.org/topicarea.php?id=11&section=events&event=1> <http://www.rec.org/topicarea.php?id=11&section=events&event=2>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Regional Focal Point (RFP) for Article 6 of the UNFCCC	Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in EIT countries requires enhancement of the activities of the national focal points for Article 6, and the activities implemented on the regional level bringing international cooperation and information sharing. This requires a regional coordination unit. In 2007, a team of REC experts proposed the concept of an RFP for Article 6 hosted and organized by the REC HQ to the secretariat. During COP 13/CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, REC was recognized as an RFP. During the first years of its existence, RFP REC has organized several regional capacity-building activities following the action plan adopted by stakeholders in October 2008. The most highly evaluated activities of the RFP REC have been the training for members of national climate change delegations	Ongoing, EE countries with EIT and SEE countries	The Netherlands, REC	
Financing low-carbon refurbishment, establishment of a finance research office and implementation of pilot projects	One of the main barriers to implementation of energy efficiency measures in the housing sector in Central Eastern Europe is the lack of adequate financial instruments. The Finance Research Office (FRO) was established under this project. The FRO carries out detailed research on a possibility to establish a Guarantee Fund as a financial instrument enhancing the investments into energy efficient refurbishment of the buildings of the targeted countries. Later the FRO will act as a center of excellency and test the concept of the Guarantee Fund through the five pilot projects	2010 to 2012, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Netherlands and Serbia	The Netherlands, REC	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Capacity-building workshop: Adaptation to the Consequences of Climate Change: Progress Achieved and Capacity-building Needed	The first goal of the workshop was to analyse the existing capacities for the adaptation process, identify the further capacity-building needs, share experiences and present case studies in the field of adaptation. The second goal was to disseminate information on the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report among different stakeholders of the adaptation process in Central and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe, Belarus, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine	19 and 20 November 2007, Annex I countries with economies in transition, non-Annex I South-Eastern countries and Turkey	The Netherlands, co-financed by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of Italy through the Italian Trust Fund hosted by the REC	
Government to government (G2G) programme	Development of recommendations to support base branch of industry by implementation of energy efficiency technologies in the Russian Federation	2010 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, Department of Basic Branches of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation; Russian Information Technology Association	<http://www.agentschapnl.nl/programmas-regelingen/g2g-ee-industrie-rusland-development-recommendations-support-base-branch-indus>
Technical solutions and legislative environment for poultry manure in Sverdlovsk region, Russian Federation	This project was executed in the framework of the G2G programme. The project beneficiaries have gained insight into Dutch experience in poultry manure handling and relevant lessons learned have been shared. Recommendations have been formulated on technical solutions for the environmentally friendly handling of poultry manure. Recommendations have been also formulated aimed at the creation of an enabling legislative framework and corresponding government policy	2010 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, Ministry of Agriculture of Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russian Federation	<http://www.agentschapnl.nl/nl-evd-internationaal/russian-federation-technical-solutions-and-legislative-environment-poultry-man>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Developing Legal Framework for Regional Sustainable Energy Policy in Sverdlovsk Oblast	The main objective of the project has been to draft an action plan/road map towards a sustainable energy policy in Sverdlovsk Oblast and to discuss it with stakeholders at the final conference of the project	2009 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, SenterNovem; Ministry of Housing and Planning of Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russian Federation	<http://www.agentschapnl.nl/nl-evd-internationaal/russian-federation-developing-legal-framework-regional-sustainable-energy-poli>
StartSyd and StartÖst programmes	The StartSyd and StartÖst programmes offer small and medium-sized enterprises in around 40 of the partner companies of Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), including the countries of Eastern Europe, the opportunity to apply for financial support for knowledge transfer and equipment. The aim is to contribute towards improved prospects for sustainable, profitable and productive small and medium-sized enterprises	Ongoing, 40 countries, including Eastern European countries	Sweden, Sida	<http://www.sida.se/Documents/Import/pdf/982-Sida-Evaluations-Newsletter.pdf>
Demo-Miljö project	On behalf of Sida, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is implementing the Demo-Miljö project, which relates to environmental technology initiatives in the areas of sustainable urban development and renewable energy. The assistance is targeted at Sweden's partner countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern and Central Europe	Ongoing, Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern and Central Europe	Sweden, Sida, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	
Establishing environmental legislation	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency assists several EIT countries in establishing environmental legislation and new environmental institutions. It works together with the country's environmental authority and international organizations such as UNEP. The present-day programme includes several countries in Eastern Europe	Ongoing, Eastern Europe	Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Europe Adapts to Climate Change: Comparing National Adaptation Strategies	This report identifies research gaps and policy needs that still exist and indicates the type of information that will be required for the continued development of adaptation policies in Europe	June 2009, Latvia and non-Annex I Parties	United Kingdom, Alterra (the Netherlands)	<http://www.peer.eu/publications/europe-adapts-to-climate-change/>
A Long-Term Biodiversity, Ecosystem and Awareness Research Network (ALTER-Net)	ALTER-Net has coordinated two multi-site experiments (MSEs) in order to demonstrate that simple field experiments can be conducted across Europe. MSE I experiment looked at vegetation responses to disturbance by trampling, which is an important factor controlling the assemblage of plants. Thirty-nine experimental sites in 10 European countries were established. The second multi-site experiment addressed the variation of litter decomposition across a European gradient. Specifically, the study investigated the impact of nutrient availability along a broad climatic gradient to explore the impact of nutrients and climate on decomposition. This MSE involved 20 experimental sites in 10 countries, with 8 grassland sites and 12 in forested ecosystems	June 2009, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, non-Annex I Parties	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ALTER-Net	<http://www.alter-net.info/files/outputs/phase-1-final-report> <http://www.nitroeurope.eu/> <http://www.eu-watch.org/>
Technical advising and assistance on forest policy and forest management in Bulgaria	This project was launched with a two-week orientation trip by a United States Forest Service (USFS) retiree to Bulgaria. The trip provided a comprehensive overview of forests and forestry practices in Bulgaria. It included visits to forest management activities in a wide range of locations and extensive meetings with a large number of forest managers and stakeholders to obtain a diversity of perspectives on the current state of forest management in Bulgaria and their expectations for the future	Ongoing, Bulgaria	United States of America, USFS with support of the America for Bulgaria Foundation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Bulgaria Executive Forest Agency	<http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/bulgaria.htm>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Annex II Party, implementing agency*	*Web link for further information*
Protected area management	The USFS has been collaborating with Russian Federation on research, technical cooperation, and policy issues since 1958. For over 50 years, the United States and Russia have shred knowledge and expertise on sustainable forest management, fire management, ecotourism, habitat protection, pest management, illegal logging, and other topics	Ongoing, Russian Federation	United States of America, USFS	<http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/russia.htm>
Assessment of current and future fire risks in the Exclusion Zone of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant	Since 2006, USFS specialists have been working with Ukrainian counterparts to assess current and future fire risk in the Exclusion Zone and provide recommendations for reducing fire potential. The teams have reviewed existing information on vegetation, forest inventory, forest health, hazardous fuel loads, seasonal and annual fire occurrence, and management plans. They have also recommended steps that could be taken to mitigate the risk of a catastrophic fire, including fuel inventory and reduction, active fire monitoring, and understanding risks from smoke	Ongoing, Ukraine	United States of America, USFS	<http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/ukraine.htm>
Building energy efficiency codes in Russia and Kazakhstan	Main activities and outputs: i) Developed improved building-energy codes and compliance manuals; ii) Delivered seminars on design and construction of buildings that comply with newly enacted codes. Provided training to leading building officials on best practices in code enforcement and continuous code improvement as well as on efficient building techniques and technologies; iii) Provided technical assistance in evaluating and improving the energy efficiency of designs for key buildings	2006 to 2008, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan	United States of America, Institute for Market Transformation	<http://www.reeep.org/showProject/16085.10409019/building-energy-efficiency-codes-in-russia-and-kazakhstan.htm>

Table 2
Activities of the European Union, the Global Environment Facility and multiple donors

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation	The Support to the Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI) project is a regional programme. The objective is to assist partner countries in addressing climate change, both by extending the use of the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol and by supporting the formulation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies in each country. The project seeks to: i) Reinforce awareness and capacity of the technical ministries, relevant government departments and the general public in relation to climate change in general and to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in particular; ii) Strengthen interest in and extend participation of economic stakeholders (particularly industry and energy utilities) in climate-change-related activities, including the clean development mechanism (CDM) and joint implementation (JI) and focusing particularly on energy efficiency; iii) Formulate climate-change mitigation and adaptation strategies and assist with their implementation	2007 to 2011, Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the other 9 European Neighbourhood Partnership (ENP) countries	European Union (EU), European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	
Regional Environment Network for Accession (RENA)	RENA represents the current EU regional cooperation framework for the Western Balkans and Turkey in the field of environment and climate change. RENA allows for cooperation at both the political level (ministerial meetings) and expert/technical level (4 working groups). Working group 2 focuses its activities on climate change and aims at preparing IPA beneficiaries for implementation of EU requirements on climate change, as well as at creating a forum for officials from the	Ongoing, Croatia, Western Balkan countries, Turkey	EU	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	candidate countries and potential candidates to exchange information/experience on climate change. A strengthened cooperation on issues of regional importance, through the development of best practice documents and capacity-building activities for areas addressing the issues of climate change, is also envisaged under RENA			
Enforcement of the environment management scheme and its auditing	The project aims to enhance the capacity of civil society to apply European and Bulgarian legislation on environment management. The project target groups are small and medium-size private companies, local authorities and civil society. The principal project activities are: i) Gathering of information on the environmental management and audit scheme (EMAS) in Bulgaria, as well as good practices in EU; ii) Organization of five workshops for the local authorities; iii) Study on the target groups' and mass media's additional information needs; iv) Elaboration of recommendations for future activities to promote the scheme; v) Informational campaign, including the design of a web page	2007 to 2008, Bulgaria	EU, Ministry of Environment and Water, Bulgaria	
Towards Class A – Municipal buildings as shining examples	The objective of this project is to familiarize local authorities with new energy efficiency requirements for public buildings. The requirements are listed in the new Bulgarian legislative acts transposing European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Involvement of EnEffect in its capacity as secretariat of the Municipal Energy Efficiency Network EcoEnergy supports the Bulgarian municipalities in energy audits and energy efficiency certification of buildings. Samokov municipality is a pilot municipality in the display campaign. Under this campaign local authorities	Ongoing, Bulgaria	EU, Energie-Cites, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, Samokov municipality	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	publicly display energy and environmental performance of their public buildings using the same energy label as for household appliances			
Development of Bulgarian national system of information management and reporting under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) directive	The main objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the executive environment agency (EEA) to issue permits and to report according to the provisions of IPPC-directive. Expected results are as follows: i) To enable the EEA to issue permits in accordance with IPPC requirements; ii) To create a reporting system for the EEA in conformity with the IPPC Directive and other international agreements; iii) To increase awareness among Bulgarian industry about the IPPC Directive provisions	Ongoing, Bulgaria	EU	
Energy efficient electric motor systems in new member and candidate countries	Through the SAVE programme, the European Commission has developed and is developing a broad range of tools. The objective of the project is to support the European Commission in disseminating and applying the existing SAVE energy efficiency motor system 'MCP Tool Set'. The project focuses on dissemination and application of these tools through national programmes in Eastern European countries. This project aims to raise awareness among policy makers and industry in this area	Ongoing, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania	EU, SAVE programme	
Central and Eastern European Countries Appliance Policy	The project was developed with the aim of supporting Central and Eastern European countries in creating suitable conditions for implementing appliance labeling and efficiency policies in accordance with EU appliance efficiency legislation and programmes. The project aims to increase expertise in the areas of verification and enforcement, market introduction aspects, strengthening relationships between	2006 to 2009, Bulgaria, new member States	EU, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, a project (CEECAP): Implementing EU-Appliance Policy in Central and Eastern Europe, funded through Intelligent Energy - Europe programme	

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	stakeholders and to start up the national actions to improve energy efficiency			
Green Labels Purchase – making procurement a greener process with energy labels	The objective of the project is the increase of the share of energy efficient procurement procedures on the European level. The procurement procedures are a good opportunity for purchase and use of energy efficient equipment and materials. The project addresses state bodies, municipalities, and state, municipal and private companies. The organizations involved in the project implementation receive technical help and consultations as well as support for candidates to participate in similar projects.	Ongoing, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia, Germany, Austria, Finland, Italy	EU, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, EU Intelligent Energy – Europe programme	
Creating Markets for Renewable Power in Ukraine	This project addresses policy, finance, business, and information barriers to renewable energy market developments in Ukraine. The total value of the project is USD 90.53 million with GEF contribution of USD 8.45 million. Estimated direct emission reduction is 4 million tonnes of CO_2eq over the investment lifetime from 80MW of additional installed capacity. Post project indirect reductions may reach 500 million tonnes of CO_2eq over the next 20 years. Expected project outcomes are as follows: i) Policy barriers to grid-connected renewables removed; ii) Business and information barriers reduced; iii) Renewable Energy investments facilitated	2008 to 2013, Ukraine	GEF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3535>
Improving efficiency in public buildings in the Russian Federation	This project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by improving efficient use of energy in public buildings such as kindergartens, schools, hospitals, and public offices. Its total value is USD 72.11 million with GEF contribution of USD 9.21 million. By	2008 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3596>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	combining technical assistance with financing, the EBRD aims to help local authorities overcome common obstacles to financing energy efficiency (EE) improvements such as allocation of resources for energy audits and project preparation, tendering procedures, and management of larger scale programs that may need additional dedicated resources			
Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation	This project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by encouraging energy efficiency measures in the reconstruction and refurbishment of municipal and mixed ownership housing stock. The project's total value is USD 96.37 million with GEF contribution of 9.67 million. The project aims to integrate energy efficiency concerns into all phases of municipal housing, from planning to refurbishment and maintenance and maximize the energy and climate benefits of the Russian Municipal Housing Reform Fund. Based on current operating conditions and the proposed performance of the buildings in the project, EBRD estimates that the refurbishment of housing stock within the context of the project will generate an emission reduction of around 30 per cent relative to the situation at the start of the project	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD under Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3597>
Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia	This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Russian Federation by transforming the market for industrial energy efficiency in GHG-intensive industries. Its total value is USD 151.14 million with GEF contribution of USD 15. 39 million. The project will lead to a transformation of the market for industrial energy efficiency through activities that will: i) improve industrial energy efficiency	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3593>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	in heavy industries; ii) have a direct positive effect on rational energy use with related environmental benefits; and iii) improve the commercial prospects of industrial borrowers			
Financing Public Building Efficiency	This project, the total value of which is USD 86 million including GEF contribution of USD 5.2 million, promotes GHG emission reductions in Romania by improving efficient use of energy in public buildings. The project capitalizes on the existing positive policy environment by addressing barriers to municipal project financing through a targeted technical assistance program. The project helps local authorities overcome common obstacles to financing energy efficiency improvements, such as allocation of resources for energy audits and project preparation, tendering procedures, and management of larger-scale programs that may need additional dedicated resources. Investment barriers are addressed through Performance Contracting (energy service companies) and the introduction of the sale of receivables (forfeiting)	2010 to 2015, Romania	GEF, EBRD	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4009>
Solar plant	The Earth Fund Platform has approved a sum of USD 13 million for leveraging a project on construction of a 21.4 MW photovoltaic solar power plant expected to save 28.8ktCO_2eq per year. In 2010, the market barriers for similar projects have been excessively high	Ongoing, Bulgaria	GEF, International Finance Corporation (IFC) Earth Fund Platform (the GEF and IFC entered into public–private partnership)	
Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and Other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine	The objective of this project is to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy in SMEs. The total value of the project is USD 17.878 million, GEF contribution is USD 5,228 million. The project focuses on the most energy-	2009 to 2015, Ukraine	GEF, UNIDO	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3917>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	intensive manufacturing SMEs through several pilots, and will scale up these approaches. In addition, the project will strengthen policy and the regulatory framework on energy efficiency and renewable energy in these enterprises. The direct GHG emission reduction potential of the project is 1,400,000 tCO_2eq			
Phase Out Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and Promotion of Hydrofluorocarbon-free (HFC-free) Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer	The objective of this project is to phase out ozone depleting substances (HCFCs) and to promote energy efficiency in the foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors in the Russian Federation. The project will consist of the following components: i) institutional capacity-building; ii) phase-out of HCFC consumption in the key consuming sectors of foam and refrigeration and development of ozone depleting substances destruction facility and supporting recovery network; iii) technology transfer for design of higher efficiency, HFC-free refrigeration and air conditioning systems, and purchase of production lines for demonstration projects; iv) stimulation of market growth for energy efficient equipment	2009 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, UNIDO	
Russia Energy Efficiency Financing (REEF) project	The project objective is to improve the efficiency of energy use in Russia by scaling-up commercial lending by banks for energy efficiency investments in the industrial and public sectors. The global environmental objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by scaling-up energy efficiency investments. The total value of the project is USD 849.5 million with GEF contribution of USD 25 million	2010 to 2016, Russian Federation	GEF, World Bank	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4427>
Russian Sustainable Energy Finance program	The primary goal of this project is to build capacity in Russian financial institutions through the process of developing and marketing specialized energy efficiency	2004 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, IBRD/IFC	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2111>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	finance products targeting appropriate market niches and financing energy efficiency projects as a direct result. The program aims to establish sustainable lending practices in the Russian financial sector, which supports energy efficiency investment			
Renewable Energy Project (RREP)	RREP fulfills the function of a market facilitation organization for renewable energies through a technical assistance component for policies, information dissemination and project support, and financial assistance with a project preparation window and a revolving fund for selective low-interest loans	2007 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, IBRD, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2376>
Commercializing Energy Efficiency Finance – Tranche II	The project is a replication of the Hungary Energy Efficiency Co-financing Program. IFC employs a contingent financing modality which uses GEF resources to leverage IFC and private capital. Under the project, IFC provides partial guarantees, and related credit enhancement mechanisms adapted to country market conditions, supporting the financing of energy efficiency projects by domestic financial institutions (FIs), as well as private project sponsors. The project includes a complementary technical assistance program to develop a pipeline of finance-ready energy efficiency projects and to build commercial capacities of businesses and participating FIs. The project mobilizes local financial and industry resources and commercialize energy efficiency finance by engaging key parties to implement energy efficiency projects on commercial terms	2002 to 2014, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	GEF, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC)	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2174>
Removing barriers to energy efficiency improvements in the state sector in Belarus	This project seeks: i) To support managers of State-owned facilities and decision-makers at a national and regional level in	2006 to 2010, Belarus	GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Committee on Energy	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2107>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	financial and technical assessment of selected energy efficiency technologies and projects and provide support for energy audits, feasibility studies and in the development of bankable proposals; ii) To raise awareness, and implement an outreach strategy and recognition programmes to heighten bankers' and State employees' awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency, and reward exemplary energy leadership; iii) To promote implementation schemes such as employee bonuses for energy efficiency; allowing state institutions to retain and re-invest savings from energy efficiency in new energy efficiency schemes and improve partnerships between government, suppliers and financial institutions; iv) To develop energy efficiency policy that supports investment by state facilities and companies in energy efficiency investment		Efficiency und the Council of Ministers of Belarus	
Building Local Capacity for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings	The objective of the project is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy use of private and public buildings in Bulgaria by improving energy efficiency	2006 to 2010, Bulgaria	GEF, UNDP, EnEffect	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2244>
Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment, Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies	The project aims to build on the results and significant tradition of scientific work in the Lake Balaton region. Recently initiated research in Hungary focused on adaptation to climate change, as well as innovative approaches to integrated assessment of vulnerability to global change and the formulation of adaptive measures. The project had a total budget of USD 4,075,000 that was financed by a GEF contribution of USD 985,000 and by co-financing commitments of about USD 3,080,000. The ultimate goal is to facilitate the development and implementation of	2005 to 2008, Hungary	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2630>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	effective adaptive strategies			
Polish Energy Efficiency Motors Programme	The Polish Energy Efficient Motors Programme project aimed to overcome barriers to increased market penetration of energy efficient motors and related efficiency improvements in electric motor systems. The project had four main activities to be supported under the GEF. The first major activity focused on building capacity and raising awareness by providing information and services related to energy efficient electric motor systems. The second major activity involved demonstration projects to establish and showcase the technical and economic benefits of energy efficient motor systems, and increase awareness. The third major activity had the objective of stimulating market transformation and competition through a financial incentive mechanism, supported by coordinated and targeted awareness raising activities. The fourth, a policy component, comprised both institutional and information instruments, and has been identified as a separate component because it addresses a different target group than the other components and requires a different approach on a national government level	2003 to 2009, Poland	GEF, UNDP, Polish National Energy Conservation Agency S.A., Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=1265>
Removing Barriers to Coal Mine Methane Recovery and Utilization	This project reduced coal bed methane emissions in the Kuznetsk coal basin. The project provided technical assistance to build the capacity of local stakeholders to develop and implement projects of this type	2002 to 2010, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP, Ministry of Energy	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1162>
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the Use of Biomass Energy in Northwest Slovakia	The objectives of the project were as follows: i) To create a commercial wood pellet market in the region by constructing a central processing unit for pellet production from wood waste; ii) To provide a replicable, economically viable, and	2001 to 2009, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP, Slovak Energy Agency	<www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1318>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	environmentally friendly source of heat in 44 schools and public buildings by replacing existing coal/coke boilers with pellet-fired boilers; iii) To replicate the project in neighboring municipalities and in at least one other region of Slovakia. A conference on Biomass - Clean Energy was organized in March in Zilina and Kysucky Lieskovec. A book *Heating with wood pellets – planning, installation, operation – pellet market* was prepared for publication. The project was presented at the fair Coneco – Racioenergia 2006 in Bratislava and at the conference 'Renewable heating and cooling' during Energiesparmesse Wels			
Removing Barriers to the Reconstruction of Public Lighting (PL) Systems in Slovakia	The objective of this project has been to avoid 42,122 tonnes of carbon equivalent over 20 years by catalysing USD 2.63 million in investments in energy efficient public lighting technology during the three years of project implementation. The project and the services of the investment facilitation department (IFD) were evaluated by an independent international expert. As a conclusion of the mid-term evaluation, the IFD was given recommendations for improvements. Audits of public lighting systems were elaborated in another seven municipalities. Six of the elaborated audits were done by IFD internally. The project and services of IFD were broadcast on TV and published in printed media as a result of a press conference held in September	2005 to 2010, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP, Slovak Energy Agency	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1557>
Sustainable Mobility in the City of Bratislava	The objective of the project is to reduce CO_2 emissions from the road transport sector in Bratislava. The project aims to reduce the usage of private motor transport, increase the usage of public transport, promote the usage of non-motor transport,	2008 to 2014, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3433>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	and integrate sustainable transport programme in the urban planning within the municipality of Bratislava			
Russian Federation: Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	This project's objective is to transform the Russian market towards efficient lighting technologies and to phase out inefficient lighting, thereby reducing national GHG emissions. The project focuses on phasing out outdated technologies for residential, office and street lighting, from a current share of close to 100 per cent of the market to a market share of 30 per cent or less	2008 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3658>
Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	The objective of the project is to address the existing policy, institutional, information, market and technological barriers that hamper the widespread introduction of energy efficiency standards and labeling. Its total value equals USD 40.21 million with a GEF contribution of USD 10.21 million. The project is expected to realize energy savings of 15–20 tera TWh/year (10–15 $MtCO_2$/year) by the end of the project, and 30–35 TWh/year (25–30 $MtCO_2$/year) by the end of the impact period	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3216>
Building Energy Efficiency in Northwest Russia	This project builds local capacities for and demonstrates local solutions to improved energy efficiency in construction and maintenance of buildings in northwest Russia. Its total value is USD 23.25 million with a GEF contribution of USD 5.98 million. The project is targeting up to 20 per cent electricity saving and up to 45 per cent heat saving in the residential construction and housing sectors leading to estimated reduction of GHG emissions by 0.5 $MtCO_2$ per year through project demonstration and replication through the North West Federal Okrug	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3659>
Energy Efficient Lighting in	The aim of the proposed project is to reduce	2008 to 2014,	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.or

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
Residential and Public Buildings	Ukraine's GHG emissions by transforming the market towards more energy efficient lighting technologies and gradual phase-out of inefficient lighting products in residential and public buildings. The total value of the project is USD 25.1 million and a GEF contribution of USD 6.6 million. Direct GHG emissions reduction from implementation of a demonstration programme will be 281,000 tCO_2 per year or 1.4 $MtCO_2$ over the five year product life cycle of a compact fluorescent light bulb	Ukraine		g/projectDetailsSQL.cfm ?projID=3724>
Improving Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings in the Republic of Belarus	The objective of this project is to overcome barriers to help ensure that energy efficiency best practices are carried out in the construction of new residential buildings in Belarus. The four project components envisaged by this project are as follows: i) developing the legal and regulatory framework and mechanisms to enforce the legislation for improving energy efficiency in newly constructed residential buildings; ii) enhancing the expert capacity of Belarusian specialists for implementing new energy efficiency standards and norms for new residential buildings; iii) demonstrating energy and cost-saving potential of new energy efficient measures in two Belarusian cities; and iv) fostering outreach and dissemination	2010 to 2017, Belarus	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm ?projID=2630>
Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	This project proposes a greening strategy and action plan for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. The project's total value equals USD 3 million with a GEF contribution of USD 1.1. The project develops greening recommendations and action plans in six specific sectors. By introducing early climate change planning, the project will help set up a 'carbon neutral' event and unleash the potential for	2009 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	<www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4030>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	GHG emissions reduction during preparation and convening of the Sochi Olympics			
Reducing GHG Emissions from Road Transport in Russia's Medium-sized Cities	This project aims to reduce GHG emissions from urban transport system in medium-sized Russian cities. The project will introduce sustainable urban mobility models in two pilot medium-size cities and establish national policy and regulatory frameworks to support market transformation towards more efficient and less carbon-intensive transport modes. By tightening fuel efficiency standards, along with introducing car labeling and public awareness campaigns, the project will speed up efficient renewal of the country's car fleet and drive the desired changes in consumer behavior. The project will also capitalize on the opportunity to demonstrate sustainable and low-carbon transport solutions at a big international event: 2013 World University Games in Kazan, Tatarstan Republic (XXVII Summer Universiade)	2010 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4008>
Improving Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Households and Regions of Romania	This project will reduce energy consumption and associated GHG emissions in buildings in low-income households and regions of Romania. The project will improve policies to support energy efficiency, develop capacity to reduce fuel consumption in low-income communities, and reduce energy consumption through community-based retrofits and training	2010 to 2015, Romania	GEF, UNDP	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4228>
Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation	This project is designed to establish a dedicated financial facility for energy efficiency and renewable energy in Eastern Europe and CIS that can serve as a vehicle for the large-scale participation of private	2005 to 2014, Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan,	GEF, UNEP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2619>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Web link for further information*
	sector investors in partnership with public entities. The proposal is to support the development of a USD 250 million public-private equity fund that will be able to complement other funding schemes (including those implemented or contemplated by the GEF and/or other supporting institutions) and, as a result, leverage an investment volume of up to USD 2 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects	Macedonia, Serbia		
Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme	The project promoted the concept of monitoring and targeting as an energy management tool that helps achieve substantial improvements in energy-efficiency and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The project supported activities of the participating governments to promote the use of monitoring and targeting in each country by providing a technical assistance package that addressed the barriers. It coupled these with energy service company-type financing that brought about additional private sector investment in energy savings equipment and technologies. The target sectors were industry and commercial establishments	2002 to 2008, Czech Republic, Slovakia	GEF, UNEP, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	<http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=1096>
Bulgarian Energy Efficiency Fund	Bulgarian Energy Efficiency Fund (BgEEF) was established through the Energy Efficiency Act adopted by the Bulgarian Parliament in February 2004.The main objective of BgEEF is to facilitate energy efficiency investments and promote the development of an energy efficiency market in Bulgaria. To this extent, BgEEF will support the identification, development, and financing of viable energy efficiency projects implemented by Bulgarian private enterprises, municipalities and households	Ongoing, Bulgaria	GEF, IBRD (World Bank), the Government of Austria, the Bulgarian Government and private Bulgarian enterprises	

Table 3
Activities undertaken in cooperation with international organizations

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Activity report or web link for further information*
Capacity-building for implementation of flexible mechanisms of Kyoto protocol in Belarus	This project assists Belarus in creating the necessary enabling environment for the country's full-scale participation in the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Belarus needs to gain hands-on experience and enhance internal capacity in implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms – joint implementation (JI) projects, green investment scheme (GIS) and voluntary trading. The missing elements of the institutional and legal framework for JI need to be formed	2006 to 2008, Belarus	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Environmental Protection	<http://undp.by/en/undp/db/00052105.html>
Strengthening the National System for Technology Transfer in the Republic of Belarus on the Basis of Information and Communication Technologies	This project facilitates the development of private enterprise based on technological innovation by working to: i) Improve the legal framework for technology transfer and raise the status of intellectual property rights in the evaluation and transfer of technologies; ii) Strengthen the institutional framework for technology transfer; iii) Support innovation-driven enterprise among young people; iv) Encourage the development and conduct of technology foresight surveys in the Republic of Belarus	2006 to 2009, Belarus	UNDP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization	<http://undp.by/en/undp/db/00050965.html>

Activity	*Purpose/target of activity*	*Date and location*	*Agencies and institutions involved*	*Activity report or web link for further information*
Organization of workshops for experts	The UNFCCC secretariat has organized a significant number of workshops in many areas, including GHG inventory development, technology transfer and joint implementation projects. Some of the workshops targeted stakeholders and experts from EIT countries. Other workshops had a different targeted audience; however, the representatives of EIT countries were always present as observers	1999 to 2011, ongoing, all countries with economies in transition (EIT countries)	UNFCCC	<unfccc.int>