

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

## 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Project details

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 10321	Umoja WBS: SB-017356
	SMA IPMR ID: 44218	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000666
	Project Short Title: ZCBA	
Project Title	Zero Carbon Buildings for All: from Energy Efficiency to Decarbonization	
Duration months	Planned	24+7 (31)
	Age	28
Project Type	Medium Size Project	
Parent Programme if child project	n/a	
Project Scope	Global	
Region	Europe, Latin America and Caribbean	
Countries	Colombia and Türkiye	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
GEF financing amount	USD 2,000,000	
Co-financing amount	USD 6,939,081	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	22 January 2021	
UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)	19 February 2021	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	18 March 2021	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	22 June 2021	
Date of First Disbursement	8 April 2021	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	USD 1,565,298.45	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	USD 1,565,298.45 <sup>1</sup>	
Midterm undertaken?	No	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	n/a	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	n/a	
Completion Date	Planned – original PCA	28 February 2023
	Revised – Current PCA	30 September 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	1 September 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	30 September 2024	

### 1.2. Project description

<sup>1</sup> The Expenditure Reports for Q4 2022, Q1 and Q2 2023 are under review and have not yet been recorded.

Since 2015, World Resources Institute’s Buildings Initiative has led the Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA), a global partnership to assist national and subnational governments with policy and programming to improve energy efficiency. The Zero Carbon Building Accelerator (ZCBA) builds on this success and takes lessons, expertise, and resources from the BEA to new ambitions, with a broader mandate to support global implementation of urgent climate goals through decarbonizing the world’s buildings by 2050.

The Zero Carbon Building Accelerator will help cities eliminate building emissions through engagement at four levels:

1. Outreach: Work with national governments to map potential building decarbonization pathways and adopt public commitments on zero carbon buildings.
2. Dialogue: Explore how to achieve zero carbon building commitments through facilitated policy dialogues with national and local governments, utilities, the private sector, and civil society.
3. Plan: Develop and initiate short- and medium-term action plans and long-term national roadmaps linked to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and/or other national strategies to achieve zero carbon buildings by 2050.
4. Enable: Develop and initiate adoption of policies to support subnational governments, utilities, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate market transformation towards zero carbon buildings.

**Component 1:**

Colombia and Türkiye will lead national engagement by tapping into the networks of longstanding BEA partners, the Colombia Green Building Council (CCCS) and WRI Türkiye Sustainable Cities, as well as the political engagement of the UNFCCC (United National Framework Convention on Climate Change) Zero Carbon Buildings for All Initiative. Ministries in these countries have committed to working with WRI to pioneer the development and adoption of their most comprehensive national building sector decarbonization roadmaps to date.

**Component 2:**

At the subnational level, the Zero Carbon Building Accelerator and participating ministries will engage at least two jurisdictions in each country to develop and implement actions aligned with national-level roadmaps that build on existing city priorities.

**Component 3:**

Through direct support, peer learning and capacity building from our leading engagement partners – including the World Green Building Council (WGBC), ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives), and a wide network of technical experts – WRI will support at least six subnational governments in developing municipal-level building sector decarbonization roadmaps.

Project partners will then work with development banks and the financial community to pursue new business models for building decarbonization. Lessons will be drawn and shared about roadmaps and policies at the global, regional, national, and subnational levels that can enable one another and be supported by private sector action.

In every country, some building sectors are more advanced in their progress towards energy efficiency and decarbonization than others. For example, informal housing presents a challenge for decarbonization and will require a pathway that looks different than for institutional and commercial buildings. Additionally, while including the embodied emissions of materials and construction will be critical to achieving zero carbon buildings, some markets are better equipped to address this today than others. WRI will provide a forum to think through the barriers and pathways for different sectors in consultation with diverse stakeholders, enabling governments to envision and support policies and actions that move us forward.

**1.3. Project Contacts**

Division(s) Implementing the project	<i>Industry and Economy Division, Energy and Climate Branch, Climate Change Mitigation Unit</i>
Name of co-implementing Agency	<i>n/a</i>
Executing Agency(ies)	<i>World Resources Institute (WRI)</i>
Names of Other Project Partners	<i>International Finance Corporation; Johnson Controls; World Green Building Council; International Energy Agency;</i>

	<i>Consejo Colombiano de Construcción Sostenible (CCCS) or Colombia Green Building Council; WRI Türkiye Sustainable Cities</i>
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	<i>Geordie Colville</i>
UNEP Task Manager(s)	<i>Ruth Coutto</i>
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	<i>Fatma Twahir</i>
UNEP Support/Assistants	<i>Aaron Mulli</i>
EA Manager/Representative	<i>Sumedha Malaviya</i>
EA Project Manager	<i>Fairuz Loutfi</i>
EA Finance Manager	<i>Femi Meletoyitan</i>
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	<i>Natalie Thomure</i>

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	<i>Thematic: Climate action</i>
PoW Indicator(s)	<i>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support (ii): Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</i>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	<i>n/a</i>
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p>The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Colombia (2015-2019) identified Sustainable Development in its social, economic, and environmental dimensions as one of its two strategic pillars guiding the UN's work in the country, including mitigation and adaptation to climate change. An identified priority area of assistance within this goal was strengthening national and local policies and strategies to achieve comprehensive environmental management and resilience.</p> <p>The United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Türkiye (2016-2020) identifies Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development as one of four strategic areas of cooperation between the Government of Türkiye and the UN. Two relevant outcomes within this strategic area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the legal and policy framework in which relevant government institutions operate and assuring that institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms create a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for sustainable, job-rich growth and development for all women and men.</li> </ul> <p>Improving implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity by national, local authorities and</p>

	stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	SDG-7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	<p><b>Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</li> </ul>

## 2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

GEF Core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results.

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
6 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	n/a	<p>Direct: 7,099,211 tCO2 Cumulative from 2020-2042 (direct and direct post-project)</p> <p>Energy saved: 35,712,414,000 MJ</p>	<p>Direct: 7,099,211 tCO2</p> <p>Cumulative from 2020-2042 (direct and direct post-project)</p> <p>Energy saved: 35,712,414,000 MJ</p>	<p>In Türkiye: 971 Mt t.eq/CO2 eq (2023-2042)</p> <p>In Colombia: 467 Mt CO2eq (2020-2050) (maximum mitigation potential)</p>
11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	n/a	<p>Women: 400 Men: 600</p> <p>Total: 1,000</p>	<p>Women: 400 Men: 600</p> <p>Total: 1,000</p>	<p>In Colombia and Türkiye: Women: 623 Men: 687</p> <p>Total: 1,310</p>

### 2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 20	FY 20
PIR #	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	....
Rating towards <b>outcomes (DO)</b> (section 3.1)	S	S		
Rating towards <b>outputs (IP)</b> (section 3.2)	S	S		
<b>Risk rating</b> (section 4.2)	M	M		

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

**Outcome 1: Two national governments link NDCs and/or other national strategies with zero carbon buildings and develop approaches to support subnational governments, utilities, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate the market transformation towards zero carbon buildings.**

- Progress:** The Colombia Green Building Council (CCCS) launched the national roadmap in June 2022, then embarked on a series of meetings (on April 19 and 22, 2022) and webinars (on August 22, September 29, October 27, and November 24, 2022) to socialize the roadmap findings and build capacity for its implementation. CCCS has been working with the national government on NDC enhancement for the built environment and with the National Department of Planning on the next Five-Year National Development Plan. In Türkiye, WRI Türkiye collaborated with the Department of Energy Efficiency, to define the contours of implementation for the Nearly Zero Energy Building Regulation. Türkiye also completed the baseline assessment and the recommendation reports that were presented to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change on August 14, 2022. The team shared the findings from the national-level impact assessment for Türkiye’s building sector to the same Ministry on October 27, 2022. Two of the five technical chapters of the national roadmap have been reviewed by the Department of Energy Efficiency and received comments have been integrated.
- Challenges:** National elections in Colombia in 2022 lead to a change in the Zero Carbon Building Alliance (ZCBA) point of contact and slightly delayed national engagement. Earthquakes in Türkiye in February 2023 created a national disaster, which pulled attention from zero carbon ambition to disaster relief. Subsequent national elections in Türkiye further delayed ZCBA engagement at the national level.
- Main achievements:** In Colombia, CCCS launched a communications campaign using social media and other platforms to disseminate the Roadmap findings and engage with the public through webinars. The English version of the executive summary of the Colombia Roadmap was shared widely with ZCBA global stakeholders. Through regular communication and data-backed reporting, WRI Türkiye re-built close collaboration with the national government after a major shift in the national approach to climate policy. In Türkiye, the national baseline and impact assessments were used by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change to update Türkiye’s Nationally determined Contributions (NDCs) related to the built environment and was used by the ZCBA team in Türkiye to draft the National Roadmap that is currently under Ministerial review. A master Recommendation Report was shared with the new national leadership in the Department of Energy Efficiency and was received with much excitement as the most complete set of data on buildings made so far in Türkiye.

**Outcome 2: City governments in two countries use newly gained tools and knowledge to achieve socially, environmentally, and economically viable GHG mitigation in buildings to advance towards ZCBs.**

- Progress:** Engagement in both Colombia and Türkiye has been structured around robust dialogues in all four deep dive cities. In Türkiye, the hiring of a City Engagement Lead has deepened engagement with Konya and Gaziantep who met with the ZCBA team 31 times and who have since been committed to open dialogue, open data sharing, and ambitious leadership in setting targets for building decarbonization. Transformative actions have been finalized at the city level and the Deep Engagement Lead has been working with the cities to draft the City Action Plans. In Colombia, City Action Plans (for Cali and for Bogota) were drafted and launched on

December 12, and December 2, 2022, respectively. [The Cali Sustainable Construction Manual](#), co-created with city leadership is currently under review at the Cali City Council. The [Bogota EcoUrbanism policy](#) co-developed by CCCS/ZCBA teams and Bogota city leadership, was identified as moving forward and is planned for a vote in July 2023. Colombia held two workshops on ZCB business models in Cali and Bogota on November 22, 2022, and January 26, 2023, respectively. It also built a [national level model](#) and two city-level business models ([Cali](#) and [Bogota](#)). Türkiye has held three stakeholder meetings (August 17, November 17 and 23 and December 22, 2022, and January 5, 2023) and one with the financial institution, EBRD, on ZCB business models (November 25, 2022) and has integrated all the findings into the City Action Plans.

- **Challenges:** Earthquakes and aftershocks in Gaziantep have fundamentally changed the building stock, which delayed the drafting of the City Action Plan as baseline assessments had to be re-done. This natural disaster also temporarily diverted attention from Gaziantep city leadership from climate change to disaster relief.
- **Main achievements:** In Colombia, two zero carbon building City Action Plans have been launched, and both include equity and inclusion in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions on labor and the construction industry, worksite safety for women in construction, building design and climate adaptation. Cali, Colombia is adopting a sustainable construction manual for new and existing buildings. CCCS, with in-person representation from WRI held an event to present the manual to city leadership where it is now in review. The ZCBA team in Colombia is developing a system for monitoring and tracking progress against the goals of the National Roadmap and City Action Plans. In Türkiye, the WRI Türkiye completed the baseline and impact assessments for [Konya and Gaziantep](#). WRI Türkiye hosted a capacity building session with city leadership from both cities in January 2023 on the YES-TR Green Building Certification System. Business models for [Gaziantep](#) and [Konya](#) were developed in consultation with the city leadership, as well as the monitoring and tracking system.

**Outcome 3: National, subnational, and city governments, beyond those in components 1 and 2, advance actions towards zero carbon buildings.**

- **Progress:** In Costa Rica, four cities have held workshops (complete list can be found [here](#)), built baseline assessments, conducted impact analyses, finalized transformative actions and identified both policy interventions and pilot projects. Belen joined Advancing Net Zero global commitment. Laikipia County, Kenya has launched stakeholder engagement, focusing on four groups: households, healthcare, schools, and small-medium enterprises and drafted their City Action Plan. ICLEI South Asia alongside the city of Nagpur, India, launched activities towards developing a zero-carbon building City Action Plan, built a baseline assessment and impact analysis and held a successful and interactive workshop with city and subnational government counterparts on December 5, 2022. They launched the [City Action Plan](#) and developed [technical recommendations](#) for a request for proposals for two upcoming public buildings. Two cities and one state in Mexico also joined the Mexico Buildings Challenge.
- **Challenges:** National and local elections in Kenya have shifted leadership in Laikipia County, delaying the stakeholder engagement process and baseline assessment. Kenya Green Building Society (GBS) pursued active engagement via the private sector to push public action on re-engaging with the ZCBA. The additional City Action Plan was developed in record time.
- **Main achievements:** ICLEI South Asia held an impactful and interactive workshop in Nagpur. Following the workshop's success, the city of Nagpur requested ICLEI South Asia and the ZCBA for support on additional actions towards decarbonizing their building sector, including publishing an [RFP](#) for green building certified projects in May 2023. Two case studies were published during the reporting period: [Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-Carbon Buildings in Türkiye](#) and [Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings](#). The ZCBA global team (PMU) and regional leads hosted 14 remote and in-person webinars including 8 regional webinars during the reporting period to disseminate technical assistance to cities and stakeholders on how to move towards ZCBs (see section 2.8 for details). The ZCBA also hosted/participated in six events at the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference (COP 27) in Egypt.

**Rating towards outcomes:** The rating is assessed as **S (Satisfactory)**, as most of the outcomes have already been achieved. In both Colombia and Türkiye, relevant ministries, as well as national government

have been engaged in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or national energy strategies and track financing for building decarbonization. The City Action Plans have been developed in Colombia and Costa Rica, which had been used to develop and implement new building decarbonization policies. In Türkiye, the City Action Plans have also been completed and submitted to the government. Out of 10 planned subnational governments, the project team managed to have 16 subnational governments in Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica and India progress building efficiency or other elements of building decarbonization by at least one stage via new building decarbonization commitments or advancing existing building efficiency actions. In Kenya, the Green Building Society expects to launch its draft City Action Plan in September 2023.

Rating towards outputs is **S (Satisfactory)**, as the project managed to achieve most of the planned outputs. Within component 1, output 1.3 is in its final stage and pending finalization in Türkiye (1.3.3, finalization of the long-term National Roadmap). Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 3.2 and 3.3 have been completed. Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 are in final stage and pending finalization in Türkiye (2.3.2 and 2.3.3, finalization and submission for adoption of the City Action Plans in Konya and Gaziantep). Output 3.1 will be finalized on ongoing basis until the project closes (3.1.4, Lessons learned shared with the BEA global platform).

Overall risk rating is assessed a **M (Moderate)**, due to social, political, and economic changes in Türkiye and government changes in Laikipia County, however, no risks to project outputs are anticipated. The earthquake and recent elections in Türkiye impacted the risk of the project outcomes for this reporting period and the election at local level in Laikipia County, Kenya, presented delays in finalizing the City Action Plan. The ZCBA teams have been in constant communication with the national and local governments in Türkiye and with the technical team in Laikipia County, and they have been collaborating to finalize the deliverables according to the updated project timeline (no-cost extension approved in February 2023).

#### 2.4. Co-financing

<p><b>Planned Co-finance Total:</b> USD 6,938,081</p> <p><b>Actual to date:</b></p>	<p><i>\$ 5,822,191 in co-financing has been recorded as of June 2023. That amounts to 83.9% of total committed co-financing at CEO Endorsement stage.</i></p>
<p><b>Progress</b></p>	<p><i>As of July 31, 2023, most of the co-financing requirements have been actualized. The final co-financing report from International Finance Corporation is yet to be received, and there is a gap of \$1,115,890 in planned vs achieved co-financing.</i></p>

#### 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p><b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b></p>	<p>Two Project Steering Committee meetings have been held during the reporting period, on October 7, 2022, and on May 31, 2023. Meeting reports provided as annexes.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></p>	<p><b>Outcomes:</b> The ZCBA project implementation builds off deep and broad networks of partners across multiple regions of implementation. From July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, stakeholder engagement has been finalized in Colombia, adjusted to devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and led to the development of six additional city action plans for zero carbon buildings in Costa Rica, Kenya, and India.</p> <p><b>COLOMBIA</b> In Colombia, the project advisory committee, comprised of representatives from BEA partners including the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Housing, National Planning Department, City Planning Department of Bogotá, City Planning Department of Cali, and CAMACOL (the Colombian Chamber of Construction) continued to lead stakeholder engagement for the ZCBA. They met four times during the</p>

	<p>reporting period, on August 8, October 19, November 2, and December 7, 2022. There are 15 members of the advisory committee with a breakdown of 8 women and 7 men. Following the launch of the national zero carbon building roadmap in June 2022, stakeholder engagement at the national level in Colombia has largely focused on implementation and adoption of the National Roadmap.</p> <p>CCCS held a workshop in November 2022 with representatives from local, national, and international financial institutions on business models for zero carbon buildings. This workshop resulted in a publication on the most prominent business model for zero carbon buildings in Colombia (total of 34 participants comprising of 15 women and 19 men).</p> <p>To launch Roadmap implementation and socialization, <u>five capacity building workshops</u> were held from August to November 2022 to a cumulative audience of 948 technical specialists (49% female, 51% male). The first webinar introduced the Roadmap's methods, targets, and transformative actions; the second introduced the Roadmap and discussed opportunities and challenges to utilizing sustainable materials in the Colombia buildings sector; the third webinar was held for building operators to build capacity on new technology and best practices for sustainable operations and the fourth webinar discussed implementing zero carbon practices in the construction and demolition phases.</p> <p>Engagement at the city level has benefited from engagement with city leadership from across departments working together, local private and civil actors were included at every step of the process. Eight virtual meetings were held with stakeholders from Bogota including 1 event to <u>socialize the City Action Plan</u>, attended by a total of 65 participants comprising of 34 women and 31 men. Two virtual meetings were held in <u>Cali on City Action Planning</u> (total of 17 participants comprising of 8 women and 9 men).</p> <p>Colombia held a project close event on March 31, 2023, for 57 project stakeholders who contributed to every step of the ZCBA process.</p> <p><b>TÜRKIYE</b></p> <p>In Türkiye, the ZCBA has been built on deep relationships with the national government and broad relationships across the cities and private sectors to lead trainings, present at national events, hold local workshops and industry-specific webinars. From July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, WRI Türkiye held 60 meetings with 902 total participants (457 women and 445 men). On August 14, 2022, WRI Türkiye had a meeting with ZCBA Ministry team to present the Baseline Assessment Report and the Recommendation Report. The background, methodology, participants, and results of the studies were shared. In this meeting the actual situation and expectations were discussed to follow the needs of Türkiye. On October 27, 2022, WRI Türkiye had another meeting with ZCBA Ministry team to present the Impact Analysis Report. The background, methodology, findings, and results of the report were shared. In this meeting reduction portfolio results were discussed with the team. On March 9, 2023, WRI Türkiye had a meeting with ZCBA Ministry team to present the draft National Roadmap. In this meeting the Ministry team gave their short feedback on the actions and the format of the City Action Plan. Every year since 2021, WRI Türkiye has brought together the actors of the sector by hosting speakers from Türkiye and different countries with the aim to help make cities more sustainable, livable and cleaner. Zero Carbon Buildings National and Local Action Plan Session took place in the symposium, which was held on October 10, 2022, with the motto "Livable Cities' Path 'Goes Through Green': Green Economy, Green Finance, Green Investment". In the session where the ZCBA project team and local stakeholders were the speakers, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Konya Metropolitan Municipality conveyed the implemented and planned works for energy efficiency in buildings and the works carried out within the scope of the ZCBA project. Moderator was Baret</p>
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	<p>Binatlı, Zero Carbon Buildings City Coordinator, WRI Türkiye Sustainable Cities, and the speakers included: Dr. Meltem Bayraktar, Zero Carbon Buildings Project Manager, WRI Türkiye Sustainable Cities; Murat Bayram, Head of Energy Efficiency and Installation Department, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change; Ayşegül Tekerekoğlu, Energy Management and Climate Change Branch Manager, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality; Dr. Serdar Koyuncu, Head of Climate Change and Zero Waste Department, Konya Metropolitan Municipality</p> <p>In January 2023, the ZCBA Türkiye hosted a training held by national government specialists for city representatives on the national YES-TR green building certification program. Six women and three men joined this training. They also led a training with members of the national Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in April 2023 in Istanbul for 309 technical specialists on zero carbon buildings. Even after the national earthquake disaster in February 2023 and the following national elections in May 2023, the Department of Energy Efficiency has shown consistent commitment to the ZCBA roadmapping process through clear plans for implementation. At the city level, the ZCBA has been working closely with city leadership to identify existing laws that can be strengthened in language and implementation to foster an ambitious building and construction sector ready to take on the zero-carbon challenge. In Konya, the ZCBA hosted five stakeholder meetings and two workshops to identify transformative actions for the buildings and construction sector, write business models for zero carbon buildings and develop a process for tracking city progress. In Gaziantep, the ZCBA held four meetings and one workshop to identify the turnkey solutions to transforming the building sector. In Gaziantep, work on developing the City Action Plan for Zero Carbon Buildings was delayed given the disastrous impact of the February 2023 earthquakes, which were centered only 20 miles from Gaziantep and followed by a series of at least 20 aftershocks. The ZCBA team travelled to Gaziantep following the earthquakes to help city building staff analyze the damage and identify compromised structures for demolition. The ZCBA has held two meetings in the city on the City Action Plan since the earthquakes (in May and June 2023) and the city leadership has re-committed to developing and implementing the City Action Plan.</p>
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**2.6. Gender**

<p><b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Gender mainstreaming</b></p>	<p>To achieve gender inclusion, the ZCBA aims at balance in gender representation in the workshops and working groups with the national government and deep dive cities. Women’s engagement with the ZCBA outnumbers the gender balance of the various sectors that make up building decarbonization (construction, policy, architects, and engineers). Since 2016, the BEA has tracked gender participation in events in more than 20 cities including webinars, meetings, and trainings where women’s participation has varied from 20 – 70%, with global events having higher participation by women and local events tending to have lower.</p> <p>Across the ZCBA network from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, the ZCBA hosted 141 events both in-person in seven countries and online. These meetings reached a total of 3,011 participants, 1,480 men and 1,531 women, which equals to a gender breakdown of 51% female and 49% male. In Colombia, the ZCBA was able to track the gender breakdown from their 20 meetings, in which they engaged with 544 women (49%) and 558 men (51%), which shows higher level of equality in gender participation than the construction and buildings sectors more broadly in Colombia. In Türkiye, the ZCBA engaged with 310 women and 370 men across 60 meetings, equal to a breakdown of 46% women’s participation, 54% men. In Costa Rica, the Green</p>

	<p>Building Council of Costa Rica hosted 37 ZCBA meetings for 817 participants. In the meetings where gender participation has been tracked, 215 men attended and 390 women. In Nagpur, the local lead ICLEI South Asia hosted five meetings for a total of 128 participants including 88 men and 40 women. In Laikipia County, the Kenya GBS hosted 14 meetings to an audience of 190 stakeholders, 116 of whom were men and 74 of whom were women (61% men, 39% women).</p> <p>The ZCBA global team and local implementation partners, CCCS and WRI Türkiye are majority women and the ZCBA Steering Committee is gender balanced at six men and six women. So far in the ZCBA, the gender distribution of ZCBA events, webinars, surveys and major convenings has been tracked, and the local leads are also coordinating with in-country research and activities to consider how to best integrate gender considerations into national roadmaps, city action plans and recommended policies. Gender considerations have been integrated into 5 additional City Action Plans and one city policy (the Cali Sustainable Construction Manual which provides protections for women on construction worksites).</p>
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**2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management**

<p><b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b></p>	<p>Was the project classified as <b>moderate/high risk</b>? No</p> <p>If yes, what specific <b>safeguard risks</b> were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? n/a</p>
<p><b>New social and/or environmental risks</b></p>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No</p>
<p><b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts. (to be filled in by TM and EA)</b></p>	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No</p>
<p><b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b></p>	<p>National roadmaps and corresponding City Action Plans in Colombia and Türkiye describe – to the extent possible given available data – the economic, social, and environmental impacts of decarbonization actions. The ZCBA project implementation teams are giving special attention to low-income housing and affordable, sustainable, and locally available building materials that can help improve labor and local economies. Colombia has dedicated a section in the ZCB National Roadmap specifically to address the challenges of the informal housing sector and highlights the need for an inclusive approach for a just transition. The Colombia National Roadmap also identified goals related to labor and waste management including the decarbonization of construction company activities by 2050 (a long-term labor goal), a 65% reduction in solid domestic waste generated in buildings by 2050 (a long-term waste management goal), and that by 2050, 90% of demolition waste will be sent to recovery processes. In Türkiye;s National Roadmap, one to two transformative actions targeting construction-based waste management and labor recommendations will be included.</p> <p><b>Comments from WRI Türkiye on managing environmental and social safeguards in the aftermath of the earthquake in Türkiye</b></p> <p>Gaziantep, one of the pilot cities in the project, experienced a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 on February 6, 2023, in southern and central Türkiye. Following the incident, the safety of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality staff, external project stakeholders, and the general public in Gaziantep was assessed. Efforts were made to collect as much information as</p>

	<p>possible regarding the earthquake damage in the region. Once the situation was better understood, a project management plan was developed to address the emergency conditions.</p> <p>To ensure the safety of the ZCBA project team members, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality staff, and project stakeholders, in-person meetings were cancelled until it was deemed safe to proceed. Regional visits were also postponed. Project activities that required feedback or contribution from Gaziantep stakeholders were put on hold, allowing the Municipality staff to focus on search and rescue operations and earthquake relief efforts.</p> <p>Throughout this period, close communication was maintained with the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality staff. Once they confirmed their readiness to resume project work, the activities were re-initiated.</p> <p>The main focus of the project is the development of National Roadmap and City Action Plans. It was ensured that no interventions were implemented during the project that would pollute the environment or have a foreseen negative impact on the ecosystem, fauna, flora, and people. During the development of the Roadmap and City Action Plan documents, it was made sure that the recommended actions aligned with the UNEP ESSF guiding principles. These principles include resilience and sustainability, human rights, gender equality, empowerment of women, accountability, and leaving no one behind. Any future construction of zero carbon buildings or building renovations must comply with mandatory national regulations concerning structural safety, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety.</p> <p>The aforementioned documents recommended the allocation of social funds to address the needs of energy-poor and low-income communities. Additionally, social inclusion and gender equality were addressed through the recommended actions.</p>
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## 2.8. Knowledge management

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p><b>Knowledge Products:</b>  <i>All knowledge products not linked below/posted online are uploaded to this <a href="#">folder</a>.</i></p> <p><b>Deliverable 1.1.1: Initial analysis of paths/costs/benefits of decarbonizing buildings in Colombia and Türkiye is provided to national stakeholders (month 12)</b>                  Given that Colombia and Türkiye had already made public commitments to zero carbon buildings prior to the start of the project, Deliverable 1.1.1 (opportunity reports) is now a part of the recommendation reports and subsequent ZCB National Roadmaps. This change was approved by UNEP in the last reporting period.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 1.3.1: Baseline assessment reports for the buildings sector in Colombia and Türkiye (month 6 and 12, respectively)</b>                  The national baseline assessment report was drafted in Colombia in October 2021 and shared with the national ministries. In Türkiye, the national baseline assessment report was drafted in March 2022 and shared with the National Ministry for review. Following a change in the national ministries in Türkiye, inputs were received in June 2022 and integrated and finalized by the end of July 2022. This deliverable was completed in the previous reporting cycle.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 2.3.1: Detailed implementation plans for selected local actions on building decarbonization, including assessment of risks and barriers, are created in at least 3 cities in Colombia and Türkiye (month 16 and 25, respectively)</b>                  The scope/standard for city-level ZCB Action Plans was drafted in November 2021 and shared with all four deep dive cities. City Action Plans were finalized in Bogota and Cali Colombia in January 2023 with executive summaries published in English in March of the same year.                  City Action Plans are being finalized in Türkiye scheduled for completion in September 2023.</p>
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	<p><b>Deliverable 2.4.3: Summary of methodology, results and lessons learned for monitoring progress is prepared and disseminated to broader stakeholder groups, including local and national stakeholder consultations or working groups (month 27)</b>          Summary of methodology, results and lessons learned for monitoring city progress has been prepared and disseminated to broader stakeholder groups, including local and national consultations and working groups in Colombia for city tracking progress approaches in Cali and Bogota. A similar approach is being taken in Türkiye and approaches to tracking city progress will be shared as part of the City Action Plans for Gaziantep and Konya. Given the delays in stakeholder engagement due to the earthquake, the City Action Plans are expected to be finalized by September 2023.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.1: Resource list compiled for city use on on-site renewable energy, off-site clean energy procurement, and use of carbon offsets as a short-term last resort (month 10)</b>          ZCB Resource List (completed in December 2021) can be accessed on <a href="#">Basecamp</a> and was shared with BEA/ZCBA network partners and cities. World Green Building Council (GBC), C40, and ICLEI are building on this resource list and will share with their broader networks. This deliverable was completed in the previous reporting cycle.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.2: Case studies highlighting city action and national-subnational collaboration on zero carbon buildings are solicited from and disseminated across the global network (months 13-26)</b>          Two case studies were published during the reporting period: <a href="#">Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings (August 17, 2022)</a> and <a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-Carbon Buildings in Türkiye (September 21, 2022)</a>. All 5 case studies have been prepared, with the final one awaiting publishing and to be published in September 2023.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.3: Lessons learned publication stemming from national and deep dive city engagements (month 28)</b>          Lessons learned have been gathered from city action planning and implementation in nine of the ten subnational engagements (the last lessons learned document will be shared by Kenya in July 2023). Once all documents have been received, the PMU will draft a <a href="#">lessons learned report</a> to be shared by WRI globally in September 2023. The lessons learned by the ZCBA from national engagement have been gathered in a survey and the results combined. These too will be shared as an article from WRI global.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.3.1: Written guidance developed for scope and process for city or subnational government roadmaps to ZCBs (month 26)</b>          A template for City Action Plans (uploaded in the folder above) for Zero Carbon Buildings has been drafted and utilized by all the ZCBA subnational engagements. This has also been shared more broadly to ZCBA partners including the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC). In addition to the template, a toolkit for scope and process for subnational government roadmaps to ZCBs will be published by WRI in September 2023.</p> <p><b>Knowledge Sharing Events:</b>  <b>Deliverable 1.1.1: Initial analysis of paths/costs/benefits of decarbonizing buildings in Colombia and Türkiye is provided to national stakeholders (month 12)</b>          This knowledge sharing event, like deliverable 1.1.1 was integrated into National Roadmap development. The <a href="#">Colombia ZCB National Roadmap</a> including an analysis of paths/costs benefits was launched in June 2022 in Colombia and is being drafted in Türkiye with an expected completion date of September 2023.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 1.2.2: Workshops convened in Colombia and Türkiye with diverse national stakeholders to gather or share research and perspectives on how to achieve ZCB commitments and how the national government can enable accelerated local action (month 24)</b>          Colombia convened 10 workshops and events from July 2022 through March 2023 (when their work was completed) including two workshops on developing business models for zero carbon buildings, four capacity building webinars for the technical stakeholders in buildings and construction and a project close event to thank their key partners throughout the process. 1,020 stakeholders joined from the national, subnational, private, and civil society</p>
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	<p>sectors to discuss the national roadmap to zero carbon buildings. In Türkiye, the ZCBA convened 17 stakeholder meetings and workshops at the national level for 576 national buildings and construction sector stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 2.1.2: Kick-off workshops with local stakeholders gather or share research and perspectives on how to advance local action towards ZCBs (month 2 and 8, respectively)</b>          CCCS has held 10 working group meetings in Bogota and Cali on City Action Plan implementation, developing business models for zero carbon buildings and tracking city progress. WRI Türkiye held 43 workshops, working group and stakeholder meetings at the city level with buildings and construction-sector stakeholders in Konya and Gaziantep. This deliverable has been completed.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 2.5.1: Stakeholder working group on business models for investing in ZCBs, including development banks and private sector stakeholders, is convened at least twice during project period (months 24)</b>          The ZCBA held two workshops in Colombia on business models for investing in zero carbon buildings, which included representatives from local, state, national and international financial institutions and private sector stakeholders. These workshops were held in November and December 2022 and resulted in three zero carbon building business models: one for the national level, and one for each ZCBA deep dive city. WRI Türkiye held four stakeholder working groups on business models for investing in zero carbon buildings including representative from cities, local and regional financial institutions. These conversations have resulted in draft business models that have been included in the draft City Action Plans for Gaziantep and Konya.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.1: Resource list compiled for city use on on-site renewable energy, off-site clean energy procurement, and use of carbon offsets as a short-term last resort (month 10)</b>          ZCB Resource List (completed in December 2021) can be accessed on <a href="#">Basecamp</a> and was shared with BEA network on the BEA Global Partnership Call in December 2022.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.2: Case studies highlighting city action and national-subnational collaboration on zero carbon buildings are solicited from and disseminated across the global network (months 13-26)</b>          Two case studies were published on both WRI.org and BuildingEfficiencyAccelerator.org during the reporting period: <a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-Carbon Buildings in Türkiye</a> and <a href="#">Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings</a> and shared widely through our newsletter and LinkedIn pages to the WRI Buildings network. 4 out of 5 case studies have been published so far as a part of this project.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.1.4: Lessons learned shared with the BEA global platform via webinars and, where relevant, in person regional events, including at least one webinar focused on the intersection of building decarbonization and gender (months 25-27)</b>          The BEA and ZCBA coordinated six events at COP27 (Conference of Parties 27) with partners including the GlobalABC, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). High-level speakers from ZCBA governments participated, including Colombia’s Deputy Minister of Environment. In October 2022 and May 2023, lessons learned so far in the ZCBA were shared with the ZCBA Project Steering Committee. In BEA Global Partnership calls, project stakeholders meet to discuss progress on roadmapping in Colombia and Türkiye as well as best practices on adding considerations of circular economy, embodied carbon in materials, and gender and social equity. In May 2023, the ZCBA hosted a Lessons Learned webinar to 154 ZCB global partners and project stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Deliverable 3.2.1: Webinars and in-person regional events held to disseminate technical assistance to groups of cities and stakeholders on how to move towards ZCBs (months 12-26)</b>          The ZCBA global team (PMU) and regional leads hosted 14 remote and in-person webinars during the reporting period. WRI-led webinars include: “Chilling Effects: Cooling Solutions in Building Decarbonization” (July 2023), “Accelerating city decarbonization by incentivizing</p>
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	<p>resource efficient buildings” (November 2022), “Lessons Learned in the ZCBA” (April 2023). The World Green Building Council (WorldGBC), the ZCBA regional lead in Latin America hosted the following webinars: “Development of the Latin American Industrial Sector” (October 2022), “Foro de Intercambio de Experiencias entre Ciudades BEA” (January 2023), “Regional Workshops: Net Zero Carbon Roadmaps” (April 2023). ICLEI South Asia, the ZCBA regional lead in South Asia hosted two regional webinars: “Use of Sustainable Low-Carbon Building Materials to Achieve Building Decarbonization” (October 2022) and “ICLEI South Asia Regional Webinar on Zero Carbon Building Roadmapping” (December 2022). ICLEI Southeast Asia, the ZCBA regional lead in Southeast Asia hosted three regional webinars: “Buildings and cities: How Southeast Asian cities harness building decarbonization to confront climate change” (October 2022), “Key metrics in assessing energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions as measures towards urban resilience” (October 2022), “Using basic economic and financial analysis to assess building decarbonization strategies” (November 2022). Kenya GBS hosted one regional in-person event at “the Africa COP” Sharm-al-Sheik Egypt in October 2023. WRI Türkiye hosted a panel discussion at the WRI Livable Cities Event in Istanbul in October 2022. ZCBA cofinance partner Johnson Controls International hosted a ZCBA webinar, “ZCBA: de la eficiencia energética a la descarbonización” in January 2023. The recordings of many of these are stored on the <a href="#">WRI Buildings YouTube</a> page.</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>WRI initiated outreach to partners to understand their experience and lessons learned along the roadmapping/action planning cycle. The stages were- (1) stakeholder mapping (2) establishment of multistakeholder expert groups (3) baseline assessment (4) projections and gap analysis (5) impact assessment: identification of priority areas, needs, challenges and opportunities (6) transformative actions: identification of short, medium, long-term actions, timelines and targets (7) roadmap implementation and monitoring processes and (8) general observations/achievements under the ZCBA that they would like to share. Below is a synthesis of the inputs received from partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stakeholder mapping- It is important to identify potential detractors in the stakeholder map and work towards finding a common ground to build consensus. The involvement of mid-level technical specialists within the city administration ensures continuity and sustainability of project outcomes. Costa Rica shared that the engagement with previously excluded stakeholders helped understand new perspectives and build stronger support. Some partners also highlighted the importance of maintaining 1-1 interactions with stakeholders at different points in the project lifecycle for ensuring better results.</li> <li>2. Establishment of stakeholder groups- Organizing stakeholder groups/working groups around building lifecycle stages was useful to most partners. Some other practices followed, including (1) organizing the meetings at the same time and day every month or two months (2) using those meetings to discuss one topic related to the roadmap/action plan and (3) meeting national government stakeholders every two months were found to be helpful.</li> <li>3. Baseline assessment- Partners reported challenges with establishing workable or usable building sector baselines for their respective geographies, particularly cities, due to the way in which the data is available. Dataset quality, precision and frequency and also its management at that scale was a barrier.</li> <li>4. Projections and Gap analysis- In Colombia international frameworks and ZCB roadmaps were reviewed to classify transformative actions according to the four enablers of policies, technology, finance and capacity building. The process followed hence- on analyzing the transformative actions against a short-, medium- and long-term goals, their validation and prioritization by stakeholder groups, 1-1 meetings and interviews and online surveys.</li> <li>5. Impact assessment- Identification of priority areas, needs, challenges and opportunities: For identification of priorities, criteria were developed (mitigation potential, cost-effectiveness, feasibility, co-benefits etc.) for evaluation. Available data was prioritized and reconciled to analyze macro trends and opportunities for the sector. The teams worked towards strengthening the analysis by close collaboration with working groups and government departments. This further helped in creating awareness on the importance of data collection systems within the institutions.</li> </ol>

	<p>6. Transformative actions- Identification of short, medium, long-term actions, timelines and targets: While in Colombia, the methods and approaches for identification of transformative actions and their schedule was quite intensive, in less developed/mature markets the discussion around transformative actions was focused on building common understanding through education, training and engagement with various government departments.</p> <p>7. Roadmap implementation and monitoring process- Partners shared that it is important for government agencies, ministries and line departments to participate in advisory groups. These structures facilitated understanding of national vision and resources needed for roadmap deployment. Some partners also highlighted the value of clear information/data capture instruments including details regarding periodicity of data collection etc. as approaches to strengthen monitoring systems. On implementation, partners underscored the importance of a clear implementation plan with communication of goals and responsibilities of each stakeholder as an indicator of roadmap success (the lessons learned from a few other partners are still be collected and synthesized. These will be a part of a larger lessons learned report due on September 15, 2023).</p>
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**2.9. Stories to be shared**

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	<p><b>Development of additional tools in Nagpur requested by Nagpur city-</b> In Nagpur, impressed by the efforts of implementation partners ICLEI South Asia on developing the ZCB city action plan, the city partners requested for support on developing some tools to initiate adoption of the city action plan. This was outside of the project’s scope, wherein the partners ICLEI South Asia had already demonstrated implementation of pilot project (green building recommendations for two upcoming public buildings of the Nagpur corporation). The partners responded to this request and developed a model RfP (Request for Proposal) document that aimed at recommending building design and technical recommendations, specifications, and criteria to further improve the overall thermal and energy performance of future buildings, in Nagpur. The RfP was received well by the corporation and the team is working towards operationalizing it in the city. This unplanned request also shows the impact of the project and the proven usefulness of work undertaken within the scope of the project.</p>
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### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Objective: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by supporting market transformations that will facilitate decarbonization of the building sector by linking global market experience, national policy, local action, and capacity building.</b></p>	<p>Indicator A: #tCO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided by the project through building decarbonization (direct and 20 years post-project direct emissions reductions)</p>	<p><i>Baseline A: Moderate tCO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided in continuing deep engagement cities, and 10% of expected savings happening as business as usual. Details in CEO Endorsement Document narrative.</i></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p><i>End-of-project target A: 7,099,211 tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided (direct during the project (2020-2022) and direct in the 20 years following project completion (2023-2042))</i></p>	<p><i>In Türkiye: 971 Mt t.eq/CO<sub>2</sub> eq (2023-2042)</i></p> <p><i>In Colombia: 467 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq (2020-2050) (maximum mitigation potential)</i></p>	<p>Country teams are engaging with national ministries to ensure roadmap actions are embedded in high-level climate commitments of NDCs and similar national strategies.</p> <p>In Colombia, in October 2022, a document with the <u>methodology to follow up the implementation of the roadmap</u> was prepared for the Ministry, with the intention of adopting the roadmap as an implementation action plan that enhances NDC commitments on buildings by going beyond the minimum requirements. Furthermore, an impact assessment of the transformative actions estimated that if maximum mitigation actions are taken, 467 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions can be reduced between 2020 and 2050.</p> <p>In Türkiye, an estimate of 971 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq will be mitigated from 2023-2042. Clear policy actions have been identified including the forthcoming NDC Enhancement and implementation of the new Nearly Zero Energy Building regulations (NZEB). On October 27, 2022, WRI Türkiye presented the Impact Analysis Report to the ZCBA Ministry team, in which the background, methodology, findings and results of the report were shared and the reduction portfolio results were discussed with the team.</p>	<p>S</p>

<sup>2</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).



Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 1: Two national governments link NDCs and/or other national strategies with zero carbon buildings and develop approaches to support subnational governments, utilities, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate the market transformation towards zero carbon buildings.</b></p>	<p>Indicator 1.1: The # of relevant ministries in the Colombia national government engaged in linking ZCBs with NDCs and/or national energy strategy</p>	<p>Baseline 1.1: Two ministries in Colombia are engaged on building decarbonization but the topic is not directly connected in the NDC or other national climate or energy strategy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Environment.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>4 ministries (Environment, Housing, Energy, Industry) are participating in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or national energy strategy</p>	<p>4 ministries in Colombia have been participating in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or national energy strategy.</p>	<p>Three Colombian Ministries of (i) Environment and Sustainable Development (in October 2021) and (ii) Housing, City and Territory (in July 2021) and the (iii) National Planning Department (in July 2021), signed MOUs with CCCS in support of ZCBA project implementation. Ministry of Mining and Energy and Industry is participating in dialogues at the national level.</p> <p>At the baseline, Colombia did not explicitly state building decarbonization as a target in their NDC. In April 2021, Colombia announced its Carbon Neutral strategy (E2050) with 2050 as the target year to reach net zero. Following this announcement, the national government adopted a law of minimum standards for achieving NDCs and E2050. At the launch of the National Roadmap in June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development announced that the roadmap would guide the building sector decarbonization goals of the NDCs and E2050. The ZCBA local team defined all inputs and indicators on buildings for the commission leading this policy's adoption.</p> <p>E2050 was updated in August 2022 and issued a resolution that the national planning department and other ministries must meet and exceed the NDCs. The National Planning Department will include the ZCBA roadmap in the National Development Plan for the next four years.</p>	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	Indicator 1.2: The # of relevant ministries in the Türkiye national government engaged in linking ZCBs with NDCs and/or other national climate or energy strategy	Baseline 1.2: Ministry of Environment & Urbanization and Ministry of Energy & Natural Resources, engage with building energy efficiency, nearly zero-energy buildings, and reducing environmental impact of the building sector.	n/a	2 ministries (Energy & Natural Resources and Environment & Urbanization) are participating in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or other national climate or energy strategy	2 ministries are participating in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or national energy strategy.	The two Turkish Ministries of (i) Environment Urbanization and Climate Change and (ii) Agriculture and Forestry signed MOUs with WRI Türkiye in 2020 and will continue through 2023. Türkiye was an early signatory of the Zero Carbon Buildings for All commitment, including building decarbonization targets, ratified the Paris Agreement on 6 October 2021, and committed to reach net zero emissions by 2053. WRI Türkiye is collaborating with the Department of Energy Efficiency, a part of the newly minted Ministry of Environment and Urbanization to define the contours of implementation for the Nearly Zero Energy Building Regulation.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	Indicator 1.3: # national governments and/or finance institutions tracking the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization policies or investments in each country	Baseline 1.3: 1 finance institution (EBRD) tracks the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments	n/a	2 national governments (Colombia and Türkiye) and 2 finance institutions track the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments	2 national governments (Colombia and Türkiye) and 2 finance institutions (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and European with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) track the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments.	<p>ZCBA teams in Colombia and Türkiye have led dialogues at the national level on ZCB financing for building decarbonization policies and investments in Colombia and Türkiye. In Colombia, conversations with the International Finance Corporation, Bancolombia, Banco de Bogota, IDB, Pei Asset Management are ongoing and nearly a dozen private sector partners developed a national business model for zero carbon buildings, which includes a national assessment of financing zero carbon buildings. In Colombia, the IDB is tracking the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments. Most national banks in Colombia track the amount invested in green bonds and what percentage of that amount has gone into buildings.</p> <p>In Türkiye, the ZCBA team has been collaborating with EBRD Green Cities, EBRD Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) and Stantec, a global infrastructure engineering company on pilot projects in Konya and Gaziantep. The EBRD is also tracking the amount of funding/financing for building efficiency and decarbonization investments.</p>	S

<p><b>Outcome 2: City governments in two countries use newly gained tools and knowledge to achieve socially, environmentally, and economically viable GHG mitigation in buildings to advance towards ZCBs.</b></p>	<p>Indicator 2.1: # of cities in two focus countries (Türkiye and Colombia) that progress action on building decarbonization by at least one stage (Commit; Assess; Develop; Implement; Improve)</p>	<p>Baseline 2.1: 3 cities in two focus countries (Türkiye and Colombia) are taking existing actions on building efficiency but not the other elements of building decarbonization.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>At least 4 cities in two focus countries (Türkiye and Colombia) have submitted a policy for adoption on building decarbonization</p>	<p>2 cities in Colombia (Cali and Bogota) have submitted a policy for adoption on building decarbonization and 2 cities in Türkiye (Konya and Gaziantep) and pending submission.</p>	<p>The commitment and assessment phases have been completed in Cali and Bogotá. CCCS, in partnership with consultants at the University of the Andes and Hill Consulting, completed baseline assessments for Cali and Bogotá, for which progress was made to identify a policy intervention to align with the national roadmap priorities (in particular, the implementation of Colombia National Resolution 549's local implementation). In addition to the implementation of the national resolution, each city has identified a policy for adoption. The City Action Plans for <u>Cali</u> and <u>Bogotá</u> were presented in December 2022. In Cali, the city had been adopting a sustainable construction manual for new and existing buildings in November 2022. In Bogotá, an Eco Urbanism policy was submitted to city council in October 2022 that was developed in partnership with the ZCBA activities in Colombia.</p> <p>The City of Belen, Costa Rica has submitted a natural infrastructure policy to support building decarbonization and implementation of new zero carbon city action plan developed by the ZCBA.</p> <p>In Türkiye, the final designed versions of the City Action Plans for Konya and Gaziantep will be submitted to the city leadership in September 2023 and launched by the cities themselves in a series of events. Konya is planning to launch its City Action Plan in early October 2023 when it hosts the Union of Turkish Municipalities conference, while Gaziantep, due to a reduction in budgetary expenditure (in the aftermath of the earthquake) will be doing a smaller launch meeting in October 2023 as well. The two City Action Plans and the National Roadmap will be introduced at a high-</p>	<p>S</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
						level forum in Istanbul (October 7-13, 2023) through a panel discussion. Implementation of the City Action Plans will focus on the local implementation of both the national nearly zero energy building regulation and the YES-TR green building certification system.	
	Indicator 2.2: # of cities emphasizing equity (social, economic and/or environmental) and inclusion (including gender) in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions	Baseline 2.2: 3 cities track gender participation in events. 1 city has made efforts to emphasize equity and inclusion in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions: Bogotá included social housing in its building energy efficiency regulation. Fill	n/a	At least 2 cities emphasize equity (social, economic and/or environmental) and inclusion (including gender) in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions	4 cities (Cali and Bogota in Colombia and Konya and Gaziantep in Türkiye) emphasize equity (social, economic and/or environmental) and inclusion (including gender) in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions.	A template for ZCB City Action Plans was drafted and shared with both countries and all four cities. This plan emphasizes equity and inclusion and is the model from which the four deep dive cities have designed their building decarbonization city action plans. Colombia has put an explicit focus on equity and inclusion in prioritizing city actions, which will be integrated into the two city action plans. These focus particularly on formalizing informal settlements so that they may be regulated, and codes enforced. Subnational analyses of the social, economic, and environmental costs and benefits of zero carbon building policies has been completed in Colombia and Türkiye. In Türkiye, particular consideration is being given to the equitable distribution of resources in sustainable housing at the city level.	HS

<p><b>Outcome 3: National, subnational, and city governments, beyond those in components 1 and 2, advance actions towards zero carbon buildings.</b></p>	<p>Indicator 3.1: # of existing BEA subnational or city governments (beyond those in component 2) that progress building decarbonization actions by at least one stage (Commit; Assess; Develop; Implement; Improve)</p>	<p>Baseline 3.1: 34 subnational or city governments have actions underway on one element of building decarbonization (building efficiency) in the Assess stage or beyond, and 14 subnational governments are in the Commit stage.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>At least 10 subnational or city governments progress building efficiency or other elements of building decarbonization by at least one stage via new building decarbonization commitments or advancing existing building efficiency actions</p>	<p>16 subnational/city governments made a progress on building efficiency or other elements of building decarbonization by at least one stage.</p>	<p>Two subnational governments have progressed to the first step (Commit):                  With the support of the project’s regional lead, WorldGBC in Latin America, Maneiro municipality in Venezuela has committed to improving building efficiency by joining the BEA as a network city. In Mexico, the municipality of San Pedro Garza García in the state of Nuevo Leon, joined the BEA in January 2022 with the support of WRI Mexico, to adapt and adopt energy efficiency policies in their construction code.</p> <p>Six subnational governments have advanced to the 4th stage (Implement):                  All six subnational governments (Costa Rica city cluster of Belen, Curridabat, Moravia and Santa Ana, Nagpur in India and Laikipia county in Kenya) made public commitments to taking action on zero carbon buildings, analyzed the gaps and barriers to building decarbonization, drafted strategies and developed a Zero Carbon Building Action Plan.</p> <p>Four municipalities were added to the ZCBA to work together as a cohort under the guidance of the Green Building Council of Costa Rica. Each of these cities has launched a City Action Plan for Zero Carbon Buildings, Belen has committed to the international Advancing Net Zero commitment and Curridabat has submitted a nature-based regulation to strengthen its ZCB implementation.</p> <p>The Kenya GBS expects to launch the final Laikipia county City Action Plan at the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023.                  Two cities and one state in Mexico (Mexico City, Monterrey and the state of Sonora) joined the Mexico Buildings</p>	<p>HS</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period  (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
						<p>Challenge with the support of the ZCBA team and its resources.</p> <p>In addition to the ZCBA project deliverables, ICLEI South Asia developed technical recommendations for a request for proposals for two upcoming public buildings based on their ZCBA City Action Plan in Nagpur, India, to integrate low carbon and green measures into future public buildings.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3.2: # of national governments (beyond those in component 1) that progress building decarbonization actions by at least one stage (Commit; Assess; Develop; Implement; Improve)</p>	<p>Baseline 3.2: 2 national governments have begun engagement on building decarbonization: - Kenya committed to the Zero Carbon Buildings for All initiative - Costa Rica has held initial dialogue between the national government and building sector stakeholders</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>At least 1 national government progresses building decarbonization by at least one stage</p>	<p>1 national government (Costa Rica) progresses building decarbonization by at least one stage.</p>	<p>Due to their work with the ZCBA, the national government of Costa Rica (Ministry of Environment and Energy and Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements) has involved the Green Building Council of Costa Rica in several national-level buildings actions including the revision of the NDCs, adoption of National Decarbonization Plan, development of a national compulsory green buildings code for social housing and a national project to eliminate chemicals of concern in building materials.</p>	<p>S</p>

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>COMPONENT 1:</b>					
<p><b>Output 1.1: Outreach: Outreach activities are performed using tools from the national market and global partners to encourage national governments to adopt public commitments on net zero carbon buildings</b></p>	April 2023	75	100	<p>This output has been completed.</p> <p>1.1.1: Countries had already advanced with commitments prior to the start of the project. The opportunity section of this output is now part of the recommendations reports and the national roadmaps (under Output 1.3).</p> <p>1.1.2: In Colombia and Türkiye, outreach and engagement with key national ministries, departments and stakeholders has been broad and deep throughout the reporting period.</p> <p>1.1.3: Public commitments were announced at the national launch workshops in both Colombia and Türkiye; MOUs and SOIs were signed with key ministries and departments. Representatives from both Colombia and Türkiye participated in three discussions promoting zero carbon buildings at COP26. Within the reporting period, the Turkish government passed a Nearly Zero Energy Bill to guide building decarbonization to zero.</p>	S

<sup>3</sup> Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project log frame (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

<sup>4</sup> The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

<sup>5</sup> As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g., access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

<sup>6</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager



Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 1.2: Dialogue: National/local governments, utilities, the private sector, and civil society explore how to achieve ZCB commitments through in-country policy dialogues facilitated by the project</b></p>	<p>February 2023</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed.</p> <p>1.2.1: Stakeholder mapping was concluded in both countries in April 2021.</p> <p>1.2.2: National project launches were held in Colombia in April 2021 and in Türkiye in June 2021.</p> <p>In Colombia, CCCS coordinated four steering committee meetings, eight stakeholder working group meetings in Bogota, two working group meetings in Cali, five roadmap socialization workshops and a project close event. These included stakeholders from the public, private and financial sectors. In Türkiye, WRI Türkiye coordinated 16 meetings with the city of Gaziantep, 15 meetings with Konya, 18 meetings with international organizations and financial institutions, and 11 workshops/capacity building exercises. (event and participant tracking sheet for <u>Colombia</u> and <u>Türkiye</u>).</p> <p>1.2.3: In Colombia, recommendations were drafted in January 2022, shared with working groups and the project steering committee in February 2022 and followed up with a workshop in the same month to discuss with all project stakeholders. 45 people from the national and local governments and various technical experts joined the consultation.</p> <p>In Türkiye, Recommendations were drafted and submitted to the Department of Energy Efficiency and Presidency of Climate Change for review in May 2022. Türkiye received input from the recommendations reports in June 2022 and incorporated feedback.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 1.3: Plan. Long-term national roadmaps, including short/medium-term action plans, linked to the NDCs and/or other national strategies to achieve net zero carbon buildings by 2050 are developed and adoption is initiated</b></p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>This output has been finalized in Colombia, pending finalization in Türkiye.</p> <p>1.3.1: In Colombia, the baseline assessment was completed in August 2021 and followed by several rounds of discussions with national stakeholders through seven dedicated working groups, after which the ZCB roadmap was finalized (June 2022). In January 2022, CCCS met with national government partners on building a strategy to integrate the ZCB roadmap into Colombia’s Strategy E2050. In Türkiye, the baseline assessment report was completed in March 2022. Through a survey, undertaken before the finalization of the report, interviews, city-level working groups and meetings with national ministry representatives, the ZCBA has received feedback on the baseline report and related transformative actions.</p> <p>1.3.2 In January 2023 WRI Türkiye compiled recommendations from deliverable 1.2.3, GlobalABC regional roadmaps and other sources aligned with the baseline to develop an initial outline for the national roadmap.</p> <p>1.3.3: The long-term National Roadmap was drafted in Türkiye in June 2023. Technical chapters have been shared with the Department of Energy Efficiency for their feedback, with some chapters having been returned to WRI Türkiye with comments. ZCBA Türkiye expects the National Roadmap to be finalized in September 2023. The adoption process of the roadmap had already been initiated with the progress made by the Ministry in rolling-out the Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) regulation. The research done as a part of the Roadmap preparation was instrumental evidence to expediting the regulation’s implementation. In parallel, the ZCBA team also initiated the process of building capacity around these regulation through workshops and meetings in the 2 cities in Türkiye. The ZCBA project was instrumental in bridging the gap between the NZEB regulation and a potential net zero carbon building policy pathway.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 1.4: Enable: Enabling policies are developed and adoption is initiated to support subnational governments, utilities, private sector, and civil society to accelerate the market transformation towards ZCBs</b></p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed.</p> <p>1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3: Through monthly working group meetings, ZCBA Colombia and expert stakeholders from across the buildings and construction sector identified that updating Resolution 549 and integrating the ZCB roadmap with E2050 are the best strategies to overcome barriers to implementing zero carbon buildings in Colombia. The ZCBA team in Colombia worked in partnership with the government to provide input on the following national policies: update to Resolution 549 (shared input on a platform to assess proposed building projects more easily); E2050 &amp; NDC Enhancement (will utilize national monitoring system developed for ZCBA to track buildings commitments); 2022 Colombia Green Taxonomy (provided inputs on buildings); an implementation plan for Climate Action Law 2169; National Development Plan 2022-2026 (submitted suggestions on transformative actions from the roadmap to be included in the new plan); and the Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan for the Housing, City And Land, And Water And Basic Sanitation Sector (PIGCCS) Vivienda. The input to the policies has been provided and adoption has been initiated.</p> <p>In Türkiye, the ZCBA is prioritizing two key policies based on the feedback received by their robust stakeholder survey and 1:1 interviews. The National Roadmap to ZCBs will function as an implementation framework for the Nearly Zero Energy regulation and city-level trainings on the YES-TR Green Building Certification system were identified as the best strategies to remove barriers for successful delivery of ZCBs in Türkiye. The ZCBA team in Türkiye hosted a capacity building workshop by the national government for city experts on the YES-TR certification in January 2023. Adoption of both policies is complete at the national level; the roadmap will serve as an implementation framework.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.1: Dialogue: In a total of 4 cities (2 in each selected country), stakeholders from the public and private sectors explore options to advance local action towards zero carbon buildings through dialogues facilitated by the project</b></p>	January 2023	50	100	<p>This output has been completed.</p> <p>In both countries, in all four deep dive cities, mapping/identification of key stakeholders (2.1.1) and ZCBA project launch activities (2.1.2) have been completed.</p> <p>2.1.3: In Colombia, dedicated working groups from the public and private sectors in Bogota and Cali met monthly from April 2021 throughout December 2022. In Türkiye, 31 meetings with key city-level experts and officials were conducted from July 2022 to June 2023 in addition to four meetings with city-level private sector leaders.</p>	S
<p><b>Output 2.2: Assess: In 3 cities, appropriate methods to quantify social, environmental, and economic costs and benefits of ZCB policies and investments are demonstrated to inform local government decisions</b></p>	November 2022	50	100	<p>Completed in all 4 deep dive ZCBA cities (Bogota, Cali, Gaziantep and Konya).</p> <p>In Colombia, consultants from Hill Consulting and the University of the Andes submitted results on the social, environmental, and economic costs and benefits of transformative actions identified in the recommendations reports (2.2.1), which were followed by discussions in the city working groups (2.2.2). Environmental and economic costs and benefits were calculated using quantitative methods while social costs and benefits were determined using qualitative methods.</p> <p>In Türkiye, WRI Türkiye quantified the social, environmental, and economic costs and benefits of ZCBs (2.2.1) on existing building stock data and modelling for building stock growth projections including assumptions based on national policies and available data. In October 2022, WRI Türkiye presented the impact assessment to the Ministry of Environment (2.2.2), which they found to be superior to the approach used in the NDCs and later integrated the ZCBA impact assessment into the Türkiye NDC on built environment. In November 2022, WRI Türkiye presented the results of the impact assessment to city leadership in Konya and Gaziantep who requested more local data to be included and subsequently opened additional data sources.</p>	HS

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.3: Act: In 3 cities, policies, and actions to move towards a decarbonized building sector are developed and adoption is initiated</b></p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>This output has been finalized in Colombia, pending finalization in Türkiye.</p> <p>In Colombia, Bogota and Cali shared draft City Action Plans with WRI, local and national public and private sector stakeholders for review in September 2022. After integrating feedback and working closely with city leadership it was finalized in January 2023 (2.3.1). The Cali Sustainable Construction Manual, outlining guidance for compliance with Resolution 549 in all new buildings was adopted in July 2022 and updated (2.3.2) to include existing buildings in November 2022. This update has been submitted to the city council for adoption. Bogotá has developed an Eco urbanism policy working across city departments which has been submitted for adoption and is planned to be adopted in July 2023 (2.3.3).</p> <p>In Gaziantep and Konya, data-driven impact assessments were the foundation for discussions with cities on transformative actions. Both cities are focusing on policies to enable the effective implementation of the NZEB Regulation (2.3.2) at the local level as well as implementation of non-mandatory Green Building Certifications System (YES-TR). Detailed implementation plans in the form of City Action Plans are being finalized for Gaziantep and Konya in partnership with city leadership and will be submitted in September 2023 (2.3.1) for adoption in October 2023 (2.3.3).</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.4: Monitor: In 2 cities, innovative methods for monitoring progress are tested and lessons learned are provided to national ministries for future policy design</b></p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>This output has been finalized for Colombia, while its still pending in Türkiye.</p> <p>ZCBA team in Colombia hired Hill Consulting to develop a national approach to tracking progress and aligned city approaches in Bogota and Cali following workshops at the city level (2.4.1). At the national level, Hill and CCCS coordinated with the National Planning Department to build a monitoring process for the roadmap (2.4.2) that is integrated into monitoring Colombia’s NDCs. City approaches to monitoring progress were shared with broad city-level stakeholders and feedback has been integrated (2.4.2). The inputs have been incorporated in the City Action Plans as separate sections of the document.</p> <p>Summary of methodology, results and lessons learnt has been completed in Colombia (as well as shared with the government) and partially for Türkiye (2.4.3). For Türkiye, the monitoring and tracking progress approaches were discussed extensively during stakeholder convening and expert consultations. These have been mentioned in the draft City Action Plans which have been shared with Gaziantep and Konya (to be adopted in October 2023).</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.5: Invest: In at least 2 cities, a business model for investing in ZCBs is developed in cooperation with at least one development bank and in consultation with the private sector</b></p>	<p>April 2023</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed.</p> <p>In Colombia, the Finance Stakeholder Working Group consulted with the ZCBA monthly throughout the roadmapping process. In November 2022, CCCS hosted a broader discussion including IFC, Bancolombia, Banco de Bogota, Inter-American Development Bank, PEI Asset Management and nearly a dozen private sector partners (2.5.1) to summarize recommended approaches for scaling ZCB investment. A national business model and related subnational models in Bogota and Cali were prepared (2.5.3) and disseminated to ZCBA Colombia stakeholders and global partners (2.5.2).</p> <p>In Türkiye, the business models have been developed for Konya and Gaziantep and included in the draft City Action Plans. ZCBA Türkiye team had meetings with EBRD, EBRD-GEFF (Green Economy Financing Facility)-Stantec and UNEP GEF-8 teams. After these meetings, two additional meetings were held to introduce Gaziantep and Konya metropolitan municipalities to EBRD-GEFF team. ZCBA is guiding the city of Gaziantep towards piloting the integration of energy efficiency measures in the urban rejuvenation project. WRI Türkiye is also collaborating with the EBRD-GEFF technical team on integration with the ZCBA. As for Konya, potential business models were discussed for the new urban library project that will have green features and the use of YES-TR Certification as a guideline to facilitate the green financing offered by EBRD-GEFF.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 3.1: Platform: The BEA global platform is enhanced to provide capacity building and technical assistance on ZCBs</b></p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>This output will be finalized on ongoing basis until the project closes.</p> <p>The ZCB Resource Library is compiled and will continue to be updated throughout the project's duration. Access to the library, now posted to <a href="#">Basecamp</a>, was shared with the BEA/ZCBA network. The resource library will be a hub for our partners including the World Green Building Council, C40, and ICLEI who will add to and share it across their respective networks (3.1.1). Two case studies were published during the reporting period: <a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-Carbon Buildings in Türkiye</a> and <a href="#">Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings</a> (3.1.2). Lessons learned have been shared through a global webinar and the final lessons learned report will be developed and shared in September 2023.</p>	<p>S</p>



<p><b>Output 3.2: Scale: Support provided through the global platform facilitates 6 additional city or subnational governments to make public commitments towards zero carbon buildings</b></p>	<p>May 2023</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed for 8 additional cities in total.</p> <p>(3.2.1) With the support of the project’s regional lead, WorldGBC in Latin America, Maneiro municipality in Venezuela has committed to improving building efficiency by joining the BEA as a network city. In Mexico, the municipality of San Pedro Garza García in the state of Nuevo Leon, joined the BEA in January 2022 with the support of WRI Mexico, to adapt and adopt energy efficiency policies in their construction code. The ZCBA global team (PMU) and regional leads hosted 14 remote and in-person webinars during the reporting period. WRI-led webinars include: “Chilling Effects: Cooling Solutions in Building Decarbonization” (July 2023), “Accelerating city decarbonization by incentivizing resource efficient buildings” (November 2022), “Lessons Learned in the ZCBA” (April 2023). The World Green Building Council (WorldGBC), the ZCBA regional lead in Latin America hosted the following webinars: “Development of the Latin American Industrial Sector” (October 2022), “Foro de Intercambio de Experiencias entre Ciudades BEA” (January 2023), “Regional Workshops: Net Zero Carbon Roadmaps” (April 2023). ICLEI South Asia, the ZCBA regional lead in South Asia hosted two regional webinars: “Use of Sustainable Low-Carbon Building Materials to Achieve Building Decarbonization” (October 2022) and “ICLEI South Asia Regional Webinar on Zero Carbon Building Roadmapping” (December 2022). ICLEI Southeast Asia, the ZCBA regional lead in Southeast Asia hosted three regional webinars: “Buildings and cities: How Southeast Asian cities harness building decarbonization to confront climate change” (October 2022), “Key metrics in assessing energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions as measures towards urban resilience” (October 2022), “Using basic economic and financial analysis to assess building decarbonization strategies” (November 2022). Kenya GBS hosted one regional in-person event at “the Africa COP” Sharm-al-Sheik Egypt in October 2023. WRI Türkiye hosted a panel discussion at the WRI Livable Cities Event in Istanbul in October 2022. ZCBA cofinance partner Johnson Controls International hosted a ZCBA webinar, “ZCBA: de la eficiencia energética a la descarbonización” in January 2023. The recordings of many of these are stored on the <a href="#">WRI Buildings YouTube</a> page.</p> <p>(3.2.2) Six additional cities received funding from the ZCBA to develop City Action Plans for Zero Carbon Buildings and</p>	<p>HS</p>
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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
				hold a public event to present their findings, as well as make public commitments towards ZCB. They include a cluster of four cities in Costa Rica (Belen, Curridabat, Moravia and Santa Ana), Nagpur, India and Laikipia County, Kenya. Belen and Laikipia County have committed to join the WorldGBC Advancing Net Zero (ANZ) commitment.	
<p><b>Output 3.3: Replicate: Support provided through the global platform enables 3 additional city or subnational governments to develop and initiate implementation of ZCB roadmaps</b></p>	September 2023	25	100	<p>This output has been completed for 6 additional subnational governments.</p> <p>The ZCBA City Action Plan template was shared with all six additional cities/subnational governments (3.3.1) and an article that will serve as a toolkit for additional cities to develop city action plans for zero carbon buildings will be shared through WRI’s global website and newsletter in July 2023 (3.3.1)</p> <p>Six additional cities received funding from the ZCBA to develop City Action Plans for Zero Carbon Buildings and hold a public event to present their findings. A cluster of four cities in Costa Rica (Belen, Curridabat, Moravia and Santa Ana) successfully launched with City Action Plans in May 2023, Nagpur, India launched their City Action Plan in April 2023 and Laikipia County, Kenya is expected to launch their Action Plan in September 2023.</p>	HS

**4. Risk Rating**

**4.1 Table A. Project management Risk**

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	L	M
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	L	M
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	H
6. Reporting	L	L
7. Capacity to deliver	L	L

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

**4.2 Table B. Risk-Log**

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	MTR	PIR 2 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
1. COVID-19: reduced or no ability to hold larger in-person convenings and to travel, plus shifting political priorities	All outcomes	S	L	n/a	L			=	
2. Political: national or sub-national governments of selected countries do not adopt ZCB policies within 24-month timeframe	Outputs 1.3, 1.4 and 2.3	S	L	n/a	L			=	
3. Competing partner priorities: partner organizations have many projects and may deprioritize engagement in ZCBA and BEA	All outcomes	L	L	n/a	L			=	
4. Partner capacity: limited resources to support large numbers of network cities simultaneously.	Outcome 3	L	L	n/a	L			=	

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	MTR	PIR 2 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
5. City government capacity: local government staff may not have sufficient time, technical expertise, or political relationships.	Outcome 2	M	M	n/a	M			=	
6. Competing gov priorities in Colombia: building decarbonization and EE (Energy Efficiency) may be deprioritized relative to other priorities views as more tangible or urgent	Outcomes 1 and 2	M	L	n/a	L			=	
7. Competing gov priorities in Türkiye: building decarbonization and EE may be deprioritized relative to other priorities viewed by leaders as more tangible or urgent.	Outcomes 1 and 2	M	L	n/a	M			↑	The devastating earthquakes in Türkiye that happened in February 2023 and subsequent national elections have deprioritized building decarbonization and energy efficiency in the eyes of national government leaders.
8. Political risk: national and local gov leaders may be hesitant to take steps viewed as politically risky.	All outcomes	L	L	n/a	L			=	
9. Leadership change: change in leadership and priorities in national and local gov or key local partner organizations.	All outcomes	M	M	n/a	M			=	
10. Data challenges: availability and format of energy-related data and market transformation	All outcomes	M	L	n/a	L			=	
11. Insufficient and incomparable systems for tracking results	All outcomes	L	L	n/a	L			=	
12. Time lag: major results of project may not be seen before the end of the project period	All outcomes	M	L	n/a	M			↑	Due to some of the activities pending countries' approval and adoption, there is a risk of not achieving all the project outcomes. The delay mainly relates to outputs 1.3, 2.3 and 2.4 (for Türkiye). The completion of required activities has been further exacerbated due to WRI's delay in providing regular project reporting deliverables and responsiveness, as well as high turnover.
13. Financial risk: expected additional co-finance may not be formalized during implementation before the end of the project period	All outcomes	M	M	n/a	H			↑	A shortfall of \$1,115,890 has been assessed in WRI's co-financing contributions during the reporting period. The project has not managed to achieve committed co-finance amounts, most significantly from WRI and IFC. By the date of this report, IFC has not yet responded to WRIs' requests for a signed co-finance report; a new point of contact is being identified.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	MTR	PIR 2 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Consolidated project risk		n/a	M	n/a	M			=	

**Table C.** Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
<p>5. City government capacity: local government staff may not have sufficient time, technical expertise, or political relationships.</p>	<p>WRI Türkiye is organizing a <b>workshop in each deep dive city in July 2022</b>. In Gaziantep, the workshop will be jointly organized by EBRD, and national ministries will participate. The goal is to discuss co-benefits, business models, and finalize transformative actions for ZCBs. EBRD and WRI Türkiye have discussed a business model focusing on a loan program supported by TA.</p> <p><b>Brief summary of key outcomes and challenges</b> of meetings with the Türkiye deep-dive cities.</p>	<p>WRI Türkiye has organized workshops in July 2022, as well as undertaken monthly meetings with city stakeholders, where they have shown interest and commitment to continue project’s implementation even beyond the life of the project.</p> <p>WRI Türkiye facilitated a training in January 2023 on the new YES-TR (Green Building Certification of Türkiye) to build capacity for city representatives from Gaziantep and Konya, as a capacity building activity, to implement the new green building certification system for further applications in potential new projects.</p> <p>WRI Türkiye hosted NZEB (Nearly Zero Energy Buildings) Info Day with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change and coordination with Marmara Municipalities Union to inform city governments about the new regulations related to mandatory Nearly Zero Energy Building applications within official starting date of January 2023.</p>	<p>Türkiye to continue weekly dialogues through June to August 2023 on the City Action Plan development and planned launch events and meetings with the cities in October 2023.</p>	<p>June-September 2023</p>	<p>WRI Türkiye</p>

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
7. Competing gov priorities in Türkiye: building decarbonization and EE may be deprioritized relative to other priorities viewed by leaders as more tangible or urgent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<p>WRI Türkiye team continued its close collaboration with the responsible Ministry, which already values the roadmapping process since it helped push Türkiye’s ambitious Net Zero Energy Building Regulation. Türkiye’s national elections in May 2023 did delay some actions from the Ministry but the project has now fully caught up.</p>	<p>Continued dialogue and conversations with Ministry counterparts to finalize the roadmap and help prepare for high-level launch of the National Roadmap. The Ministry has supported WRI Türkiye’s plan of introducing the roadmap at COP 28.</p>	September 2023	WRI Türkiye
9. Leadership change: change in leadership and priorities in national and local gov or key local partner organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCCS will be meeting the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Department of National Planning; Ministry of Housing, City and Territory; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Ministry of National Education; Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation; Ministry of Transportation on the recommendations identified for these agencies in adoption and implementation of the roadmap. CCCS will follow up with these ministries on the adoption of the roadmap as part of the implementation plan of the NDCs and to include the roadmap as part of the National Development Plan. A brief summary of these meetings will be shared with UNEP.</li> <li>No additional actions are needed related to Türkiye.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Colombia, the CCCS team adopted an accelerated process to draft and adopt the national roadmap ahead of the government change. The ZCB National Roadmap in Colombia was launched in June 2022.</li> <li>In Türkiye, the relevant national Ministries changed and the project point of contact (POC) shifted to fall under the Department of Energy Efficiency. The project local lead immediately contacted the new POC, set up meetings, shared project documentation, baseline, recommendations for their review and are now working collaboratively to identify transformative actions and draft the national roadmap.</li> <li>In Kenya, the Kenya GBS took a two-pronged approach to re-engage the government following elections: to strengthen ties with mid-level technical government staff and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further action planned for Colombia.</li> <li>WRI Türkiye received final comments from the Ministry on the draft National Roadmap (as of August 29, 2023) and is working on addressing those comments.</li> <li>Engagement in Kenya was closed at the end of August 2023. Kenya GBS has informed WRI of its plans of launching and disseminating the City Action Plan at a series of side events preceding Africa Climate Summit and Africa Climate Week (September 4-6).</li> </ul>	September 2023	Country leads and WRI PMU, Kenya GBS

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
		coordinate priorities with the buildings and construction private sector.			
12. Time lag: major results of project may not be seen before the end of the project period	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main deliverables for the ZCBA work in Colombia, the City Action Plans for the four cities in Costa Rica and in Nagpur, India have been finalized.</li> <li>Constant communication between WRI and the local implementation partners (WRI Türkiye and Kenya GBS) has remained, and activities continue to be implemented according to the updated timeline of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WRI PMU will continue the communication and engagement with WRI Türkiye and Kenya GBS to support the launch and disseminate the City Action Plan.</li> </ul>	July – September 2023	Country leads and WRI PMU
13. Financial risk: expected additional co-finance may not be formalized during implementation before the end of the project period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WRI PMU will continue to build on mutual priorities identified for collaboration with existing co-financing partners and support discussions and partnership with additional FIs and MDBs (for e.g., with EBRD in Türkiye and IDB (Interamerican Development Bank) in Colombia). WRI PMU will do so by holding monthly meetings with key co-financer partners (WorldGBC, International Energy Agency (IEA), IFC, Johnson Controls (JCI), EBRD). A brief summary of these discussions will be shared with UNEP.</li> <li>Continued tracking of additional participation from organizations in the ZCBA steering committee (PEEB (Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings), Saint Gobain, and GABC (Global Alliance for Buildings &amp; Construction) (Global Alliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PMU has been scheduling discussions with partners on their co-finance commitments (WorldGBC, IEA, IFC, JCI, EBRD).</li> <li>In Colombia, WRI facilitated discussions between CCCS and IFC on leveraging the ZCBA for identifying business models for promoting ZCBs. However, the co-finance report from IFC has not been received to date.</li> <li>In both Colombia and Türkiye, multiple private sector companies have participated in the working groups and stakeholder meetings, which is another form of co-financing that has been tracked under the project.</li> <li>The PMU is engaged with the HSBC project (Cities for Tomorrow Challenge),</li> </ul>	<p>WRI PMU will continue to build on mutual priorities identified for collaboration with existing co-financing partners and support discussions and partnership with additional FIs and MDBs (for e.g., with EBRD in Türkiye and IDB in Colombia). WRI PMU will do so by holding monthly meetings with key co-financer partners (JCI, IEA, IFC, WorldGBC). A brief summary of these discussions will be shared with UNEP.</p> <p>Continued tracking of additional participation from organizations in the ZCBA steering committee (PEEB (Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings), Saint Gobain, and GlobalABC. In addition, the ZCBA is expanding cross-WRI engagement to increase the WRI co-finance amount. Any additionally leveraged contributions will be reported in next (final) PIR.</p>	July-September 2023	WRI PMU, ZCBA Project Manager and Project Director

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
	for Buildings & Construction)). In addition, the ZCBA is expanding cross-WRI engagement to increase the WRI co-finance amount, which will be undertaken by the ZCBA Project Manager. Leverage contributions will be reported in next report.	which is working closely with start-ups on building sector decarbonization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite these efforts, the project may not have co-financing leveraged from these MDBs and other FIs in the focus countries.</li> <li>• Continued expansion of engagement across WRI has been undertaken to increase the WRI co-finance amount.</li> </ul>	Reaching out to IFC will continue on regular basis in order to obtain the relevant co-finance reports.  In case the co-financing amounts are not reached by the end of the project implementation period, a brief including the explanation the reasoning behind why the committed co-financing amounts have not been reached by WRI and IFC shall be provided to UNEP.		

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

## Project Minor Amendments

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Results framework<br><input type="checkbox"/> Components and cost<br><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional and implementation arrangements<br><input type="checkbox"/> Financial management<br><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation schedule<br><input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity<br><input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity Category | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor project objective change<br><input type="checkbox"/> Safeguards<br><input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis<br><input type="checkbox"/> Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%<br><input type="checkbox"/> Co-financing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Location of project activity<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other |
|--|---|

*[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]*



<b>Minor amendments</b>	<i>No minor amendments made</i>
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**5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions**

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision	Yes	22 February 2023	30 September 2023	The budget needed adjustments to reflect the new staff structure.
Extension 1	Extension	Yes	22 February 2023	30 September 2023	The project has been extended by 7 months with the new closure date 30 September 2023.

**GEO Location Information:**

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Bogotá, Colombia	4.625444068429092	-74.08120071950874	3688689	Bogotá District Department of Planning	
Calí, Colombia	3.378859924220857	-76.53470825725242	3687926	Office of Planning and Development	
Gaziantep, Türkiye	37.06650401741321	37.37394872672965	314830	Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality	
Konya, Türkiye	37.9377087202918	32.51256635384327	306571	Konya Metropolitan Municipality	
Laikipia County, Kenya	0.03860213734580773	36.365484394067785	189794	County Government of Laikipia	
Nagpur, India	21.154549700520864	79.07794688283889	1262180	Mobility Division, Nagpur Municipal Corporation	
San José, Costa Rica	9.93333	-84.08333	3621849	Green Building Council Costa Rica Headquarters	

**Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. \***  
*[Annex any linked geospatial file]*

N/A