

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024

Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 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	<i>Planned</i>	24+7 (31)
	<i>Age</i>	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 September 2023	USD 1,871,500	
Total expenditure as of 30 September 2023	USD 1,970,000	
Midterm undertaken?	No	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	n/a	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	n/a	
Completion Date	<i>Planned – original PCA</i>	28 February 2023
	<i>Revised – Current PCA</i>	30 September 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	Before August 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	30 September 2024	

1.2. Project description

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>Climate Change Division, Mitigation 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; Consejo Colombiano de Construcción Sostenible (CCCS) or Colombia Green Building Council; WRI Türkiye Sustainable Cities</i>

UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	<i>Asher Lessels</i>
UNEP Task Manager(s)	<i>Sonja Malicevic</i>
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	<i>Fatma Twahir</i>
UNEP Support/Assistants	<i>Evans Madiri</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	

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"> 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. <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 stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.</p>
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)	Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced

	<p>and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) <p>Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
--	---

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><i>Direct: 7,099,211 tCO2 Cumulative from 2020-2042 (direct and direct post-project)</i></p> <p><i>Energy saved: 35,712,414,000 MJ</i></p>	<p><i>Direct: 7,099,211 tCO2</i></p> <p><i>Cumulative from 2020-2042 (direct and direct post-project)</i></p> <p><i>Energy saved: 35,712,414,000 MJ</i></p>	<p><i>In Türkiye: 971 Mt CO2 eq (2023-2042)</i></p> <p><i>In Colombia: 467 Mt CO2eq (2020-2050) (maximum mitigation potential)</i></p> <p>Note by UNEP: No specific citation was provided for the methodologies used to calculate emissions reductions in each case. Türkiye had used its own internally developed methodology, while Colombia relied on the GHG Protocol.</p>
11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	n/a	<p><i>Women: 400</i></p> <p><i>Men: 600</i></p> <p><i>Total: 1,000</i></p>	<p><i>Women: 400</i></p> <p><i>Men: 600</i></p> <p><i>Total: 1,000</i></p>	<p><i>In Colombia and Türkiye:</i></p> <p><i>Colombia:</i></p> <p><i>Women: 1,009</i></p> <p><i>Men: 1,048</i></p> <p><i>Total: 2,159</i></p> <p><i>Türkiye</i></p> <p><i>Women: 510</i></p> <p><i>Men: 486</i></p> <p><i>Total: 996</i></p>

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2004
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd (final)
Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	S	S	S
Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	S	S	S
Risk rating (section 4.2)	M	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:**
- Prior reporting period (FY2023):
Colombia: 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.
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.
- Current reporting period (FY2024): **Türkiye:** Between June and September 2023, WRI Türkiye worked on finalizing the long-term national roadmap. The final roadmap had a foreword from the Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change, signaling their endorsement of the document. The document was published on the Ministry website by December 2023 indicating its final adoption.
- **Challenges:**
- Prior reporting period (FY2023): 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.
- Current reporting period (FY2024): In **Türkiye**, the earthquake and disaster relief efforts pushed the project timelines by a few months. Further, the team faced delays in finalizing the roadmap largely due to non-availability of Ministry officials and their prioritization of other immediate tasks in the wake of continuing rebuilding efforts in the country.
- **Main achievements:**
- Prior reporting period (FY2023): 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.

- Current reporting period (FY2024): The National Roadmap for **Türkiye** was drafted in September 2023 and was launched officially in December 2023.

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:**

- Prior reporting period (FY2023): 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.
- Current reporting period (FY2024): **Türkiye**: Between July and September 2023, the WRI Türkiye team worked towards finalizing the city action plans for the cities of Konya and Gaziantep. This involved multiple meetings and engagements with city officials to seek feedback and input.

- **Challenges:**

- Prior reporting period (FY2023): **Türkiye**: 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.
- Current reporting period (FY2024): The **Türkiye** team continued to face delays in moving the project on ground in the two cities on account of political changes and the diverted attention of city officials to rebuilding efforts.

- **Main achievements:**

- Prior reporting period (FY2023): 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.
- Current reporting period (FY2024): **Türkiye**: City Action Plans for Gaziantep and Konya were finalized based on inputs from the cities.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress: • <u>Prior reporting period (FY2023):</u> In Costa Rica, four cities have held workshops, 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. • <u>Current reporting period (FY2024):</u> In Kenya, the Kenya Green Buildings Society (KGBS) finalized the City Action Plan for Laikipia county in August 2023. A lessons learned report was completed by WRI based on inputs from implementation partners. A follow up webinar was organized with participation from all implementation partners to reflect on the lessons learned in the project in November 2023. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges: • <u>Prior reporting period (FY2023):</u> 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 Action Plan was developed in record time. • <u>Current reporting period (FY2024):</u> Elections in Kenya continued to further delay the stakeholder engagement process and baseline assessment, but the KGBS had managed to launch the Action Plan in September 2023. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main achievements: • <u>Prior reporting period (FY2023):</u> 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. • <u>Current reporting period (FY2024):</u> KGBS organized a session on the Laikipia County Action Plan at the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023. The session further brought into limelight the need for African cities and counties to decarbonize their building stock. <p><u>Rating towards outcomes:</u> The rating is assessed as S (Satisfactory), as all of the outcomes have been achieved.</p> <p><u>Rating towards outputs</u> is S (Satisfactory), as the project managed to achieve all the planned outputs.</p> <p><u>Overall risk rating</u> is assessed a M (Moderate), due to social, political, and economic changes in Türkiye and government changes in Laikipia County, however, no risks to delivery of project outputs were anticipated.</p>

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total:	<i>Planned: USD 6,938,081</i>
Actual to date:	<i>Actual: \$ 6,540,312 in co-financing has been recorded as of March 2024. That amounts to 94.3% of total committed co-financing at CEO Endorsement stage.</i>

Progress	<i>As of 29 February 2024, most co-financing commitments had materialized. The final co-financing report from International Finance Corporation has not been received, and there is a gap of \$397,769 in planned vs achieved co-financing. WRI has made several efforts to obtain the final co-finance report, however, there has been no feedback.</i>
-----------------	--

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	No project steering committee meetings were conducted during this reporting period. The last meeting was held on April 25, 2023.
Stakeholder engagement	<p>Engagement tracking sheet Colombia. Engagement tracking sheets Türkiye</p> <p>Outcomes: The majority of the stakeholder engagement during this reporting period was conducted in Türkiye. To finalize the national roadmap and the city action plans in Konya and Gaziantep, the implementation partner WRI Türkiye organized at least ten virtual meetings including a project closure event which was presided by the Ministry of Environment. These meetings were conducted between July and December 2023 and had a total of 82 participants.</p> <p>Four virtual meetings were organized for Gaziantep and Konya (each) to seek feedback on the city action plans between July and September 2023. ZCBA virtual closing event in December 2023 had a total of 37 participants (17 women and 20 men attended the final ZCBA Türkiye closing event).</p> <p>Furthermore, in September 2023, KGBS had organized a session on the county action plan at the Africa Climate Summit. This session emphasized the need for African cities and counties to decarbonize their building stock. There is no (sex disaggregated) data available regarding participation at this event.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming	<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>The ZCBA global team and local implementation partners, CCCS and WRI Türkiye were majority women and the ZCBA Steering Committee was gender balanced at six men and six women. The ZCBA made efforts to track the gender distribution of ZCBA events, webinars, surveys and major convenings. Prior PIRs provide detailed breakdowns of sex-disaggregated participation in the project activities of each reporting cycle. Between July – September 2023, most of the stakeholder meetings were held online in Türkiye. A total of 82 participants attended ZCBA meetings, including 32 women and 50 men.</p> <p>As informed previously, local leads also coordinated with in-country research and activities to consider how to best integrate gender considerations into national roadmaps, city action plans and recommended policies. The WRI global team developed guidance documents on both gender and social equity</p>

	and inclusion for countries to better integrate these considerations into their roadmapping and action planning processes. This guidance was shared in 2022 with the BEA Network and Partners through Basecamp and presented to the BEA partners in a Global Partnership Call. Gender considerations were also integrated into the two ZCBA national roadmaps, 10 city action plans and one city policy (the Cali Sustainable Construction Manual which provides protections for women on construction worksites).
--	--

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk ? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? n/a
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts. (to be filled in by TM and EA)	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p><i>(No change since the last reporting period)</i></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>Comments from WRI Türkiye on managing environmental and social safeguards in the aftermath of the earthquake in Türkiye</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 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</p>

	<p>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. 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>
--	--

2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>Knowledge Products: <i>Hyperlinks are provided to specific key deliverables below. All deliverables and knowledge products are kept on file by UNEP and are also available through WRI's online repository:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (Bogota, Cali) • Türkiye (Gaziantep, Konya) • Other: India (Nagpur), Kenya (Laikipia County), Costa Rica city cluster <p><i>Note: A number of national files are not available in English.</i></p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.1: Initial analysis of paths/costs/benefits of decarbonizing buildings in Colombia and Türkiye is provided to national stakeholders (month 12) 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 one of the previous reporting cycles.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.3.1: Baseline assessment reports for the buildings sector in Colombia and Türkiye (month 6 and 12, respectively) 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 a previous reporting cycle.</p> <p>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) 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 were completed and finalized for Konya and Gaziantep in September 2023.</p>
---	---

	<p>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) 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. Approaches to tracking city progress were also shared as part of the City Action Plans for Gaziantep and Konya in September 2023.</p> <p>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) 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 formed the business models that were included in the final City Action Plans for Gaziantep and Konya.</p> <p>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) ZCB Resource List (completed in December 2021) can be accessed on Basecamp 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 thus completed in a previous reporting cycle.</p> <p>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) Three case studies were published during the previous reporting period. All 5 case studies have now been prepared, and published:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying Transformative Actions in Colombia (April 2022) 2. Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings (August 2022) 3. Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-carbon Buildings in Türkiye (September 2022) 4. How Stakeholder Working Groups Are Advancing the Zero Carbon Building Accelerator in Colombia World Resources (January 2022) 5. Bogotá and Cali Connect Local Action to National Ambition to Transform the Buildings Sector (October 2022) <p>Deliverable 3.1.3: Lessons learned publication stemming from national and deep dive city engagements (month 28) Lessons learned have been gathered from city action planning and implementation in nine of the ten subnational engagements. The PMU prepared a lessons learned report and organized a follow up webinar in November 2023 with participation from all implementation partners to reflect on the lessons learned.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.3.1: Written guidance developed for scope and process for city or subnational government roadmaps to ZCBs (month 26) <i>DA 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). A Spanish version of the City Action Plan template was later produced and disseminated to expand the reach of this tool.</i></p>
--	---

This deliverable has been completed. The [toolkit article or guidance](#) on scope and process for subnational government roadmaps to ZCBs was published in September 2023.

Knowledge Sharing Events:

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)

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 sectors to discuss [Colombia's national roadmap](#) to zero carbon buildings (exec. summary in English: [here](#)). During the current reporting period, in Türkiye, the ZCBA convened 10 virtual stakeholder meetings and workshops at the national and local levels for 82 buildings and construction sector stakeholders.

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)

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 was thus completed in one of the previous reporting cycles.

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)

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 road-mapping 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 for 154 ZCB global partners and project stakeholders. This deliverable was thus completed in the last reporting cycle.

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)

The ZCBA global team (PMU) and regional leads hosted 14 remote and in-person webinars during the previous 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), and “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).

	<p>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).</p> <p>WRI Türkiye hosted a panel discussion at the WRI Livable Cities Event in Istanbul in October 2022. Kenya GBS hosted one regional in-person event at “the Africa COP” in Sharm-al-Sheik in Egypt in November 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 WRI Buildings YouTube page.</p> <p>This deliverable is complete. During the current reporting cycle, KGBS organized a session at the Africa Climate Summit on September 4, 2023.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>During the last reporting cycle, WRI initiated outreach to partners to understand their experience and lessons learned along the road-mapping/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"> 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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

	<p>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 are part of a larger lessons learned report prepared in September 2023).</p> <p>Due to project closing and activities being finalized, during the current reporting cycle, no new lessons learned have been captured.</p>
--	---

2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Story to be shared from the last reporting period is presented below. Due to project closing and activities being finalized, during the current reporting cycle, no new stories have been captured.</p> <p>Development of additional tools in Nagpur requested by Nagpur city- In Nagpur, impressed by the efforts of implementation partners ICLEI South Asia on developing the ZCB city action plan, the city partners requested support on developing some tools to initiate adoption of their own 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>
------------------------------------	---

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 September 2023	Progress rating ¹
<p>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.</p>	<p>Indicator A: #tCO₂eq avoided by the project through building decarbonization (direct and 20 years post-project direct emissions reductions)</p>	<p><i>Baseline A: Moderate tCO₂eq 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 tCO₂e 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/CO₂ eq (2023-2042)</i></p> <p><i>In Colombia: 467 Mt CO₂eq (2020-2050) (maximum mitigation potential)</i></p>	<p>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</p> <p>Country teams have been engaging with national ministries in Colombia and Türkiye to ensure actions from the prepared and adopted national roadmaps 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 CO₂eq emissions can be reduced between 2020 and 2050.</p> <p>In Türkiye, an estimate of 971 Mt CO₂ 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>

¹ 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).

<p>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.</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>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</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>
	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2 ministries have been participating in efforts to apply building decarbonization as part of their NDCs and/or national energy strategy.</p>	<p>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>Indicator 1.3: # national governments and/or finance institutions tracking the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization policies or investments in each country</p>	<p>Baseline 1.3: 1 finance institution (EBRD) tracks the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>2 national governments (Colombia and Türkiye) and 2 finance institutions track the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments</p>	<p>2 national governments (Colombia and Türkiye) and 2 finance institutions (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) track the amount of funding/financing for building decarbonization investments.</p>	<p>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</p> <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>	<p>S</p>
--	--	---	------------	--	--	--	----------

<p>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.</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><i>n/a</i></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) and 2 cities in Türkiye (Konya and Gaziantep) have submitted a policy for adoption on building decarbonization.</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 Cali and Bogotá 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 have been finalized and submitted to the city leadership in September 2023. Konya has launched its City Action Plan in early October 2023 when it hosted the Union of Turkish Municipalities conference, while Gaziantep, due to a reduction in budgetary expenditure (in the aftermath of the earthquake) had undertaken a smaller launch meeting in October 2023 as well. The two City Action Plans and the National Roadmap have been introduced at a high-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.</p>	<p>S</p>
--	--	--	-------------------	---	---	--	----------

	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>At least 2 cities emphasize equity (social, economic and/or environmental) and inclusion (including gender) in the design of their selected building decarbonization actions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>HS</p>
--	--	---	------------	---	--	---	-----------

<p>Outcome 3: National, subnational, and city governments, beyond those in components 1 and 2, advance actions towards zero carbon buildings.</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. The KGBS launched the final Laikipia county City Action Plan at the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023.</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>Two cities and one state in Mexico (Mexico City, Monterrey and the state of Sonora) joined the Mexico Buildings 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>HS</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>No changes, as the targets have already been achieved in the last reporting period.</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 ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
COMPONENT 1:					
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	April 2023	100	100	<p>This output has been completed. No update since the last reporting period.</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. During the past reporting period, the Turkish government passed a Nearly Zero Energy Bill to guide building decarbonization to zero.</p>	S

² Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project log frame (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

³ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁴ 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.

⁵ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	<p>February 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed. No update since the last reporting period.</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 ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	September 2023	75	100	<p>This output has been completed.</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 and 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 National Roadmap preparation was instrumental evidence to expediting the regulation’s implementation. The final roadmap was officially endorsed by the Ministry at an official closing event in December 2023.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed in the previous reporting period.</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 & 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 now endorsed 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>
<p>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</p>	<p>January 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed in the previous reporting period.</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. No new meetings were held. In Türkiye, 10 virtual meetings with key city-level experts and officials were conducted from July to September 2023 to support endorsement of the City Action Plans in Konya and Gaziantep.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	<p>November 2022</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed in all 4 deep dive ZCBA cities (Bogota, Cali, Gaziantep and Konya) during the previous reporting period.</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>	<p>HS</p>

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>Output 2.3: Act: In 3 cities, policies, and actions to move towards a decarbonized building sector are developed and adoption is initiated</p>	September 2023	75	100	<p>This output has been finalized in Colombia and 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 (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 were finalized for Gaziantep and Konya in partnership with city leadership and submitted in September 2023 (2.3.1) for adoption in October 2023 (2.3.3). The final City Action Plans were officially endorsed during separate meetings with city leadership in October 2023.</p>	S
<p>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</p>	September 2023	75	100	<p>This output has been finalized for Colombia and 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 both countries (as well as shared with the government) (2.4.3).</p> <p>For Türkiye, the monitoring and tracking progress approaches were discussed extensively during stakeholder convening and expert consultations. These have been mentioned in the final City Action Plans which were officially endorsed/adopted in October 2023.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	<p>April 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed in the previous reporting cycle.</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 has also been 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>
<p>Output 3.1: Platform: The BEA global platform is enhanced to provide capacity building and technical assistance on ZCBs</p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output was finalized at project close.</p> <p>The ZCB Resource Library is compiled and has continued to be updated throughout the project’s duration. Access to the library, now posted to Basecamp, 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). Three case studies were published during the previous reporting period: Stakeholder Engagement Underpins a Bold Roadmap to Zero-Carbon Buildings in Türkiye and Colombia Launches National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings, with the last case study published in October 2022 (3.1.2): Bogotá and Cali Set the Stage for Zero Carbon Buildings (wri.org). The final lessons learned have been shared through a global webinar and the final lessons learned report was developed and shared.</p>	<p>S</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>May 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>This output has been completed in the previous reporting period 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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). WRI Türkiye hosted a panel discussion at the WRI Livable Cities Event in Istanbul in October 2022. Kenya GBS hosted one regional in-person event at “the Africa COP” Sharm-al-Sheik Egypt in November 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 WRI Buildings YouTube page.</p> <p>(3.2.2) 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, 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>	<p>HS</p>
---	-----------------	------------	------------	---	-----------

Outputs/Activities ²	Expected completion date ³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 September 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁵
<p>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</p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100 shared through WRI's global website and newsletter</p>	<p>This output has been completed for 6 additional subnational governments during the previous reporting cycle.</p> <p>The ZCBA City Action Plan template was shared with all six additional cities/subnational governments (3.3.1) as well as a toolkit article that will serve as guidance for additional cities to develop city action plans for zero carbon buildings. Rather than through a newsletter, this material was shared through a webinar and WRI's global internal networks (via Basecamp) in July 2023 (3.3.1). A Spanish version of the City Action Plan template was later produced and disseminated to expand the reach of this tool.</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, launched their Action Plan in September 2023.</p>	<p>HS</p>

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	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	L	L
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	M
6. Reporting	L	M
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	PIR 3 (final)	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	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	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	L		=	
4. Partner capacity: limited resources to support large numbers of network cities simultaneously.	Outcome 3	L	L	n/a	L	L		=	

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	MTR	PIR 2	PIR 3 (final)	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	L		<	The city government capacities have been sufficient to support project implementation in all target cities and all the project activities have been implemented within project duration.
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	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	L		<	Even though due to the earthquake in February 2023 the local priorities in Türkiye have been temporarily shifted, the project had managed to continue with implementation and complete all the outputs within the project timeframe.
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	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	L		<	Though some leadership changes in local and national governments (e.g., in Colombia) led to certain delays in project implementation, finally all the project activities were successfully completed within the project duration.
10. Data challenges: availability and format of energy-related data and market transformation	All outcomes	M	L	n/a	L	L		=	
11. Insufficient and incomparable systems for tracking results	All outcomes	L	L	n/a	L	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	L		<	Despite a perceived risk of not achieving results before the end of the project period, all the outputs have been completed before project closure.
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	M		<	The project has achieved 94.3% of committed co-financing at the project endorsement.
Consolidated project risk		n/a	M	n/a	M	M		=	

Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
13. Financial risk: expected additional co-finance may not be formalized during implementation before the end of the project period	<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> <p>Reaching out to IFC will continue on regular basis in order to obtain the relevant co-finance reports.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The PMU has been scheduling discussions with partners on their co-finance commitments (WorldGBC, IEA, IFC, JCI, EBRD). Reminder emails were sent to IFC in Q3 and Q4 2023 but no response was received. 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. 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 tracked under the project. The PMU is engaged with the HSBC project (Cities for Tomorrow Challenge), which is working closely with start-ups on building sector decarbonization. Despite these efforts, the project may not have co-financing leveraged from these MDBs and other FIs in the focus countries. Continued expansion of engagement across WRI has been undertaken to increase the WRI co-finance amount.</p>	<p><i>WRI will continue its attempts to secure IFC’s co-financing report by writing to the IFC team in early 2024 and if necessary, monthly thereafter.</i></p> <p><i>In the meantime, WRI will engage colleagues working with the wider IFC organization to leverage contacts from other teams or departments to advance the chances of a response on this matter. WRI is also in communication with the World Bank Group, of which IFC is a member, to explore partnership and collaboration opportunities that leverage the ZCBA program and increase co-financing chances further.</i></p> <p><i>In the event that WRI is unable to make progress due to continuous lack of communication from IFC, efforts to engage with other WRI units should lead to an increased co-finance amount from WRI. The outcomes of these efforts will be recorded in the project’s Terminal Review.</i></p>	Q4 2023 and Q1-Q2 2024	WRI project team

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

[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]

Minor amendments	No minor amendments made
-------------------------	--------------------------

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	
Cali, 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
