PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Promoting accelerated transfer and scaled up deployment of mitigation technologies through the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID:[1]	5832
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID:	120444
Other Executing Partner(s):	Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)	Submission Date:	2014-04-29
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ ☐ • For SGP ☐ • For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	171,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
CCM-1 Technology Transfer	GEFTF	1,8 00,000	7,200,000
Total Project Cost		1,800,000	7,200,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To assist developing countries in implementing mitigation technology projects and policies to enhance low emissions development.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
1. Providing technical assistance to countries for the scaled up deployment of climate technology measures in response to requests submitted to the CTCN.	TA	1, Accelerated transfer and scaled up deployment of prioritized mitigation technologies is achieved through facilitation by CTCN.	1. Implementation of six technology transfer and deployment projects, in line with TNAs, TAPs and identified in response to developing country requests to the CTCN	GEFTF	1,500,000	
	INV					6,800,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

2. Fostering collaboration to accelerate transfer and scale up of climate technology.	TA	2. Collaborative instruments are put in place and used to spur investments and climate technology development and transfer	2.1Establishment of a "match-making" mechanism between project developer and financiers to fund the adoption of mitigation measures stemming from requests to the CTCN 2.2 Contribution to events on climate technologies to stimulate partnerships among public and private stakeholders that accelerate the innovation and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	GEFTF	150,000	100,000
3. Strengthening networks and capacity building for climate technology.	TA	3. Developing countries' capacities to support the deployment of climate technologies domestically are strengthened.	3.1 Provision of information on technology options for developing countries 3.2 Sharing of knowledge and best-practices through awareness raising initiatives	GEFTF	124,000	70,000
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	4. A robust mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation is put in place to ensure the attainment of project outcomes.	1 The project monitoring plan is designed and executed 2. Final project evaluation is conducted	GEFTF	26,000	30,000
		Subtotal			1,800,000	7,000,000
		Project Management Cost (PMC)		GEF TF	0	200,000
		Total Project Cost			1,800,000	7,200,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	400,000
Financial Institutions, Development Banks	Including International Finance Corporation	Soft Loan	5,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agencies	Including Government of Switzerland	Soft Loan	900,000
National institutions	Including national banks	Unknown at this stage	900,000[3]
Total Cofinancing			7,200,000

[3] Estimate: to be refined once the requests have been selected

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES ($) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[2]	Total ($) c=a+b
						0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.
[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[4]

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested ($)	Agency Fee for PPG ($)[5]
• No PPG required.	✓	✓
• (upto) $50k for projects up to & including $1 million		
• (upto)$100k for projects up to & including $3 million		
• (upto)$150k for projects up to & including $6 million		
• (upto)$200k for projects up to & including $10 million		
• (upto)$300k for projects above $10 million		

PPG is not requested. The preparatory activities leading to the CEO endorsement stage are to be covered through resources already available for the operation of the CTCN, primarily in the form of in-kind contributions from UNIDO.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF ROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				**0**	**0**	**0**

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

[4] On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.
[5] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION[6]

A. Project Overview

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

There is substantiated scientific and empirical evidence that climate change is to be considered as one of the most pressing contemporary issues society is facing. Addressing the challenges posed by a changing climate will require holistic, wide-ranging actions. Amongst other aspects, technology considerations are intrinsic to climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Accelerating the transfer, deployment and diffusion of climate technologies represents a key pillar to enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development.

Climate technology transfer is multi-faceted in nature, and should be considered as a broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change[7]. It comprises a process of learning to understand, utilize and replicate the technology, including the capacity to choose and adapt to local conditions and integrate it with indigenous technologies and practices. It is likely to involve a wide range of stakeholders from governments, private sector entities, financial institutions, NGOs and research/education institutions.

The realm of climate technologies is vast. They concern natural resources management, and touch upon virtually all economic sectors, e.g. agriculture, transport, industry, energy, health, coastal zone management, to name but a few. Climate technologies also vary widely in terms of scale and level of complexity, and knowledge and investment required.

Challenges to the widespread diffusion of climate technologies are manifold, as depicted, for instance, in a 2010 working paper of the UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)[8]. From a developing countries perspective, Parties under the Climate Convention are of the view that the deployment of climate technologies in developing countries is insufficient, in light of the challenges at hand. The contributing cause stems, notably, in the lacking human, institutional, policy, technology and financial capacities of those countries to develop, acquire, transfer and scale up those technologies.

The underlying causes include notably the lack of conducive frameworks (including appropriate policies, regulations and incentives), the limited access to knowledge and expertise, and the absence of a coordinated community of knowledge and expertise.

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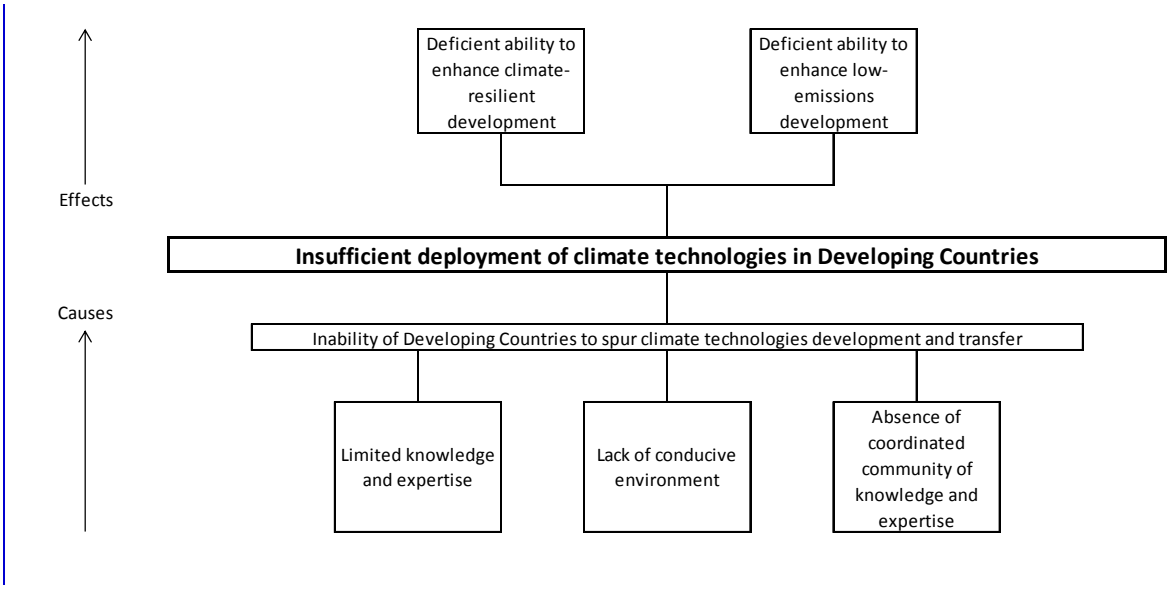
[6] Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

[7] IPCC 2000, Special Report: Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer.

[8] Available at: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20130312174221476/EGTT_Modalities_draft_working_paper_4%20November.pdf



In spite of the fact that the barriers are to a large extent well understood and documented, progress in the deployment of cleaner technologies has been slow and limited in scale (with the exception of few particular cases). Additional efforts are required to promote the implementation of technology-related projects after the identification phase and scale these up after their initial demonstration. From that perspective, the TNA process has been useful to identify priority technologies, particularly in the countries where key decision-makers were directly involved in the TNA.

The TNA process, however, falls short when it comes to advancing specific projects that deploy the priority technologies in specific applications within the country and proposing instruments to countries to de-risk, finance and scale these up. Sometimes referred to as 'valley of death' in the literature and among practitioners, this phase in the technology cycle including the demonstration and commercial maturation requires targeted incentives to push potentially transformative innovations into the marketplace.

Those root causes ought to be addressed in a holistic fashion, as they translate into a deficient ability of developing countries to enhance climate-resilient and low-carbon development. Challenges and opportunities are clearly region, country, sector and technology specific, reflecting different levels of economic development, technical and industrial capacity, experience in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, and other factors.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) has been created by the COP to address these root causes in an integrated manner in particular by responding to developing country requests. The CTCN comprises a consortium of institutions led by UNEP in close cooperation with UNIDO.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

As recognized by the UNFCCC, technology transfer is an important means of assisting developing countries to transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient pathways. Low-carbon technologies, for example, can help countries "leapfrog" the carbon-intensive phase of development that most developed countries experienced during the past century, and move directly to cleaner and more advanced energy, transport, and land use solutions with lower GHG emissions.

Technology transfer has been under focus since the Rio Summit in 1992, where relevant issues were included in Agenda 21 as well as in Articles 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7 of the UNFCCC Convention. Starting with the first Conference of Parties (COP1), the issues related to technology transfer were discussed in various COPs, resulting in GEF funding for a first round of Technology Needs Assessment between 1999 and 2004. An important conclusion that emerged from this exercise was that the assessments needed to be further strengthened to support subsequent preparation of implementable technology action plans. As part of those efforts, GEF proposal on the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer was endorsed at COP14. Meanwhile, the GEF developed a Long-Term Technology Transfer Programme as a follow up, and reported to the COP accordingly.

The issue of technology transfer has thus been a cornerstone of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since it was established. Acknowledging the need to accelerate the transfer of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, the Parties to the UNFCCC took a major step forward by establishing the Technology Mechanism at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) in Cancun in December 2010. At the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) in Durban, it was decided to establish a new institution suited to address technology transfer. Hence the Technology Mechanism would comprise a Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). Also at COP17, the GEF was requested to support the operationalization and activities of the CTCN, a request that has since been re-iterated during subsequent COP18 and COP19.

The CTCN provides expert assistance to support countries in removing technology transfer barriers and establishing the conditions that enable climate technology transfer and deployment. While the GEF focuses on creating the enabling conditions for market transformation – i.e. market expansion of proven technologies and/or the promotion and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies that are not yet ready for market expansion - through its projects, the CTCN will facilitate the creation of enabling conditions for decision-making on climate technologies through the responses to requests received[9].

Challenges to the widespread diffusion of climate technologies are manifold, as elaborated in a 2010 working paper of the UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT). Drawing on examples to illustrate the range of barriers to technology development and transfer, the Expert Group enumerated:

i) a lack of performance data, systems demonstrations and tools for techno-economic assessment;
ii) a lack of knowledge on accessing project finance;
iii) inadequate capacity to prepare technology proposals to meet the standards of international financing institutions;
iv) low levels of application of new agricultural technologies and practices;
v) lack of opportunity in the energy sector to share technology standards, test procedures and simulation models; and
vi) lack of opportunity to share knowledge on energy efficiency.

[9] More information on the request process, criteria and principles can be found in the CTCN Operating Manual for National Designated Entities (NDEs) available at http://www.unep.org/climatechange/ctcn/Portals/50212/nde%20manual%20version%201_1_final_%2028feb.pdf

Those can be complemented by a range of barriers related to unconducive environments. Indeed, enabling measures and incentives, such as government policies, regulations, various instruments including subsidies, duties, contractual arrangements play a key role and represent a major impediment if unavailable or dysfunctional.

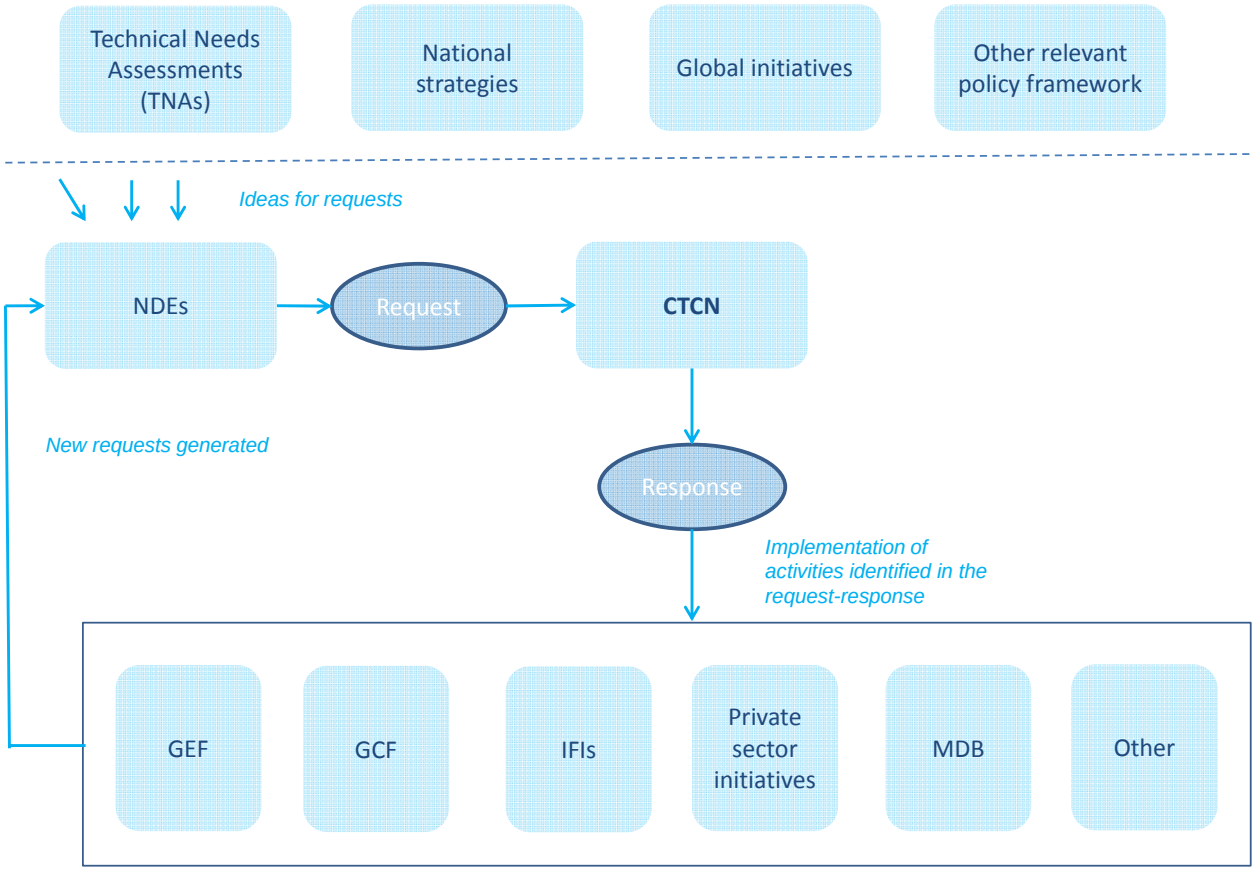
Challenges and opportunities are clearly region, country, sector and technology specific, reflecting different levels of economic development, technical and industrial capacity, experience in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, and other factors.

In terms of associated baseline projects, a myriad of technology transfer initiatives have been undertaken. Examples of such initiatives, being led by the agencies involved in setting up the CTCN or others, include but are not limited to:

- Four regional projects (Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center; Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network; Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center in Europe and Central Asia; and Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean) receive funding from the GEF Trust Fund for mitigation as well as from the SCCF-B in support of adaptation. They are expected to generate lessons learned to help inform the ongoing process to operationalize the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, in conjunction with other efforts underway to facilitate coordination and cooperation.
- The "Sustainable Energy Technology Development" project in Mexico by the World Bank, which supports the development of new and innovative clean energy technologies (energy efficiency, renewable energy) through the linking of the public, academic and productive sectors in Mexico. The project will be coordinated with the IDB project "Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean" and with the forthcoming CTCN to make use of potential complementarity and avoid redundancy and duplication of efforts.
- The TNA project concept, under the Poznan Strategic Program, which was implemented by UNEP and completed in 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project amounted to $9 million. The TNA project aimed to provide targeted financial and technical support to assist 36 developing countries in developing and/or updating their TNAs and to support them in preparing Technology Action Plans (TAPs). The project sought to use methodologies in the updated TNA Handbook and to provide feedback to fine-tune the methodologies through an iterative process.
- A further project by UNEP supporting additional TNAs focusing on 24 low- and medium-income countries, which was approved by the GEF Council in April 2013 . This project takes into consideration the lessons learned from the ongoing Poznan-supported TNA project. It will, in particular, seek the involvement of the funding community at an early stage in the technology action planning process in order to increase the prospects of funding project proposals emanating from TAPs and TNAs. The project will also seek close coordination with the CTCN and the regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing projects funded by the GEF in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, referred above, which are expected to become operational prior to, or, during the project implementation.
- Two national projects in China and South-Africa, which were approved by the GEF during FY2013, focusing on the preparation of National Communication and BUR that include activities to update existing TNAs in these countries.
- The GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Programme for SMEs aims at encouraging innovation through a competition and incubation pilot. This programme is focused on enhancing both

emerging cleantech startups in each country and the local entrepreneurial ecosystem and policy framework. A competition-based approach is used to identify the most promising entrepreneurs across a country, whilst local acceleration programme supports, promotes and "de-risk" the participating companies and connects them to potential investors, customers and partners.

The CTCN, by design a demand-driven initiative, will ensure that the technical assistance provided matches closely the climate and sustainable development needs of the recipient countries, building upon associated projects. It aims at bringing scale to technology deployment efforts with a global reach. The foundation building efforts of the abovementioned projects could lead to a strong level of synergy and collaboration with the CTCN that will further bolster technology transfer investments in a complementary fashion.



It should be noted that the CTCN has been specifically urged by Parties to assure that requests can be responded to in a fast and effective way. Hence the operational structure and cycle to deal with incoming requests has been optimized towards this requirement. The diagram above provides an outline of this mode of operation in light of interactions between the CTCN and other national, regional and/or global initiatives and entities, including GEF and international financial institutions.

The CTCN and GEF have synergetic potential, by generating preliminary and/or complementary projects and facilitating effort to address climate change. To highlight complementarity between the mechanisms of GEF and CTCN, the key attributes of GEF projects and CTCN request responses are presented in the table below:

GEF *project* - enabling conditions for market transformation	**CTCN *request response* - enabling conditions for technology decision-making**
Conditions for selection	
Achieving real, measurable and verifiable Global Environment Benefits Demonstrating incremental costs reasoning, and thus requiring to secure co-financing Driven by country needs	Generates demonstrable positive benefits to Climate Change mitigation and/or adaptation Aligned with national priorities Enhances local capacities
Types of activities	
Policy support Technical assistance to transfer and diffuse technologies Capacity building Investment promotion	Policy assessment and road mapping Expert assistance to assess and select low emission / adaptation technologies for transfer Access to knowledge on climate technologies Strengthen networks, partnerships and capacity building
Execution	
Undertaken by national execution or regional agencies with supervision by GEF implementing agency	Undertaken by CTCN Consortium Partners and/or Network Members
Monitoring and evaluation	
Undertaken by GEF implementing agency following GEF evaluation policy	Undertaken by national agencies (NDE-led) as described in individual request response plans
Typical timeframe and scale for project	
Project preparation phase: up to 12 months for MSP[10] Project execution: 3 to 5 years > 1 million USD	Request assessment up to 6 weeks Request response: < 1 year About 50 and 250 kUSD for quick and large response, respectively

Substantively, a number of areas of synergy between the CTCN and the GEF can be drawn from key strategic documents[11,12,13]. These include the following areas where both CTCN and the GEF aim to deliver similar or complementary services to developing countries:

- To ensure high degree of national ownership (i.e. a country driven approach);
- To strengthen data and information, capacity building, and promote best practices and lessons learnt;
- To promote multi-stakeholder alliances and partnerships, and North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation;
- To strengthen private sector engagement, promote public-private partnerships, and de-risk investment;
- To provide technical assistance and training to countries to:
    - transform policy and regulatory frameworks;
    - demonstrate innovative approaches;
    - strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and
- To support and promote interventions that are scalable and can be replicated by others.

[10] No minimum timeframe; time needed largely depends on project development needs and agency commitment; the preparatory phase can take less than 6 months

[11] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=20

[12] https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF2020%20Strategy%20Discussion%20Draft%2020130904.pdf

[13] http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF_R.6-Rev.02%2C%20Programming%20Directions%2C%20%20February%2024%2C%202014.pdf

3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The proposed project will focus on the transfer and deployment of climate change mitigation technologies that result in significant reductions of GHG emissions relative to the baseline. Due to the nature of the undertaking and the mandate of the CTCN, it will place particular emphasis on a sub-set of climate mitigation technologies that are technologically mature and tested, require medium- sized investments and could be widely replicable within the sector and country, such as small- scale renewable energy including waste-to-energy or energy efficiency measures in the domestic, transport or industrial sectors.

In essence, GEF-funded activities under the CTCN in the context of this project will support selected developing country requests to the CTCN to accelerate the transfer and scale-up the deployment of high impact mitigation technologies. The project activities favor requests that have well defined target groups and focus on specified technologies for which a GEF funded CTCN enabling activity would demonstrably trigger and debottleneck transfer and deployment. This requires targeted complementary activities in terms of building up new partnerships for investment and technology networking to support the articulation of sufficiently technology specific developing country request that can be fast-tracked for transfer and scaling up.

Congruent with experience in similar undertakings and notably feedback presented in the recent Annual Report on Impact from the GEF Independent Evaluation Office, a successful approach ought to be comprehensive and combine targeted technical assistance with support to design and implement market mechanisms and policy frameworks with adequate financing.

The structure of this project is consistent with the three functions of the CTCN, as prescribed by its mandate, as well as the overarching purpose statement of the GEF noted in Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility, October 2011, paragraph 2.

- Component 1: Providing technical assistance to countries for the implementation of climate technology measures in response to requests submitted to the CTCN

Against this background, the CTCN will select a handful of developing country requests for technical assistance on mitigation technologies to be processed under this GEF project. The requests must adhere to fundamental principles and eligibility criteria that are set by the CTCN Advisory Board, and outlined in the NDE manual. Such guiding principles[14] are:

- The support provided will contribute to increased resilience and/or mitigate emissions, and is aligned with national plans;
- The support will enhance endogenous capacities; and
- Processes are in place in the requesting country to monitor and evaluate any support provided (that is, project accountability is ensured).

[14] More information on this in the NDE manual; available at: http://www.unep.org/climatechange/ctcn/Portals/50212/nde%20manual%20version%201_1_final_%2028feb.pdf

In addition to the characteristics discussed above, the selected requests will need to demonstrate a clear potential for investments in climate technologies as a direct consequence of the intervention. It is expected that a number of these requests would focus on advisory services and the support to the deployment of an enabling framework to encourage investments and private sector engagement in line with the vision and objectives of the GEF.

Specifically, the technical assistance to be provided for the selected requests will include a range of activities. Those will obviously depend on the requests, but as illustrative examples could include:

- The provision of technical expertise to identify appropriate technology options and needs for adaptation to particular context, as well as means of implementation;
- The refinement of project ideas and further development into 'bankable' proposals through targeted technical expertise, including technology assessment, equipment/facility design and selection, as well as financial due diligence;
- Detailed market assessments for specific technologies to prepare the ground of scaled up deployment and commercialization, and support to deployment through the establishment of appropriate market mechanisms;
- The support to develop and implement policy and regulatory framework and measures to foster investment in climate-related technologies (e.g. efficient lighting);
- Development and implementation support of business plan and/or marketing strategies for the widespread deployment of specific climate technologies;
- The elaboration and implementation of de-risking mechanisms for climate technology projects (e.g. policy and regulatory/contractual de-risking, risk-guarantee schemes).

More clarity will be available on the specifics of the activities at the stage of CEO endorsement as the requests will have been pre-selected by then. In selecting requests to be addressed by this project, special attention will be paid to exploit synergies and complementarities with existing GEF-supported CCM projects in the recipient countries.

Amongst those requests which are identified as eligible to the CTCN criteria, the proposed project will utilize GEF financing to respond to those requests which directly derive measurable greenhouse gas emission reductions. Particularly it is foreseen to treat under the framework of this project a number of developing country requests concerning proven mitigation technologies.

A number of criteria will guide the selection of the requests to be treated under the framework of this project, including notably their global environmental benefits (GHG mitigation as well as potential environmental co-benefits, e.g. water conservation, reduction of local air pollution etc.), the prospect for leveraging investment, as well as replication potential. By CEO endorsement, more clarity will be available with regard to the scale and scope, as well as the specifics on co-financing.

The CTCN will respond rapidly to developing country requests for assistance with the creation of conditions for mitigation technology transfer and diffusion, and to unlock public or private sector investment for clean technology deployment in the country. Indeed, the technical assistance will be provided as a means to spur investment through co-financing making use of climate and related green financing instruments operating within the beneficiary countries.

As an illustrative example, the Colombian NDE has submitted a request to the CTCN to develop a mechanized-biological treatment project as part of a strategy on waste management. Such request is ideally suited to benefit from services under this project. Indeed, the CTCN can play a key role in developing the idea into a bankable proposal, by providing technical assistance services. Also, the CTCN will enable the investment by creating a conducive environment and reducing the investment risk. This will occur by working closely with a range of potential financiers with the prospect to tap onto existing and compatible financing instruments.

Other potential interventions could be, if requested by NDEs, to support the improvement of policies and regulations (e.g. develop codes and standards), in close collaboration with the private sector, to remove market barriers and attract investments in particular for well specified mitigation technologies with considerable replication potential such as:

- Adoption of renewable energy technologies to displace fossil fuels;
- Operational control measures for resource efficiency in industries;
- Energy efficient systems for lighting, climate control and ventilation and/or compressed air; and/or
- Waste management systems.

Replication will be sought and promoted through various means. As mentioned above, the replication potential will be an inherent part of the criteria for selecting the requests. Particular efforts, when appropriate, will be deployed to demonstrate the business case of particular investments (e.g. energy efficiency) and set up replication and scaling up mechanisms, thereby promoting their widespread dissemination through the market.

Discussions, building up on previous partnerships, are on-going notably with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to identify credit lines and appropriate mechanisms for this purpose. Also, the so-called Green Credit Lines supported by the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) are already available in Vietnam, Peru and Colombia for such investments provided they also contribute to private sector development. Other prospective sources, including with development banks, are being and will be explored in the context of this project. National sources of financing will also be considered. In essence, the CTCN will support the development of a pipeline of ‘bankable’ projects. It will contribute to their concretization through appropriate financial and support mechanisms with the objective of facilitating access to financing to project proponents.

Specifics on the activities related to spurring the investments will be articulated once the requests have been identified. The requests will likely involve relatively modest levels of investment (i.e. to the tune of around USD 1 million). The GEF funded assistance is to develop, promote and realize investments that fit eligibility criteria of already established financing instruments of financial institutions and ensure the concrete realization of projects, making the important link between technology, investment and finance. Working with already established financing instruments will in all likelihood restrict the geographical scope of the intervention to selected developing countries with relatively better developed financial markets.

- <u>Component 2: Nurturing enabling conditions and collaboration mechanisms to accelerate technology</u>

Dedicated efforts will be put towards match-making investment opportunities on climate technologies with potential sources of financing. Experience indicates that a major barrier to climate technology development and transfer, from the perspective of developing countries, is access to adequate financing (e.g. inability to access existing funding mechanisms; deterrent cost of capital for investment; unavailability of appropriate financing mechanisms). It can reasonably be expected that the CTCN will be requested by developing countries to serve as facilitator between project proponents and prospective financiers. Indeed, early indications from interaction with various stakeholders suggest that financing issues should be considered as one of the priorities for the CTCN to tackle. Such role, if fulfilled successfully, has the potential to unlock significant investment for climate technologies.

Mindful of on-going efforts in match-making, activities under this component will target the particular needs of the investment in terms of scope and scale in the context of the CTCN. It will build upon existing work and complement identified gaps. Along those lines, a thorough mapping exercise will be undertaken to identify existing mechanisms (e.g. ADB regional project with UNEP, WIPO, Climate Finance Options by WB/UNDP) in order to assess opportunities for synergies and coordination, as well as potential gaps.

The CTCN is planning to establish a mechanism for financial institutions to join the Network with the view to engage with countries and the CTC at the stage of requests development. This way, the request articulation, as well as their response, can be coached by the financial institutions to increase the likelihood to promote investments and supportive policy instruments.

It is envisaged to overcome the financing barrier by offering developing countries a broad range of services from technical expertise on specific technologies, including on necessary framework conditions to advisory on financing options and innovative business models. In other words, the CTCN will provide technical assistance to address developing country requests and join hands with (international) financing institutions and their national (commercial) partners to access and avail customized financing on carefully selected projects.

This scheme would be very much in line with the objective of the GEF to create enabling conditions for market transformation through projects and the CTCN mandate to remove barriers to enable climate technology development and transfer. From the perspective of financial institutions, besides being actively involved in a high-profile undertaking with mandate from the international community such as the CTCN, they will play a key role in spurring climate-related investments in the developing world, whilst relying on cutting-edge technical support from the CTCN services and thus reducing transaction costs. Such collaboration would represent an opportunity to exploit comparative advantages.

The specifics of the activities under this component will be refined in light of the requests selected to be treated under this project, as a means to ensure that efforts geared towards fostering collaboration to accelerate technology feed into and support concrete projects and investments (component 1). For the time being, it is envisaged that the activities could include the development of guidance documents on collaboration for investment in the context of the CTCN, a review of available funding sources and mechanisms matching the need of investments in the context of CTCN efforts with respective requirements and constraints, and showcasing success stories and best practices with a view to supporting replication.

An additional activity will consist of planting the seeds for a prospective future intervention in the context of GEF6 by developing a menu of services within the mandate of the CTCN that would meet requirements for funding under GEF6. Those services will draw lessons from activities carried out under the framework of this project, and will obviously consider the appetite, needs, and feedback of recipient countries.

Fostering enabling conditions and collaboration is at the core of this component, as well as a key function of the CTCN mandate. Through the activities undertaken under this component, awareness will be raised regarding the needs and opportunities. This represents a breeding ground for further actions, including potentially GEF-6 projects. Furthermore, should several requests reach the CTCN from a given region on a similar topic (such a request is currently being discussed with the CTC), it could be envisaged to join hands and pool resources to develop a regional intervention.

The request-by-request approach in the present project will be complemented by a broader approach to spurring investments though collaboration by means of contribution to relevant events. Whether as stand-alone or as contribution to third party events, the project will contribute to stimulating partnerships among public and private stakeholders that accelerate the innovation and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. Regional exhibitions, business conferences, seminars or other such events will provide up-to-date market information, allow attendees to showcase technologies, identify potential partners, and accelerate the innovation and diffusion of environmentally-sound technologies. With its Consortium partners and Network members covering all regions and climate technologies, the CTCN will well-equipped to be informed and have an overview of planned events.

- Component 3: Strengthening networks and capacity building for climate technology

In support of the abovementioned activities, and with a view to building capacity in the recipient countries, the project will disseminate specific information on technology options for developing countries. It will share knowledge and best-practice to stimulate widespread dissemination of climate technologies based on the experience gathered in the context of this project.

As it is clear that information dissemination alone is insufficient to spur technology development and transfer, the activities under this component are to be seen as complementary to those of the other components. Also, the material gathered and promoted will in turn inform action on enabling activities and implementation of projects from requests. It will thus support the design and implementation of mechanisms and measures to promote the uptake of climate technologies.

Activities under this component would include targeted capacity building and awareness raising interventions (e.g. trainings, seminars, and webinars) based on specific needs identified to deal with information asymmetry in the context of market failures with the ultimate objective being to promote investments in climate technologies. This will be done in the context of the specific project and investment opportunities identified under component 1. In addition to the proposed activities, the requests under Component 1 will also benefit from the accumulated climate technology data, resources and expertise made available via the Knowledge Management System (KMS) of the CTCN.

Moreover, it is expected that the activities to be conducted by the CTCN under each of its core functions are likely to also provide benefits to new and/or on-going GEF activities. The activities identified in the responses as well as the knowledge created through the CTCN, which will be made available to a wide range of stakeholders through the Knowledge Management System (KMS), will enable access to and exchange of climate technology data, resources and expertise. The KMS will also facilitate web-based peer learning initiatives, training courses and information.

Through the continued expansion of available resources as well as increased national capacity, both of which are expected to be results of the CTCN's efforts in strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity building, it is expected that the design of any future projects, including under the GEF either in the form of GEF-6 individual projects or through multi-country programs, will be informed by these measures.

- Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be carried out in accordance with established UNIDO and GEF guidance and procedures. The overall objective of the monitoring and evaluation process is to ensure successful and quality implementation of the project by: i) tracking and reviewing project activities execution and actual accomplishments; ii) providing visibility into progress as the project proceeds so that the implementation team can take early corrective action if performance deviates significantly from original plans; and iii) adjust and update project strategy and implementation plan to reflect possible changes on the ground, results achieved and corrective actions taken.

A detailed monitoring plan for tracking and reporting on project time-bound milestones and accomplishments will be prepared by UNIDO in collaboration with the executing partners at the beginning of project implementation and then periodically updated.

Source of funding	USD
GEF funding	26,000
Co-financing (UNIDO)	30,000
Total M&E budget	56,000

Review and reporting for the CTCN is prescribed by COP decisions. To avoid unnecessary duplications, all efforts will be made to align monitoring, reporting and evaluation under the initial outcome of this project with the prescribed reporting needs to the Advisory Board and the COP. Mechanisms will be developed to differentiate between direct CTCN activities and Programme activities. This will allow for a rigorous monitoring and reporting framework.

The CTCN is required to provide an annual report on its activities and those of the Network and on the performance of their respective functions. The report ought to contain all the information necessary to meet the principles of accountability and transparency required by the Climate Convention and shall also include information on requests received and activities carried out by the Climate Technology Centre and Network, information on efficiency and effectiveness in responding to these requests, and information on ongoing work as well as lessons learned and best practices gained from that work.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

Despite the clear case made by the international community on climate technology facilitation, progress towards widespread deployment has been sluggish. The underlying reasons for this have been extensively documented in the specialized literature. Yet, developments around green and low carbon technologies over the recent years demonstrated that, with the appropriate incentives and framework conditions, the private sector is ready to engage since the business case is commonly favorable. Additional, well-targeted efforts are thus needed to help developing countries reduce the risks and costs of technology transfer and deployment by supporting them to make informed choices.

Through responses to country requests that effectively de-risk country projects, access to information and knowledge that accelerates technology, and capacity building for climate technology, the CTCN would be able to strengthen the adoption of technologies and disseminate regionally/nationally appropriate mitigation technologies.

The specialized literature is assertive in demonstrating that so-called business as usual will prevail. Therefore, without impetus, short termism and economic factors commonly prevail over climate and environmental considerations. This project aims at catering for the incremental cost, and demonstrating where possible that when internalized, that cost and the benefit derived balance out positively, thus making the case that market forces can gradually take over. The requests will be selected on the basis of their additionality attribute, i.e. sufficient evidence ought to be available that the investment would not take place in the foreseeable future without the intervention of this project.

Successful implementation of projects at national level for developing countries will help remove barriers and ensure that policies and market mechanisms are in place to accelerate technology transfer and diffusion and the associated benefits in emissions reduction and climate resilience. GEF involvement is justified in this case as evidence points towards the benefits of international cooperation and indicates that many developing countries would not be able to acquire technologies and deliver global benefits through their actions without this support.

5) Global environmental benefits

The global environmental benefits will consist of abatement of the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) through the adoption of climate technologies. Such technologies could displace emissions by means of fuel substitution, or reduce them, e.g. with improved efficiency measures, avoid emissions in waste management or eliminate non-energy GHG emissions in industrial processes.

The quantification of the GHG reduction will depend on the nature of the requests to the CTCN selected for further support under this GEF project. As the approach is refined, and more clarity on requests submitted to the CTCN is available, there is sufficient experience and expertise within the CTCN consortium with similar activities to estimate the benefits prior to submission for endorsement. At CEO endorsement, the requests will be pre-selected and estimates of environmental benefits will be available.

For the time being, ballpark figures can be estimated based on similar undertakings and the specialized literature. Drawing from the experience in GEF-financed technology transfer projects, a coarse estimate

based on an intervention of similar order of magnitude typically leads to some 400,000 tons CO_2eq of cumulative direct GHG emissions reductions. Indeed, comparable projects typically feature a ratio of emission abatement in metric ton of CO_2eq per dollar invested of about 0.06.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The Conference of the Parties have identified "the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties." This project is seen as a first, exploratory step in delivering on the request by Parties under the UNFCCC to step up technical assistance to developing countries on climate technologies and to involve a range a key actors including the GEF.

Specifically, the project described herein aims at developing and offering a menu of services, through the activities it will deliver, which are palatable to developing countries requesting CTCN technical assistance. Those are to be well-defined areas that are in line with the objective and operational modalities of the CTCN, and at the same time consistent with GEF requirements. Preparatory work on those services lines, which will be selected based on needs expressed by key stakeholders - notably through requests by NDEs – ought to be highly replicable in nature. It goes without noting that the 'standard' services will be customized on a case-by-case basis to fit the particular context and specific needs. Such menu of services could serve as a foundation for future interventions in the context of GEF6 and a possible multi-country programme.

Such an approach will allow reducing response time significantly compared to commonly used procedures. It will increase predictability of approval and processing time, thereby representing an attractive service to developing countries as the support will be made available swiftly with reduced administrative burden. Also, it has the potential to pave the way for a hypothetical future project/programme with a focus on up scaling.

As far as the CTCN is concerned, it differs from many other technology transfer related initiative and thus represent an innovative vehicle for a number of reasons, including:

- The CTCN is guided by an Advisory Board with representatives from developing and developed countries, various UNFCCC committee members as well as representatives from environmental NGOs, business and academia.
- The CTCN is demand-driven and based on local and national ownership and country needs, with a focus on building and strengthening developing country capacity.
- The CTCN will engage with a broad-ranging Network to build upon existing experience and effective access the required knowledge.
- The CTCN will implement a comprehensive Knowledge Management System to ensure the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the CTC.
- The CTCN will provide highly qualified support to countries along all stages of the technology cycle, from identification of technology needs, through assessment, selection and piloting of technological solutions, to their customization and widespread deployment.
- The CTCN will play an important role in creating the enabling environment for investments in technology development and transfer.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibility
National Designated Entities (NDEs)	To act as CTCN focal point in the countries, manage the submission of requests for CTCN technical assistance, to ensure follow up action to responses/technical assistance received, and to officiate as champion for climate technology in the country.
Project proponents	To put forward a proposal and submit to the CTCN through their respective NDE.
Key national decision-makers	To engage in the intervention and facilitate its implementation.
Financial institutions	To provide financing for project proponent through existing and possibly new to develop climate-targeted financial instruments.
Executing partner (CTCN)	To manage the project, and to coordinate the response to requests with the project proponents and their national stakeholders. To provide technical expertise for the initial appraisal and refinement of requests for technical assistance and to prepare response plans. The requests to be supported under the present GEF project will result from the request response process set up by the CTCN.
Implementing agency (UNIDO)	To implement the Programme (including procurement, recruitment, administration, management and reporting), on behalf of the CTCN consortium, and in close coordination with UNEP.
CTCN Advisory Board	To provide overall guidance and oversight, and determine operational modalities and rules of procedure for the request response process undertaken by the CTCN.
Trade associations and chambers of commerce and industry	These associations gather companies in the various sectors and are an important channel to disseminate knowledge and valuable information. The most relevant of these associations for the individual requests to be implemented as well as the planned capacity building and networking activities will be identified during project implementation and closely cooperated with, especially for dissemination activities.
NGOs and civil society organizations	Organizations related to the respective area (e.g. agriculture, transport, industry, energy, health, coastal zone management) of the requests received are particularly relevant for addressing requirements related to technology transfer and deployment and will thus be identified during project implementation. If applicable, engagement via the network could also be foreseen.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

The main risks to the effective implementation of the proposed GEF project are described in the following table:

Risk	Rating*	Mitigation
Lack of effective coordination between various partners involved	L	Establishment of agreements with consortium partners to provide clarity on roles of various partners. Proper coordination will be sought with the larger stakeholder

		community through the Network established by the CTCN
Limited number of countries submitting sufficiently detailed and technology specific mitigation requests	L	Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement encouraged through regional expert dialogues and NDE trainings. CTCN actively supports the process of developing and submitting requests.
Developing country National Designated Entities (NDE) unable to fulfill their roles as initiators of requests to the CTCN s due to lack of information or capacity	L	Outreach conducted through UNEP regional offices, UNIDO country offices and regional consultations to understand the needs of NDEs and to provide training and in-country support.
Technical assistance not followed by reforms and investments	M	Lessons- learned from comparable undertakings are to be captured into the development of the response to requests. Particular attention will be placed on enabling conditions for investment in order to assure future uptake and replication. Indeed, evidence suggests (e.g. GEF evaluation) that a blend of ingredients – notably but not limited to: commitment to policy change, including key decision makers commitment; cooperation with financing partners; market mechanisms - is required to trigger impacts and unfold the replication potential.
Intervention lacks follow up and does not lead to significant change due to lacking financial sustainability and/or capacity	M	The response plan ought to include provisions with regard to the sustainability of the intervention. Emphasis to be placed on activities and mechanisms leading to replication and up scaling.

* L = low risk; M = medium risk; H = high risk

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The activities and support provided through the project benefit from and promote the experience, expertise and tools developed through the numerous climate change and technology transfer initiatives led or co-led by UNEP and UNIDO. For example, the project will be coordinated with the UNEP-led project on Technology Needs Assessments to increase the likelihood that TNAs and TAPs will result in the transfer of prioritized technologies, with an emphasis on countries where such process has delivered robust results benefiting from the buy-in of key stakeholders. The joint UNIDO/UNEP Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) programme which supports a global network of RECP service providers (including National Cleaner Production Centers) will be leveraged to facilitate regional/sub-regional networking and capacity building.

The project will coordinate and collaborate with these and other partnerships and projects to facilitate the deployment of mitigation technologies and minimize duplication while maximizing synergy.

UNIDO will officiate as GEF implementing agency. UNIDO co-leads with UNEP the CTCN which furthermore includes a grouping of knowledge institutions and an expanding network of centres of expertise in climate technology transfer and deployment. The CTCN as a whole will jointly execute the project.

The Advisory Board, whose members are assigned by the COP provides overall guidance to the CTCN. The CTCN is accountable to the COP, through the Advisory Board. Among the roles and responsibilities specified in the Terms of Reference of the CTCN, the Advisory Board is to determine

the operational modalities and rules of procedure of the CTCN. It shall also provide overall managerial guidance, approve reports and work programmes, and endorse the appointment of the Director and key financial matters, as well as monitor and evaluate the responses of the CTCN given to requests.

Without the GEF support, leveraging investments, and thus the implementation of concrete measures, would prove challenging under the remit of the CTCN. The proposed project contributes to addressing the pressing issue promoting accelerated transfer and scaled up deployment of mitigation technologies.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided to establish the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the aim "to accelerate, diversify, intensify and scale-up collaboration and transfer of climate technologies in support of sustainable development in developing countries, and as a means to implement and achieve the commitments of both developing and developed country parties to the UNFCCC". Thus, the CTCN is an institutional modality of the Climate Convention with the stated mission to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, "to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies taking into account gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development[15]".

As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF was requested by the COP (decision 2/CP.17, para 140) to support the operationalization and activities of the CTCN. In response to this decision, the GEF developed a proposal for supporting the CTCN, and described this in its report to COP19 entitled “GEF consultation with the Climate Technology Center and Network” dated 11 October 2013. COP19 noted the GEF report of its consultations with the CTCN, and invited the GEF to continue to consult with the CTCN, through its Advisory Board and UNEP as the host of the CTCN, and to report on the concrete results of the consultations at SBI 40 in June 2014.

Based on discussions with the GEF, this proposal represents one of the options for addressing, in part, the COP decision regarding the GEF supporting the operationalization and activities of the CTCN.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is in line with the following GEF focal areas

CCM-1 Technology Transfer: Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies
Outcome 1.1: Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred
Indicator 1.1: Percentage of technology demonstrations reaching its planned goals

Outcome 1.2: Enabling policy environment and mechanisms created for technology transfer
Indicator1.2: Extent to which policies and mechanisms are adopted for technology transfer (score of 1 to 5)

B.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage for implementing this project:

[15] Decision 1/CP.16, page 20, para. 123(ii)

GEF council document EF/C.31/rev.1 illustrates the comparative advantage of the implementing agency. Besides, UNIDO is recognized for its ability to implement project for capacity building and technical assistance. The UNIDO-GEF portfolio in its entirety benefits from the Organization's ability to engage the private sector in general and small and medium-size enterprises in particular in its projects, as well as from UNIDO's emphasis on integrated multifocal projects. Under GEF 4 and GEF5, UNIDO has implemented technology transfer pilots in a number of countries, including Gambia, Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Russian Federation, and Cambodia.

Working closely with private sector companies and foundations in both recipient and donor countries, UNIDO builds strategic partnerships that advance inclusive and sustainable industrial development while simultaneously promoting business values and addressing the causes of global environmental degradation. UNIDO is able to harnesses the expertise and resources of the private sector to tackle important global industrial development and environmental issues, as well as to select the right tools in catalyzing enabling environments. The Organization leverages its expertise in industrial development when creating partnerships with micro, small, and medium-size enterprises, industry associations as well as multinational corporations to assist recipient countries, which range in level of economic performance from LDCs to middle-income countries and BRIC economies.

UNIDO's Green Industry initiative represents an effective point of entry for and a driving force in the transition to a Green Economy and ultimately, sustainable development. Green Industry is that component of a Green Economy that is centered on sustainable production. Green Industry approaches are about promoting the transfer and implementation of best available, environmentally-sound technologies and environmental practices.

Green Industry stimulates technological advances and innovation, as well as the development of new industries. It not only reduces environmental impacts but spurs innovation, thereby creating business opportunities and new jobs, while helping to alleviate poverty. Improvements in, for instance, energy efficiency can often be implemented fairly quickly and have a meaningful impact on climate change mitigation while reducing costs, increasing revenues and providing competitive advantage. A Green Industry technology is one which is incorporated or woven into the economic, social and environmental structures and best serves the interests of the community, country or region that employs it.

The Organization has a proven track-record in the area of climate-related technology with an array of activities in a number of developing countries, ranging from promoting investment and supporting technology development and management to establishing and managing a number of technology centres (e.g. the Ecowas Regional centre for Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency - ECREEE , various regional energy technology centres), and dealing with technology foresight at regional level to producing normative work (e.g. technology roadmap for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in industry). It also has broad base experience in developing and managing large-scale, multi-region undertakings in partnership with other institutions, notably UNEP (e.g. Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme). UNIDO is building on that experience to develop, operationalize and implement the CTCN.

The CTCN is being set up by a consortium led by UNEP in close cooperation with UNIDO. Both agencies have a long standing relationship in the context of implementing technical assistance projects. Jointly, they have created and helped oversee the creation of a network of over 55 National Cleaner Production Centers that continue to promote cleaner, more efficient industrial production and build capacities to select, finance, and operate better technologies, including their management. Some of these Centers will be useful in helping to select the technologies that are most suitable for the project countries. The GEF has supported projects that have been undertaken in part through these Centers, including one that strengthened the capabilities of NCPCs to include energy efficiency as a component in their support to industry.

Based on an agreement between UNEP and UNIDO motivated by pragmatism, this project will be implemented by UNIDO on behalf of CTCN consortium. The CTCN Director is entrusted with the strategic direction, management and coordination, and assumes the programmatic functions and manages the resources made available to the CTCN. UNEP and UNIDO have already formalized their cooperation in the context of the establishment and operation of the CTCN through a Letter of Agreement.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. **RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*

B. **GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email**
Mr. Philippe Scholtès UNIDO Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation UNIDO GEF Focal Point		06/11/2014	Mr. René Van Berkel Chief of the Cleaner and Sustainable Production Unit	+43 1 26026-3945	r.vanberkel@unido.org