



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date 04/20/2010

Re-submission Date:

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID¹: PROJECT DURATION: 48 months

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY(IES): Peru

PROJECT TITLE: Lighting Market Transformation in Peru

GEF AGENCY(IES): United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)

GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Climate Change

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SP-1: Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy
Work Program (for FSP)	05/15/ 2010
CEO Endorsement/Approval	10/01/2010
GEF Agency Approval	01/01 /2011
Implementation Start	03/01/2011
Mid-term Review (if planned)	05/01 /2013
Implementation Completion	02/28/ 2015

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: Enhanced promotion and implementation of the utilization of energy saving lamps (ESLs) in Peru through the transformation of the local lighting products market and the phasing-out of incandescent lamp (ILs) imports and sales.

Project Components	Inv, TA, STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. ESL Policy and Institutional Support Program	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful transformation of the lighting market in Peru. Improved availability and accessibility of ESL products in the domestic market Roadmap for the phasing out of the sales and use of inefficient lighting (i.e., incandescent, T12, and mercury lamps) and promotion of ESLs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of economic and financial benefits of ESLs. Development of policy regimes, financial and fiscal policies, and financing schemes supporting ESL market transformation. Agreed roadmap and master plan and established institutional structure for the phase-out ILs and promotion of ESLs in Peru. 	280,000	43	190,500	57	470,500

¹ Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.

2. Local Lighting Distribution and Customs Enhancement Programme	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs authorities are able to identify and control imports of lighting products. • Vendors are familiar with the advantages of ESL products and are able to promote sales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented results of market research on the current status of the ESL and IL markets in Peru, the barriers for and willingness of importers, retailers, and vendors to convert to ESL products. • Completed separate training courses on ESL techniques and technologies targeted at customs officials/importers and retailers/vendors. • Market transformation plan involving customs officials/ importers and retailers/ vendors. 	280,000	47	317,000	53	597,000
3. Improved QA/QC Framework	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All traded lighting products meet quality, environmental and energy performance standards, developed in coordination with the GEF- financed Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project that is executed by UNEP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency, environmental and technical standards for lighting products are improved and made compulsory in line with regional and international best practices. • National quality supervision system for ESL products is established. • Capacity of one or more testing laboratory is strengthened to ensure compliance with revised standards including possible certification. 	200,000	21	770,000	79	970,000
4. Improved Recycling Practices and Facilities	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of and clarity on issues related to hazardous waste. • Identification recycling options related to fluorescent technologies . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and awareness related to mercury issues and methods for recycling. • Market study and contact with existing firms having the required know-how within Peru or outside. 	280,000	81	64,000	19	344,000

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of feasible mechanisms for recuperation and recycling including financial costing. 					
5. ESL Market Development	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacity of energy service firms to promote ESLs country-wide. • Significant improvement of ESL products sales and reduction in the sales of IL in all regions. • Improved awareness among decision makers with regard to the environmental benefits and application possibilities of ESL products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidebook on the alternatives to IL and their implementation in retrofit and new buildings for designers and architects. • Trained architects, designers, engineers and decision makers on ESL. • Public sector demonstration program of ESL products involving latest technologies (CONAFE²). • Study and implementation of efficient public lighting. • Replacements of ILs with ESL products including 5 million compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and 1 million other ESL products in urban areas and rural areas with special attention to low-income population using appropriate financing schemes. • CO₂ emission reduction of about 363,261 ton of CO₂/year 	260,000	4	6,100,000	96	6,360,000
6. Consumer Education and Awareness	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70% of Peruvian population informed about economic and environmental qualities of modern lighting products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational curricula for school children. • Nation-wide awareness raising campaign. • Leaflets, telemarketing and below-the-line campaigns. 	220,000	22	788,500	78	1,008,500
7. Project Management				116,000	15	634,000	85	750,000

² National power company

Total Project Costs	1,636,000	8,864,000	10,500,000
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* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

Cofinancing amount can include and should include investments and should at least be double the project amount.

B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE and by NAME (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
Project Government Contribution	Cash	1,660,500
	In-kind	1,245,500
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	Unknown at this stage	930,000
Private Sector (National Power Company, CONAFE)	Cash	3,075,000
	In-kind	1,953,000
Total Co-financing		8,864,000

C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Previous Project Preparation Amount (a) ³	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee
GEF financing	0	1,636,000	1,636,000	163,600
Co-financing	0	8,864,000	8,864,000	
Total	0	10,500,000	10,500,000	163,600

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
			Project (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
N.A.					
Total GEF Resources			0	0	0

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED

Peru has been active in promoting efficient lighting from the mid-90s. Peru was part of the GEF supported ELI initiative which has grounded efficient lighting through a massive increase of sales of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), which reached 5.7 million in 2003 according to Cenergia⁴ but with only 5.3% ELI certified and only one-fifth offering quality and life span guaranties offered by well known brands. At present more than 50% of the household market possesses one or more CFL(s) but around 50 % those CFLs are of low quality. Hence, there still is a quality issue with regard to CFLs in

³ Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are awaiting approval.

⁴ National Energy Conservation and Environment Agency.

the domestic market in Peru. Furthermore, large quantities of ILs are still sold in Peru (last year imports are estimated at more than 16 million units) and CFLs have yet to penetrate the rural areas in a meaningful manner. Latest generation energy efficient (EE) lighting technologies such as efficient halogens, adapted for certain uses, and LED lamps are not yet readily available on the local market either. The general lesson of this experience in Peru is that efforts to transform the market for lighting to an EE lighting market can only be expected to be successful if they are undertaken in a well-coordinated, integrated, and comprehensive manner. Today therefore, the Peruvian lighting market is ready to shift from a voluntary approach to one embedded in an appropriate policy and institutional framework with adequate QC/QA safeguards and convinced key players and decision makers as well as the general public of the benefits of ESL products so as to capture all potential gains that ESLs offer.

This project seeks to transform the existing lighting market in Peru towards high quality, energy efficient products and services that will result in a reduction of electricity demand and the associated GHG reduction from electricity production. Present main barriers to such market transformation include (i) absence of appropriate policies and institutional framework, including mechanisms to make ESL products affordable; (ii) inadequate import and distribution channels for good quality ESL products, including CFLs; (iii) inadequate QA/QC framework; (iv) inadequate recycling practices and facilities; (v) lack of awareness among key players and decision makers and projects that demonstrate benefits of ESL products; and (vi) lack of awareness of the benefits of ESLs among the general public, in particular, in rural areas. However, if these barriers were to be overcome, CO₂ emission reductions would be considerable and the following table provides the estimated energy savings and CO₂ emission reductions upon completion of the project based on official statistics as well as results of a survey carried out by MEM this year. Estimates will be revisited/verified during the project preparation grant (PPG) phase.

Table 1

Description	MW *	GWh	CO ₂ emission reduction (ton of CO ₂ a year)
LI → LFC	225.0	547.0	311,790
T12 → T8	19.5	60.0	34,200
Public Lighting (technology even)	6.9	30.3	17,271
Total	231.9	637.3	363,261
* Taking in to account simultaneity factors of 0.3 for ILs and 0.65 for fluorescent tubes.			

The above table 1 clearly shows that a program to transform lighting markets in Peru would make about 232 MW of power generation capacity redundant, which is almost equal to the 300 MW diesel power plants that Peru is planning to construct to address the emergency situation in the power sector.

This will be achieved through the implementation of activities in key component areas:

Component 1: ESL Policy and Institutional Support Programme

Peru is developing action lines on energy efficiency, one of them being the substitution of ILs for ESLs, another is the promotion of energy efficiency through specific regulations for the public sector. The government has also been active in publishing non compulsory standards. This component will support transformation of the lighting market with a coherent ESL policy in line with Peruvian governmental policies.

As a necessary step to achieve the above, the project will study financial and fiscal policies as well as financing schemes for ESL. In consultation with relevant public and private stakeholders, a roadmap to phase out obsolete lighting technologies and promote the accelerated introduction of latest ones, will be elaborated and agreed upon. Specific attention will be giving to securing good quality alternatives.

The interventions are expected to produce following outcomes: (i) successful transformation of the lighting market in Peru, (ii) improved availability and accessibility of ESL products in the domestic market, and (iii) roadmap of the phasing out the sales and use of ILs and promotion of ESLs.

The interventions that will facilitate these outcomes include: (i) development of feasible financial and fiscal policies and financing schemes supporting the switch to ESLs where needed, (ii) development of policy framework and incentives for ESL market development and enhancement, and (iii) the development of a roadmap/master plan and established institutional structure for the phase-out of ILs and promotion of ESLs in Peru.

Component 2: Local Lighting Distribution and Customs Enhancement Programme

This component will address the issues and concerns around the need to upgrade the capacity of the lighting distribution chain including customs authorities, to promote, channel, and distribute ESLs.

The expected outcomes for this component are that customs authorities are able to identify and inspect imports of lighting products and vendors know about the advantages of ESLs and are willing and able to promote their sales.

To ensure such outcomes, a number of interventions will be implemented in collaboration with and targeting both the private sector and customs authorities. The interventions to be implemented under this component are the following: (i) market research on the current status of the ESL and IL markets in Peru and the barriers and willingness to switch from IL to ESLs; (ii) development of technical aids and guidebooks on EE lighting technology and applications; (iii) training courses on ESL techniques; (iv) demonstration in selected lighting distributors and implementation of business transformation plans (i.e. commercial incentives) from ILs to ESLs; and (v) tools in place for customs inspection.

Component 3: Improved QA/QC Framework

Currently, the government of Peru is working on elaborating voluntary standards in cooperation with various partners. This component is designed to support and complement this effort. It will address the CFL quality issues that were highlighted in the introduction and introduce a more comprehensive national system based on international best practice as well as local testing. It will also support introduction of standards for other, newer, EE lighting technologies.

The expected outcome is that all traded lighting products in Peru meet defined quality, environmental and energy performance standards that are appropriate for Peru in terms of its climatic conditions and level of development and are in line with those developed under the GEF- financed Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project (global lighting initiative).

This outcome will be achieved by establishing (i) appropriate standards for energy efficiency and environmental and technical specifications for lighting products that are compulsory in line with regional and international best practices; (ii) a national quality supervision system for ESLs; and (iii) the capacity of one or more testing laboratory is strengthened to comply with these revised standards. ISO certification opportunities will be explored. In addition the opportunity to introduce criteria for lighting in office buildings in building codes will be studied as per IEA recommendations.

This component is designed to complement the GEF supported project in preparation for the Andean region to promote Labeling schemes for appliances. MEM is also involved in the project related to labels and will secure consistency and complementariness.

Component 4: Improved Recycling Practices and Facilities

In Peru there is uncertainty about permitted mercury levels, consequences, methods of recycling and responsibility sharing. The issue is not only related to CFLs but also to circular and linear fluorescent tubes widely used in Peru.. This component will directly address the need to understand and tackle the issue of hazardous waste. To this end, MEM and the Ministry of Environment will collaborate on a day-to-day basis.

The expected outcome is clarity and identification of workable solutions to mercury. The first step is to improve quality and durability of all fluorescent products in Peru, which will be addressed under component 3, while component 4 will depend heavily on information, best practices, and expertise that will be made available under the global lighting initiative. Existing firms in Peru that have the required know-how will be identified and technology transfer to introduce suitable recycling technologies will be promoted.

Component 5: ESL Market Development and ESL Product Application & Promotion Programme

The barriers concerning the marketing and promotion of ESLs and the phasing out of IL production and sales will be addressed in this project component. The expected outcomes under this project component are: (i) improved capacity of the energy service firms, designers, architects and market partners to promote ESLs country wide; (ii) significant improvement in the sales of ESLs and reduction in the sales of incandescent lamps in the urban and rural areas; and (iii) improved public awareness on the benefits and application of ESLs.

Several activities will be carried out under this component to help realize these outcomes. These include: (i) substitution of ILs for CFLs, in particular for low-income families, comprising about 5 million CFLs; (ii) development of a pilot project involving latest EE lighting technologies in the semi-public sector together with architects, engineers, and others; and (iii) public lighting schemes to promote EE lighting technologies (substitution of mercury lamps for sodium lamps) and rationalization of lighting schemes, comprising the distribution and installation of about 1 million ESLs. The CFLs and ESLs will be purchased and distributed by CONAFE and made available through normal retail outlets to consumers (in the case of CFLs) and through MEM to municipal governments (in the case of ESLs for public lighting schemes) using the financing mechanisms to be developed during the PPG phase.

Component 6: Consumer Education and Awareness

In line with the development of the market for ESLs, this component will focus on increasing public awareness in a country of over 28 million inhabitants with special emphasis on rural areas. The expected outcome is that at least 70% of the total population is informed about the economic and environmental qualities of modern ESLs. To achieve this, specialized educational curricula for school children, a nation-wide awareness raising campaign, and below-the line campaigns are planned.

With the various interventions that will be carried out under this proposed project and the expected outputs and immediate outcomes, and taking into consideration the local ESL use in 2007 as a baseline, it is estimated that the increased quantity of ESLs as a result of the project are expected to achieve a global energy saving of 637 GWh every year after the proposed 4-year project, which translates to a CO₂ emission reduction of about 363,261 ton of CO₂/year. The electricity savings will mainly result from the replacement of ILs in existing lighting systems and the utilization of CFLs and other ESLs in new lighting systems. These general estimates of the potential energy/CO₂ emission savings will be reviewed and confirmed during the PPG phase. It is also envisioned that the successful implementation of the project, particularly the phase-out of ILs, will effectively contribute to the improvement in the energy utilization efficiency of lighting systems.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS

Energy conservation and environmental protection are fundamental policies of Peruvian government. As example the Law for the Promotion of Efficiency Use of Energy (Law N° 27345 of 2000) stipulates that standards and labels should be compulsory in Peru.. This requirement has been confirmed by Government Decree N° 053-2007-EM of October 2007 regulating Law 27345 / 2000. Government Decree N° 034-2008 gives orientation for saving energy in public buildings. The national communication to the UNFCCC clearly identifies energy efficiency as a main path to reducing CO₂ emissions. The present initiative is fully consistent with national priorities of Peru.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

The project fits the objectives of the GEF's Operational Programme #5 (Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation) and will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions through the transformation of the Peruvian lighting market towards using more ESLs, and the introduction of the latest EE lighting technologies and practices. The project is in line with the GEF's climate change strategic program on Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings (SP-1). It is comprised of activities aimed at promoting the widespread adoption of energy efficient lighting products (ESLs), improvement of the Peruvian ESL market, and work towards the phasing-out ILs. Moreover, the proposed project is also in line with the GEF's global lighting project, i.e., the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project, which aims to transform the global market toward efficient lighting technologies and through accelerated phase-out of inefficient lighting, thereby reducing global GHG emissions. The interaction between the Center of Excellence to be established under the global project and the (national) project will constitute an innovative approach to promote the adoption of EE lighting in Peru.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES

As the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) will assist Peru building energy efficiency options and reduce the consumption of fossil fuel through the provision of a grant that will be used to fund incremental costs related to the dissemination of CFLs and ESLs as well as support capacity building of key actors. GEF financing of about \$1.8 million will allow the leveraging of \$8.864 million as co-financing, i.e., 1 US dollar from the GEF allocation will be matched by about 4.9 US dollars from national and bilateral sources. More than 50% of the co-financing is dedicated to investment, which is critical for the proposed project success. The major resources needed for investment under the project will be supported by electric utility licensee, consumers, and the private sector. It is estimated that under the project about 5 million CFLs and about 1 other ESLs will be distributed and installed. Detailed distribution and financing modalities⁵ will be prepared during the PPG phase.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The present initiative is complementary to the UNDP-led GEF initiative under preparation to promote energy labels in the Andean region. The specific focus of this project on lighting, and design to deliver immediate but sustainable impacts, is fully supported by the Government of Peru confronted with sustainable-and desirable- economic growth, putting constraints on the electricity sector. The project will reduce the use of fossil fuels in a country that is well-endowed with renewable resources, in particular, hydropower. The project will liaise with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) with regard to activities that it undertakes in this area in Cuba and Ecuador. The project will also seek synergies with sub-regional economic integration organizations such as the Andean Community of Nations and Mercosur. UNEP will ensure that appropriate external and internal arrangements will be made with regard to the execution of the project and that the activities under the project will be properly coordinated with the "Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting" project. In particular, the global project will facilitate the establishment of methodologies for the development of labeling procedures and quality certification; the identification of appropriate policy options for phasing out ILs and introducing latest technology ESLs; and the development of financing mechanisms, appropriate standards, and detailed environmental safeguards under the project. Peru will also be able to learn from the experiences and actions taken in other countries that were at a similar stage of market transformation for ESL products as Peru is at present.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING

In general the potential for energy savings and GHG emissions reduction are high with the replacement of ILs in existing lighting systems with ESLs (e.g., CFLs).

⁵ Financing mechanisms may include providing free CFLs to rural communities and in areas with strong peak-shaving benefits, subsidizing incremental cost in comparison with ICs, subsidizing interest cost for cost recovery through consumers' electricity bills, and rebate arrangements.

GEF is supporting a global initiative to transform the lighting market world-wide. Nationally led initiatives to support this global efforts will improve efficiency of GEF support, including cost efficiency, provide valuable lessons from and to national decision makers and constitute the base for action of the GEF to reduce GHG emissions through lighting market transformation.

Without the GEF support, the potential significant global environmental benefit in terms of CO₂ emissions reduction from expanding EE lighting technologies utilization and practices in Peru will not be fully realized. If the current barriers that hinder consumers using ESL products, and local lighting related sectors investing more in ESL products will persist, the potential CO₂ emission avoidance of about 363,261 ton of CO₂/year cannot be realized. Peru would have limited success in promoting energy efficiency as an effective policy and institutional instrument for achieving the country's energy saving objectives.

The project also has impacts in terms of improving the management of chemicals; in particular, with regard to the disposal and recycling of mercury containing lighting products.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

As in other projects, this market transformation project is subject to certain risks that are anticipated. Nevertheless, adequate risk management and mitigation strategies ensuring successful project implementation will be developed and implemented. The risks that might prevent the project objective(s) from being achieved include: (i) delayed implementation of parallel activities that are baselines for specific incremental activities of the project; (ii) disbursements of funds by the government agencies for demonstration projects not meeting the scheduled dates; (iii) low level of participation from the private sector; and (iv) weak government support, which leads to inadequate and ineffective enforcement or policies and regulations.

To mitigate these potential risks, the following actions will be taken up during the project design and project implementation: (i) securing firm commitments of responsible agencies during the project design stage; (ii) identification of serious demonstration partners, setting-up of a realistic schedule and cost-sharing arrangements among responsible agencies during the project design stage; (iii) involvement of the private sector from the project designing stage, dissemination of the latest information through right channels and identification of their needs and demand through continuous dialogue; and, (iv) incorporation of the necessary interventions for the formulation of the policies on EE lighting applications, including the accompanying implementing rules and regulations, as well improving the institutional arrangements for the enforcement of lighting product standards and lighting energy codes.

H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The project will facilitate the realization of the expected outcomes through barrier removal and other capacity building and technical assistance activities. In particular, the employed barrier removal approach is considered as more appropriate, holistic and cost effective, considering that: (i) lighting systems are found in the main sectors of the national economy, and (ii) the project is part of the GEF's Global Lighting Initiative. Relying on individual consumers switching to EE lighting would have only limited success. More often than not, these initiatives are implemented in a fragmented manner and ad hoc. The impacts would also be limited to those that are directly involved in the project, compared to the proposed approach, which includes a program for disseminating the results and best practices.

Taking into account the local sales in 2007 as baseline, the increased sales volume of ESLs that would be influenced by the various interventions that shall be implemented within this proposed project are expected to achieve a global energy saving of 637 GWh every year after the proposed 4-year project, which translates into a CO₂ emission reduction of about 7.27 million ton of CO₂ over 20 years. GEF support would be equivalent to about 24 US cents per ton of CO₂ reduced.

I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

For the period 2010-2013 UNEP will focus its efforts on its mandate by exercising environmental leadership on six cross-cutting thematic priorities among which climate change. In the area of climate change mitigation, UNEP will support countries to make a transition towards societies based on more efficient use of energy, energy conservation, and utilization of cleaner energy sources. Under UNEP’s Medium Term Strategy the project supports the following outcomes:

- Normative approaches (standards, labels, certification) to energy efficiency for various kinds of appliances and equipment are used;
- Macro-economic and sectoral analyses of policy options for, fostering low greenhouse gas emissions, including technology transfer, are undertaken and used;
- Barriers are removed and access is improved to financing for renewable and energy efficiency technologies at the national level through targeted analysis of costs, risks and opportunities of clean energy and low carbon technologies in partnership with the finance sector; and
- National institutional capacity for assessing and allocating public funding and leveraging private investment for clean energy is strengthened.

UNEP is also implementing the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project, which will help define various key components regarding a phase out of incandescent bulbs and their replacement by modern energy efficient products. UNEP implementation of the project will also offer the opportunity to benefit from the findings and research under the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project.

At the same time, the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting Project will take advantage of the identification of issues and corresponding solutions that may result from the proposed project and as such will offer an innovative approach to adoption of energy efficient lighting world-wide. This kind of project fits in the normative and scientific positioning of UNEP, which is part of its comparative advantage. As part of its strategy in the climate change focal area, UNEP intends to develop various other similar projects in the field of technology transfer, aiming at promoting the most recent energy efficiency technologies in replacement of obsolete technologies. Finally, UNEP will be coordinating this project with other national energy efficient lighting projects in the world such as in China, Russia, Ukraine, etc.

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 [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

Mr. Jose Antonio Gonzalez Norris GEF Operational Focal Point Ministry of Environment	Date: 05/04/2009 (original) 02/10/2010 (corrected version)
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B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director DGEF/UNEP		04/20/2010	Edu Hassing, Task Manager Climate Change DGEF	(+33-1) 44 37 14 74	edu.hassing@ unep.org

