

UNEP is an Implementing Agency of the GEF with the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is the only GEF Agency whose sole focus is the environment.

UNEP plays a key role in supporting countries to develop and execute GEF projects, with a focus on:

Regional and Global Cooperation

Many of our projects are global and regional in nature. Technology transfer often involves two or more countries. Best practice models to transfer technology between countries includes a broad spectrum of expertise including financing and business. UNEP is working in over 30 countries to collect these best practice models from a broad base of experience and conditions to identify robust widely applicable approaches to successful technology transfer.

UNEP and GEF-V

In July 2010 the fifth replenishment period of the GEF began. This period offers new and innovative ways in which UNEP can continue to work with countries in: energy efficiency; renewable energy; the transport sector and land use, land use change, and forestry to reduce green house gas emissions; and priority measures to help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change. All of these areas are underpinned by UNEP's own flagship projects on promoting a green economy, in ecosystem based adaptation, in clean technology and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

- Scientific assessments, monitoring, early warning;
- Linking science to policy (Capacity Building, Enabling Activities) at national, regional and global levels;
- Innovation, technology transfer and lifting barriers;
- Regional and global cooperation;
- Awareness raising, advocacy, and Knowledge management.

UNEP also plays an important role in supporting the strategic and policy directions of the GEF, operationalising the Trust Fund and enhancing its scientific rigour and relevance. UNEP hosts the secretariat of the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP).

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UNEP and GEF

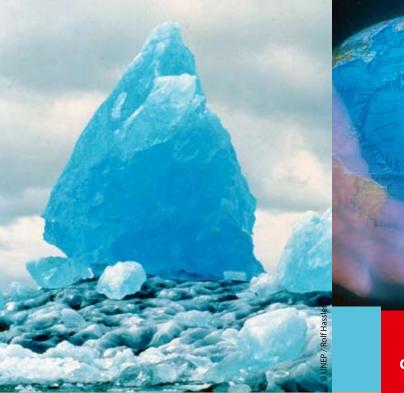
in Climate Change

2010











ver 180 countries have prepared inventories of their green house gases (GHG) using guidelines prepared by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is hosted by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and UNEP has actively rolled-out these guidelines out in over 40 countries. It has prepared and delivered training materials on the IPCCC guidelines, to enhance the quality and accuracy of inventories, and promoted hands on support to countries to complete their GHG inventories.

Adpatation is still a new field where an understanding of climate change impacts has yet to perculate to difference economic and scientific sectors. One of UNEP's early actions built scientific expertise and a body of research material as a foundation for National Action Plans for Adaption (NAPAs), in least developed countries. These plans direct funds to the highest national priorities to build resilience to climate change. More needs to be done and so UNEP now aims to build a network of adaptation scientists and practitioners for countries to strengthen their adaptation plans, policies and implement priority actions.



Climate Change Planning and Reporting

Facts and priorities from climate change national planning and reporting advances the science of climate change, informs negotiations and underpins the direction of funding. UNEP has an enormous geographical and thematic breadth of experience in helping countries with their climate change planning. In mitigation, UNEP has helped 40 countries to complete their National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and is now about to support a further 35 to 45 countries to do enhanced Technology Needs Assessments.

UNEP has supported 13 countries to draft their National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and to identify their adaptation priorities. The depth and breadth of experience with many countries over a full range of climate change planning topics makes UNEP as a strong partner to work with countries on future climate change plans and reporting.



Transferring technologies to developing countries helps them leapfrog to a better and cleaner economy. UNEP has a broad portfolio of ongoing work to transfer energy efficient and renewable energy technologies to developing countries. UNEP has developed a network of agents to advise and promote the transfer of green technologies between countries. UNEP is supporting the uptake of small hydro power and cogeneration in Eastern, Southern and West Africa. We are working in Cuba to promote biomass and wind technologies and we are promoting bus rapid transit on three continents. Together with academia and governments we have supported, techniques to reduce the cost of geothermal exploration, and now UNEP is working with the World Bank and governments in Africa's rift valley countries to bring investment for geothermal power generation. Conscious that business is a big driver of technology transfer and the need for investment to drive the transfer of technology, UNEP has a number projects to test and promote innovative financing solutions and models. Put together, UNEP's experience ranges from peliminary learning through to investment and finance in a number of technologies.

UNEP will host a multi-country project to build a baseline of energy consumption in buildings. UNEP is hosting a centre of excellence together with the private sector to advise governments around the world on best policy options to promote energy efficient lighting, drawing on state of the art policy options and technology. UNEP is now preparing to work in a number of countries to help introduce these solutions, including countries in East and west Africa, where energy efficiency in homes and businesses make a big difference to budgets.