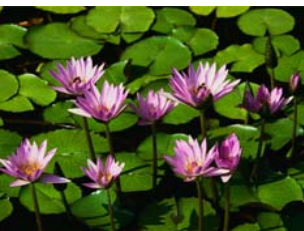




Second Regional Project Steering Committee Meeting for the SOPAC/UNDP/UNEP/GEF Project “Implementing Sustainable Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries” Koror, Palau, 19th – 24th July 2010

UNEP in GEF





Key Messages

- UNEP is the only GEF Agency whose core business is the environment.
- UNEP plays a key role in assisting countries assessing GEF funds through supporting to develop and execute GEF projects that fit within its comparative advantage.





Key Messages

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, including by providing the secretariat of the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP).





UNEP's Six Priorities

UNEP's 6 cross-cutting thematic priority areas and GEF priorities closely aligned.

- Climate Change
- Ecosystem Management
- Resource Efficiency
- Environmental Governance
- Hazardous Substances
- Disasters and Conflicts





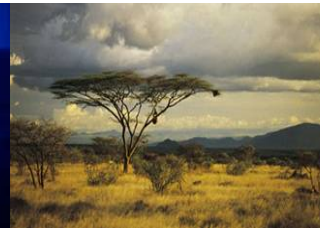
UNEP's Comparative Advantage in GEF

UNEP's comparative advantage within the GEF has been defined as:

- 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.



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Scientific Assessments, Monitoring, Early Warning



- Carbon benefits of GEF projects, Economic Assessment of Adaptation Options, analysis and research Liquid Biofuels – CC
- ‘Millennium Ecosystem Assessment’ -BD
- Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action (SAP) – IWs
- Bioindicators and biomarkers - POPs





Linking Science to Policy at National, Regional and Global Levels



- National Communications (NCs), Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), National Action Plans for Adaptation (NAPAs), National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), Solar and Wind Energy Assessment - CC
- National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs) - BD





Innovation, Technology Transfer and Lifting Barriers



- African Rift Geothermal Development Facility, Co-Generation for Africa, Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa – CC
- Prevention and Management of Invasive Species, Voluntary Forest Certification & Ecosystem Services, National Biosafety Frameworks - BD



Regional and Global Cooperation

- Technology Transfer Networks, e.g. phasing out Incandescent Lamps - CC
- Regional Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances, Phasing out DDT and Introducing Alternatives – POPs
- Flyways-based wetland conservation (Siberia to South Africa) - BD
- Large Marine Ecosystem and Ecosystem-based Management Approaches - IWs





Awareness Raising, Advocacy, and Knowledge Management



- Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change (AIACC), Liquid Biofuels, Wind and Solar Energy - CC
- Integrated Managed Aquifer Recharge, Integrated Water Resources Management – IWs
- Indigenous Peoples Network for Change & Access to CBD (BD)





UNEP's GEF Portfolio - Global



Since the GEF was established in 1991, through to the third quarter of 2009, it has approved 464 projects to be implemented by UNEP with a total value of approximately US\$ 922 million, which in turn has generated US\$ 2.1 billion in co-financing.





UNEP's Long-Term Commitment to Climate Change



- Has more than twenty years of experience working on climate change;
- Established the IPCC with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in the 1980s;
- Concentrates efforts of reducing emissions mainly by supporting science and legal mechanisms, promoting renewable energy, improved energy efficiency, and spurring development of a carbon market;
- Works in areas such finance (including CDM), clean energy, ecosystems, environmental assessments; law and governance, regional support for capacity building, and technology transfer;
- Supports governments, the private sector, and civil society.



 **UN** *ite to combat* **CLIMATE CHANGE**





Partnership

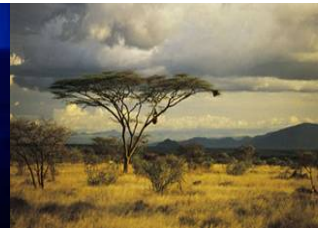


- UNEP complements its climate change activities by cooperating and expanding existing agreements with other UN agencies that are addressing climate change internationally, or seeking to do so.
- Examples of such cooperation include:
 - **UNFCCC Secretariat** - UNEP provides substantive work that helps inform and support negotiation processes;
 - **UNDP** - UNEP focuses on piloting new and innovative approaches, developing guidelines and blueprints, while UNDP will look to “upscale” these initiatives;
 - **UNICEF** – UNEP provides valuable information about youth and climate change;
 - **World Bank** - UNEP plays an active role in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Climate Investment Funds;
 - **FAO-UNDP-UNEP** – A collaborative partnership on REDD;
 - Work with the **IPCC Secretariat** is two-fold, with UNEP serving in a supporting role and implementation role.



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UNEP Climate Change Strategic Priorities



To strengthen the ability of countries, particularly developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into national development processes.

Theme 1: Adapting by building resilience to climate change

EA (a) **Adaptation**, planning, financing and cost-effective preventative actions are increasingly incorporated into national development processes that are supported by scientific information, integrated climate impact assessments and local climate data

EA (d) Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and land degradation

Theme 2: Facilitating a transition towards low carbon societies

EA (b) Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co benefits, with a focus on clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation

EA (c) Improved technologies are deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, financed through private and public sources including the CDM and joint implementation mechanism

Theme 3: Improving understanding of climate change science

EA (e) Country policymakers and negotiators, civil society and the private sector have access to relevant climate change science and information for decision-making

Theme 4: Communicating and raising awareness



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Examples: Cutting Edge CC Projects

- **JGI/ARGEO - Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment:**
 - Innovative Geothermal prospecting using an overlay of different techniques tested in Kenya;
 - Technique has reduced geothermal costs by 1/3rd.
 - As a result, Kenya has plans to develop 9 GW's electricity, more than current world production.
- **Liquid Biofuels:**
 - Assess the full cycle costs of bio-fuels and its social and economic impacts including food prices;
 - Identify and test policies promoting sustainable biofuel practices;
 - Identify the most efficient biofuel conversion technologies where appropriate.



Innovative International Waters Projects

- **IW: LEARN -International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network:**
 - Strengthen International Waters Management (IWM) by facilitating structured learning and information sharing;
 - IW:LEARN Information Management System at www.iwlearn.net;
 - Project partners include South-East Asia Regional Learning Centre and the Transboundary Waters Information Exchange Network for South-Eastern Europe.
- **South China Sea Project:**
 - The first attempt to develop a regionally coordinated programme of action designed to reverse environmental degradation particularly in the areas of coastal habitat degradation and loss, land-based pollution, and fisheries;
 - Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand developed;
 - A new GEF project is being proposed to implement the SAP through COBSEA (existing regional, IG coordinating body).





DGEF Team – Pacific



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