

FINAL REPORT FOR THE 8TH TRANCHE OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

1. KEY PROJECT FEATURES

I. Project title	Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development	
II. Project DA code	12/13 AB; ROA-2012-0036-0870-6875; IMIS ID: 2923 (ROA-232-8)	
III. Implementing Entity	UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA; UNESCAP	
IV. Start date Please specify the month and year in which the budget allocation was received	April 2012	
VI. End date Please specify the month and year of the project's completion	a. Original: Dec 2014 b. Actual date: June 2015	
VII. Beneficiary countries Please provide a complete list of the countries that benefited from the project's activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albania 2. Algeria 3. Argentina 4. Armenia 5. Azerbaijan 6. Bahrain 7. Belarus 8. Bolivia 9. Bosnia and Herzegovina 10. Botswana 11. Botswana 12. Brasil 13. Chile 14. China 15. Colombia 16. Costa Rica 17. Croatia 18. Dominican Republic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 39. Malawi 40. Mexico 41. Montenegro 42. Morocco 43. Nicaragua 44. Oman 45. Palestine 46. Panama 47. Paraguay 48. Peru 49. Philippines 50. Qatar 51. Republic of Moldova 52. Saudi Arabia 53. Serbia 54. South Africa 55. St. Lucia 56. Sudan

	19. Ecuador 20. Egypt 21. Egypt 22. El Salvador 23. Ethiopia 24. Georgia 25. Ghana 26. Grenada 27. Guatemala 28. Honduras 29. Iraq 30. Jamaica 31. Jordan 32. Kazakhstan 33. Kenya 34. Kuwait 35. Kyrgyzstan 36. Lebanon 37. Lesotho 38. Libya	57. Suriname 58. Syria 59. Tajikistan 60. Tanzania 61. Thailand 62. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 63. The Gambia 64. Trinidad and Tobago 65. Tunisia 66. Turkey 67. Turkmenistan 68. UAE 69. Ukraine 70. Uruguay 71. Uzbekistan 72. Venezuela 73. Vietnam 74. Yemen 75. Zambia 76. Zimbabwe
VIII Implementing partners Please list UN System and other partners (do not include beneficiary governments)	UN system 1. UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA; UNESCAP, UNDP	Other partners 1. Latin American Development Bank (CAF) 2. InterAmerican Development Bank 3. International Energy Agency 4. World Bank 5. USAID 6. The African Union Commission 7. Development Bank of Southern Africa 8. Green-Shift Africa 9. KfW Development Bank

2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This section should be no longer than one page and should provide a concise and effective narrative of the basic accomplishments of the project. It should not repeat information already provided (for instance, information presented in the project document) but should highlight results, potential impact and any relevant achievement related to the project's implementation (including unexpected results, both positive and negative). If the project (or one of its parts) is considered a success story it should be clearly stated in this section. The information reported in this section might be used for the DA website.

The case studies performed under the project show how a concrete policy reform transformed economically attractive investment projects into bankable projects which have been financed. Based on these case studies and experience of the developed countries, which have proved to have a successful energy efficiency strategy, the project developed a benchmark that should serve as a reference point for policy makers and energy experts working in the field of energy efficiency. This benchmark is a synthesis of policy incentives that should be in place in order to stimulate and ensure successful energy efficiency policy outcomes. The benchmark virtually subdivided into three groups of desired policies: 1) legal, institutional and regulatory; 2) economic and financial; and 3) socio-political. A set of these policies in place at a sufficient degree in a particular country is a basis for successful formulation and implementation of energy efficiency policies and related projects.

The analysis of the case studies provided by the project has shown that all the project countries are dealing with energy efficiency issues to some extent. However, the maturity level of energy efficiency policy varies from country to country and from region to region.

The project sets forth a suite of existing energy efficiency policies that stand out as best practices. The policies identified by the project include exemplars of best practices in energy efficiency policies from around the globe, drawn from respected and objective policy evaluations and databases. The project allowed developing a structured framework on which to identify and base a menu of best practice energy efficiency (EE) policies and measures suitable for adaptation and adoption by member States of the United Nations regional commissions. It provides a comprehensive but simple system that encompasses the description, identification, nomenclature, and classification of energy efficiency policies and measures, in response to the need to enhance energy efficiency policies and concrete outcomes. The framework includes recognized effective and economic policies and measures that when applied will accelerate achieving the energy efficiency objective of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative of the UN Secretary-General.

An investment project pipeline (i.e. an inventory of energy efficiency project proposals from member countries) has been prepared:

- In the UNECE and UNESCAP regions, the inventory contains already a total of 32 project proposals from 23 countries. The aggregate value of the proposed projects amounted to about US\$ 190 million;
- In the UNECA region 9 project proposals were identified and recommended for financing;
- In the UNESCWA region 17 proposed projects ideas were further assessed, discussed and formulated as project proposals; UN ESCWA also developed a comprehensive Step-by-Step EE Project Development Guidebook document, to serve as a support and reference document for capacity building for this DA project, and will also be made available for all future EE project developers who would want to use it to prepare bankable EE project business plans;
- UNECLAC project pipeline included 28 projects in five Latin American countries with total investments US\$ 919.48 million. The largest proposed project concerned the upgrading of the national power distribution system in Ecuador (approx. US\$ 473.2 million) to reduce technical and non-commercial losses. The Latin American Development Bank (CAF) officially announced in 2014 the creation of a new Regional Energy Efficiency Fund/Facility for energy efficiency projects (totaling US\$ 400 million, with an initial allocation of US\$ 120 million).

3. DETAILED REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of this section is to understand how the project actually performed against what it intended to accomplish. This should be done through the verification of the indicators of achievement that were developed in the project document as well as through an assessment of the implemented activities.

Entities are kindly requested to fill in the tables below:

- In Table 1 the comments column should be used to elaborate on the project’s contribution towards the achievement of the expected accomplishments;
- Table 2 should list, under each expected accomplishment, the set of activities that were actually implemented by the project. For each activity listed, project managers should highlight whether the activity represents a variation from the project’s initial design (project document) and, if so, in what ways (e.g. additional activity/change in activity initially envisioned etc.).

Table 1 - Review of Performance Indicators

Expected Accomplishment	Indicator of achievement (T0)	Indicator of achievement (T1)	Comments
EA1. Improved capacity of national project developers, energy experts and middle-level managers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop energy efficiency investment projects in private and public sectors	Please specify the baseline, if measured at the start of the project N/A	Please provide an estimate or actual values of the indicator at the end of the project Around 150 national officials and experts able to design and implement energy efficiency investment projects.	Please elaborate on the progress made on the EA based on the indicator data or other relevant data. This achievement was highly important and valuable for improving skills and knowledge in financing energy efficiency projects and as an opportunity for networking with people from other countries involved in solving similar problems. Among the most important things that came out this activity were improving legislative and policy framework; enhancing skills for developing bankable project proposals; and getting clear understanding of the value of energy efficiency measures by policy makers, businesses, financial institutions, local authorities and households.

<p>EA2. Improved regulatory and institutional framework for promotion of new financing mechanisms for energy efficiency projects</p>	<p>Some countries have significantly moved forward towards establishing energy efficient structure of the economy through creating necessary conditions, such as developing institutional base, introducing appropriate laws and regulations, creating financial and economic incentives for attracting investments from national and international sources. At the same time, other countries fail significantly to meet the conditions of achieving the benchmark level.</p>	<p>The project sets forth a suite of existing energy efficiency policies that stand out as best practices. The policies identified by the project include exemplars of best practices in energy efficiency policies from around the globe, drawn from respected and objective policy evaluations and databases. The project allowed developing a structured framework on which to identify and base a menu of best practice energy efficiency policies and measures suitable for adaptation by member States of the United Nations Regional Commissions.</p>	<p>The primary audience of the project was policy makers from the member States. The exploration of best practices through case studies is useful in all UN RCs regions. For countries starting to develop energy efficiency programmes, the policies outlined offer guidance into what works and can offer confidence when exploring and selecting options. For countries with established and proficient energy efficiency programmes, the project assists by validating policies and offering a set of policy benchmarks.</p> <p>During the project Regional Workshop representatives from the Colombian Ministry and Development Bank shared their experience in working with the national industrial association (ANDI) in identifying EE project portfolios and promoting their matching with the available credit lines. Their input was a key for drafting regional policy recommendations.</p> <p>The authorities in Chile in charge of the development of a new legislative project for a National Energy Efficiency Law to be prepared in 2015 participated actively in the project Regional Workshop, where they also shared the lessons learned from their partial success in trying to implement a KfW funded credit line for EE projects.</p> <p>Number of countries continued to strengthen their national Energy Efficiency Policies regarding promotion of EE project investment and</p>
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			<p>market development, in parallel with their active participation in the project activities. In fact all RCs took advantage of these developments, by convening the national authorities most involved in EE policy development to join the project's events, in order to share their experience, and help draft EE Policy Recommendations to share with their regions.</p> <p>In ECLAC region these draft recommendations formed the basis for the official 18 Regional EE Policy Recommendations officially adopted at the final Regional Policy Workshop.</p>
EA.3.Increased financing for investments in energy efficiency projects, including through innovative financing mechanisms.	N/A	86 energy efficiency investment project proposals in the public and private sectors prepared by national experts and submitted for consideration to domestic and international investors, banks and other financial institutions.	<p>The project allowed to review the investment project pipeline (inventory of energy efficiency project proposals submitted by participants), provided financial analysis of selected projects, served as an opportunity for national dialogue on energy efficiency investment project proposals between project developers and government officials (with the focus on barriers and success factors), and looked at the experience of financial institutions with energy efficiency financing instruments.</p> <p>CAF officially announced the launching of the new Regional EE Financial Fund/Facility available to finance EE projects, with initial funding of 400 million USD, starting with</p>

			initial 120 million USD contribution from KfW.
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Table 1 - Review of Activities

<p style="text-align: center;">Activities implemented</p> <p>Please provide the complete list of activities implemented under the framework of the project</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Comments</p> <p>Please specify whether the activity represents a variation of the project's design. Significant variations that took place should be explained under paragraph 4 (Challenges/problems encountered).</p>
<p>EA1 Improved capacity of national project developers, energy experts and middle-level managers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop energy efficiency investment projects in private and public sectors</p>	
<p>A.1.1 Five regional trainings (one in each region) for project developers, national officials and experts to receive training in project development/formulation, finance and business planning</p>	<p>UNECE and UNESCAP conducted their two regional training events jointly. It allowed extending training package: while at first training participants were trained to improve their financial engineering and business planning skills to identify, select and develop EE investment projects and prepare bankable project proposals, at the second event participants made presentations on their progress in developing project proposals resulting from their participation in the first training course. The project proposals were reviewed by the training facilitator who provided a preliminary analysis of the proposals and presented it to the audience. For ESCWA, the training identified and recommended concepts and mechanisms for project finance and business planning. It suggested potential regional and international donors that are active in the UN ESCWA region. The training also discussed potentials for accessing sources of climate financing, such as CDM and NAMAs.</p>
<p>A.1.2 Five regional workshops (one in each region) for national policy makers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide knowledge on EE investment projects, which concerns both the regulatory and policy requirements and purely technical aspects that countries would need to deal with when attracting and implementing investments based of foreign or national capital. 	<p>In addition to the goals which have been achieved by this activity in accordance with the project document, the UNECE and UNESCAP workshop has also served as a platform for interaction between project developers and government officials with open discussions on what governments could improve in legislation and policies in the area of energy efficiency financing.</p>

<p>- analyze investment project pipeline / inventory of energy efficiency project proposals;</p> <p>- disseminate UNECE experience acquired in implementing the FEEI Project to stakeholders, including representatives from the business and banking sectors</p>	<p>UN ESCWA developed a comprehensive Step-by-Step guidebook on EE Project Development to serve as a support and reference document for capacity building for this DA project. The event was used to review a draft version of this document that will also be made available for all future EE project developers who would want to use it to prepare bankable EE project business plans.</p>
<p>EA2 Improved regulatory and institutional framework for promotion of new financing mechanisms for energy efficiency projects EA</p>	
<p>A.2.1 Fifteen case studies on the experience of energy efficiency policies and reforms (to be discussed at five regional policy seminars)</p>	<p>A total of 15 country case studies have been prepared with DA budget support¹. During the period under review, the UNDP/GEF programme also supported studies in 3 additional countries (with no financial implications on the Development Account). A total of 18 country reports / case studies have been prepared.</p>
<p>A.2.2 Five policy seminars focusing on policy reforms to promote financing of energy efficiency investments with the aim of strengthening the capacity of national and local policymakers in each region.</p>	<p>UNECE and UNESCAP instead of holding two separate smaller regional events conducted two joint events:</p> <p>UNECE and UNESCAP collaborated with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in co-organizing the <i>Third International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development</i>. Under the Forum the Policy seminar was conducted: Case studies on energy efficiency (EE) financing and promotion of advanced energy efficiency technologies</p> <p>UNECE and UNESCAP again collaborated with the Government of Georgia in co-organizing the <i>Fourth International Forum: Energy for Sustainable Development</i>, which also served as a forum for capacity building and information exchange on energy efficiency promotion policies during the seminar: Case studies on energy efficiency (EE) financing and promotion of advanced energy efficiency technologies.</p> <p>UN ESCWA organized its Regional Seminar in cooperation with the Regional Center for</p>

¹ UN ECLAC reported that one of its national consultants whilst travelling in Guatemala was kidnapped along with his son and abducted for a period of one month. The consultant was eventually released unharmed but was nevertheless unable to complete the work. UN ECLAC has since appointed a different consultant from a different country to prepare an assessment of the national energy efficiency policy. The report “Promoting energy efficiency investments in the Colombian industrial sector for climate change mitigation and sustainable development” was completed by 30 June 2015 and was not considered by the evaluator.

	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) and the Tunisian Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) with the contribution of the League of Arab States Energy Department. The Tunisian experience was used to illustrate some of the considered reforms. The 3 case studies conducted by ESCWA (i. Egypt: Transport sector ii. Kuwait: Building sector iii. Tunisia: Industry sector) were also presented and discussed. Participants were also updated on recent work developments in the Arab Region related to EE, including NEEAP design and implementation and key analysis studies results (RCREEE recent analysis related to EE indicators and AFEX EE, etc.)
EA.3. Increased financing for investments in energy efficiency projects, including through innovative financing mechanisms.	
A.3.1 Develop an investment project pipeline: inventory of energy efficiency project proposals, each of which contains standard presentation of energy efficiency investment project	N/A
A.3.2 Implementation of an end-of-the-project global workshop in cooperation with all United Nations Regional Commissions to bring together officials from the regions along with major domestic and foreign investors to facilitate exchange of expertise, lessons learned and best practices and promote greater investment flows into the EE projects	The Global Workshop was conducted in conjunction with the 5 th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, hosted by the Government of Tunisia. The Executive Secretaries of all five Regional Commissions adopted a joint statement ² , which may be considered politically relevant in that it outlines a global consensus position on energy policies for sustainable development, highlighting the importance of measures to enhance energy efficiency.

As an additional activity, ESCWA organized on 12-13 May 2015 an Expert Group Meeting on “Promoting Large-Scale Energy Efficiency Programs in the Existing Building Sector in the Arab Region”.

The EGM was organized in cooperation with UNEP, and had the following objectives:

- Explore the opportunity for launching a regional initiative aimed at promoting the implementation of large-scale energy efficiency programs in the existing buildings sector in the Arab region;

² Text of the Joint Statement of the five Executives Secretaries is accessible through this link: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/ee21/Forum_November_Tunisia/Joint_Statement_Fifth_International_Forum_Final_All.pdf

- Review related experiences and studies, and review and discuss a concept note prepared by ESCWA in this regard;
- Identify possible sources of funding for this proposed regional initiative.

Seven Arab countries expressed their interest in participating in a pilot phase of this regional initiative, using GEF star allocation system.

As an additional activity, the Inter-regional Workshop and Study Tour on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects and Policies were held jointly by the UNECE and the Government of Israel on 8 - 12 February 2015. The event was designed for Government officials, project developers and owners, and experts in the field of sustainable use of energy from countries of South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia. It provided knowledge on energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, which concerns both the regulatory and policy requirements and technical aspects that countries would need to deal with when attracting and implementing investments.

4. CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Project managers are asked to elaborate on the problems faced by the project, both in terms of the project's design (e.g. type of activities, expected accomplishments, objectives, etc.) and implementation (e.g. change in country situation, administrative processes, collaboration with partners etc.). All issues faced, as well as any action taken to address them, should be reported in the table below.

Table 2 - Challenges and Actions

Description of challenges	Action(s) taken to solve the issue, if any
<p>As a baseline assessment UN ECLAC found that the relevant national stakeholders in some countries targeted for training activity were already competent in basic EE Project preparation. They had already advanced the preparation of EE Project portfolios, through both public and private initiatives, in anticipation of finding financing opportunities.</p>	<p>UN ECLAC decided to expand the original scope of the A1.1 activities to include direct participation and content delivery by Banks and other Financial entities targeting EE projects in the LAC region. The overarching goal was to use project activities as a platform to provide direct engagement opportunities between the Financial entities interested in expanding EE project finance funding in the LAC region, and the private and public EE project developers and other actors seeking financing sources for EE project portfolios already identified in several countries.</p> <p>UN ECLAC tailored the training sessions specifically to EE project finance concerns currently prioritized by stakeholders in the Region. The sessions included the critical revision of existing EE project finance initiatives, needs assessment for further finance facilities, and pending actions against persisting barriers; including direct engagement of private</p>

	developers, development banks and national authorities involved in EE Project finance in the region.
In UN ECA region the cost of transportation, i.e. Airfares, etc is very high. The high costs are not only monetary, but the time of travel from one African point to another.	UN ECA combined two activities in order to save costs and time of participants. The project had to be sensitive to participants as the majority of them hold high positions of responsibility in their respective institutions.
Decision by DESA to withdraw from the project, due to capacity and time constraints.	UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava was contacted to develop the three additional case studies that were to be conducted by DESA. The activity was completed on time. The funds planned for DESA were reallocated to enhance the countries' participation in the end-of-the-project global workshop.

5. GOOD PRACTICES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

The project team used in-house expertise to develop content for the workshops and other capacity building activities. Capacity building events mainly consisted of three modules:

- national presentations and dialogue on policy reforms or energy efficiency investment project proposals between case studies or project developers and government officials (with the focus on barriers and success factors);
- experience of financial institutions with energy efficiency financing instruments;
- UNECE experience in implementing the “Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Climate Change Mitigation” (FEEI) and other projects in the area of energy efficiency.

Most of the knowledge stemmed from the work of the Group of Experts on Global Energy Efficiency 21, which had experts from all regions and representatives from all UN Regional commissions. Thanks to in-kind contributions from USAID, UNDP, Government of Georgia, Government of Israel and Government of Tunisia the project team was able to increase number of participants from targeted countries in UNECE and ESCAP regions as well as to conduct additional activity “Interregional Workshop and Study Tour on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects and Policies”. Also three additional national case studies on policy reforms were developed.

To increase the efficiency in the use of funds, the implementation team developed internally the content for capacity building workshops/seminars. It allowed to reallocate funds assigned for external consultancy and produce Best Policy Practices for Promoting Energy Efficiency (a structured framework of best practices in policies to promote energy efficiency for climate change mitigation and sustainable development).

Lesson learned: For successful capacity-building activities, it is critically important to identify a reliable, competent and motivated local partner since it is difficult to organize a capacity-building activity in a country that is far away from Geneva. The project team found local partners which not only sponsor some expenses but also make all local arrangements. It helped to avoid possible delays and uncertainties.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

This section should elaborate on the extent to which the achievements of the project are likely to be sustained beyond its completion, leading to durable, self-sustained results. It should also include reference to any follow-up activity to the project that was implemented or initiated by the entity or other partners following the completion of the project.

Participants of the capacity building events emphasized that these activities were highly important and valuable for improving their skills and knowledge in financing energy efficiency projects and as an opportunity for networking with people from other countries involved in solving similar problems. Among the most important things that came out of the discussions at the workshops and seminars were improving legislative and policy framework; enhancing skills for developing bankable project proposals; and getting clear understanding of the value of energy efficiency measures by policy makers, businesses, financial institutions, local authorities and households. In UN ECE and UN ESCWA regions many activities, initiatives and findings of the current project will be used as a stepping stone for "Promoting Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development". In addition, UNECE will continue, through the work of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency, to be involved in the field of promoting investments in energy efficiency measures and technologies.

The self-sustained results of the project in ECLAC region are: a) the creation of the new Regional EE Fund/Facility by Latin American Development Bank (CAF); b) the signing of an official agreement between UN ECLAC and CAF to collaborate specifically in a regional energy efficiency program; c) the fact that prior to the project start date, none of these two outcomes were present in CAF's official plans for 2013-2014. These positive outcomes can be traced to the active lobbying and engagement of CAF by ECLAC, made possible through the ROA 232/8 project. Also the following project outcome is considered to have a high probability for sustainable impact: during the project event, held in Lima, Peru, 28 October 2014, national political authorities responsible for EE policy from 22 countries endorsed an official regional document with 18 Regional Policy Recommendations to Promote the Market for Energy Efficiency Projects and Investment. The official political endorsement included an official resolution, signed by the President and other members of the Energy & Mines Commission of the Regional Parliament (PARLATINO), to elevate these 18 Regional Policy Recommendations to Promote the Market for Energy Efficiency Projects and Investment as guidance for incorporation into law making at the regional level. This result is considered the major positive outcome with potential future impact, since these regional policy recommendations are meant to serve as guidance for beneficiary countries preparing regulation to promote energy efficiency market formation in the future.

In several of the developing countries of the ESCWA region Governments provide favourable conditions and incentives for energy efficiency investments. In Lebanon, the Central Bank provides, through accredited commercial banks, interest free loans for selected energy efficiency projects. The Palestinian authority has also set up a revolving fund to finance energy efficiency retrofits in the public sector institutions. The Tunisian Government established a fund to reimburse investors in energy efficiency a large portion of their project preparation, planning and implementation costs. The Government of Egypt also recently announced a national energy efficiency initiative of "Shamsic Ya Misr". This initiative is managed by a national unit reporting directly to the Prime Minister's office. Although implementation of the said promotional measures were not necessarily a direct result of the project, the Development Account project contributed to the process of further advancing such measures through regional consultations and exchanges of experiences which may well lead to further replication of similar measures in more countries in the years to come.

There are existing initiatives in Africa that aims to improve energy efficiency as a strategy for energy security and improving energy access for all. Therefore, it is imperative that this project adds, rather than, duplicate efforts. In this regard it should be understood what is being done at the sub-regional levels (Regional Economic Communities), as well as by member States. The Case Study (that is one of the project deliverables) identified a lot of activities that can be classified as improving energy efficiency in Africa.

7. MULTIPLIER EFFECTS

This section should elaborate on whether the project triggered processes for the replication of its activities in other participating countries, non-participating countries, or, alternatively, any plan to do so.

The studies, contact lists, workshop findings and recommendation might be used to replicate these activities in countries that may benefit from such capacity-activities but which were not covered by the current project.

In UN ECLAC region the following project outcome is considered to have a high probability of multiplier effects: During the final project event, CAF officially announced the start of operation of the new Regional EE Financial Fund/Facility for energy efficiency projects (totalling 400 million USD with initial allocation of 120 million USD by KfW). The new Regional EE Financial Fund/Facility and its operation procedures were presented directly by CAF's Energy Vice-President Mr. Hamilton Moss to the plenary audience of the project's Regional Policy Workshop with national authorities from 22 countries, project developers and other stakeholders. Due to its large size and regional scope this new EE Financial Fund is likely to have an impact into the future. Throughout 2012-2014 ECLAC actively lobbied CAF to commit as key financial entity partner in the achievement of the project's ultimate goal of promoting increased EE Project investment and market development in the Region.

UN ECA plans to develop a training Programme for individual countries on project preparation. This will be built on the basis of the trainings conducted under the current DA project as a topic of projects development has been identified as single most important stumbling block for African project developers.

The Executive Secretaries of all five Regional Commissions – project implementing agencies – adopted a joint statement, which may be considered politically relevant in that it outlines a global consensus position on energy policies for sustainable development and highlighted the importance of measures to enhance energy efficiency.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING

This section should elaborate on whether additional funding (financial or in-kind) was leveraged to further the implementation of the project (e.g. securing additional participants at workshops, paying for venues/additional activities etc.). In addressing this section, implementing entities are asked to fill in the table below.

Please note that supplementary funding does not refer to funds leveraged for projects other than the one being reviewed (follow up activities to the project or spin-offs in other countries should be reported in sections 6 and 7, respectively).

Table 3 – Financial Leveraging

Donor	Purpose	Amount raised	
		Cash (USD)	In-Kind
UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava	To produce more case studies, which will feed into a Casebook of good practices for energy efficiency investments		Three additional national case studies on policy reforms were developed.
UNDP Kyrgyzstan country office	To conduct Regional Policy seminar: “Case studies on energy efficiency (EE) financing and promotion of advanced energy efficiency technologies” under the framework of the Third International Forum: Energy for Sustainable Development, Kyrgyzstan on 12-14 September 2012 and invite more participants		Contribution towards covering local expenses (venue, interpretation, local transportation, etc.) was provided.
Central Asian Energy Efficiency Support Program (CAEESP) financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	To conduct a joint UNECE-ESCAP-CAEESP training in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on 3-4 April 2013 and invite more participants		Contribution towards covering local expenses (venue, interpretation, local transportation, etc) was provided.
UNDP Office in Turkey	To conduct joint UNECE-UNESCAP-UNDP training in Istanbul on 20-21 June 2013 and invite more participants		Contribution towards covering local expenses (venue, interpretation, local transportation, etc.) was provided.
Government of Georgia	To support the capacity building workshop on “Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Financing Energy Efficiency Investments and Advanced Energy Efficiency Technologies” under the framework of the Fourth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. To support a plenary session on “Investments in energy efficiency and cleaner energy projects in the context of climate change mitigation and sustainable development” and invite more participants		Contribution towards covering local expenses (venue, interpretation, local transportation, etc.) was provided.

Government of Tunisia	To conduct Global Workshop on UNDA Project: Promotion of Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development under the framework of the Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, Hammamet, Tunisia, 4-5 November 2014 and invite more participants		Contribution towards covering local expenses (venue, interpretation, local transportation, etc.) was provided.
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9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In this section any additional information on the project's activities, such as relevant press clippings, media coverage, meeting reports, publications, websites etc. should be mentioned (if the information is available online, please include the relevant URLs).

Publication *Best Policy Practices for Promoting Energy Efficiency*

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=39075&L=0>

Study *Analysis of National Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency Investments*

http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/geee/geee1_Nov2014/DraftPrePublicationAnalysisCaseStudies_AS_Latest.pdf

UNECE / UNESCAP (2013): International Training Course on Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 3-4 April 2013

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=32455#/>

UNECE / UNESCAP - Information Report on International Training Course on Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 3-4 April 2013

http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/invest_ee_train_Almaty2013/InformationReport.pdf

UNECE / UNESCAP (2013): International Training Course on Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects, Istanbul, Turkey, 20 - 21 June 2013

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=32820#/>

UNECE / UNESCAP - Information Report on International Training Course on Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects, Istanbul, Turkey, 20 - 21 June 2013

http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/Invest_ee_train_Istanbul2013/InformationReportCourseTurkey.pdf

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA); Note for Information of Participants: Regional training workshop and expert group meeting on energy efficiency, Tunis, Tunisia, 24-26 September 2012
<http://css.escwa.org.lb/sdpc/1893/infonoteEn.pdf>

Inter-regional Workshop and Study Tour on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects and Policies, Israel, 8 - 12 February 2015
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=38564#/>

Case studies / country reports

Fegan Aliyev, International Eco-Energy Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan: National case study for promoting energy efficiency investment: An analysis of the policy reform impact on sustainable energy use in buildings
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/cs/CS_Azerbaijan.pdf

UNDP/GEF (Project 00035799) Cogeneration Based District Heating Restoration Project in Avan District of Yerevan City, Armenia (Case study report for UNECE Energy Efficiency Project)
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/cs/CS_Armenia.pdf

UNDP/GEF Project (2007-2011): Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvements in the State Sector in Belarus
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/cs/CS_Belarus.pdf

UNDP/GEF Project (2005-2011): Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development: Lessons learned from UNDP-GEF project in Croatia
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/cs/CS_Croatia.pdf

Energy Efficiency Center Georgia: Georgia national case study for promoting energy efficiency investment: Municipal energy efficiency reforms in Georgia, Tbilisi, June 2013
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<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/others/Kuwait.pdf>

UN ESCAP (report prepared by Olimbekov, Kosimbek): National case study of the energy production and consumption sector in the Republic of Tajikistan,

<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/others/Tajikistan.pdf>

UN ESCAP (report prepared by Bangviwat, Athikom, and Chaisinboon, Orathai): Promoting energy efficiency investment for climate change mitigation and sustainable development – Thailand case study (July 2013)

<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/others/Thailand.pdf>

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<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/others/Tunisia.pdf>

UN ECLAC (report prepared by Martin Garmendia): Improving Energy Efficiency in the Uruguay Rice Industry for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development

<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/projects/others/Uruguay.pdf>

UN ESCAP / UN ECE: Summary report on “Inter-regional Workshop on Energy Efficiency Investment Projects Pipeline”, held at UNCC in Bangkok 23-24 April 2014 (available online:

http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/gee21/Inter-regional_Workshop_EE_Bangkok_April_14/InformationReportThailandFinal.pdf

Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, 4 - 7 November 2014, Hammamet, Tunisia (Global Workshop 1: Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development)

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35706#/>

Joint Statement of the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations Regional Commissions for the 5th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, Hammamet, Tunisia, 4-7 November 2014
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/ee21/Forum_November_Tunisia/Joint_Statement_Fifth_International_Forum_Final_All.pdf

A major achievement of ECLAC emerged directly from the project activities: Official news on the launching of the new program and CAF-KfW initial allocation of 120 million fund for the new EE project finance facility can be seen the CAF website:
www.caf.com/es/actualidad/noticias/2014/09/caf-y-organismos-regionales-lanzaron-programa-de-eficiencia-energetica-para-america-latina
www.caf.com/es/actualidad/noticias/2014/09/caf-la-union-europea-y-kfw-comprometidos-con-el-financiamiento-de-proyectos-sostenibles-en-america-latina

ECLAC website has recently undergone a large scale renovation, due to this the original links to each event's official webpage and online materials are in the process of being reestablished. Temporary access to the Agenda and materials for each event is available through the following links:

www.cepal.org/.../Agenda_Reunion_Tecnica_BIEE_Sudamerica.pdf
www.cepal.org/dmi/noticias/.../AGENDAIVdialogo.pdf
www.giz-cepal.cl/noticia/iv-dialogo-politico-sobre-eficiencia-energetica-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe-eficiencia-ene
www.cepal.org/dmi/biee/

The final officially endorsed version of the 18 Regional Policy Recommendations to scale up investment in the Energy Efficiency project market in the ECLAC region (English version) can be accessed temporarily through the following link:
www.giz-cepal.cl/files/V%20Dialogue%20Reccomendations%20-%20October%202014%20FINAL.pdf

10. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Project managers are asked to fill in the table below with accurate figures for each object class.

Table 5

Description		A. Budget/Allotment (as per project document) (USD)	B. Revisions to allotments (if any) (USD)	C. Total Expenditure (USD)	D. Explanations to redeployments (USD)
General Temporary Assistance		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consultants and Expert Groups	0111-Int. consult.:	110000	15000	99004	Additional resources requirements under this heading are needed to engage the services of consultants instead of institutional contractor for UNECLAC to conduct case studies
	0140-Nat./reg. consult.:	69000	15000	84000	Additional resources requirements under this heading are needed to engage the services of consultants instead of institutional contractor for UNESCAP to conduct case studies
	2601-Consult. travel:	21000	0	21000	
	2602-Expert Group (travel):	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Travel of staff		12000	30000	144248	Additional resource requirements are needed to pay the travel expenses of the UN staff: UNECE - 5000\$ to participate at the final workshop; UNESCAP - 5000\$ to participate at the final workshop; UNECLAC - 20000\$ to participate at 3 regional events and the final workshop
Contractual services		120000	-56800	63200	The decreased resource requirements under this heading are no longer required as it cost less than originally estimated and savings have been redeployed to other budget lines
Operating expenses		12000	1800	13783	Additional amount under this object code is needed to cover the cost of supply materials connection with the workshop/seminars in 2014 organized by UNECE

Supplies, Materials etc.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fellowships, grants and contributions	7202 - Workshops:	798000	-5000	792160	A decreased resource requirement under this heading is in fact the net decrease of the savings achieved from 2013 have been reprioritized and redeployed to another budget line
	7203 - Study Tours:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total		1250000	0	1234386	

