

**Survey for GEF Agencies**  
**Update on FY21 technology transfer activities for the GEF report to COP26**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is currently preparing its report on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan Strategic Programme (PSP) on Technology Transfer, as part of an annual exercise in reporting as required under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This report to the 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC provides details on the achievements of the projects under the PSP and the GEF's support for technology transfer vis-à-vis the PSP; in response to direct guidance from the COP and its Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to the GEF and its implementing partners. Kindly note that although COP26 has been postponed by a year, the GEF is still required to submit a new report for FY21 to show progress of its projects for this fiscal year. This report will report back on activities between July 2020 to June 2021.

We would appreciate if you could provide **concise responses** to the following survey **by 9 April, 2021**. Questions with an asterisk are **mandatory**. Answers to the remaining questions would be appreciated, if applicable (and would also reflect positively on the Agency, as well as on the project, as the results of this survey will be published read by donors and recipient countries).

**FOR EACH SURVEY QUESTION, PLEASE WRITE A MAXIMUM OF 1-2 PARAGRAPHS OR WITH ACCOMPANYING BULLET POINTS TO SUMMARIZE YOUR ANSWER**

**Project reference\***

Please fill the table below.

GEF_ID	Agency	Country	Project Title	Start	End
4880	IADB	Regional	Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	December 2014	October 2020

Has this project been extended? (**YES**/NO) If yes please provide the original end date and expected end date.\*

Project execution started in December 2014 (the five executing agencies started in different months throughout 2015) and was originally planned to be executed in 36 months. After two extensions (one in 2018 and the second one in 2019), the project's activities concluded at the end of 2020. The final evaluation is ongoing, and its expected date of delivery is June 2021.

**1. For national projects (Table A):**

- a. Please briefly describe (in a few sentences) the status of the project implementation during the period of July 2019 to June 2020 (a few guiding questions below)\*:
- i. How many PIRs/ISR have been submitted?
  - ii. What is the most recent PIR/monitoring document available?
  - iii. How much of the GEF grant has been disbursed?
  - iv. Summary of PIR/ISR

The project has executed 100% of the total budget. The five agencies have finalized the execution of activities planned under the different components. The final evaluation of the complete project has entered its final phase and will be completed in June 2021. In summary, activities during the last year included the finalization of the last studies, the socialization of the results obtained, and the systematization of lessons learned.

- IDB hosted virtual sessions to present and discuss, with an international audience, the main results and lessons learned by sector *[see Annex 1]*.
- Four monographs were published, one on bike sharing systems; one on the strategy to modernize and increase agricultural productivity based on Integrated Water Resources Management in the Nicaraguan Dry Corridor (these two were published in June 2020 but were not included in the previous report); one on the formalization of informal transit systems (Nov 2020); and finally, the energy sector overview (March 2021) *[see Annex 2]*.
- The Project Coordination team, together with WRI and Fundación Bariloche, and with the advice of the GEF Secretariat - Programs Unit, worked on the definition of a methodology to **estimate** the emission reduction of the different transport and energy-related activities promoted. Quantifying the impacts of efforts in the agricultural and forest monitoring sectors proved more difficult and subjective.
- Benefits of the project in terms of "potential" emissions reduced in the energy and transport sectors were estimated. These impact figures have been calculated as prudently as possible, but they fundamentally are estimates and not objective measurements of project results.

- The **transport sector** calculations applied the probability of success to each element, so as to provide a conservative estimate of the project impacts. Under this conservative approach which discounts impacts by their probability of success, the project is expected to directly result in a total of approximately 12 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions reduced and 2.2 billion dollars leveraged during the lifetime of the expected investments. In addition, the indirect impacts were also estimated as follows: The project is estimated to indirectly reduce emissions by roughly 7 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e and leverage 37 billion dollars of investment, also under this conservative estimate.
- In terms of the calculations for **the energy sector** activities, the figure obtained was 36 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions reduced, which corresponds to the estimated cumulative emissions that would be avoided between 2017 and 2030. This figure considers only the implementation of 15 of the 25 studies carried out. In the other 10 studies, the emission reduction calculation estimate was not possible, due to lack of information, or the type of study.
- Investments in environmentally sound technologies (EST) mobilized is strictly related to the execution of Components 3 and 4. The Project already reported two loans granted by the IDB on the agricultural sector in which the studies carried out under the GEF Project were key (one for USD 55 million granted to Haiti with USD 20.9 million co-financing, and another one for a USD 150 million results-based loan for sustainable agroforestry development in the Dominican Republic). Also, the Project has helped securing bilateral, public, and private resources to support and/or promote the adoption of proposals and recommendations made by the Project. Other efforts are under development but will not materialize before the Project ends.

- b. Please provide (in a few sentences) illustrations of challenges faced in during the reporting period of July 2020-June 2021, if any (guiding questions below):
- i. Have there been any delays in project implementation/execution? Briefly explain:
  - ii. Have there been any notable achievements **not captured** by the project framework objectives/logframe that you would like to share?

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, many activities such as interviews and meetings, which were originally planned to be carried out in person, were made remotely. More importantly, the countries' responses to the health and economic crisis will presumably impact their governments and sectors' short-term policy priorities and decisions regarding how to move forward (or not) with the proposals originated by the project.

- c. Please **briefly** describe key achieved outputs specifically concerning the delivery of technology transfer\*:

During this period, the following studies were finalized in the **energy sector**:

- i. A study on low carbon development for the Chilean cement and steel industries, commissioned by Chile's Energy Ministry (a webinar to disseminate the results took place in June 2020).
- ii. A comparative analysis of integral energy solutions for the Andean region of the province of Mendoza (Argentina), which sought to support the local public utility to replace the use of liquid fuels for energy supply.
- iii. A pilot project for energy labeling of housing in Buenos Aires.
- iv. An evaluation of isolated photovoltaic solar systems and their sustainability in rural areas in Colombia.
- v. A study on cogeneration from agro-industrial residual biomass of African Palm and rice husk in Ecuador, to promote the adoption of technologies that enable the sustainable use of the country's residual biomass for the production of electricity.
- vi. The Energy Outlook for the Galapagos Archipelago, as an input to design the "Sustainable Energy Transition Action Plan for the Archipelago, 2020-2040".

In the **transport sector**, the monograph on "Informal and Semiformal Services in Latin America: An Overview of Public Transportation Reforms" was published [see Annex 2], and a webinar was organized to discuss key insights [see Annex 1]. While the region is well known as the "cradle" of bus rapid transit (BRT) systems, the prevalent semiformal transportation services are often overlooked or viewed in a negative light. Many cities have "modernized" the informal sector by using BRT as a technical and governance restructuring tool, but outcomes from decades of experience have been mixed, and reforms often come at a substantial cost. The study proposed alternative approaches to large-scale reform, including improvements to semiformal services through mapping, digitization, driver training and other strategies. Improving access for all residents means investing in informal services and infrastructure too – and integrating them with the formal ones when feasible.

The sector technical assistance activities funded by the Project were the result of thorough interactions with key stakeholders. Country requests were only considered when submitted and supported by one or more national entities, and when aligned with national policies and priorities. Likewise, results obtained under the Component "Development of National Policy and Institutional Capacities", followed an extensive regional dialogue. The involvement of private sector stakeholders has enhanced the development of some activities and increased the possibility of their scale-up at the regional and national levels. Conversely, lack of support from governments and key stakeholders can become a major obstacle to ensure technology adoption. Finally, stakeholder engagement has continued during the dissemination of the Project's results.

- d. Please share how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the project, and how the project has responded to COVID-related impacts and challenges.

There were several projects under execution that required field visits and sampling, which had to be cancelled or replaced by remote meetings.

- e. Please briefly list any opportunities for disseminating information on your project and/or the PSP as a whole (events, publications, etc.):

The IDB worked with the executing agencies' communications teams, as well as the ones from GEF and CTCN, to disseminate the project's products and blogs. During this period, 4 publications were released, one of them with an associated blog [see Annex 2]. Several virtual workshops and webinars were organized to present the project's results [see Annex 1].

The Energy EA organized several virtual events and workshops throughout the year to disseminate the results of their activities [see Annex 3]. The Project Coordination continued the dissemination strategy, together with the EAs, the GEF and the CTCN Communications Teams, to optimize the socialization of the project's results and products. Attached is a list of all the publications that were released by the IDB Library. As of March 30th, 2021, the Project's publications gained 26,010 unique downloads.

- f. Please provide when the mid-term and terminal evaluation reports **have been or will be** submitted to the GEF (Please fill the table below)\*.

	Month	Year
Mid-term evaluation	11	2018
Terminal evaluation	06	2021

- g. Please **briefly** summarize any important lessons learned from this project not captured in the above sections:

The executing agencies have highlighted the importance of designing a knowledge and communication strategy since the beginning of the project. During the last phase of the project, virtual events, publications, and dissemination of products were crucial to the project's completion. As a result, the executing agencies have been approached by different national institutions interested to learn more about their experiences across the region.

Additionally, we learnt that most initiatives developed have shown the need to reduce the risk of the investment (and to ensure continuity). This can be achieved by creating

innovative ways to connect sector policy with financial mechanisms and private sector participation.

Finally, all the stakeholders involved on the project gained the experience of working with different types of agencies and actors and learned to adapt the activities to the changing needs of the countries and sectors. Granting necessary extensions given unforeseen or involuntary changes in work plans proved to be critical to providing support to the region in the best way possible.

## **2. For the regional technology and finance Centers (Table B):**

- g. Please briefly describe how the Center has collaborated with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) during the reporting period (July 2020 to June 2021)\*.

The IDB and the CTCN continue to exchange information about possible specific collaborations in LAC and plan to continue such collaboration after the project closure. Through the Project Coordinator, as well as through the country offices and also, the two Knowledge/Consortium Partners who were a part of the Project executing agencies: the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) and the Bariloche Foundation.

## **Annex**

Table A

<b>GEF_ID</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>
4071	AfDB	Cote d'Ivoire	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Construction of 1000 Ton per day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in AKOUEDO Abidjan
4132	IADB	Mexico	TT-Pilot (GEF 4): Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico
4136	IADB	Chile	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile
4036	IFAD	Jordan	TT-Pilot (GEF-4) DHRS: Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change Impact
4055	UNDP	Senegal	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Technology Transfer: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal
3907	UNEP	Global	Technology Needs Assessments
4682	UNEP	Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland	SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer
4948	UNEP	Global	Technology Needs Assessment

3541	UNIDO	Russian Federation	TT-Pilot (GEF 4): Phase Out HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation Through Technology Transfer
4037	UNIDO	Thailand	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava
4042	UNIDO	Cambodia	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions
4114	UNIDO	Sri Lanka	TT-Pilot (GEF -4): Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka
4129	World Bank	China	TT-Pilot (GEF-4)- Green Truck Demonstration Project

Table B

<b>GEF_ID</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>
4512	ADB /UNEP	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center
4904	AfDB	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network
4956	EBRD	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)
4880	IADB	Regional	Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean
5832	UNIDO	Global	Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)

<b>Annex 1</b> Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean - Virtual final events (and links) - Lessons learned			
Title	Topic	Language	Date
Energía - Mecanismos y Redes de Transferencia de Tecnologías de Cambio Climático en Latinoamérica y el Caribe	Energy	Spanish	3/23/2021
Energy - Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC	Energy	English	3/23/2021
Transporte - Mecanismos y Redes de Transferencia de Tecnologías de Cambio Climático en Latinoamérica y el Caribe	Transport	Spanish	12/2/2020
Transport - Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC	Transport	English	12/2/2020
Monitoreo Forestal - Mecanismos y redes de transferencia de tecnologías de cambio climático en ALC	Forest Monitoring	Spanish	10/21/2020
Forest Monitoring - Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC	Forest Monitoring	English	10/21/2020
Agricultura - Mecanismos y Redes de Transferencia de Tecnologías de Cambio Climático en Latinoamérica y el Caribe	Agriculture	Spanish	11/4/2020
Agriculture - Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC	Agriculture	English	11/4/2020
Informal and Semiformal Services in Latin America: An Overview of Public Transportation Reforms.	Transport	English	11/18/2020

<b>Annex 2</b> Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean - Knowledge Products (and links) -			
Mecanismos y Redes de Transferencia de Tecnologías de Cambio Climático en Latinoamérica y el Caribe: Experiencias en Eficiencia Energética y Energías Renovables	Energy	English /Spanish	3/22/2021
Guía para la estructuración de sistemas de bicicletas compartidas	Transport	Spanish	6/3/2020
Informal and Semi-formal Services in Latin America: An Overview of Public Transportation Reforms	Transport	English	11/10/2020
Estrategia de Diversificación y aumento de la productividad Agropecuaria en el corredor seco de Nicaragua con base en la gestión integral de recurso hídrico.	Agriculture	Spanish	6/12/2020
Project Agriculture Sector Webstory - Link	Agriculture	English /Spanish	
Forest Monitory project website – Link	Forest Monitoring	Spanish	
Energy sector project website – Link	Energy	Spanish	

<b>Annex 3</b> - Virtual Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Workshops/webinars (and links) -			
Construcción de los Escenarios de Demanda energética para Galápagos	Workshop	Spanish	6/23/2020
Contribución del sector privado hacia la carbono neutralidad: cemento y siderurgia	Workshop/webinar	Spanish	7/20/2020
Distributed generation framework fiscal policy for Guatemala	Webinar	Spanish	12/8/2020
Pilot Project Housing Labeling in CABA	Workshop/webinar	Spanish	9/17/2020