

# GEF - EXTENDED CONSTITUENCY WORKSHOP, COLOMBO, SRILANKA

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**South Asian Forum for Environment**

# GEF-CSO Network: Strategic Objectives



## CSO Partnership & Participation

- Partnership potentials exists in capacity building, need assessment and societal interventions, impact evaluation, adaptive management etc.
- Partnership be based on equity and reciprocity
- CSO involvement be inclusive (where process of nomination is selection rather than elimination)
- Participation be both – invited (formal) and voluntary (informal)
- CSO involvement be acknowledged and be empowering.

## Challenges in Structural Framework

- No structured framework for partnership or participation currently exists. It is at the discretion of IA.
- Regulatory restrictions in program documents inhibit volunteerism & limit the scope of partnership of CSOs
- No access to decision support system, which is over dominated by GEF Agencies, NIA or Govt. Depts.
- National Steering Committee have no coordinated actions for mainstreaming CSO partnership in GEF enabled activities through NGO-GO dialogues.
- Meta data is not disseminated through public domains towards Knowledge Economy
- CSOs are victims of lobbying, bias and conflict of interest – no common platform for arbitration.

## Challenges in Operational Framework

- Clarity in selection process – Weightage  
(Innovation, technology, outreach, co-finance, climate)
- NIA bias / area of comfort becomes binding  
(‘REDD+’ or ‘SCS in Wetlands’ are not in priorities)
- Grant cycle mismatch – loosing time means loosing opportunities
- Resource allocation – deciding critical values lacks participatory approach.
- No ‘open window’ for participation and partnership in a running project
- Post-ante Strategic Impact Assessment ,M&E – standardization of tools & techniques required.



## Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrator based Process Heat Applications in India (CSH India)



**Millennium Development Goal:**  
Goal 7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**Targets:**  
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse loss of environmental resources

**Relevant India Development Goal:**  
As a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the Government of India supports international efforts for mitigating the impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

### Background

The industrial sector is second only to the residential sector in its energy consumption in India. Industries require both electricity and thermal energy for their processes. Processes that require thermal energy drive key industries such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, metal treatment, textiles, food and dairy processing and have a significant requirement of low-medium temperature heat (up to 250°C) as steam, hot water, hot air and hot oil. Hot water and steam are also required in the commercial sector such as in hotels, hospitals and other institutional buildings for space cooling, cooking and space heating. Traditional fuels meet thermal energy requirements such as LPG, fuel oil, coal (for larger heat loads), biomass, and electricity for cooling. Low-cost natural gas is not widely available for process heat purposes in India, as in most other major countries.

Alternate clean energy sources such as solar energy are a viable option, given that India receives solar energy of 5.7 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day. A significant part of the industry's thermal energy requirements can be met by concentrating solar heat (CSH) technologies where the systems alongside process integration and suitable heat storage supplement the conventional fuels in use. In addition to reduction in energy costs, it would also reduce global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, local air pollution, and India's growing dependence on expensive imported oil.

CSH technologies for process heat applications are in their early stages of development. India leads with over 150 CSH installations, their use well demonstrated in religious and educational institutions for cooking applications. Other applications include dairy pasteurization, food processing, metal treatment and space cooling. Two CSH technologies are tested and now commercially available in India, with annual CSH sales of around 5000 sq. m./year. Three other CSH technologies have been demonstrated for commercial use. To promote the use of CSH technologies further, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides subsidies on capital costs of the systems and technology support.

### Objectives

The CSH India project complements MNRE in its efforts to strengthen awareness and capacities, and remove market and financial barriers to promote the use of CSH technologies. Key strategies to achieve project objectives are:

- Provide technology application information packages suited to process heat applications; support three additional CSH technologies (totaling to five) and establish test procedures and performance standards to ensure standardization and quality assurance. Strengthen technical capacities and create awareness among industry stakeholders on the use of CSH systems. This includes training programmes for manufacturers, installers and CSH users

### Project Information

**Area:** Environment and Energy

**Budget:** Total: US\$ 23,750,000  
US\$ 4,400,000

(Global Environment Facility)  
US\$ 6,000,000

(Ministry of New and Renewable Energy – Grant subsidy)  
US\$ 1,350,000

(Ministry of New and Renewable Energy – In Kind)  
US\$ 6,000,000  
(Industries)  
US\$ 6,000,000  
(Financial Institutions)

**Duration:** 2012-2017

**Government Counterpart:**  
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India

**Implementing Partner(s):**  
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India  
Solar Energy Centre (MNRE)

**Location(s):**  
National level

- Support 30 demonstration projects (15,000 sq. m. of collector area) and 60 replication projects (30,000 sq. m. of collector area) of CSH systems in at least five different sectors leading to the creation of a knowledge base of feasibility studies, detailed project reports and that result in performance monitoring of all the supported pilot projects
- Address financial barriers such as low payback on CSH investments and lack of performance based incentives. This can be achieved by enhancing understanding of the financial viability of CSH technologies and by undertaking innovative measures to mitigate investment risks. Favorable financial policies would be set forth for further promotion of CSH technologies

### Developments so far

Studies commissioned to assess functionality, performance and technology of existing CSH systems

- A study has been commissioned to assess the status of the existing 105 CSH installations (installations with collector area over 90 sq. m.)
- A study has been commissioned for online monitoring of 15 CSH installations representing different categories to help developing performance standards
- A study has been commissioned to assess manufacturing units, and the efficiencies and thermal outputs of their technologies at the manufacturing sites. The findings are expected to help identify scope for improving the performance of specific technology packages

Activities initiated to generate interest among potential investors to increase the yearly rate of installation of CSH systems

- Three consulting firms are conducting workshops to create awareness and generate proposals to achieve a total of 9000 sq. m. of collector area of CSH from potential investors in the year 2013 targeting sectors such as hospitality and health, religious and institutional, industrial and commercial
- Two proposals each under Demonstration and Replication projects for a total collector area of 2000 sq. m. (approx.) have been approved for technical and financial assistance

Awareness generated on the use of CSH systems for industrial process heat applications

- Awareness on the use of CSH systems is generated through advertisements in national dailies, a toll free helpline (1800 2 33 44 77), online newsletters (six issues published), and a quarterly magazine SunFocus that targets key stakeholders
- Handouts on five CSH technologies, documentaries on existing installations and case studies have been prepared to provide information on CSH technologies and cost benefits of such investments
- Information on manufacturer's details, bench mark costs, prevailing subsidies and other reports developed under the project are made available on the MNRE website (<http://mnre.gov.in>). The UNDP website (<http://www.in.undp.org>) also provides all relevant project details

Activities initiated to establish test centers for CSH systems

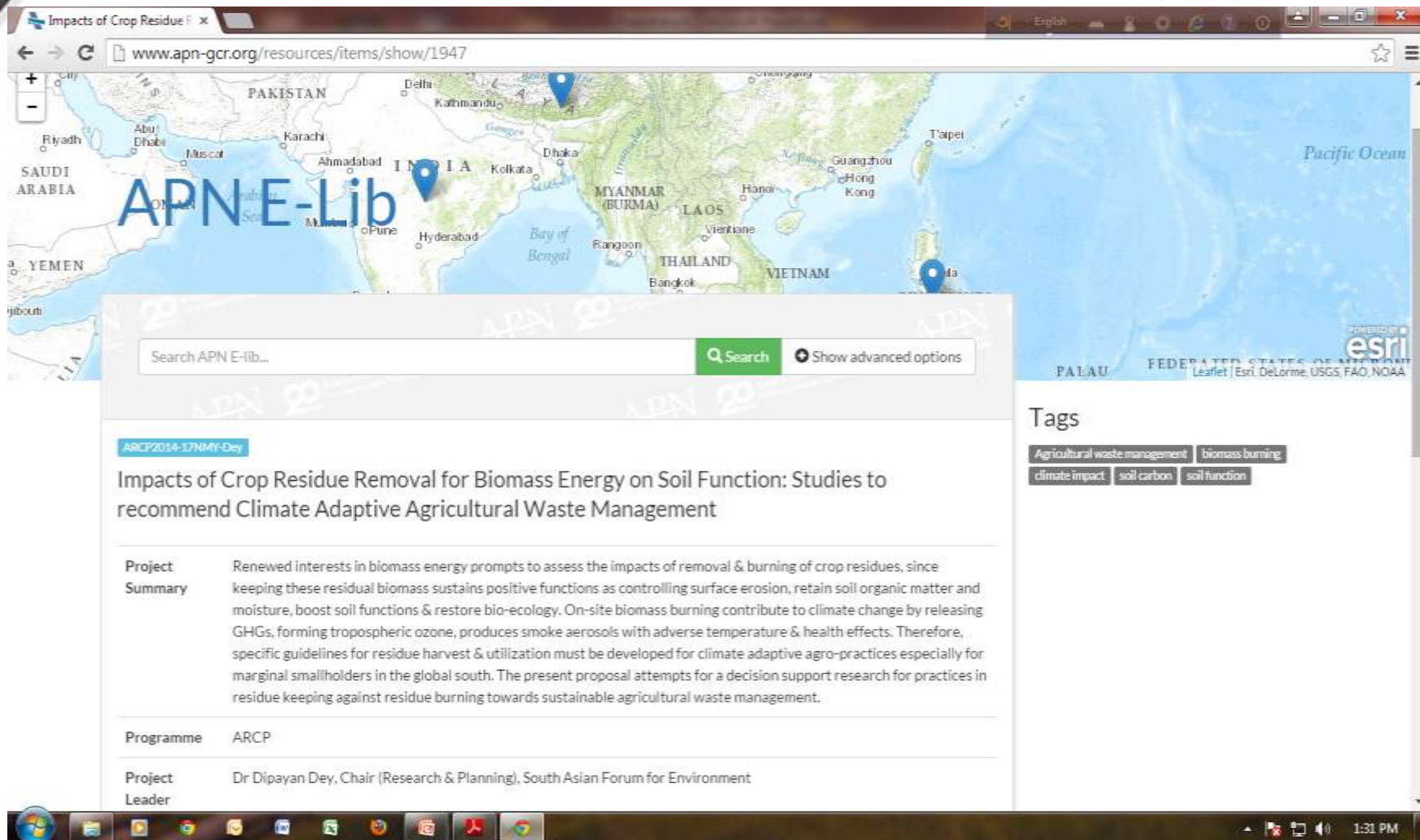
- Two institutions namely, Solar Energy Centre and University of Pune have been identified where test centers will be established to test CSH systems

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Impacts of Crop Residue Removal for Biomass Energy on Soil Function: Studies to recommend Climate Adaptive Agricultural Waste Management

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ARCP2014-17NMY-Dey

**Impacts of Crop Residue Removal for Biomass Energy on Soil Function: Studies to recommend Climate Adaptive Agricultural Waste Management**

<b>Project Summary</b>	Renewed interests in biomass energy prompts to assess the impacts of removal & burning of crop residues, since keeping these residual biomass sustains positive functions as controlling surface erosion, retain soil organic matter and moisture, boost soil functions & restore bio-ecology. On-site biomass burning contribute to climate change by releasing GHGs, forming tropospheric ozone, produces smoke aerosols with adverse temperature & health effects. Therefore, specific guidelines for residue harvest & utilization must be developed for climate adaptive agro-practices especially for marginal smallholders in the global south. The present proposal attempts for a decision support research for practices in residue keeping against residue burning towards sustainable agricultural waste management.
<b>Programme</b>	ARCP
<b>Project Leader</b>	Dr Dipayan Dey, Chair (Research & Planning), South Asian Forum for Environment

Tags: Agricultural waste management, biomass burning, climate impact, soil carbon, soil function

## STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs desired by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	1,960,000	3,397,260	0	-1,437,260
Climate Change	2,000,000	295,260	0	1,704,740
Land Degradation	530,000	797,300	0	-267,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,490,000</b>	<b>4,489,820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181</b>

Both Biodiversity and Land Degradation focal areas have utilized more than their indicative allocations. However, Bhutan is fully flexible, so this excess will come from unused resources of the Climate Change focal area, which will in turn reduce its available funds. Remaining funds available for programming are 181.00.

**Total number of projects through UNDP-GEF Collaboration = 40**

**Total No. of CSOs involved in all projects = 03**

**Participation % = 7.5%**



# Case Study: Bangladesh

## Total GEF-financing in Bangladesh | All amounts in USD

	Number of Projects	Total GEF Financing	Total Co-financing*
National Projects	13	36,607,835	369,180,400
Regional & Global Projects	9	61,660,740	761,018,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>98,268,575</b>	<b>1,130,198,440</b>

\* Funds from other sources different from the GEF

## Allocation and utilization of resources in Bangladesh in GEF-5\*\* | All amounts in USD

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	Projects awaiting Council approval***	Allocations yet to be programmed
Biodiversity	1,880,000	0	0	1,880,000
Climate Change	9,650,000	9,650,000	0	1
Land Degradation	1,120,000	275,000	0	845,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,650,000</b>	<b>9,925,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,725,000</b>

\*\* As of February 20, 2013 | \*\*\* Council will be held in June 2013

- **Total Number of Regd. NGOs / CSOs = 2333**
- **Total Nos of MSP grants = 04 (Rest all FP)**
- **CSO participation, as per GEF reports = Nil**

## Few Simple Recommendations

- Clear mandates on partnership & participation of CSOs in all GEF projects, defining extents and activities, to be given.
- Standard process of selection, evaluation & assessment of CSO partners for GEF funded projects.
- Capacity building of NGOs has to be prioritized for increasing partnership, WB-DM model can be followed.
- Clear policy definitions for scaling up of SGPs be made – a clear roadmap will enthuse CSOs
- Need a common platform for deliberation, arbitration and negotiations. This would keep the dialogues open.



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