

Management Response: Implementation Plan for Evaluation Recommendations

General Information

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Evaluation Manager	Victor Beguerie
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Implementation Plan

No	Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation	Recommendation	Priority level	Type of Recommendation	Responsibility	Proposed Implementation time-frame	Acceptance	Reason if not Accepted or Partially Accepted	Management Action(s) to be taken
1	In the context of net-zero efforts, CO2 emission reduction strategies among city governments and national governments are taking a broader scope beyond energy efficiency in buildings. Emerging initiatives include maximising water efficiency using wastewater for example, district heating systems based on modern renewable energy systems, accelerating the uptake of	The UNEP Climate Mitigation Unit should ensure that the scope of emission reduction interventions such as that would follow the Building Efficiency Phase II be extended beyond Energy Efficiency in buildings to encompass other dimensions of the city system, given the on-going holistic approach being adopted by city and national	Critical	Project	UNEP CCMU	As soon as possible	Accepted	N/A	N/A, since actions were already taken (see next cell)

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	renewable energy technologies (prosumer concepts), and investments in behavioural change through city-wide climate action. Thus, subsequent actions towards reducing emissions from cities towards climate mitigation should be a bit broader in scope and integrated more with parallel climate interventions within these cities to enhance overall success.	governments to transform cities in the drive to Net-Zero							
2	The current strategies adopted for stakeholder engagement in the BEA II limits the sensitivity to gender needs as well as participation of indigenous people. It is important to note that buildings are erected on lands which belongs to indigenous people, hence regardless of the level of implementation of an action that seeks to drive a change in the sector, participation of such people should be minimum. It is not often the case also that property development is always in the hands of big estate companies or city governments. While this does not only respect their rights, it also enhances sensitivity of policies and codes to the socio-economic attributes of this target group, such that going "smart" in buildings does not shift them further down poverty scaled, including potential of facing	The UNEP project staff should encourage city officials and other project partners to ensure that specific plans and engagement strategies be developed to foster widening the base of stakeholders that can participate in Building Efficiency Actions, particularly regarding marginalised gender groups and indigenous people	Critical	Partners	UNEP CCMU/WRI	Immediately	Partially Accepted	Refer to explanation in column O.	N/A, since actions were already taken (see next cell)

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	demolishing action or not being granted when they are not able to build according to "expensive" codes.								
3	In many governance systems, these institutions are responsible for the formulation of policies such as building codes to drive energy efficiency actions, awhile city governments usually guide development activities in line with the policies and codes that are developed, with local adaptation to their contexts. As observed in India, the lack of legal and institutional capacity among city governments to develop building codes has stifled progress in terms of policy action, which is a critical component of the BEA initiative	The project's Executing Agency should ensure that state and National governments (through the relevant energy and environmental ministries) are engaged as possible leading stakeholders in Building Efficiency initiatives, given that city level governments are sometimes limited in their capacity to actually develop and implement/finance the implementation of building codes and other BE strategies at their local levels.	Critical	Project	WRI	Immediately	Accepted	N/A	N/A, since actions were already taken (see next cell)
4	While there is a significant amount of success recorded across the project cities in terms of identification of priority actions, and commencement of investment into enforcing these actions, sustainable financing schemes for actual projects are missing. This, enforcement of the recommendations by working groups are integrated in local action priorities, but it is difficult to move beyond formulation of codes, disseminating of action by key announcements in the media, and development of policies among others, to a full	The project's Executing Agency should communicate with project partners at the local levels to develop comprehensive proposals for specific priority interventions, particularly with respect to retrofits and new developments towards attracting investment into Energy Efficient building action in their respective jurisdictions in collaboration with local private sector actors.	Critical	Project	WRI	Immediately	Accepted	N/A	N/A, since actions were already taken (see next cell)

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	<p>implementation of city priorities is there is no dedicated funding. In cases where private individuals own housing units, retrofitting programmes can be fast-tracked by quota-based subsidies among others., while new projects and other publicly owned entities for instance need to be financed. It is important to observe that from the evaluation findings, there is evidence of private sector willingness to invest in BE action. Such will can only be converted into a genuine attraction and concrete support if financial proposal that are robust are prepared for city priorities and floated.</p>								
5	<p>At the centre of energy efficiency policies in buildings are city dwellers, whose socio-economic conditions and living statuses are affected by BE action. Thus, the adoption of energy efficiency actions could have a marginalisation aspect, particularly when retrofitting needs for modernisation of housing units introduce a systemic inequality in between the ones who could afford and those who cannot, most especially in the absence of welfare support funding schemes for such initiatives during simultaneous enforcement of policies and building codes. Such likely minor negative externalities</p>	<p>UNEP should institute mandatory provisions for participation of marginalised people, particularly the urban poor, and liaise with the UN Habitat in the implementation of interventions such as the BEA that seek to promote energy efficiency in buildings, particularly through useful inputs for policy and project development, such that planned actions would not lead to worsening their socio-economic conditions or displace them from their present habitations as a result of increased property value and higher cost of retrofits among others.</p>	Critical	UNEP-wide	UNEP	Immediately	Partially Accepted	<p>For GEF funded projects, it is difficult to institute mandatory provisions on such matters, because we are required to follow the rules and policies of the donor, which does not make this type of provision mandatory - rather the donor considers it as a co-</p>	<p>N/A, since actions were already taken (see next cell)</p>

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	can effectively be mainstreamed into policies and actions if representations of such vulnerable groups are made to participate in the design of policies and in their implementation							benefit of the project.	