

Japan Supplementary Budget: Climate Promise

Global Project: Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Programme

Implementing Partners: National government counterparts, especially the line ministries

Start Date: March 2022 **End Date:** March 2023

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| Brief Description |
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| <p>In 2021 – 2022, countries are faced with making the decisions that will lock-in climate and development pathways, choosing to invest in sectors that will lead toward net-zero, resilient futures or doubling-down on fossil fuels-based industries. The COVID-19 pandemic has both accelerated this process and intensified the stakes, while countries are in the process of submitting and implementing the national pledges on climate change under the Paris Agreement – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – that outline targets on clean energy and increasing resilience to climate impacts.</p> <p>UNDP’s Climate Promise, the world’s largest offer of support to developing countries on designing and implementing these national climate pledges, provides a uniquely positioned platform to respond and help countries achieve ambitious targets under this urgent and important context. This global proposal serves as the chapeau for 23 country-level implementation plans (annex) all of which are aligned with the Climate Promise global framework presented below. Country-level implementation plans have been developed based on country-specific needs within this framework, according to the local context and the demand. They are designed to respond to the status and context of the country’s NDC process and include a narrative on the specific contribution they will make to the implementation of the country’s NDC and realisation of its targets. UNDP, through the Climate Promise, has defined two pillars to frame country-driven interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1: Clean energy and net-zero pathways • Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts |

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE AND RATIONAL

In 2021 – 2022, countries are faced with making the decisions that will lock-in climate and development pathways, choosing to invest in sectors that will lead toward net-zero, resilient futures or doubling-down on fossil fuels-based industries. The COVID-19 pandemic has both accelerated this process and intensified the stakes: stimulus packages and policy choices will select sectors that will become winners or losers in the recovery and energy transition, which will affect generations to come.

At the same time, countries are in the process of submitting and implementing the national pledges on climate change under the Paris Agreement – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – that outline targets on clean energy and increasing resilience to climate impacts. Taken together, these pledges are meant to keep global temperature rise ideally below 1.5 degrees, the level that keeps people safe.

However, much of the international and domestic budgets have fallen short due to the arrival of the pandemic. Pledges are at risk of being underfunded and leading to immense, far-reaching effects on lives, livelihoods, migration, and human security.

UNDP's proposal aims to help countries address urgent, necessary, unpredictable, and un-substitutable needs to achieve ambitious climate action, including on mitigation – primarily focused on energy, adaptation and resilience, and innovation. Using countries' recent submissions of national climate targets under the Paris Agreement, the proposal will leverage the unique networks, infrastructure, and expertise of UNDP's Climate Promise programme to support countries transition toward net zero and climate resilient development pathways - directly in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement – including in vulnerable and fragile settings.

- **Urgency** - The intersection of the climate crisis and COVID-19 pandemic has led to an urgent development emergency. For the first time in 30 years, global human development is set to drop, due to the socio-economic crisis caused by COVID-19. Moreover, in 2021 alone, the climate crisis has brought unprecedented levels of disasters – June was the hottest month ever recorded in North America, extreme drought disrupted rainfed agriculture in Africa on which the incomes of 60% - 80% of Africans' livelihood depend, unprecedented rain and mudslides in many countries in Asia have destroyed communities and cost lives, and Hurricane Elsa arrived as one of the first hurricanes in the Caribbean and was stronger and earlier than expected. Increased fragility from COVID-19 and climate has led to humanitarian concerns with more people on the move, and less ability for countries to cope with accelerated and intertwined climate-related disasters.
- **Necessity** – In 2021, and after UN Climate Conference in Glasgow (COP26), most countries have submitted their national pledges under the Paris Agreement. These pledges have been described as “make or break” opportunities given they outline national plans on energy, adaptation and resilience, nature, and other sectors building on the momentum. The ability to deliver on these pledges can put the world on a pathway toward net-zero and climate resilient development and slow the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis. Indeed, the G7, during their meeting in June 2021, pledged a high-level commitment to a green revolution that would limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5C, to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, halve emissions by 2030, and to conserve or protect at least 30% of land and oceans by 2030. Important announcements were made ahead of and in the margins of COP26, together with some of the largest economies submitting their net-zero targets. Delivering on ambitious NDCs with adequate target design are at heart of this effort.
- **Unpredictability** – The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has undermined and slowed governments' abilities to respond – financially, operationally, and technically – to the climate crisis. As government operations and coordination have focused on addressing the immediate response to the pandemic, many national pledges on climate change are been underfunded. Moreover, social unrest and conflict due to the pandemic have led to governments being overstretched when the stakes for addressing climate change are higher than they have ever been. It is critical to bolster government capacities to deliver on their national pledges in

alignment with COVID-19 recovery before decisions are locked-in that put countries – and the world – on a riskier and more unsustainable path.

- **Unsubstitutability** – Japan is a uniquely trusted partner to many of the Climate Promise countries, for addressing humanitarian and disaster risk reduction needs. Countries depend on Japan’s leadership and the road to the next UN Climate Conference in Sharm El Sheikh (COP27) is a critical opportunity to deliver on the recent G20/COP26 commitment and pledges on climate finance. In addition, the proposal leverages UNDP’s Climate Promise networks that have extensive expertise and on-the-ground knowledge across countries and regions. A unique Japan-UNDP partnership could provide urgent and flexible support to help countries tackle the climate emergency head on.

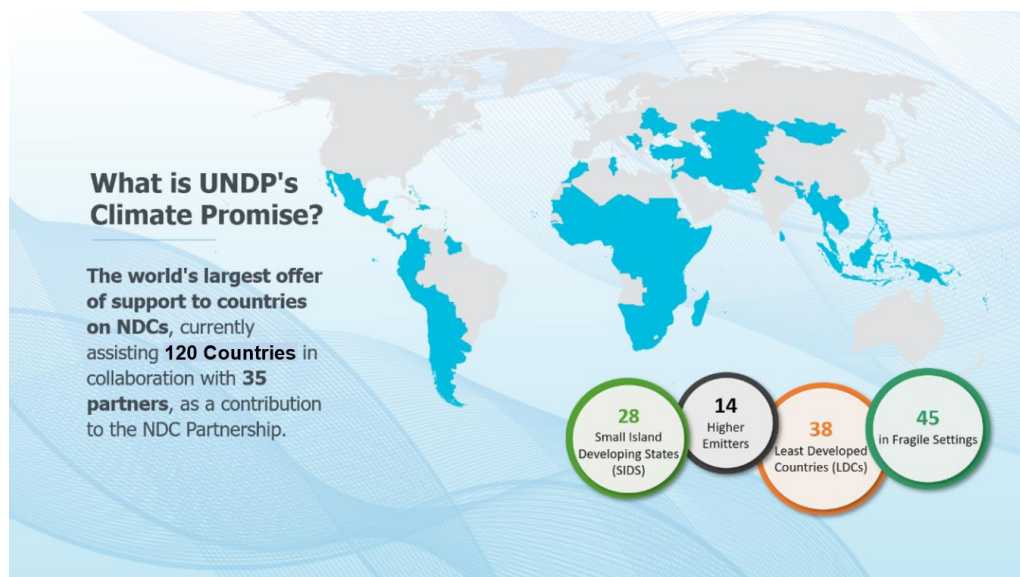
II. STRATEGY AND UNDP’S UNIQUE ROLE

With the submission of national pledges under the Paris Agreement and government decisions on COVID-19 recovery, there is a critical opportunity to put the world on a pathway toward net-zero and climate resilient development. UNDP’s Climate Promise, the world’s largest offer of support to developing countries on climate national pledges, provides a uniquely positioned platform to help countries achieve climate targets in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Climate Promise is a flagship initiative by the UNDP Administrator and already supporting 120 countries. This proposal will help governments to achieve key targets – such as advancing renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access; increasing resilience to climate impacts such as wildfires, mudslides, storms, and drought; and driving innovation. Supporting countries to take ambitious climate action will also have numerous co-benefits, such as economic growth and job creation.

Activities have been identified by Country Offices to leverage the NDCs developed by the Climate Promise and the vast portfolio of climate programming. UNDP’s broad scope and extensive portfolio – the largest climate portfolio in the UN system – is grounded in supporting a transformative sustainable development agenda. Activities also draw upon UNDP’s work on SDG integration to focus on linking immediate response efforts to medium- and longer-term sustainable development needs. UNDP’s *COVID-19 2.0 offer: Beyond Recovery, Towards 2030* focuses on helping decision-makers to set priorities, make choices, and manage complexity in four integrated areas -- governance, social protection, the green economy, and digital disruption, with a focus on gender equality and human rights throughout, while crisis management and health system support continued where needed.

Leveraging this work, UNDP is well placed to provide support to countries on climate action in the context of COVID-19, given the extensive networks and relationships built through its climate change portfolio over the past few decades and its links to green recovery and development. This includes the long-standing engagement with countries on NDC-related processes through the Climate Promise and associated projects such as the NDC Support Programme, EU4Climate, and the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, as well as global support initiatives for National Adaptation Plans, REDD+, National Communications and Biennial Update Reports and Green Climate Fund readiness. Drawing on these initiatives, UNDP’s Climate Promise has set a solid foundation for NDC implementation, alongside UNDP’s broader portfolio of support provided across key thematic areas (e.g. energy, nature-based solutions, gender, climate finance, adaptation, water, circular economy, SDG integration, health).

The proposed support will further leverage UNDP’s unique Global Policy Network (GPN), which provides integrated sustainable development expertise to advance NDC priorities in the context of the 2030 Agenda. These networks have fostered unparalleled relationships, partnerships and trust with governments and other stakeholders over decades of work. Specifically, the GPN provides strategic and operational support to countries through expertise in a range of different sectors and thematic areas. This includes extensive resources, good practice, tools and guidance.



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

This global proposal serves as the chapeau for 23 country-level implementation plans (annex) all of which are aligned with the Climate Promise global framework presented below. Country-level implementation plans have been developed based on country-specific needs within this framework, according to the local context and the demand. They are designed to respond to the status and context of the country’s NDC process and include a narrative on the specific contribution they will make to the implementation of the country’s NDC and realisation of its targets.

UNDP, through the Climate Promise, has defined two pillars to frame country-driven interventions:

- **Pillar 1: Clean energy and net-zero pathways**
- **Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts**

Through the two pillars, the most common targets for NDCs are addressed – mitigation, primarily through energy, and adaptation and resilience – as well as scaling-up innovation to create opportunities for further investment. By integrating NDC targets with plans for COVID-19 recovery and net-zero efforts, the initiative can help to inform the urgent development decisions that are being undertaken in response to the pandemic and climate crisis –thus supporting countries to lock in net-zero and climate resilient pathways.

Pillar 1: Clean energy and net-zero pathways**1.1 Driving investment in clean energy****1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery****1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways**

Over 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the energy sector and its transformation, and it is a major focus in the fight against the climate crisis and their road to circular and net-zero economy. Within the Climate Promise, 79% of the countries are updating or adding energy-related actions and/or targets to their national climate pledges. Many countries are seeking support in turning these pledges and targets into concrete action – making energy clean and accessible in all countries, from high emitters to those in fragile settings. In many cases, this is tied to limited access to finance, lack of engagement of the private sector in energy-related initiatives, and perverse incentives to the fossil fuel industry. Some cases will see governments not being able to take consideration of the most vulnerable population in the process of energy transition, transition of workforces and transition to a more circular economy. With the NDCs providing the ready blueprint for action to decarbonize, this provides an incredible opportunity for advancing the shift to low-carbon and renewable energy, and achieving sustainable development benefits such as powering schools, hospitals, and homes.

1.1 Driving investment in clean energy – supporting governments to identify strategic policy areas, often in partnership with the private sector, to increase the availability of, and access to, clean, reliable, and affordable energy as well as other mitigation efforts. This also includes clean energy infrastructure such as those for electric vehicles, industrial processes, and other energy intensive industries.

1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery – engaging key government Ministries to use COVID-19 recovery to reduce barriers and de-risk the clean energy transformation. Supporting Ministries to make the economic case and identify co-benefits for schools and hospitals, job creation and protection, poverty reduction, and entrepreneurship.

1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways – strengthening linkages between national pledges under the Paris Agreement on energy with longer-term (often 2050) net-zero pathways. Support will help governments to address the “just transition” of work forces (often from impoverished populations) in traditional fossil fuel industries toward clean energy.

Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts**2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups****2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery**

The impacts of climate change – such as wildfires, drought, sea level rise, increased and more erratic storms – require countries and communities to adapt rapidly. Countries are faced with the challenge of

increasing their resilience to climate impacts to protect lives and livelihoods. Indeed, over 98% of countries supported under UNDP's Climate Promise plan to enhance adaptation in their revised NDC. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a reminder of the cascading vulnerability of marginalized groups who are often excluded from tools and safety nets, such as insurance, that could help them withstand crises.

Many countries are also increasingly recognizing the close linkages between the adaptation planning process and disaster risk reduction processes under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Leveraging this momentum can help to raise the profile of adaptation and resilience to the top of the international agenda and move from plans to concrete action at the scale and pace required.

2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups – strengthening instruments such as early warning systems, finance and insurance mechanisms, agriculture policies to help communities increase resilience and protect lives and livelihoods in countries that are highly vulnerable to climate impacts such as SIDS and LDCs, and countries in fragile contexts, and marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, women, and others.

2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery – supporting countries to protect major sectors impacted by climate shocks and long-term impacts on infrastructure, health systems, forests, coastlines, food systems, nature, and other areas by integrating the adaptation measures in NDCs with ongoing plans and processes, including on COVID-19 recovery.

1) RESULTS FRAMEWORK (REFER TO ANNEX A)

In addition to the results tracked within each country project results framework, core global indicators (Annex A) will be tracked to aggregate impact across the entire portfolio within the Climate Promise framework. All country-level plans have selected at least one of these global indicators listed, relevant to the specific focus of the activities.

2) PARTNERSHIP AND VISIBILITY

The communication efforts of the Climate Promise portfolio as a whole will generate donor visibility across multiple channels globally and locally, including both traditional and digital media. The Climate Promise has an established global infrastructure to collect results, stories, and lessons from the country and regional levels. These are shared regularly with governments, civil society, academia, and the media through progress reports (e.g. [20 Insights on NDCs in 2020](#)), photo essays (e.g. [Resilient, Low-Carbon Future in Somalia](#)), social media (e.g. [Latin America Climate Week](#)), blogs (e.g. [Five Reasons to be Optimistic about Climate Action](#)) advocacy and campaigns (e.g. Peoples' Climate Vote; [気候変動は「地球規模の緊急事態」、約3分の2が回答 国連の50カ国世論調査で](#)), as well as events (e.g. [COP26 Flagship Event: Ambition from the Frontlines](#)). UNDP is planning a communications campaign and events for key milestones throughout 2022, including TICAD 8 and the COP27 that could also feature Japan's support.

In addition to global visibility, the Government of Japan's contributions would be highlighted using the most effective communications methods identified at the country and regional levels to reach the designated audience. An additional priority will be reporting on human interest stories, which aim at highlighting and connecting the results of UNDP's work and the contribution of the Government of Japan

with the impact on people and communities. In its implementation of visibility activities, each Country Office will ensure close coordination with the local Embassies of Japan which is particularly important for this specific operation which aims to engage closely with various Japanese counterparts.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1) IMPLEMENTATION

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

All country activities will ensure cost-efficient use of resources:

- Building on the Climate Promise NDC work and guided by analysis to explore different options to achieve the maximum results with available resources.
- Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives/projects.

Country-level Ownership

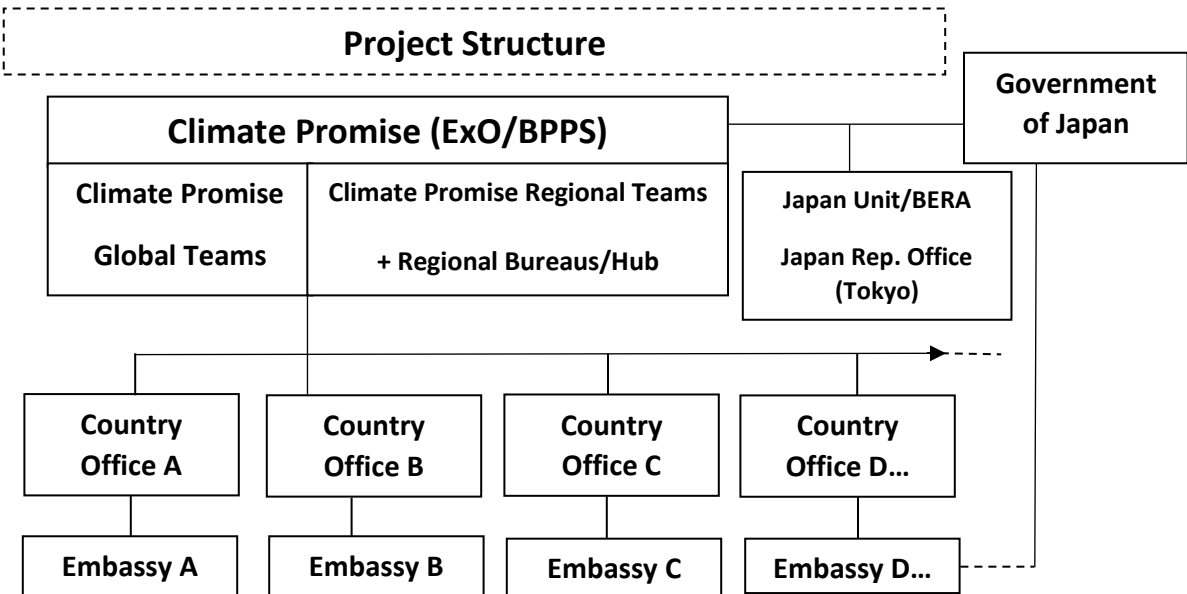
- Country offices have prepared implementation plans that contain country-specific situation and NDC analysis and planned budget allocation, making them accountable for the responsible implementation of their activities, including any unexpected change to be accommodated.

Global Technical Support

- UNDP global technical support, including through the Climate Promise and the broader Global Policy Network (GPN), Regional technical support, and Japan Representative support will be fully leveraged to support delivery/implementation of country-level activities.

2) GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The overall accountability for implementing the resources according to the intention of the donor lies with the UNDP BERA Director, the Directors of BPPS/CB (GPN), and relevant Regional Directors and Country Office Resident Representatives.



UNDP, as the responsible body for the management of the contribution, will oversee all technical aspects of planning and implementing project activities, fostering quality assurance, managing operational activities. This includes procurement, finance, and human resources, while ensuring that operations adhere to UNDP ethics and accountability policies, principles and standards. It will be done through efficient implementation within the given timeline.

The financial contribution from the Government of Japan will be utilized in accordance with the budget stated in the respective country-level implementation plans, under UNDP's Financial Rules and Regulations. UNDP will promptly inform the Government of Japan in case major revisions on project budgets and activities are required, responding to unforeseen circumstances.

3) MONITORING AND REPORTING

UNDP will undertake monitoring and reporting of project activities in accordance with its Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) for Project Management.

As required by the Government of Japan, a final narrative of country reports for individual countries will be prepared at the operational completion of the projects. The portfolio level Climate Promise global reports will be periodically shared with the Government of Japan during the project period for updates. Final financial reports for individual countries will be prepared after financial closure of projects following UNDP policy.

4) RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the UNSMS.

UNDP will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

UNDP will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

UNDP will ensure the usual corporate obligations binding each responsible party, sub-contractor, and sub-recipient.

V. WORK PLAN

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED OUTPUTS | PLANNED BUDGET | |
|---|---|--|-------------------|
| | | Budget Description | Amount (US\$) |
| Pillar 1: Clean energy and net-zero pathways | 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure | 16 Country Office Implementation Plans | 15,910,069 |
| | 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery | 5 Country Office Implementation Plans | 867,987 |
| | 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways | 8 Country Office Implementation Plans | 2,077,079 |
| Pillar 1 Sub-total | | | |
| Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts | 2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups | 13 Country Office Implementation Plans | 11,502,199 |
| | 2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery | 6 Country Office Implementation Plans | 1,562,878 |
| Pillar 2 Sub-total | | | |
| DPC | | | 2,805,770 |
| Net-Programme Budget | | | |
| Global/Regional Technical Support | 3.1 Global Project management, reporting and oversight | Coordination, reporting, social safeguards, technical advisory, programme, procurement, travel | 850,000 |
| | 3.2 Regional technical support, coordination and operational support | Regional technical support, analysis, knowledge generation, south-south exchange, workshop, monitoring | 1,715,000 |
| | 3.3 Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Management | Tokyo based visibility and partnerships, Advocacy and communications, digitalization, data generation and management, translation and design | 1,023,167 |
| GMS | | | 3,065,132 |
| UN Coordination Levy (1%) | | | 413,793 |
| TOTAL | | | 41,793,074 |

Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Global Indicators

ANNEX B: Budget Allocation

ANNEX: Country-level Implementation Plans – 23 Countries/Territories

ANNEX A: Global Indicators

The following table outlines the core global indicators which will be tracked at the global level to aggregate impact across the portfolio. For all country-level initiation plans, indicators should be included in the results framework, relevant to the specific focus of the activities. The global pillar and outputs are mapped below, to show which core indicators may be relevant for each output (shaded in blue).

| CORE INDICATORS ¹ | Pillar 1 | | | Pillar 2 | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure | 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery | 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways | 2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups | 2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery |
| 1.1 Tonnes of CO2 emissions avoided or reduced | | | | | |
| 1.2 Megawatts of renewable or low-emission energy capacity installed, generated or rehabilitated | | | | | |
| 1.3 Number of beneficiaries with new access to green/sustainable energy (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>) | | | | | |
| 2.0 Number of direct beneficiaries with increased resilience to climate change (i.e more resilient physical and natural assets, diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income, new/improved climate information systems) (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>) | | | | | |
| 3.0 Number of green/sustainable jobs created (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>) | | | | | |
| 4.0 Number of people trained/educated/informed through technical transfers, dialogues, workshops, campaigns, and other efforts (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people</i>) | | | | | |
| 5.0 Number of development or sectoral policies/plans/budgets that integrate NDC targets or net-zero goals | | | | | |

¹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

| CORE INDICATORS ¹ | Pillar 1 | | | Pillar 2 | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure | 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery | 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways | 2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups | 2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery |
| Legislation | | | | | |
| Covid-19 response measures or assessments | | | | | |
| Development plans or roadmaps | | | | | |
| Sectoral policies and plans | | | | | |
| National or sectoral budgets | | | | | |
| Financial instruments or models | | | | | |
| Subsidy reforms | | | | | |
| Others (specify) | | | | | |
| 6.0 Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations | | | | | |
| Private Sector | | | | | |
| JICA/University/technical experts | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | |

ANNEX B: Budget Allocation

| | Country/Territory | Region | UNDP Programme budget | Coordination levy (1%) | Approved amount (USD) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Egypt | Arab States | 1,092,364 | 10,924 | 1,103,288 |
| 2 | Bhutan | Asia-Pacific | 1,134,000 | 11,340 | 1,145,340 |
| 3 | India | Asia-Pacific | 5,114,340 | 51,143 | 5,165,483 |
| 4 | Indonesia | Asia-Pacific | 2,080,890 | 20,809 | 2,101,699 |
| 5 | Maldives | Asia-Pacific | 1,147,608 | 11,476 | 1,159,084 |
| 6 | Nepal | Asia-Pacific | 2,927,124 | 29,271 | 2,956,395 |
| 7 | Philippines | Asia-Pacific | 2,871,287 | 28,713 | 2,900,000 |
| 8 | Viet Nam | Asia-Pacific | 887,706 | 8,877 | 896,583 |
| 9 | Albania | Europe and Central Asia | 850,495 | 8,505 | 859,000 |
| 10 | Armenia | Europe and Central Asia | 891,089 | 8,911 | 900,000 |
| 11 | Azerbaijan | Europe and Central Asia | 877,002 | 8,770 | 885,772 |
| 12 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Europe and Central Asia | 1,851,560 | 18,516 | 1,870,076 |
| 13 | Georgia | Europe and Central Asia | 917,484 | 9,175 | 926,659 |
| 14 | Kazakhstan | Europe and Central Asia | 964,760 | 9,648 | 974,408 |
| 15 | Kosovo* | Europe and Central Asia | 697,081 | 6,971 | 704,052 |
| 16 | Serbia | Europe and Central Asia | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 1,010,000 |
| 17 | Tajikistan | Europe and Central Asia | 986,580 | 9,866 | 996,446 |
| 18 | Turkey | Europe and Central Asia | 1,799,111 | 17,991 | 1,817,102 |
| 19 | Ukraine | Europe and Central Asia | 1,031,588 | 10,316 | 1,041,904 |
| 20 | Uzbekistan | Europe and Central Asia | 944,700 | 9,447 | 954,147 |
| 21 | Kenya | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2,654,355 | 26,543 | 2,680,898 |
| 22 | Malawi | Sub-Saharan Africa | 3,789,828 | 37,898 | 3,827,726 |
| 23 | Namibia | Sub-Saharan Africa | 993,111 | 9,931 | 1,003,042 |
| Sub-total (country allocation) | | | 37,504,063 | 375,041 | 37,879,104 |
| Global/Regional Technical Support | | | 3,875,218 | 38,752 | 3,913,970 |
| Total | | | 41,379,281 | 413,793 | 41,793,074 |

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).