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EU4Climate

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

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List of abbreviations

ADA	Government of Austria
AVR	Accreditation and Verification Regulation
CoM	Covenant of Mayors
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DoA	Description of Action
E5P	Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership
EAA	Environment Agency Austria
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EC	European Commission
ECS	Energy Community Secretariat
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
EU4Climate	European Union for Climate Programme
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
ICTA	International Chief Technical Advisor
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
LEDS	Low greenhouse-gas Emission Development Strategies
ME	Ministry of Environment of Moldova
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan
MEPNR	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
MMR/MR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MNREP	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus
MoARDE	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of Moldova
MoE	Ministry of Environment of Armenia
MoEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
MoH	Ministry of Health of Ukraine
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAS	National Adaptation Strategy
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIF / NIP	Neighbourhood Investment Facility / Neighbourhood Investment Platform
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

TACCC	Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Compatibility, Consistency
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP IRH	United Nations Development Programme – Istanbul Regional Hub
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive Summary

This document is the second Progress Report of the EU-UNDP Project “EU4Climate”, implemented by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (UNDP IRH) and financed by the European Union (EU). This document provides an overview on progress during the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the third year of a four-year project (as per the EU-UNDP Agreement ENI/2017/387-538).

Project background and objectives

Project Title: EU4Climate	
EC/UNDP agreement no.: ENI/2017/387-538	
Zone benefiting from the action/location: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine	
Project duration	2018-2022
Budgets	Total budget € 8,800,000 EU budget contribution (max) € 8,000,000

EU4Climate Action, funded by the EU as part of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) East Regional Action Programme, aims to support the development and implementation of climate-related policies by the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine) which contribute to their low emission and climate resilient development and their commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (PA). Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens’ lives and make them more resilient to it. It identifies key actions and results in line with the PA, the EaP “20 Deliverables for 2020”¹, and the key global policy goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project also translates into action priorities outlined in the Eastern Partnership Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change of October 2016² and in the Presidency Conclusions of the Second Eastern Partnership Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change of November 2018³. It will also contribute to achieving the objectives set up in the Joint Communication: “Eastern Partnership policy beyond 2020: Reinforcing Resilience – an Eastern Partnership that delivers for all”.⁴

Climate change will exacerbate current pressure on natural resources and ecosystems. The economies of the Eastern Partnership countries are characterized by high levels of energy intensity, relying on fossil fuels for over 80 percent of their energy needs. The region’s challenge will be to shift to a low-carbon development model, while at the same time shielding people from the consequences of catastrophic climate change and disasters. The transition to a low carbon, resource-efficient economy demands a fundamental shift in technology, energy, economics, finance and ultimately the whole of the society. For the EU and the Eastern Partnership countries this provides important opportunities, notably for economic transformation, jobs and growth.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eap_20_deliverables_for_2020.pdf

² https://ec.europa.eu/environment/international_issues/pdf/declaration_on_cooperation_eastern_partnership.pdf

³ https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/52887/eastern-partnership-ministerial-meeting-environment-and-climate-change_be

⁴ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/1_en_act_part1_v6.pdf

The project goal is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the development of a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the PA and EU policies in EaP countries.

The action implementation **methodology** follows the logic of the PA framework and relevant EU climate *acquis*, as well as their subsequent developments. The respective climate change *EU acquis* and climate provisions under the Energy Community Treaty will be an integral part of the project logic and implementation methodology, and EU best practices will be shared.

The project operates at both regional and country level. It supports regional cooperation, learning, knowledge exchange and policy dialogue among the beneficiary countries, as well as between the countries and the EU partners. Regional/sub-regional exchanges and dialogues will be supported for each of the proposed seven thematic priority areas. The following table explains these objectives and the expected outcomes:

Thematic priority areas	Expected outcomes
Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the PA	Finalized/up-dated NDCs and national mid-century strategies which are communicated to the UNFCCC
Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)	Finalized/up-dated long-term LEDS. Improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination at political and technical level of the PA and the corresponding national commitments
Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks	Established or strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with the PA Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements
Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action	Advanced alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the context of the Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action
Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors	Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the PA in each of the Eastern Partnership countries, especially in the field of energy
Climate Investment	Developed pipelines of investment projects linked to the NDC implementation plans . Enhanced capacity of the governments for climate budget tagging
Adaptation planning	Developed national and transboundary adaptation strategies. Enhanced capacity of the governments for adaptation planning

Planned Project's results and outputs for 2019-2022

KEY RESULTS AND OUTPUTS
Result 1: Finalized or updated nationally determined contributions and national mid-century strategies and communicated to the UNFCCC
Result 2: Improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination at political and technical level of the PA and the corresponding national commitments

<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the PA • Development of mid-century, long-term LEDS by 2020 and in early 2021 (i.e., in accordance with the work plan on Armenia) with the technical assistance to be focused on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia
Result 3: Established or strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with PA transparency requirements	
<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks • The regional members of the Energy Community (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) are encouraged to align their legislation with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation⁵ • Alignment of countries' legislation with the new EU Energy Union Governance Regulation • Project work to be coordinated with the support the countries have been receiving from the GEF for the enhanced national UNFCCC reporting
Result 4: Advanced alignment with EU climate <i>acquis</i> as provided by bilateral agreements with the EU and in the context of the Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action that are not covered by the EU4Energy programme	
<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and the Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action
Result 5: Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the PA in each of the Eastern Partnership countries	
<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming climate in policy sectors • Strengthened coordination between different parts of the government • Mainstream gender considerations into sectoral guidelines
Result 6: Increased mobilization of climate finance (potential NIF/NIP proposals and domestic resources)	
<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of pipelines of investment projects linked to the NDC implementation plans for a shift to a low-carbon economy • Cooperation with existing IFIs through their programmes/projects such as Green for Growth, ESP, and Smart Cities • Promotion of climate finance instruments and tools that are gender-responsive, and which target and reach community groups, grassroots women enterprises and provide sustainable development outcomes
Result 7: Adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans	
<u>Outputs:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous iterative adaptation planning and action at the country level, and communication about those actions to the international community • Local level integration into planning is highly promoted • Regional knowledge transfer events on NAP to promote gender focal points in UNDP country offices and national partners

Project's governance

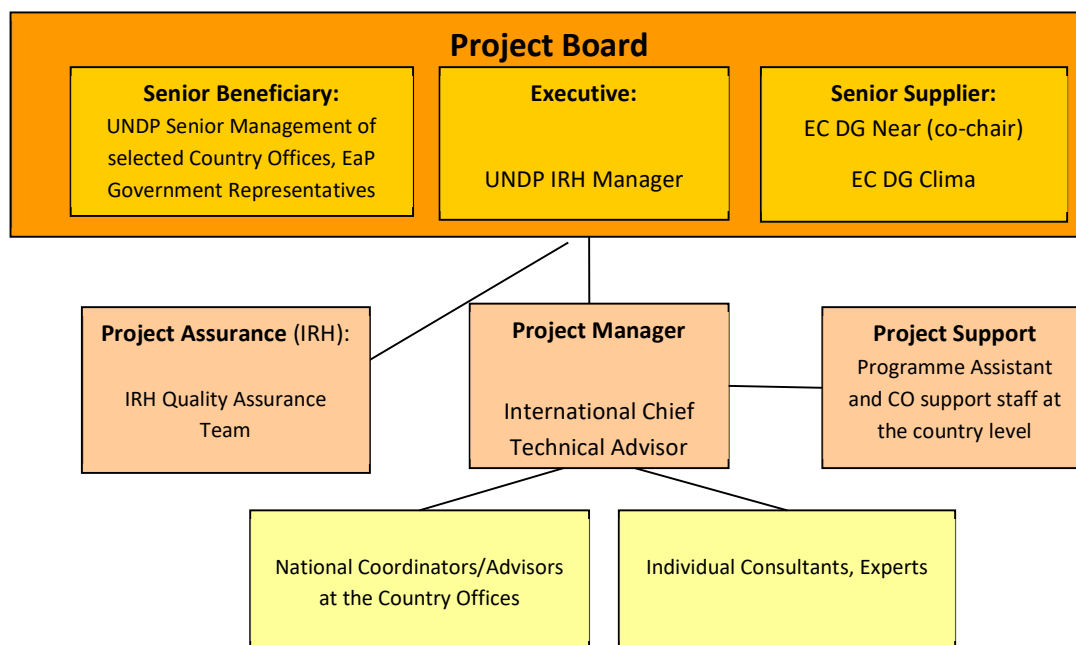
The current project falls under UNDP Regional Programme for Europe and the CIS 2018-2021 Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems. More specifically, the project responds to the Regional Program's Output 1.1: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies and plans through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth. The project builds on UNDP's strong foundation and \$2.8 billion portfolio, expertise, and lessons learned from climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects, as well as UNDP work on National Communications, transparency, REDD+, gender, health, and climate change governance.

⁵ To be replaced by the Energy Union Governance as of 01.01.2021

The project also falls under the EU Eastern Partnership initiative and the "20 Deliverables for 2020" as endorsed by the 2017 Eastern Partnership Summit Declaration as well as under the EU Global Strategy and the reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy.

EU4Climate is implemented by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and IRH Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Programme Management. UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub is responsible for overall management, ensuring the project's coherence, backstopping, monitoring as well as implementation of regional activities. IRH Climate and Disaster resilience Team (CDT) is responsible for the project management, coordination and reporting. National activities will be implemented through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine). UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul and UNDP Country Offices liaise on a regular basis with relevant EU Delegations. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communications and Visibility Plan is shared between the UNDP IRH and Country Offices with the IRH to be the lead and to report on the implementation of communication and visibility activities.

Project Structure



Project Board / Steering Committee (SC)

External Governance of the Project is ensured through the Project Board / Steering Committee. The key distinct roles of the members of the Steering Committee are identified in the scheme below:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group (UNDP IRH Manager).
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function

within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. A representative of the EC DG Near will act as Senior Supplier and will co-chair the group.

3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Senior Management of UNDP Country Offices will perform the role of Senior Beneficiary.

National Coordination Teams are established at each beneficiary country hosted by the UNDP Country Offices and are staffed by National Coordinators/Advisors (part time⁶) and project Finance/Administrative Assistance. The National Coordination Teams receive technical and operations support from the core Country office staff.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is conducted based on the indicators outlined in the project's Logical Framework. UNDP prepares progress reports to the EU in line with the Article 3 of the General Conditions.

Overview of the project progress and planned activities

The activities planned under EU4Climate are in general on-track and implemented in the time frame discussed and agreed by the Sixth Steering Committee Meeting (June 2021). EU4Climate focuses on developing strategic climate policy documents, including the NDCs to the Paris Agreement, low emissions strategies and national adaptation plans for the Eastern Partnership countries. The project directly supports NDC development in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Moldova. The second NDCs of Armenia and Belarus were finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in April 2021 and October 2021, respectively.⁷ Substantial progress was made with developing the draft second NDC for Azerbaijan in 2021. Final versions of the NDC of Azerbaijan are expected to be approved by the government and submitted to UNFCCC during the first half of 2022. During 2021 EU4Climate has initiated the development of NDC implementation and/or finance plans for Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine and the plans are to be finalized in 2022. A draft updated LEDS 2030 for Moldova, considered the NDC implementation plan, was finalized in May 2021.

Support with LEDS development is provided by EU4Climate to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia. Draft LT-LEDS documents were developed in 2021 for Azerbaijan and Georgia. Government approval of these documents is expected in 2022. In Armenia, the sectoral studies for LT-LEDS were carried out and a selection process for the consultant to prepare the LT-LEDS initiated in 2021, with the work to be completed in 2022. In Belarus, the sectoral study for the energy sector has been completed, while two other studies for the industry and agriculture sectors will be done in 2022.

The work on identifying gaps and developing roadmaps for improving the national MRV systems of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova has been carried out during 2021 by the Environment Agency Austria (EAA). Roadmaps were drafted and provided to the countries for consultations. Public

⁶ Due to delays during the initial phase of the project, the National Coordinators in Belarus and Ukraine are working full-time. National Coordinator in Armenia is working part-time with 50% of their time dedicated to EU4Climate. National Coordinator in Azerbaijan is working part-time with 60% of their time dedicated to EU4Climate. National Coordinator in Georgia is working part-time with 80% of their time dedicated to EU4Climate. National Coordinator in Moldova is working part-time with 90% of their time dedicated to EU4Climate.

⁷ The Second NDC of Moldova was submitted to UNFCCC in March 2020; please refer to the Second Annual Report of EU4Climate covering the period of 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020, for more details.

consultations and validation of the draft roadmaps took place in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova during the June-July 2021 period, while for Georgia the consultation and validation were postponed to Q1 2022 to address the requests of the MoEPA. The work conducted in 2021 will be followed up in 2022 with a regional MRV workshop and series of national events on enhancing the national inventory systems.

The project has performed comprehensive reviews of climate-related EU *acquis* relevant to the three countries not associated with the EU (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus) and analyses of the legal approximation. Based on the respective gap analyses of the current legislation, roadmaps outlining EU4Climate support in the alignment with the relevant EU *acquis* have been proposed to each of the three countries. A draft package of legal acts on F-gases for Armenia was submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2021. EU4Climate assisted Moldova with aligning draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and the EU's best practices on applying the F-gases legislation. The draft normative act for transposing elements of the EU Emission Trading System Directive was developed and presented in December 2021 in Moldova. A draft legislation package on ODS and F-gases was developed and shared with the MEPNR of Ukraine in April 2021. UNDP IRH has concluded a partnership agreement with the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) in September 2021 to provide further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation/EU Governance Regulation for Ukraine; and recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine.

EU4Climate supports EaP countries with mainstreaming climate policies in the key sectors. The report to assess vulnerabilities and climate risks in the waste management sector of Belarus was prepared in 2021, to be followed with recommendations for adaptation measures in the waste management sector to be completed in 2022. Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies were developed for Moldova in 2021. EU4Climate has prepared policy recommendations for the roll-out of micromobility solutions in Ukraine. Further work on sectoral mainstreaming is planned for 2022: energy sector recommendations for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine; agriculture policies recommendations for Azerbaijan and Georgia; and health sector recommendations for Georgia.

A pilot study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking for Armenia was completed in March 2021. Two additional budgetary review studies were initiated for Azerbaijan and Georgia in 2021, and are expected to be finalized during the first half of 2022.

EU4Climate Project has initiated the NAP development work in Belarus during 2021, including assessment of the climate change impacts, vulnerability and climate risks for the target sectors (construction, energy, transport and utility). The National Adaptation Plan of Belarus is expected to be completed in 2022. Ukraine adopted the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy by 2030, being considered the country's NAP. EU4Climate will provide additional support with developing the Adaptation communication of Ukraine in 2022.

Five regional events were conducted during 2021, contributing to building the capacities of EaP governments in the key areas of climate policy. For detailed information on the project events please refer to Chapter 2.

Due to the COVID19 pandemic, a number of results were delayed but will be completed by the end of 2022:

- Result 1: Finalized or updated nationally determined contributions and national mid-century strategies and communicated to the UNFCCC;
- Result 3: Established or strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with PA transparency requirements;
- Result 4: Alignment with EU *acquis* included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action;
- Result 7: Adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans.

Specifically, the finalization of the updated NDC in Azerbaijan was postponed to 2022. The work on identifying gaps and developing roadmaps for improving the national MRV systems of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova was finalized in 2021. The main findings are to be presented during the second quarter of 2022 during a regional workshop, followed up by series of national events. Recommendations for improvement of the national MRV legislation in line with the EU *acquis* in Azerbaijan was initiated and expected to be completed in 2022. UNDP has initiated the development of the National Adaptation Plan for Belarus in 2021, with the NAP expected to be completed in 2022. The table below summarizes:

Action/activity	Implemented / On track / Delayed	Comments
1. Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement		
1.1. Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC	Implemented	The 2 nd regional NDC workshop was delivered in 2021
1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in at least four Eastern Neighbourhood countries	Implemented	NDC of Moldova was submitted to UNFCCC in 2020 NDCs for Armenia and Belarus were submitted to UNFCCC in 2021
	Delayed	Draft NDC of Azerbaijan was submitted to the government in 2021. Submission to UNFCCC expected by Q2 2022
1.3. Public awareness on NDCs: awareness-raising activities related to NDC implementation phase for private sector, academia, and NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders	On track	
2. Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS)		
2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDES development process	On track	The third regional LEDES event is planned for 2022
2.2. National technical roundtables in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia including private sector, local authorities and civil society	On track	
2.3. Development of mid-century, LT-LEDES in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia	On track	Draft LT-LEDES for Azerbaijan and Georgia were developed in 2021 and submitted to the governments. LT-LEDES for Armenia and Belarus are being developed and expected to be finalized in 2022
3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks		
3.1. A regional workshop/training on MRV systems according to the UNFCCC requirements (GHG Inventories)	Implemented	The Regional Workshop on MRV systems was delivered in 2020 The Second regional MRV workshop is scheduled for 2022 according to the decisions of the Steering Committee
3.2. A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen to learn about MRV system in EU	Implemented	The Regional study tour on MRV systems was delivered in 2020
3.3. Review of the existing MRV systems (GHG Inventories) in the countries, identifying gaps and needs	Implemented	The activity was completed in 2021
3.4. Proposals for national MRV systems (GHG Inventories) that are in line with the UNFCCC	Implemented	The activity was completed in 2021

Action/activity	Implemented / On track / Delayed	Comments
requirements, builds on EU experience and is fit for the national circumstances of the countries		
3.5. Trainings of MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies	Delayed	The activity was delayed compared to the original schedule. Expected to be completed in 2022
3.6. Training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting developed in English and in local languages	Delayed	The activity was delayed compared to the original schedule. Expected to be completed in 2022
4. Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action		
4.1. Workshops in each of the countries on respective EU <i>Acquis</i>	Implemented	Workshops for Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine delivered in 2020. Workshops for Armenia and Belarus delivered in 2021.
	Delayed	National workshop in Azerbaijan postponed to 2022
4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment that is foreseen in the Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and in the CEPA with Armenia	Implemented	Analysis for Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine delivered in 2021. Analysis for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus delivered in 2021. Additional activities scheduled for 2022 to be implemented by the Energy Community Secretariat
4.3. Delivering input on progress to relevant sub-committee meetings, platform and panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and provide update to DG NEAR and relevant EUDs	On track	Input on progress is provided on demand
5. Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors		
5.1. Workshops on climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies	Implemented	Inception regional workshop covering LEDS and climate change mainstreaming delivered in 2019
5.2. Each country develops mainstreaming recommendations for at least 2 priority sectors	On track	Recommendations developed for the waste management sector of Moldova and transport sector of Ukraine. Recommendations covering energy sector and other sectors to be developed for all six countries in 2022
5.3. Sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops	On track	
5.4. Sectoral Guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement	On track	
6. Climate Investment		
6.1. A regional climate finance forum: regional event on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance	On track	The first regional climate finance forum was delivered online in 2021

Action/activity	Implemented / On track / Delayed	Comments
6.2 Training and capacity building through national workshops to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects	On track	
6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks	On track	
6.4. Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing climate change parameters into national budget planning and reporting	On track	The first pilot study for Armenia was completed in 2021. Studies for Georgia and Azerbaijan were initiated in 2021, to be completed in 2022
7.Adaptation planning		
7.1. Support to the national adaptation planning in at least 2 countries	Implemented	The National Adaptation Strategy for Ukraine was completed in 2021.
	Temporarily on hold	NAP development for Belarus was initiated in 2021 but is postponed until further notice.
7.2. Follow up and facilitation of adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans	On track	
7.3. Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development and implementation. Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation	On track	The fourth Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Planning to be delivered in 2022
7.4. Workshops for national and local authorities	On track	

The key achievements in the project for 2021 are summarized in the table below:

Output	Summary
NDC support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armenia and Belarus developed their second NDCs with the support of EU4Climate. NDCs of both countries were submitted to UNFCCC in 2021 Georgia and Ukraine submitted their second NDCs to UNFCCC in 2021. EU4Climate provided support with stakeholder engagement and communicating the NDC goals for both countries The draft second NDC of Azerbaijan was developed by EU4Climate and submitted to the government in October 2021. Submission to UNFCCC is expected during the first half of 2022 The draft updated LEDS 2030, considered the NDC implementation plan for Moldova, was finalized in May 2021 A regional workshop on NDC implementation was conducted in April 2021
LEDS support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2021 to 2030 of Armenia was finalized and presented during a workshop in December 2021. Development of LT-LEDS for Armenia is initiated and will be completed in 2022. The draft LT-LEDS of Azerbaijan was developed in 2021 and submitted to the government for review. Approval is expected in 2022 LT-LEDS development for Belarus was initiated in 2021, the work is to be completed in 2022 EU4Climate has developed the draft LT-LEDS of Georgia and delivered the document for the government's review in December 2021. Approval is expected in 2022
MRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the partnership agreement with EU4Climate, the EAA during 2021 developed gap analysis and recommendations for enhancing national MRV systems

	<p>in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. This work is to be followed up by a regional MRV workshop and series of national workshops in 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Moldova organized national training on climate change mainstreaming into the waste sectoral policies in May 2021, with one training module dedicated to compiling the GHG inventory in the waste sector
EU <i>acquis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021 EU4Climate developed roadmaps outlining alignment with the relevant EU <i>acquis</i> for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus • A draft package of legal acts on F-gases for Armenia was submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2021 • EU4Climate assisted Moldova with aligning draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and the EU's best practices on applying the F-gases legislation • The draft normative act for transposing elements of the EU Emission Trading System Directive was developed and presented in December 2021 in Moldova • A draft legislation package on ODS and F-gases developed and shared with the MEPNR of Ukraine in April 2021 • UNDP IRH concluded a partnership agreement with the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) in September 2021 to provide further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation for Ukraine; and recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine
Climate mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021 UNDP Armenia developed reports on mainstreaming climate policies for three sectors: energy, agriculture, LULUCF • UNDP Azerbaijan finalized the report "Analysing the situation on climate change in the agriculture sector and suggestions on adaptation and mitigation strategies in Azerbaijan" • The report to assess vulnerabilities and climate risks in the waste management sector of Belarus was prepared in 2021, to be followed with recommendations for adaptation measures in the waste management sector to be completed in 2022 • Draft climate mainstreaming recommendations for the Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors were developed for Georgia. The recommendations will be finalized after public consultations in 2022 • Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies were developed for Moldova in 2021. A Draft report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector of Moldova was developed and will be finalized in 2022 • EU4Climate has prepared policy recommendations for the roll-out of micromobility solutions in Ukraine • Regional webinar on climate change policies mainstreaming was conducted in November 2021
Climate investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU4Climate developed a pilot study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking for Armenia. The study was finalized and presented to national stakeholders in March 2022. • Two budgetary review pilots were initiated in 2021 in Azerbaijan and Georgia, to be finalized in 2022 • A regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting was conducted online in June 2021 • A regional climate finance forum on financing the NDCs and ensuring technology transfer in the EaP Region was delivered online in September 2021
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU4Climate Project has initiated the NAP development work in Belarus during 2021. It is expected to be completed in 2022

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine adopted the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy by 2030, being considered the country's NAP. EU4Climate will provide additional support with developing the Adaptation Communication of Ukraine in 2022 The Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Strategies and Plans was conducted in March 2021 as a webinar
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's updated communications plan was presented to the Project's Steering Committee in June 2021 The Project's website www.eu4climate.eu reached around 20,000 visitors. 45 publications covered different events and activities of the project Four newsletters on a quarterly basis were issued during 2021 A study on "NDC preparation and implementation in Eastern Partnership countries" about the national pledges of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine under the Paris Agreement was presented by the EU4Climate initiative
Project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sixth Steering Committee meeting was conducted in June 2021 as a videoconference Project's Communications and Visibility plan approved Project's workplan for January-December 2021 approved Annual report for 2020 developed and shared with the Project's Steering Committee members A partnership agreement between UNDP IRH and the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) in September 2021 to provide further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation/EU Governance Regulation for Ukraine; and recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine. The Seventh Steering Committee meeting conducted in December 2021 in the form of email exchange Amendments to the agreement with the Environment Agency Austria approved to extend the timeline for implementing the recommendations for enhancing national MRV systems in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova.

Information on the progress achieved under each of the project's outputs, challenges during implementation and the measures taken, is provided in Chapter 2, Progress on Activities and Outputs. The total Project's budget is \$ 9,365,600. As of 1 January 2022, cumulative utilization of the Project's budget is \$ 4,530,648 (48% of the total Project's budget). Utilization during 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021 is \$ 2,337,189 (92% of the 2021 budget). Please refer to the Project's financial report for 2021 under the Chapter 6 for more details on financial performance.

Cooperation with other partners and projects

In accordance with the Description of the Action (DoA), EU4Climate continued coordination and synergies with other relevant ongoing initiatives during 2021. Representatives of the EC and EU Delegations in the EaP countries attended and presented during the project's key regional and national events. Day-to-day contact takes place between UNDP Country Offices in the EaP region and the respective EU Delegations. UNDP in the EaP countries is in continuous contact with the respective EU Delegations regarding all media activities, the project's visibility, and technical outputs of the project. All press releases and media activities are consulted and agreed between UNDP Country Offices and EU Delegations.

UNFCCC representatives have contributed to key regional workshops of EU4Climate in 2021, with presentations on the Enhanced Transparency Framework, climate finance and adaptation planning. Other partner organizations involved in conducting the regional events in 2021 were the Energy Community Secretariat, The European Environment Agency, EBRD, Green Climate Fund, Environment Agency Austria, and the International Energy Agency.

More details about the synergies between EU4Climate and other projects and partners can be found in Chapter 5, Cooperation with other partners and projects.

Project visibility

The EU4Climate project approaches communication in a strategic way, promoting not only project objectives, impact and results, but also the importance of climate action, its impact on people's lives and relevance of EU policies in this context.

A Visibility Guide for Country Offices was developed in 2020 and is regularly updated⁸ to ensure the correct application of logos and disclaimers, as well as a unified image for the EU4Climate Action. All information posted by any of the parties at their designated websites was subject to a regular procedure of review and approval by the EU including the usage of the online database EUDigitool.

Project communication was carried out on the dedicated website www.eu4climate.eu. Working through stories (video, photo, text), video materials, press releases, joint social media campaigns with EU Delegations (when possible and applicable), as well as through project brochures, infographics, and other promotional items, the project increased and steered communication with all beneficiaries and stakeholders.

All relevant information and news updates are shared through the www.eu4climate.eu website and other appropriate websites of partners in the Project, including the websites of the EC EaP, UNDP IRH and UNDP Country Offices, partner institutions, partner NGOs, etc. The project's website gained 44,029 visits by the 19,328 visitors during the reporting period.

The project newsletters were issues on a quarterly basis in February⁹, May¹⁰, August¹¹ and November¹² 2021 to draw more attention to the project's activities and events. It highlighted the main activities as well as achievements throughout the project implementation during 2021 with updated sections about the video materials produced by and within the project's activities. The newsletters were shared to the main subscribers representing main stakeholders and partners of the project in the EaP countries and beyond.

Targeting of key audiences, namely - governments, youth, and population outside of capitals, the private sector, municipalities and media was ensured by coherent and coordinated communication at regional and national level, also by continuously coordinating all communications and advocacy component activities among all partner organisations. For that purpose, besides the project's website as a main channel, media, UNDP country websites and online platforms of partner organisations were used in addition to the social media platforms.

⁹ <https://us2.campaign-archive.com/?u=7460aa2b5d38c4b48fc2bdabf&id=733eefc88e>

¹⁰ <https://mailchi.mp/3c8c864b51d3/eu4climate-newsletter-may-4786837>

¹¹ <https://mailchi.mp/c692d33cfeef/eu4climate-newsletter-august>

¹² <https://mailchi.mp/4be77816c11a/eu4climate-newsletter-august-5679569>

Due to different levels of pandemic limitations in the EaP countries, the events and activities were held in all possible formats: online, offline and hybrid where applicable which limited media appearance and interview opportunities. The communications activities were built around the five milestones throughout the year, changing the format to online when needed: Europe Day (May), EU Green Week (May), World Environment Day (5 June), EU Sustainable Energy Week (June), and the European Mobility Week (September). Shaped for the specific national audiences with the focus on youth and rural population, they included diverse activities, such as photo and video stories dedicated to the celebration of those milestone days/weeks, TV spots and social media campaigns, contests for the youth and students, etc.

Detailed information on the project visibility events during the reporting period is provided under Chapter 6 of this report.

1. Introduction

Report objective and structure

This document is the third Annual Progress Report of the EU-UNDP Project “EU4Climate”, directly implemented by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (UNDP IRH) and financed by the European Union (EU). The document provides an overview of progress during the period 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021, as per the EU-UNDP Agreement ENI/2017/387-538.

The structure of the report is as follows:

Chapter 2 - Overview of results/targets/achievements as per the Logframe - provides a brief summary on the indicators.

Chapter 3 - Progress on activities and outputs - provides details on the achievements of the project during the reporting period within each of the Project Outputs, including status of progress indicators, and also gives an overview of the activities to be carried out until the end of the project.

Chapter 4 - Emerging challenges and measures taken - summarizes the issues raised during the project implementation and how they need to be/were addressed.

Chapter 5 - Time Schedule - The tentative schedule of the project events is given in a table form.

Chapter 6 - Communication and Visibility Action - activities undertaken as well as further planning are described.

Chapter 7 - Financial Report - provides an overview of project expenditures incurred since the start of the project.

Annexes

2. Overview of results/targets/achievements as per the Logical Framework

The project's Logical Framework was revised upon request of the European Commission by the Project Management Unit in 2020. The revised Logical Framework including indicators and results achieved in 2021 is presented below.

Objectives / Outputs / Activities	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Results in 2021	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact						
Project Goal: Enhanced resilient and low carbon development in the six EU Eastern Partnership countries	Levels of GHG emissions reported to UNFCCC ¹³	Armenia (2017): 10,624 kt CO ₂ e Azerbaijan (2016): 61,257 kt CO ₂ e Belarus (2018): 89,064 kt CO ₂ e Georgia (2017): 17,766 kt CO ₂ e Moldova (2016): 14,578 kt CO ₂ e Ukraine (2018): 339,797 kt CO ₂ e	Six EaP countries are on track with the implementation of their NDCs and with their reporting commitments under the Paris Agreement	Note: Emissions levels for 2021 will be available in the national reporting in 2024-2027	National Communications to the UNFCCC; National reports on the implementation of the Paris Agreement	Policy priorities in six beneficiary countries do not change. Political, social and economic stability is maintained in the region. Interest in cooperating with the EU is maintained.
Project Objective: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies/plans in six EaP countries through improved and consolidated climate policies and legislative alignment	Enhanced capacities of six EaP countries to plan, implement, monitor and report on the climate change adaptation action.	Moldova has a NAP developed in 2017. The National Adaptation Strategy for Ukraine was completed in 2021. NAP development for Belarus was initiated in 2021, to be completed in 2022	Six EaP countries are on track with the implementation of their NDCs and with their reporting commitments under the Paris Agreement.	2 nd NDC of Moldova was submitted to UNFCCC in 2020. 2 nd NDCs for Armenia and Belarus were submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. Draft NDC of Azerbaijan was submitted to the government in 2021. Submission to	National Communications to the UNFCCC; National reports on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, National sustainable development	No major disasters / extreme weather events or other force majeure resulting in temporary disruption of the government operations and/or budgetary constraints.

¹³ Emissions data provided according to the latest available national reporting to UNFCCC

				UNFCCC expected by Q2 2022.	strategies/plans/reports	
Overall objective(s): Outcomes						
<p>An enhanced capacity of countries to develop and implement climate policy and to meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement</p> <p>An enhanced transparency of emissions and climate action</p> <p>Mainstreaming climate in sectoral policies, such as energy, transport and agriculture</p> <p>Advanced implementation of climate-related provisions of bilateral agreements with EU and in the framework of the Energy Community Treaty</p>	<p>(i) Number of EU supported countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation.</p> <p>(ii) Status of nationally determined contributions, national mid-century strategies and NAPs communicated to the UNFCCC in 6 EaP countries</p>	<p>2017:</p> <p>(i) none;</p> <p>(ii) All beneficiary countries have submitted their INDCs for the COP21, have ratified the Paris Agreement and have their NDCs. Moldova has an updated LEDS and NAP. Institutional arrangements for climate policy development and implementation are varied across countries. Most countries require capacity building and institution strengthening support for effective implementation of their Paris commitments</p>	<p>(i) Six EaP countries are supported with development of climate change strategies (including NDCs, LEDS, NAPs).</p> <p>(ii) Finalized nationally determined contributions, national mid-century strategies and NAPs communicated to the UNFCCC (6 countries)</p>	<p>(i). Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Azerbaijan were supported in developing their 2nd NDC. Georgia and Ukraine were assisted with awareness raising and communicating the revised NDC targets.</p> <p>(ii) 2nd NDCs for Armenia and Belarus were submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. Draft NDC of Azerbaijan was submitted to the government in 2021. Submission to UNFCCC expected by Q2 2022.</p> <p>Draft LT-LEDS for Azerbaijan and Georgia were developed in 2021 and submitted to the governments. LT-LEDS for Armenia and Belarus¹⁴ are being</p>	<p>National Communications to the UNFCCC</p> <p>National reports on the implementation of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Policy priorities in six beneficiary countries do not change.</p> <p>Political, social and economic stability is maintained in the region.</p> <p>Interest in cooperating with the EU is maintained.</p> <p>Decision-making by recipient authorities is overall timely and coherent.</p> <p>Alignment with needs identified by the government translate into full support by the authorities in the implementation phase.</p> <p>Selected governance and implementation arrangements are effective and not contested by beneficiary countries.</p>

¹⁴ In Belarus, all ongoing and planned project activities are postponed until further notice.

				developed and expected to be finalized in 2022.		
	(ii) Level of institutional capacities in the six EaP countries for the implementation of the Paris Agreement	(ii.a) As Annex-I countries, Ukraine and Belarus have basic MRV systems in place. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova have no such system in place, but have started establishing them	(ii.a.) At least 4 EaP countries have established national systems for implementing the Paris Agreement. Transparency Regime in line with UNFCCC requirements	EAA developed gap analysis and recommendations for enhancing national MRV systems in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova in 2021.	National Communications to the UNFCCC National reports on the implementation of the Paris Agreement	
		(ii.b) Institutional capacity scorecard for Paris Agreement Implementation will be developed in Year 1 of the project. Baseline level to be established in Year 1 of the project	(ii.b) 50% increase in institutional capacity for the implementation of the Paris Agreement measured through an institutional capacity scorecard to be developed in Year 1	Institutional capacity assessment was conducted in 2021. The baseline level of institutional capacity for the implementation of the Paris Agreement identified, mean value for the six EaP countries: 52.11%. The level of institutional capacity for the implementation of the Paris Agreement after the second year of project implementation, mean value for the six EaP countries: 62.62% or an increase	Completed institutional capacity scorecards for all six EaP countries	

			of 10.23% in relation to the baseline.	
(iii) Level of alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the framework of Energy Community Treaty	(iii) No beneficiary country has a fully aligned legislation with the EU <i>acquis</i> outlined in the bilateral agreements	(iii) Countries are on track with the regulatory reform to align with EU <i>acquis</i> as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action	EU <i>acquis</i> alignment roadmaps were developed for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus in 2021. Armenia and Moldova were provided assistance in aligning with F-gases regulation, while in Moldova , a draft law transposing the EU ETS was also developed. Ukraine was assisted with ODS and F-gases regulations. Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) provided further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment of their revised AAs.	National reports on regulatory alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> and Energy Community Secretariat
(iv) Level of mobilization of new climate finance resources by countries (including under NIF/NIP) since the start of the project	(iv) Armenia is the only country in the region that mobilized new GCF resources for a climate change mitigation project	(iv) New climate finance resources mobilized by countries (including under NIF/NIP)	No investment projects related to NDC implementation were developed in 2021. The first pilot study for climate budget tagging for Armenia was	National Communications to the UNFCCC National reports on the implementati

				completed in 2021. Studies for Georgia and Azerbaijan were initiated in 2021, to be completed in 2022.	on of the Paris Agreement	
Outputs:						
<p>Output 1. Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement</p> <p>1.1. Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC</p> <p>1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in at least four EaP countries</p> <p>1.3. Public awareness on NDCs for private sector, academia, NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders</p>	Availability of NDC implementation plans/roadmaps	No NDC implementation plans developed	At least 2 NDC implementation plans developed in EaP countries	The draft updated LEDS 2030, considered the NDC implementation plan for Moldova , was finalized in May 2021. The draft NDC Implementation Plan for Armenia was finalized in August 2021, with the first draft NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan completed at the end of 2021. Development of Georgia's NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan was initiated in November 2021. The final deliverables are expected in May 2022. NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan for	National reporting to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement	<p>Governments are committed to increase the ambition of their NDC targets</p> <p>Staff turnover at the government agencies involved in the climate policy development and implementation remains limited.</p> <p>Sufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector)</p> <p>The developed NDCs and implementation plans are adopted and submitted on time.</p> <p>Ministries/government agencies are willing to participate in a holistic "all-of-the-government" approach to climate action.</p>

				Ukraine¹⁵ has started in 2021 and should be finalised by end of April 2022.		No institutional tensions among various government stakeholders.
	Level of knowledge and institutional capacities for sectoral implementation of NDCs (measured through capacity scorecard)	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	75% increase over baseline (75%) as of 2022	Institutional capacity assessment was conducted in 2021. The baseline level of institutional capacity for the sectoral implementation of the NDCs, mean value for the six EaP countries was 58.17% and after the second year of project implementation, mean value for the six EaP countries was 70.12%.	Workshop reports Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports	
	Level of awareness and buy in of the targeted national private sector and other stakeholders in the NDC implementation	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	50% increase over baseline (75%) as of 2022	Institutional capacity assessment was conducted in 2021. The baseline level of awareness and buy in of the targeted national private sector and other stakeholders in the NDC implementation was identified, mean value for the six EaP	Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports	

¹⁵ In Ukraine, all ongoing and planned activities are postponed until further notice, with the intention to resume as soon as feasible.

				countries was 47.75% and after the second year of project implementation, mean value for the six EaP countries was 56.03%.	
	Number of training and awareness events directly supported by the project / number of decision makers and practitioners benefiting from capacity building	No trainings conducted	6 events in each country and 50 decision-makers/stakeholders benefiting from trainings in each country (6 / 50 in each country) conducted as of 2022 50% increase of private sector and other stakeholders' awareness over baseline as of 2022	Regional workshop on implementing the NDCs, held on April 6-7, 2021, attended by 110 participants. Also, 267 stakeholders from EaP countries participated during the national awareness events on NDC. Armenia: national workshop on August 30, with participation of 77 state authorities, scientific institutions and specialized organizations, local and international experts to present the draft NDC Implementation Plan Belarus: Consultations held in October, November 2020 and in February	Workshop reports Targeted private sector questionnaire

				<p>2021 on updated NDC development, with total of 100 representatives of the state bodies, academia, public organizations, civil societies, NGOs, private sector and international organisations (76 % of them were female).</p> <p>Moldova: Consultations on the draft updated LEDS (considered as the NDC implementation plan) were held on June 17, 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants -46 women (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, development partners, etc.).</p>		
Output 2. Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)	Status of LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia	No LEDS developed in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus. LEDS update process in Georgia not initiated	4 LEDS developed and submitted for government approval (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia)	The National Programme on Energy Savings and Renewable Energy (2021-2030) of Armenia was	UNFCCC Registry	No significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retention of the knowledge and experience on LEDS

<p>2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process.</p> <p>2.2. National technical roundtables</p> <p>2.3. Development of mid-century, long-term LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia</p>				<p>finalized and presented during a workshop in December 2021. Development of LT-LEDS for Armenia is initiated and will be completed in 2022. The draft LT-LEDS of Azerbaijan was developed in 2021 and submitted to the government for review. Approval is expected in 2022. LT-LEDS development for Belarus was initiated in 2021 and is postponed until further notice. The draft LT-LEDS of Georgia was drafted and delivered for the government's review in December 2021. Approval is expected in 2022.</p>		<p>Sufficient level of institutional cooperation among participating government entities.</p> <p>No delays due to heavy bureaucratic procedures within the beneficiary governments.</p>
	<p>Number of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDS</p>	<p>No LEDS events conducted</p>	<p>Two regional events conducted, 60 government officials and planning practitioners trained</p>	<p>The next regional event will be organised in 2022.</p>	<p>Training workshop reports</p> <p>LEDS Guidebook</p>	

<p>Output 3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>3.1. A regional workshop/training on MRV (GHG inventory) systems according to the UNFCCC requirements</p> <p>3.2. A study tour (preferably) to the EEA in Copenhagen to learn about the MRV system in the EU</p> <p>3.3. Review/gap analysis of the existing MRV systems (GHG inventory)</p> <p>3.4. Proposals for national MRV (GHG inventory) systems in line with the UNFCCC transparency requirements</p> <p>3.5. Trainings of MRV experts</p> <p>3.6. Training materials for the private sector stakeholders on their contributions to national GHG inventories</p>	<p>State of the domestic emissions MRV frameworks in EaP countries</p>	<p>No analysis of the national MRV systems performed in the EaP countries</p>	<p>Robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks (GHG inventories) developed in 5 beneficiary countries.</p>	<p>MRV gap analysis and roadmaps for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova were developed, consulted with stakeholders and finalized. Consultation and finalization of the MRV Roadmap for Georgia is postponed for Q1 2022 to address the requests of the MoEPA.</p>	<p>National reporting to the UNFCCC</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>E-publication of the guidelines for private sector</p>	<p>No significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retention of the knowledge and experience on MRV</p> <p>Private sector in the beneficiary countries actively participates in the project and is committed to meet the national reporting requirements</p>
	<p>Guidance/training materials for private sector on incorporation of GHG emission reporting requirements into corporate reporting.</p>	<p>No guidance/training materials available in the EaP countries</p>	<p>Guidance/training materials for private sector on MRV developed and presented in 6 EaP countries</p>	<p>The guidance and training materials will be developed after completion of roadmaps for national MRV improvement by the EAA in 2022. The plan is to organize a regional workshop first, with national events to follow during 2022.</p>	<p>Proposals for the enhancement of national MRV (GHG inventory) systems are endorsed by the governments</p>	
	<p>Number of government officers/practitioners trained / Number of training events on MRV</p>	<p>No MRV training events</p>	<p>At least 100 sectoral government officers/practitioners trained</p> <p>5 trainings conducted on MRV for sectoral government agencies e.g. energy,</p>	<p>Azerbaijan – meetings on improvement of MRV system on August 19, 2021, with 36 representatives of national stakeholders,</p>		

			transport, agriculture, forestry	including the line ministries		
<p>Output 4. Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action</p> <p>4.1. Workshops in each of the countries on respective EU <i>acquis</i></p> <p>4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment</p> <p>4.3. Providing relevant input on progress to relevant Sub-Committee meetings, Platform and Panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and providing updates to DG NEAR and relevant EU Delegations</p>	<p>Level of alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> and Energy Community Treaty. Number of laws, legislative/regulatory acts drafted, adopted and implemented in line with the country commitments in the Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, Energy Community Decisions and/or Recommendations, Strategic Partnership agreement with Armenia, as well as Partnership priorities between EU and Azerbaijan, EU and Belarus (Specific laws will be identified after the gap analysis</p>	<p>No roadmaps developed for the alignment with EU <i>acquis</i></p>	<p>References to the specific laws will be added in the roadmaps for alignment with EU <i>acquis</i></p>	<p>EU <i>acquis</i> alignment roadmaps were developed for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus in 2021. A draft package of legal acts on F-gases for Armenia was submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2021 and assistance provided to Moldova on aligning with F-gases regulation. The draft normative act for transposing elements of the EU ETS was developed and presented in December 2021 in Moldova. A draft legislation package on ODS and F-gases developed</p>	<p>National policies and legislation</p>	<p>No major external factors influence the pace of regulatory alignment reforms.</p> <p>Decision-making on the adoption of regulatory enhancements is not delayed.</p> <p>Interest in cooperating with the EU is maintained.</p> <p>Political, social and economic stability is maintained in the region.</p>

	performed during the inception phase)			and shared with the MEPNR of Ukraine in April 2021 Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) provided further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation for Ukraine; and recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine. Assistance was provided for Georgia in development of national action plans on energy and climate (NECP).		
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	Number of stakeholder meetings organized on the process of policies and legislation development	0		<p>In Armenia, national consultations were held on June 30, 2021 with 40 participants.</p> <p>In Azerbaijan, the public consultations with 30 participants (14 female) was organised on July 20, 2021 with representatives of the line ministries and MENR to discuss the implementation of the MRV system.</p> <p>In Belarus, 90 representatives, including 38 women from MREP, ministries of energy, economy, forestry, statistical committee, research centres, executive committees, aviation department, companies with limited liability, investment companies, etc. participated in the webinar on EU Green Deal and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism on May 27, 2021.</p>	Meeting reports	
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	Number of workshops conducted by the project/number of people trained	0/0	6 workshops conducted / 90 people trained	<p>In Moldova, draft law on ETS including the supporting legal package, was presented on December 16, 2021 to 35 participants, including installation operators. Draft law on F-gases was presented on June 30, 2021 to 12 relevant stakeholders (9 female).</p> <p>In Ukraine, destruction technologies and measures to decrease consumption of ODS and F-gases were discussed at the workshop on April 15, 2021, with over 55 participants from Ministry, experts and businesses, for further development and finalisation of secondary legislation on ODS and F-gases.</p>	Workshop reports	
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<p>Output 5. Mainstreaming climate in policy sectors</p> <p>5.1. Inception/training workshop on CC mainstreaming into sectoral policies</p> <p>5.2. Each country is supported to develop mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors: detailed sectoral policy review, analysis of climate risks and GHG emission reduction potential, cost benefit analysis, mainstreaming recommendations, regulatory/institutional /coordination framework, monitoring framework, and financial resources/planning</p> <p>5.3. Three sub-regional sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops and a series of national consultations</p> <p>5.4. Sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Number of sectoral climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed</p>	<p>No policy papers or recommendations available</p> <p>No sectoral guidance available</p>	<p>At least 10 sectoral climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed</p> <p>Sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Reports on mainstreaming climate policies for three sectors: energy, agriculture, LULUCF were prepared in Armenia. In Azerbaijan the report on climate change in the agriculture sector, with adaptation and mitigation strategies was prepared. The report to assess vulnerabilities and climate risks in the waste management sector of Belarus was prepared in 2021. Draft climate mainstreaming recommendations for the Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors were developed for Georgia. These will be finalized after public consultations in 2022. Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change into waste management policies were</p>	<p>Sectoral policy documents and strategies</p>	<p>Sufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector)</p> <p>The developed mainstreaming policies/recommendations are adopted</p> <p>Ministries/government agencies are willing to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action</p> <p>No institutional tensions among various government stakeholders</p> <p>Favourable investment and lending climate in beneficiary countries</p>
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				<p>developed for Moldova in 2021. A draft report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector of Moldova was developed and will be finalized in 2022. Policy recommendations for the roll-out of micromobility solutions were prepared in Ukraine. Regional webinar on climate change policies mainstreaming was held in November 2021 with 95 participants, including 34 representatives of EaP governmental bodies.</p>		
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	Level of institutional capacities for CC mainstreaming (institutional capacity scorecard/baseline, mid-term and completion surveys)	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	50% improvement against baseline	Institutional capacity assessment was conducted in 2021. The baseline level of institutional capacities for CC mainstreaming identified, mean value for the six EaP countries was 58.57% and after the second year of project implementation, mean value for the six EaP countries was 70.71% or 12.15% in relation to baseline.	Workshop reports Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/ reports	
Output 6. Climate Investment Activities: 6.1 Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance 6.2 Training and capacity building through national workshops to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects	Status of investment pipelines of bankable projects contributing the implementation of NDCs	No NDC-related investment pipelines in the beneficiary countries	Each country has developed national/sectoral pipelines of investment projects linked to the NDC implementation plans NDC implementation plans, LEDS, NAPs supported with financial frameworks	So far, no investment pipelines of bankable projects contributing to implementation of NDCs have been developed as the countries' NDCS Implementation Plans are being prepared or finalised.	Sectoral policy documents and strategies	CC agenda is strongly pursued at the political level in the beneficiary countries Sufficient buy-in from the national ministries of finance, planning and economy Ministries/government agencies are willing to participate in a holistic "all-of-the-government" approach to climate action.

<p>6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks</p> <p>6.4. Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing CC parameters into national budget planning and reporting</p>	<p>Number of national officials from the finance and planning ministries trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change finance frameworks and budgeting</p>	<p>No climate finance framework workshops conducted</p>	<p>At least 18 government officials from the finance and planning ministries trained</p>	<p>UNDP IRH organized a two-day online regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting on June 29-30, 2021. It was attended by over 100 participants, including 38 representatives from EaP countries, the EC and international experts.</p> <p>A regional climate finance forum on financing the NDCs and ensuring technology transfer in the EaP Region was delivered online in September 2021 with 130 participants, including 44 EaP government representatives as well as officials and representatives of development banks and multilateral funds and the private sector.</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p>	<p>Favourable investment and lending climate in beneficiary countries</p>
	<p>Implementation of pilots on climate budget tagging</p>	<p>No budget tagging pilots implemented</p>	<p>2 national pilots implemented</p>	<p>A pilot study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	

				was developed for Armenia . The study was finalized and presented to national stakeholders in March 202. Two budgetary review pilots were initiated in 2021 in Azerbaijan and Georgia , to be finalized in 2022.		
Output 7. Adaptation planning	Number of NAPs adopted	0	At least 2 NAPs are adopted ¹⁶	The NAP development was initiated in Belarus during 2021. Ukraine adopted the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy by 2030, which is considered the country's NAP.	NAP documents Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting	Sufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries – an increased recognition of adaptation priorities Ministries/government agencies are willing to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to NAPs.
Activities: 7.1. Support to the national adaptation planning in at least in 2 countries 7.2. Follow up and facilitation of adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans 7.3 Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development, implementation and reporting to UNFCCC	Number of regional knowledge transfer events on NAPs / number of people trained		6 workshops / at least 18 people trained during each event	Regional workshop was conducted virtually on March 30-31, 2021, with the participation of government officials from all six EaP countries. Over 130 participants attended, including	Workshop report	Countries are willing to participate in knowledge transfer and information exchange on NAP processes No significant staff turnover in the national entities

¹⁶ Depending on the national context, the countries could choose to adopt different formats for adaptation planning instruments (e.g. National Adaptation Strategy, Action Plan, Adaptation Framework, etc.).

7.4. Workshops with national, local and sectoral authorities on NAP process				36 Governmental officials, UNFCCC, EU Covenant of Mayors	
	Transboundary NAPs (TBC)	No transboundary NAPs developed	1 transboundary NAP (TBC)	In September 2021 a climate risks and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) for the Upper Prut River basin region was agreed. Following its results, a transboundary adaptation plan for the region, which would cover relevant Upper Prut river basin territories in Ukraine, Moldova and Romania would be developed. Discussion of the scope of tasks for completing the activity were launched in Q4 2021.	
	Status of NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and NAP processes		NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and NAP processes established at least in 2 countries	The approach and methodology of assessing the impact of climate change, vulnerability and climate risks for the target sectors in Belarus is completed. A sectoral scoping review of the available	

				<p>institutional, coordination, financing and funding, and monitoring mechanisms for the NAP implementation in Belarus needed to identify the gaps of institutional, coordination, and finance capacity started in Q4 2021. NAP mandate (Roadmap) drafted and presented to the MNREP. Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine by 2030 with an Operational Plan by 2024 was approved by the government in October 2021.</p>		
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3. Progress on activities and outputs

The overall goal of the EU4Climate project is enhanced resilient and low carbon development in the six EU Eastern Partnership countries (EaP). The overall objectives of the project, according to the Logical Framework, are low-emissions and climate resilience to be integrated into development strategies and plans in six EaP countries through improved and consolidated climate policies and legislative alignment. This will support the implementation of the countries' commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (PA), the EaP "20 Deliverables for 2020" and the key global policy goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project also translates into action priorities outlined in the Eastern Partnership Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change of October 2016¹⁷ and in the Presidency Conclusions of the Second Eastern Partnership Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change of November 2018.¹⁸ It will also contribute to achieving the objectives set up in the Joint Communication: "Eastern Partnership policy beyond 2020: Reinforcing Resilience – an Eastern Partnership that delivers for all".¹⁹

The concrete outcomes through which the project will achieve the above objectives is by the following envisaged outcomes:

- a) An enhanced capacity of countries to develop and implement climate policy and to meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement;
- b) An enhanced transparency on emissions and climate action;
- c) Mainstreaming climate in sectoral policies, such as energy, transport and agriculture;
- d) Advanced implementation of climate-related provisions of bilateral agreements with the EU and in the framework of the Energy Community Treaty.

To track the achievements of different outcomes, a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators were established to be used on a regular basis to monitor progress.

EU4Climate project outputs are focused on developing strategic climate policy documents such as the NDCs to the Paris Agreement or mid-century low emissions strategies in the Eastern Partnership countries. As set out in the Project document and workplan, the project is expected to provide assistance to four countries with developing their second NDCs to the Paris Agreement. During 2021 assistance with NDC development was provided to three EaP countries: 1) Second NDC of Armenia was submitted to UNFCCC in 2021; 2) Second NDC of Belarus was submitted to UNFCCC in 2021; 3) Second NDC of Azerbaijan – draft submitted to the government for approval. The National Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine developed by EU4Climate was approved in 2021. The project developed draft mid-century LEDS for Azerbaijan and Georgia, and provided the drafts for the approval of the respective governments. The project has studied the level of alignment with EU climate *acquis* in three countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus), and

¹⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/international_issues/pdf/declaration_on_cooperation_eastern_partnership.pdf

¹⁸ https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/52887/eastern-partnership-ministerial-meeting-environment-and-climate-change_be

¹⁹ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/1_en_act_part1_v6.pdf

developed recommendations for further implementation of relevant EU legal norms in these three countries. The work will continue in 2022 with practical implementation of the recommended steps.

The project organized and conducted five regional capacity building events in 2021: 1) Regional workshop on adaptation planning (March); 2) 1) Regional workshop on NDC implementation (April); 3) Regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting (June); 4) Climate finance forum (September); 5) Regional workshop on mainstreaming of climate policies (November). Due to the epidemic restrictions, three out of the five events were conducted in the virtual mode.

The key results achieved in 2021as per each of the indicators in the Project's Logical Framework are presented below. A full version of the Logical Framework is provided after the summary.

1. Levels of GHG emissions reported to the UNFCCC

The levels of GHG emissions by the countries are regularly defined and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. At this stage of the project's implementation, it is not possible to apply this indicator as the emissions levels for 2021 will be available in the countries' national reporting to the UNFCCC in the period 2024-2027. The latest available emissions data for each EaP country is summarized in the Logical Framework table below.

2. Enhanced capacities of six EaP countries to plan, implement, monitor and report on the climate change adaptation action

Under this indicator, the six EaP countries should be on track with the development of their NDCs in its adaptation part, their timely submission to UNFCCC, and with their NAPs development. The capacities of the countries in these areas were enhanced through a regional workshop on adaptation conducted as a webinar in March 2021.

The second NDCs of Armenia and Belarus were developed with the support of EU4Climate and submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. Both documents include sections on adaptation. The updated NDCs of Georgia and Ukraine (submitted to UNFCCC in 2021) also include sections on adaptation planning.

Moldova had already developed a NAP in 2017. Ukraine has approved its National Adaptation Strategy, developed with the support of EU4Climate, in 2021. The project has initiated development of the NAP for Belarus in 2021, expected to be completed in 2022. No NAPs are available in the other four EaP countries.

At the end of the project, this indicator should show if the six EaP countries finalized nationally determined contributions contain adaptation components, and if the NAPs have been communicated to the UNFCCC.

3. Status of nationally determined contributions, national mid-century strategies and NAPs communicated to the UNFCCC in 6 EaP countries

Most of the EaP countries have developed their updated NDCs in 2021 and submitted them to UNFCCC before the COP26. The countries are also expected to have in place LEDS and NAPs for the NDC implementation. Most EaP countries require capacity building and institution strengthening support for the implementation of these Paris commitments. The updated (second) NDCs of Armenia and Belarus were submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. The draft updated NDC developed for Azerbaijan is scheduled to be

finalized in 2022. EU4Climate supported capacity building in the region towards NDC implementation by conducting a regional NDC workshop in April 2021.

EU4Climate provides support with developing mid-century LEDS for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia. Draft LT-LEDS documents were developed in 2021 for Azerbaijan and Georgia. Government approval of these documents is expected in 2022. In Armenia, the sectoral studies for LT-LEDS were carried out and a selection process for consultant to prepare the LT-LEDS initiated in 2021, with the work to be completed in 2022. In Belarus, a sectoral study for the energy sector has been completed, while two other studies for the industry and agriculture sectors will be done in 2022.

In 2021 Ukraine adopted the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy by 2030, being considered the country's NAP. EU4Climate will provide additional support with developing the Adaptation Communication of Ukraine in 2022. EU4Climate Project has initiated the NAP development work in Belarus during 2021 which is expected to be completed in 2022.

EU4Climate supports EaP countries with mainstreaming climate policies in the key sectors. The report to assess vulnerabilities and climate risks in the waste management sector of Belarus was prepared in 2021, to be followed with recommendations for adaptation measures in the waste management sector to be completed in 2022. Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies were developed for Moldova in 2021. EU4Climate has prepared policy recommendations for the roll-out of micromobility solutions in Ukraine. Further work on sectoral mainstreaming is planned for 2022: energy sector recommendations for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine; agriculture policies recommendations for Azerbaijan and Georgia; health sector recommendations for Georgia. In 2021 the project enhanced the capacity of the policymakers and relevant stakeholders through a regional workshop on Mainstreaming, conducted online in November 2021.

At the end of the project, this indicator should show whether the six EaP countries have finalized nationally determined contributions, national mid-century strategies (LEDS) and NAPs which have been communicated to the UNFCCC.

4. Level of institutional capacities in the six EaP countries for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

All countries should track (monitor, report and verify) the implementation of their NDCs under the Transparency Framework established under the Paris Agreement. The Environment Agency Austria has developed recommendations for enhancing national MRV systems in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova in 2021, to be followed by a regional MRV workshop and series of national workshops in 2022.

During 2021, the project has conducted a study establishing baseline indicators for institutional capacities in the EaP countries to implement the Paris Agreement. The baseline level of capacities, and capacities after the second year of the project implementation, are summarized in the table below. The level of institutional capacities in the EaP countries as of 2021 will be studied in 2022.

Capacities and progress	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine	Mean
Baseline, %	54.87	53.30	46.99	53.78	56.13	49.24	52.39
Y2, %	61.77	73.29	52.06	63.67	65.59	59.33	62.62
Y1, %	66.56	60.57	54.85	60.22	60.55	47.90	58.44

By the end of the project, under this indicator, at least 4 EaP countries are to establish national systems for implementing the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework (Ukraine and Belarus as Annex-I countries are not included as they already have MRV systems in place. These two countries will also benefit from the regional capacity building efforts).

5. Level of alignment with EU *acquis* as provided by bilateral agreements with the EU and in the framework of the Energy Community Treaty

At the beginning of the project, no beneficiary country had fully aligned legislation with the respective EU *acquis* outlined in the bilateral agreements.

As a result of a partnership with the Environment Agency Austria (EAA) and the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS), gap analysis of the national legislation alignment with EU *acquis* included in bilateral agreements on Climate Action were conducted in 2019 and 2020 for all six EaP countries. EU *Acquis* Strategic Roadmaps were developed and presented in 2021 for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus.

A draft package of legal acts on F-gases for Armenia was submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2021. EU4Climate assisted Moldova with aligning draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and the EU's best practices on applying the F-gases legislation. The draft normative act for transposing elements of the EU Emission Trading System Directive was developed and presented in December 2021 in Moldova. A draft legislation package on ODS and F-gases developed and shared with the MEPNR of Ukraine in April 2021. UNDP IRH has concluded a partnership agreement with the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) in September 2021 to provide further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with updating the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation for Ukraine; and recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine.

By the end of the project, one of the expected results is to ensure that the EaP countries are on track with the regulatory reform to align with the EU *acquis* as provided by the bilateral agreements with the EU and the Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action.

6. Level of mobilization of new climate finance resources by countries since the start of the project

A pilot study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking for Armenia was completed in March 2021. Two additional budgetary review studies were initiated for Azerbaijan and Georgia in 2021 and expected to be finalized during the first half of 2022.

To enhance the capacities of the EaP countries with budgetary planning, the second regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting was conducted as a two-day webinar in June 2021. A regional climate finance forum on financing the NDCs and ensuring technology transfer in the EaP Region was delivered online in September 2021.

Output 1: Implementation and update of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement

During 2021, the project assisted four EaP countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Moldova) in the preparation of their updated National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and two countries (Georgia and Ukraine) in communicating the revised target to the public and raising awareness for climate change issues. All six EaP countries except Azerbaijan (submission expected in Q1 of 2022) succeeded in submitting their updated NDC before the COP26.

The updated 2030 targets have been set by analysing historic emission trends (GHG inventory), carrying out sectoral policy analyses, considering the economic development, identifying possible measures and calculating emission scenarios. The main characteristics of the country's NDCs are:

- All countries presented their targets for 2030 as relative emission reduction targets compared to a base year.
- All countries except Georgia included the LULUCF sector in their target.
- All countries except Azerbaijan and Armenia presented an unconditional as well as a conditional target.
- All countries carried out a stakeholder consultation during the preparation of their NDC.
- None of the countries include concrete targets and measures for climate change adaptation.
- Ukraine's NDC included the goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050.
- Moldova presented the highest target, -70% net GHG unconditionally and up to -88% net conditionally.

After submission of their NDCs, countries started drafting or respectively updating their NDC implementation roadmaps. In Armenia the NDC Implementation Plan was drafted and development of a NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan has been initiated to be finalized in 2022. In Moldova this is the '2030 Low Emission Development Programme until 2030 and the Action Plan', and in Georgia it is the '2030 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan'. Implementation roadmaps of Belarus and Ukraine will be finalised in 2022. These roadmaps will guide national stakeholders in implementation of measures and provide the monitoring framework to track progress. A summary of the targets in the updated NDCs of the Eastern Partnership countries is provided in the table below:

Country	NDC version	Submission date	Time frame	Objective	Mitigation target (base year)
Armenia	INDC	23 Mar 2017	2015-2030	annual average of 5,4 t CO ₂ eq per capita	NA
	Updated NDC	5 May 2021	2021-2030	40% reduction compared to 1990 level with and without LULUCF	-40% (1990)
Azerbaijan	INDC	9 Jan 2017	2021-2030	35% reduction compared to 1990 level	-35% (1990)
	Updated NDC	draft	2021-2030		
Belarus	INDC	21 Sep 2016	2021-2030	at least 28% reduction compared to 1990 level	-28% (1990)
	Updated NDC	draft	2021-2030	Conditional: 40% reduction compared to 1990 level with LULUCF	-40% net (1990)
				Unconditional: 35% reduction compared to 1990 level with LULUCF	-35% net (1990)
Georgia	INDC	8 May 2017	2021-2030	Conditional: 25% reduction below BAU scenario = -40% compared to 1990 levels	-40% (1990)
				Unconditional: 15% reduction below BAU scenario	-32% (1990) ⁽¹⁾
	Updated NDC	5 May 2021	2021-2030	Conditional: -50-57% of its total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990	-53% (1990) ⁽²⁾
				Unconditional: 35 % below 1990 level of its domestic total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030	-35% (1990)
Moldova	INDC	25 Sep 2015	2021-2030	Conditional: up to -78% compared to 1990 by 2030	-78% net (1990)
				Unconditional: -64-67% compared to 1990 by 2030	-65% net (1990) ⁽³⁾
	Updated NDC	4 March 2020	2021-2030	Conditional: up to -88% compared to 1990 by 2030	-88% net (1990)
				Unconditional: -70% compared to 1990 by 2030	-70% net (1990)

Ukraine	INDC	19 Sep 2016	2021-2030	It will not exceed 60% of 1990 GHG emissions level in 2030	-40% (1990)
	Updated NDC	31 Jul 2021	2021-2030	Economy-wide net domestic reduction of 65 % in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.	-65% net (1990)

In Q4 of 2021 a report was prepared providing a comparative analysis of the first and the updated NDCs of the six EaP countries, which provides information on country characteristics, overview of NDC targets, information on preparation and implementation of NDC per country, as well as a description of best-practise examples and lessons learnt.

1. Availability of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation plans/roadmaps

Each party to the Paris Agreement is expected to develop and communicate their quantitative commitments to reduce GHG emissions, known as NDCs. Countries are obliged to submit their NDCs to UNFCCC every five years. Every subsequent NDC submitted is to have increased ambition compared to the previous one. In the current second round of NDC development, the countries were initially expected to provide their renewed commitments by 2020. However, due to the emerging covid pandemic, the UNFCCC extended the deadline for the formal communication of the second NDCs to before COP26 in 2021. As of December 2020, the majority of the EaP Countries were in the process of updating their NDCs. During the second quarter of 2021, most of the updated NDCs in the EaP region were expected to be formally communicated to the UNFCCC. EU4Climate provided support with developing the NDCs of Moldova (submitted to UNFCCC in 2020), Armenia and Belarus (both finalized in 2021). The project further supported Georgia and Ukraine with communicating NDC targets to key stakeholders.

As the **Energy Community (EnC)** supports Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia, the contracting parties, in implementing the relevant EU energy, environment and climate acquis, the Project enables the alignment with NDC and LT-LEDS is ensured. Currently, the EnC focus is on preparing National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) to be reported under the EU Energy Union and Climate Action Governance Regulation. These plans combine the reporting of low carbon development with energy and climate policies (decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy market, energy security, research and innovation). This also provides for the mainstreaming of energy and climate related issues.

The second regional workshop on implementing the NDCs was organized on 6-7 April 2021 online. Throughout the workshop, various relevant climate-related cooperation and finance mechanisms were presented. The European Commission shared the experience of developing the NDC of the European Union and provided an insight into the tools that are being implemented to support and implement climate-related policies such as finance and investments, promoting and accelerating the transition towards a sustainable and resilient economy in Europe, the EaP countries, and the world.

Also, the importance of developing effective NDC financing plans was discussed by different international experts, and case studies from around the world were presented. The importance was highlighted of these strategies being grounded in reality and based on previous sectoral studies and assessments, as well as

aligned with national long-term development plans. Moreover, it needs to be ensured that each country's specific needs are being addressed and reflected in these plans to support their climate roadmaps.

Furthermore, climate change adaptation and gender inclusion aspects in the NDC implementation were introduced by several experts in the EaP region. The case of Moldova regarding adaptation and its main challenges and opportunities in developing the country's NAP 2 were shared. Besides, the importance of aligning the NDC adaptation component with the national development objectives was discussed to enhance synergies between mitigation and adaptation measures.

The UNFCCC presented the global experience of integrating gender in NDCs while the Project showcased the Belarus example. These presentations offered some key aspects that need to be addressed to properly integrate gender into the climate policy and analysis, such as addressing the disaggregated data to facilitate the tracking of the impact of policies. Also, that gender awareness and cross-sectoral cooperation between climate and gender policies need to be encouraged to promote the gender mainstreaming among economic and productive sectors. The workshop was attended by 110 participants, including 33 ministerial representatives from EaP countries, the European Commission and international experts.

Progress achieved under the Output 1 by the individual EaP countries

Armenia

The updated NDC of Armenia was adopted by the Government Decision (No. 610-L, 22/04/2021) 'On Approval of the Nationally Determined Contribution 2021-2030 of the Republic of Armenia to the Paris Agreement', based on the earlier consultation process. On 30 April 2021, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia submitted the updated NDC to the UNFCCC.

A company was selected to prepare the 'NDC Implementation Plan', which was subsequently reviewed by the Project. On 30 August 2021, a national workshop was organized to present the draft Plan with participation of state authorities, scientific institutions and specialized organizations as well as local and international experts, (77 online and offline attendees). The comments and recommendations received from the competent entities, including the ones from the national workshop, were used to finalise the draft NDC Implementation Plan.

Additionally, another tender was organized to develop the NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan. The contractor completed the 2021 workplan, including the review of relevant documents, government processes, data, status of climate finance strategies, which resulted in the first draft of the Financing Strategy and Investment Plan.

The regional report on 'NDC preparation and implementation in EaP countries' was translated into Armenian and published online.

Azerbaijan

The **Azerbaijan** country project team has organized several meetings with key representatives from the focal Ministries to discuss the country's climate change priorities and the NDC update. The recommendations received from the national stakeholders during the consultations and workshops were

incorporated into the NDC update. This has been finalized and submitted to the Government of Azerbaijan for approval.

Belarus

The updated NDC was approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus and submitted to the UNFCCC on 8 October 2021. In the Resolution, the Council of Ministers resolves to 1) implement an updated NDC and 2) request all the bodies of state administration and other governmental organizations, local executive and administrative authorities, to take into account the updated NDC in the development of projects and the implementation of programmes of social and economic development, state and sectoral programs until 2030, as well as legal acts governing the GHG emission reduction activities.

Face to face consultations for the second NDC were held, and written responses requested. There were several offline meetings held in October and November 2020 and in February 2021 to negotiate on the policy analysis, the chosen methodology and mitigation scenarios for each of the sectors (energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture, LULUCF), and cumulative scenarios made for the mitigation target of the updated NDC. Representatives of the state bodies, academia, public organizations, civil societies, NGOs, private sector and international organisations participated. In total 100 people were involved in the direct consultations and 76 % were female. In addition to direct consultations, there were numerous rounds when the aggregated work with the analysis for the second NDC was shared with the stakeholders, who provided comments and suggested improvements.

With the support of the EU4Climate Project, the following documents were prepared: Draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers to approve the Second NDC; Letter of an agreement to the governmental bodies; Rationale for the adoption of the Council of Ministers' Resolution; Financial-economic analysis of the draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers; List of people participating in the development of the draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers and the Draft decree of the Council of Ministers to the Ministry of Justice.

Georgia

UNDP **Georgia** has provided support for development of a Financial Strategy and Investment Plan for the implementation of the updated NDC, the Climate Change Strategy 2030 and the Action Plan (CSAP) for the period of 2021-2023, with the last two documents adopted in the previous reporting period. A selection process for a consultant team to deliver the NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan was finalized, the inception report is ready, and the final deliverables of the project are expected in May 2022.

Moldova

A draft updated LEDS 2030, considered the NDC implementation plan for Moldova, was finalized on 31 May 2021. It sets out, at the national level, the achievement of the GHG emission reduction targets by sector: energy, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste. Consultation on the draft updated LEDS 2030 were held with stakeholders during the national event organized online on 17 June 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, developing partners, etc.).

Ukraine

UNDP **Ukraine** continues work on the NDC Roadmap and NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan by 2030. The Project supported consultations on the NDC Implementation Plan development with the Ministry of Energy. The report with the review of climate-related documents, governmental budget process, assessment of the available data and strategies on climate budget programmes is currently under development and expected to be finalized by end January 2022.

In Q4 2021, UNDP Ukraine engaged a local consultant to support the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine with the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure for the NDC Implementation Plan. The draft notice for the launch of the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure was prepared in January 2022 and will be published following the finalization of the NDC Implementation Plan, supported by the Project. The NDC Implementation Plan will be published for public and governmental consultations in February-March 2022.

2. Level of knowledge and institutional capacities for sectoral implementation of NDCs

In 2021 the Project undertook the Institutional Capacity Assessment (ICA) in EPCs, the outcomes of which reflect the Year 2 (2020) progress of the EU4Climate Project. They refer to stakeholders' knowledge, competences and skills in climate governances, planning based on a long-term climate mandate, climate knowledge, leadership, strategic climate programming, institutional climate arrangements, multi-stakeholder coordination and producing high impact climate policies, such as NDC, LEDS, NAP, which are considered of core relevance to the national and sector level climate activities. These capacity dimension indicators have been aggregated into composite climate-related indicators as described below.

In ICA 2020, the composition of the clusters was identified from sectoral perspectives, and the progress was also assessed from this viewpoint. For this reason, in addition to the indicator referring to each country's different composition of indicators reflecting activities implemented in 2020, the baseline was recalculated to better correspond to the Y2 per country capacity development situation.

For the participation in climate change governance (capacity for the institutional, policy and legal framework for climate change), the overall countries' capacities are quite well aligned, ranging between 70-75% (Belarus has a somewhat lower value, 63%). Countries' respondents rated higher the indicators on climate change services and programmes of organisations aligned to climate change objectives and opportunities identified in the existing/developed climate strategic documents, and the development of climate policy documents, particularly the LEDS. The indicators on the implication of an effective Coordination Mechanism in cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination for climate change-related dialogue and policymaking for most countries are rated low and persist as a capacity issue. Considering the importance given to climate governance capacities both at the national level and at the geographic region, the EU4Climate Project targets in these areas are ambitious, as they support the development and implementation of NDCs to the PA. The pace of progress made by respondents in this area is a good one, between 24-32% against set targets, with the highest values of developed capacities during Y2 of the Project given by Moldova and Georgia respondents (75-76%).

On the capacity for climate planning, implementation and monitoring, the respondents rated quite well their capacities to implement and monitor the process of implementation of countries LEDS and NAPs,

identifying the degree of development of a reporting system, in particular MRV, and national MRV systems in line with the UNFCCC transparency requirements. These are built on EU experience and other individual and institutional capacities to processes procedures and tools to integrate climate change into sectoral planning of the country. Per country average capacities achieved during Y2 of the Project range from 43% (Belarus) - to 60% (Georgia, Moldova).

The above climate-related (and other) capacities are aggregated in the **composite indicator on implementing the Paris Agreement (a)** and the progress made by the EaP countries is given in table1. A common issue encountered during Y1 and Y2 was the availability of sectoral guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement and low technical capacities required to analyse climate change issues, plan, mainstream, implement, monitor and evaluate climate change programmes (almost all countries).

The overall results of the changes in the institutional capacity of the six EaP countries after the second year of implementation of the EU4Climate Project are provided in the figure below. The graph demonstrates the identified baseline level of institutional capacities ('Bl'), and the capacities after the second year of the project implementation ('Y2'). The four thematic areas analyzed are:

- (1) Participation in climate change governance (capacity for the institutional, policy and legal framework for climate change)
- (2) Capacity for climate planning, implementation, and monitoring
- (3) Capacity for climate change information, data analysis and knowledge generation
- (4) Capacity for the private sector, civil society, other stakeholder engagement

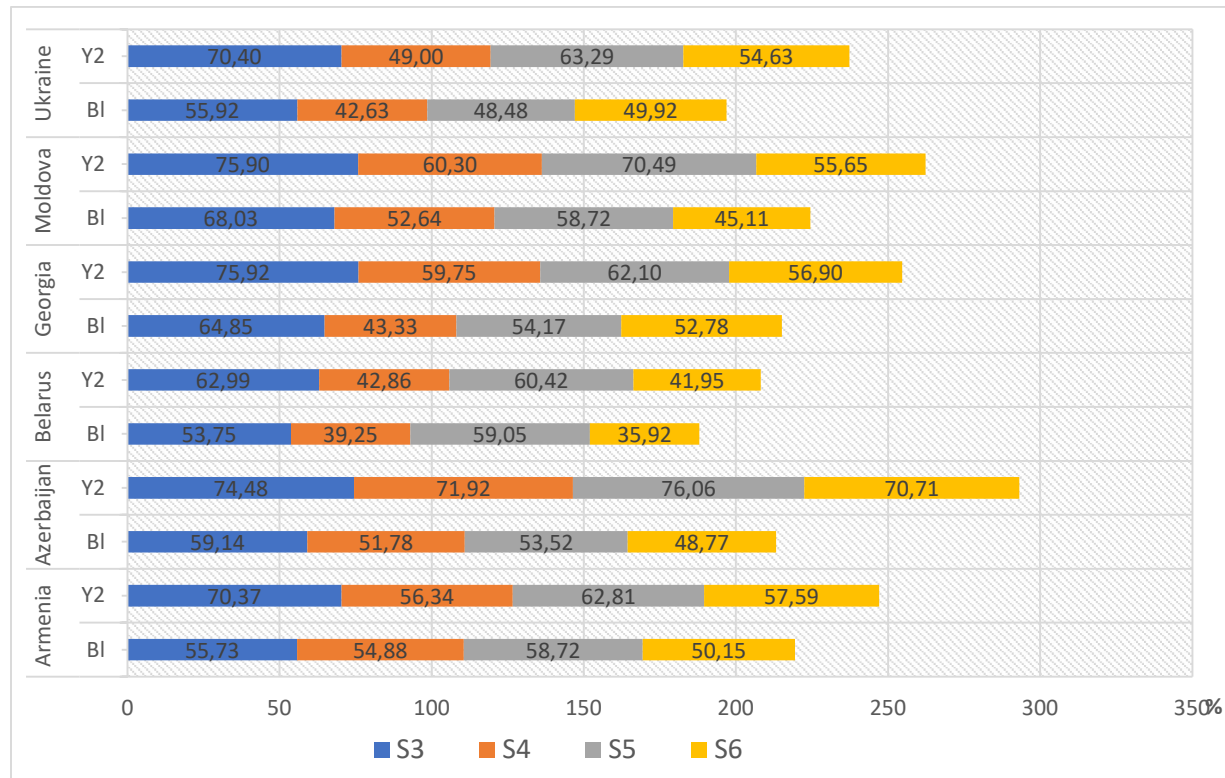


Figure 1. Per country cumulative percentage of climate capacities for the baseline and year two progress of Eastern Partnership Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine under EU4Climate Project (baseline - B1, as of 01.01.2019, year two - Y1, as of 31.12.2020).²⁰

The baseline indicators for knowledge and institutional capacities for sectoral implementation of NDCs were identified as part of an institutional capacity study developed in 2020. Detailed information of the baseline levels identified in each of the countries, and progress observed, are presented in the table below. The level of institutional capacities in the EaP countries as of 2021 will be studied in 2022 to evaluate the results of the regional project implementation during 2021. Self-assessment results of 2021 will be taken into account for future capacity-building activities through stressing on the most interesting areas of development, including a questionnaire prior to the regional webinars to choose specific topics of interest for each of the country of the EaP.

Indicators and progress	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine	Mean
Baseline, %	50.37	n/a	53.12	58.96	70.21	n/a	58.17
Y2, %	71.61	n/a	64.06	68.73	76.08	n/a	70.12
Y2 progress PT (75%)	43.10	n/a	23.89	25.41	19.14	n/a	27.89
Y2 progress, %	21.24	n/a	10.94	9.77	5.87	n/a	11.96

As seen from the table values, the baseline level of capacities was the highest for Moldova. At the same time, Armenia respondents have rated their progress towards set targets at 43,10%, which is very high with a contribution of 21,24% to the overall progress of the project. Other countries, which implemented activities referring to NDC development and implementation, such as Georgia and Belarus, have a close pace of progress in filling the capacity gaps and contributing to overall progress. Azerbaijan and Ukraine did not implement activities directly related to the NDCs. However, the indicator referring to the implementation of the Paris Agreement addresses some of the aspects contributing to the implementation of the NDCs.

3. Level of awareness and buy in of the targeted national private sector and other stakeholders in the NDC implementation

Participation of civil society and private sector representatives in the self-assessment survey was essential for understanding the level of existing capacity of these segments of stakeholders, considered to be another dimension of climate governance that contributes to improved knowledge, skills, and abilities in the design and implementation of climate policy documents and in the efficiency of the climate enabling environment.

²⁰ During Year 2 (2020) of project implementation, the ICA capacity scorecard indicator composition was redesigned and tailored to each country's implemented activities in 2020. During the final assessment, the priority given to each capacity will be repeatedly evaluated and compared with those at the baseline. This will explain how countries' climate priorities changed after four years of implementation of capacity building activities under the EU4Climate Project.

As seen in the table below, the baseline capacities for this section were close and low, and after year 2 of the project, only Azerbaijan stands out with high values of capacities. However, as was already mentioned, the non-state cluster was not represented in this country cluster, therefore the credibility of this rating is somewhat questionable. The other countries have close values of capacities, between 52-59%, only Belarus does not fit into this range, as it has a lower, 44%, rating.

Indicators and progress	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine	Mean
Baseline, %	47.63	44.42	39.24	57.78	45.71	49.92	47.45
Y2, %	53.84	71.07	44.06	59.69	52.89	54.63	56.03
Y2 progress, %	6.21	26.65	11.12	1.92	7.17	4.71	9.63

As mentioned, the rating of this section of capacity indicators varied. However, there are commonalities amongst countries. The indicators on the private sector and other non-state stakeholders (NGOs, academia) engagement in the development of NDCs, and consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups addressed to enable them to engage and mobilize around climate change priorities, were rated higher compared to other indicators by Armenia, Belarus, and Georgia respondents.

Ukraine has rated high the private sector and civil society participation in the climate change programming, planning and implementation and participation in the climate change Coordination Mechanism indicators. While Moldova had higher confidence in the private sector and civil society representation and participation in the climate change Coordination Mechanism.

The countries rated low the existence of guidance/training materials for the private sector on the incorporation of GHG emission reporting requirements into corporate reporting, private sector engagement in the MRV reporting system (except Moldova), and the needs of vulnerable groups addressed to enable them to engage and mobilize around climate change priorities.

4. Number of training and awareness events directly supported by the project and number of decision makers and practitioners benefiting from capacity building

UNDP **Armenia** organized two-day national workshop on 'Gender Issues and Possible Solutions in Climate Change Mitigation in Armenia' held on 18-19 November 2021. During the workshop, a presentation by the Project was delivered on the gender component of climate change policy in Armenia. Also, UNDP Climate Change experts presented climate change trends, vulnerabilities and risks in Armenia, programmes implemented, gender-based requirements, as well as climate change-related processes in the fields of energy, water management, tourism, and health and possible measures to address them. The event was attended by more than 50 representatives of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, state bodies, UNDP, non-governmental and international organizations.

The Project Team in UNDP **Azerbaijan**, along with the Delegation of the European Union to Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, relaunched a DIY (Do It Yourself) contest. The winner's selection process was finalized, and it is planned to hold an open fair in early 2022 that will feature the handiworks of the selected participants.

The Azerbaijan Team held an event in the Absheron National Park within the framework of the EU Mobility Week. At the event, a newly established covered bicycle parking was unveiled including 20 labeled bicycles, helmets, and bike locks. An updated and redesigned map with all the information about Absheron's national park landmarks, bike routes and parking spots was also showcased during the presentation. An amateur bicycle race was organized with the participation of the event attendees, including officials of ministries and diplomatic missions. The event was filmed and advertised through social media and other channels.

UNDP **Belarus** organized an event to raise awareness of the NDC on 18 February 2021. 76 representatives from the state bodies, research centres, international organizations, NGOs, and private sectors participated during the webinar. Those included representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (MNREP), the EU Delegation to Belarus, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, UNDP Belarus, international consultants, national experts, representatives of public authorities, project partners from Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Ukraine, the UK and Georgia. The objectives of the webinar were to consider the national implementation of the Paris Agreement; to get familiarized with the work carried out to determine the second NDC of Belarus to reduce GHG emissions until 2030; to get acquainted with international experience in the preparation of the updated NDC; to determine the recommended target for the next NDC of the Republic of Belarus. An advocacy campaign to support the implementation of NDC was developed and agreed with EUD, UNDP and MNREP during May until August 2021. An Awareness Raising Action Plan for the NDC was developed, agreed and cleared by UNDP and MNREP in September 2021.

A training guide for conducting capacity building events for journalists was developed by UNDP **Georgia**. It has been designed for the representatives of Georgian media with the aim to facilitate better understanding of climate change issues and global and national processes to combat climate change. The final publication was released in Georgian and English on 5 November 2021. A Climate Communication Strategy and Awareness Raising Action Plan was also prepared, and some actions implemented. The final paper was submitted to the government in December 2021.

UNDP **Moldova** has organized the public consultations of the draft updated LEDS 2030 on 17 June 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, developing partners, etc.).

Ukraine's Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, together with UNDP **Ukraine** and the EU Delegation to Ukraine, answered journalists' questions about the country's NDC at a special meeting on 17 September 2021. The event was attended by 69 participants. Outreach events on the NDC Implementation Plan are planned for 2022 due to the delay in development of the document. With Project support in Ukraine, an NDC analytical paper and infographics were designed and translated to English. An animated video on the NDC will be finalized by March 2022.

Summary of Results under Output 1

The following table contains a summary of the results for the implementation and update of NDCs to the Paris Agreement according to the workplan.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
1. Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement					
1.1. Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC					
The 2nd Regional Workshop on NDC implementation and reporting to be organized during Q1 2021 with a view to present the progress with NDC update in one of the EaP countries: i. Development of the concept and content of the workshop, decisions on key speakers, moderator etc. ii. Implementation of 2nd Regional Workshop on NDC implementation and reporting, preparation of the workshop report	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	The 2nd Regional Workshop on NDC implementation and reporting to be organized during 2021	UNDP IRH, UNDP Country Offices	Online regional workshop “Implementing the NDCs” was held on 6-7 April 2021. The workshop was attended by 110 participants, including 33 ministerial representatives from EaP countries, the European Commission, and international experts. The event served as a platform to exchange experiences of the current best worldwide practices in NDC implementation, including gender aspect, NDC financing plans, accounting, reporting, and transparency frameworks
1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in at least four Eastern Neighbourhood countries					
Armenia: (i) Conduct of national workshop to discuss the next steps to be taken for NDC implementation	Q1 2021	Q3 2021	(i) Workshop report, including recommendations on addressing gender issues in the NDC implementation plan	UNDP Armenia, Ministry of Environment	(i) A national workshop was organized on 30 August 2021 with participation of state authorities, scientific institutions and specialized organizations local and international experts, (77 online and offline attendees) to present the draft NDC Implementation Plan
	Q1 2021	Q3 2021	(ii) Drafted NDC Implementation Plan		

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
(ii) Assist the Government in formulating the NDC Implementation Plan (iii) Develop Financing Strategy for NDC implementation	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	(iii) Drafted Financing Strategy		(ii) Based on the comments and recommendations received from the competent entities, including from the national workshop held in late August, the draft NDC Implementation Plan was finalized (iii) A company was selected to develop the NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan. The Work Plan for 2021 was finished, including the review of relevant documents, government processes, data, status of climate finance strategies, and the first draft of the Financing Strategy and Investment Plan
Azerbaijan: (i) Organize a meeting with key representatives from the focal Ministries to discuss the priorities of the country on climate change and plans on revising its NDC (ii) Assist the Government with NDC revision. Develop a roadmap and/or a plan with recommendations to facilitate NDC revision process (iii) Development of the NDC	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	(i) Meeting report (ii) Roadmap/plan developed	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Ministry of Economy, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH	(i) The meeting aimed to discuss the priorities on climate change was conducted with the participation of the representatives from line ministries on 6 June 2021. (ii) The NDC report submitted to the GoA for review and approval (iii) The draft NDC of Azerbaijan was submitted to the government for review and approval in
	Q4 2021	Q4 2021	(iii) Completed report for the updated NDC to be submitted to UNFCCC by October 2021		

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
					October 2021. Approval and submission to UNFCCC is expected during Q1-Q2 2022
Belarus: (i) Consultations on the NDC update (ii) Legal accompaniment of the NDC update	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	(i) Updated NDC is agreed with the national counterpart (ii) Updated NDC is approved by the legal act of the Council of Ministers and submitted to the UNFCCC	UNDP IRH, UNDP Belarus, MNREP	(i) Consultations for the 2nd NDC were held. There were several offline meetings held in October and November 2020 and in February 2021 to negotiate on the policy analysis, the chosen methodology and mitigation scenarios for each of the sectors (energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture, LULUCF), and cumulative scenarios made for the mitigation target of the updated NDC. A total of 100 representatives of the state bodies, academia, public organizations, civil societies, NGOs, private sector and international organisations participated. 76 % of them were female. In addition to direct consultations, there were numerous rounds on the draft NDC that was shared with the stakeholders, who provided comments and suggested improvements (ii) Updated NDC was approved by the Resolution of the

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
					<p>Council of Ministers and submitted to the UNFCCC on 8 October 2021. The Project supported preparation of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers to approve the 2nd NDC - Letter of an agreement to the governmental bodies - Rationale for the adoption of the Council of Ministers' Resolution - Financial-economic analysis of the draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers - List of people participating in the development of the draft Resolution of the Council of Ministers - Draft decree of the Council of Ministers to the Ministry of Justice
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Assist the Government of Georgia in developing a NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan</p> <p>(ii) Development of project concepts/detailed project proposals based on updated NDC and draft Climate Action Plan</p>	<p>Q1-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q1-Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q4 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p>	<p>(i) NDC Financial Strategy / Investment Plan</p> <p>(ii) One project concept / detailed project proposal developed based on updated NDC and CSAP</p>	<p>UNDP Georgia</p> <p>Ministry of Environmental</p>	<p>(i) Due to delays in selecting a consultant team to support preparation of the NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan, the document was only finalized in November 2021. The inception report has been prepared and the final deliverables are expected in May 2022.</p>

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
				Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	<p>The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia leads the process of monitoring and tracking climate-related expenditures in the national budget to achieve the goals outlined in the NDC. At the first virtual working meeting on 23 December 2021, the representatives of the Georgian Government, international and civil society organizations discussed the NDC funding strategy and investment plan, as well as activities, expected results and the climate budgeting options</p> <p>(ii) A training guide for conducting capacity building events for journalists was developed for the representatives of Georgian media with the aim to facilitate better understanding of climate change issues and global and national processes to combat climate change</p>

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
<p>Moldova:</p> <p>(i) Gender-sensitive update of the Low Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030 (LEDS 2030) and the Action Plan for its implementation, taking into account the revised objectives of the Nationally Determined Contribution 2 (activity launched in 2020)</p>	Q1 -Q2 2021	Q2 2021	(i) LEDS 2030 and Action Plan for its implementation updated in a gender-sensitive manner, by mainstreaming more ambitious objectives set forth in the Nationally Determined Contribution 2	UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Developme nt and Environmen t	(i) Draft updated LEDS 2030 was finalized on 31 May 2021. It contains the GHG emission reduction targets per sectors: energy, industry, buildings transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste. Consultations on the draft updated LEDS were held with the stakeholders during the national event organized online on 17 June 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, development partners, etc.). Proposals and comments received during the event were integrated in the document
<p>Ukraine:</p> <p>Gap analysis of what is needed in terms of legislative changes/ (changes to) strategic documents / technical assistance needed to implement an updated NDC</p> <p>(i) Conducting 3 national workshops to discuss and elaborate the NDC implementation action plan/roadmap</p> <p>(ii) Conduct legal and institutional gap analysis for NDC implementation</p> <p>(iii) Assist the Government in formulating the NDC implementation Action Plan</p>	Q1-Q2 2021	Q2 2022 Q1-2 2022 Q1 2022 Q2 2022	(i) Workshops held and reports available (ii) Legal and institutional gap analysis for NDC implementation conducted (iii) NDC implementation Action Plan / Roadmap developed (iv) NDC Financial Strategy / Investment Plan developed	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Energy and Environm ent Protectio n, other governme nt stakehold ers	(i)National workshops on NDC implementation postponed until further notice (ii)Under the development of the NDC Financial Strategy, the insitutional reform recommendations for its effective implementation will be developed by April 2022 (iii)Following the updated NDC approval, the Project supported the Government

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
(iv) Assist the Government in formulating the NDC financial strategy / Investment plan	Q3-Q4 2021 Q4 2021				with the NDC Implementation Plan – template for sectoral transformations developed, consultations carried out in Q4. The first draft NDC Implementation Plan was finalized by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine February 2022. Also, in Q4 2021 the Project supported the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine with the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure for the NDC Implementation Plan. The launching of procedure is postponed until further notice. The Project continues work on the NDC Roadmap and NDC Financial Strategy and Investment Plan by 2030. The report with the review of climate-related documents, governmental budget process, assessment of the available data and strategies on climate budget programmes is currently under development and

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
					will be finalized by end January 2022.
1.3. Public awareness on NDCs: awareness-raising activities related to NDC implementation phase for private sector, academia, and NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders					
Armenia: (i) Mapping partners with institutional role in NDC implementation and design joint public outreach events (ii) Prepare a series of information materials on climate change, climate change mitigation, and NDC implementation	Q1 2021 Q2-Q4 2021	Q1 2021 Q2-Q4 2021	(i) Designed NDC information campaign (ii) Prepared and disseminated information materials among private sector, NGOs, and academia, including during the outreach events	UNDP Armenia	(i) The Project's team and experts took part in the series of awareness-raising consultation under the NDC information campaign with the active engagement of NGO community and academia. Also, the comments have been integrated into the NDC Implementation Plan. Most notably, the public discussion led by "EcoLur" NGO that took place in February 2021 with the active participation of civil society organizations. The project's team delivered a detailed presentation on the process of update, NDC 2021-2030 structure, main

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
					<p>principles and approaches, changes in comparison with the first NDC, and methodological aspects of setting new targets</p> <p>(ii) Within EU Green Week (31 May-4 June 2021), the Project was hosted by Public TV of Armenia within “Early in the Morning Program”, with the participation of the Ambassador of EU to Armenia, UNDP Resident Representative and the Project Task Leader. Generally, the event was effective in raising awareness of a wide public audience on Armenia's climate policy in the context of sustainable development and implementation of country's commitments under the Paris Agreement. A reference was made to the ambitious targets regarding to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors of the economy, as set out in Armenia's NDC</p> <p>The video “Solar Energy4Climate – Armenia” on enhancing the country's Paris Agreement commitments with a focus on RES, was officially</p>

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
					<p>launched in May 2021 at the UNDP Armenia event “Proceedings Presentation of the 7th International Renewable and Clean Energy Conference” targeted at Government representatives, other stakeholders, professionals and scientific-academic community in the field of renewable energy. The videos, the teaser videos, and their social media adopted versions with subtitles in the Armenian and English languages. As well as being shared on UNDP Armenia and EU4Climate regional online channels, they were also shared and published on the websites of the above-mentioned stakeholders</p> <p>The regional report on “NDC preparation and implementation in EaP countries” was translated into Armenian and published online</p>

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>(i) Developing advocacy campaign to support implementation of NDC</p> <p>(ii) Awareness Raising Action Plan for NDC</p> <p>(iii) Information session to share recommendations with the GHG inventory team on approaches used for the prognosis of GHG emissions till 2030 according to the updated NDC</p> <p>(iv) Conducting 3 national interactive workshops (virtual, if relevant) to raise awareness of NDC among private sector, academia, and NGO community</p>	<p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p>	<p>Q2-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>n/a, the activities are postponed until 2022</p>	<p>(i) Advocacy campaign to support implementation of NDC developed</p> <p>(ii) Awareness Raising Action Plan for NDC is conducted</p> <p>(iii) The team of experts worked with the updated NDC provided information and recommendations to improve GHG inventory to be consistent with the 2nd NDC</p> <p>(iv) At least 30 representatives of NGO community and private sector are informed on the 2nd NDC and discussed steps of its implementation</p>	<p>MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH</p>	<p>(i) Advocacy campaign to support the implementation of NDC was developed, agreed and cleared by EUD, UNDP and MNREP during the period from May till August 2021</p> <p>(ii) Awareness Raising Action Plan for NDC was developed, agreed and cleared by UNDP and MNREP in September 2021</p> <p>(iii) A national team working on the GHG inventory was introduced to the recommendations on improving the national GHG inventory by the team of national experts who worked with the updated NDC in the area of waste and LULUCF sectors. The recommendations were shared with the MNREP to ensure consistency of GHG inventory report, National Communication, NDC, and etc.</p> <p>(iv) Planned 3 national interactive workshops (virtual, if relevant) to raise awareness of NDC among private sector, academia, and NGO community were postponed until 2022 because the updated NDC was approved by the Government in Q4 2021</p>
<p>Moldova:</p>	<p>Q2</p>	<p>Q2</p>		<p>UNDP Moldova,</p>	<p>Updated draft LEDS 2030 was finalized on 31 May 2021. The</p>

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
(i) Conducting the public consultation of the updated draft LEDS 2030 and its action plan, considering the revised objectives in the Nationally Determined Contribution 2			(i) Public consultations on updated draft LEDS 2030 and its Action plan organized. (ii) At least 50 decision-makers /national representatives of the public sector, private sector, academia, NGO community and other stakeholders (at least 30% women) engaged through the workshop to coordinate LEDS 2030 and its Action Plan	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit”	document envisages GHG emission reduction targets in various sectors, such as energy, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, and elaborates the planning at the national level to achieve them. The draft updated LEDS was discussed with the stakeholders during the national consultation event organized online on 17 June 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, developing partners, etc.), 46 out of which were women, that representing 50%. Proposals and comments received during the event were integrated into the updated draft LEDS 2030
Ukraine: (i) Up to 5 outreach events to sensitize the private sector and other stakeholders on NDC implementation (ii) Prepare a series of information materials on climate change, climate change mitigation, NDCs, and climate change adaptation	Q2 – Q3 2021 Q1 – Q2 2021	Q1-2 2022 Q2-3 2021	(i) Concept/implementation of the NDC information campaign, including information materials (ii) Outreach events held (iii) 200stakeholders, including media, engaged through outreach events (iv) Video available	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine,	i) Series of outreach events on NDC Implementation Plan and financing postponed until further notice. In Q3 2021, the Project organized the NDC presentation for media. In October 2021 the Project supported an online

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
(iii) Conceptualize and design information campaign (iv) Develop an educational video on NDC implementation	Q1 – Q4 2021 Q1 2021	Q4 2021 Q1 2022		business associations other stakeholders	<p>event to present Ukraine's position before the COP26.</p> <p>ii) NDC analytical paper and infographics were designed with Project support in 2021</p> <p>iii) Information campaign to support NDC update carried under the Climate Promise initiative in media and social media</p> <p>iv) Animated video about NDC has been postponed until further notice</p>

Output 2: Development of national mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development strategies (LEDS)

Long-term low greenhouse gas emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) have become one of the key national planning exercises under the UNFCCC, for the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Under the Paris Agreement's Article 4, paragraph 19, Parties should strive to formulate and communicate LT-LEDS and are invited according to decision 1/CP.21 to communicate these, by 2020, to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Paris Agreement clearly links the LT-LEDS process to the achievement of the overall **long-term global goal** of the Paris Agreement expressed in Article 2: "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels". Thus, the LT-LEDS are expected to demonstrate a country's commitment towards a trajectory that would allow achievement of the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement further clarifies this trajectory as "achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century".

This linkage was further strengthened and clarified with the adoption of the **Glasgow Climate Pact** in November 2021. The Glasgow Climate Pact – the main political outcome of COP26 – for the first time openly emphasizes the need to bring global greenhouse gas emissions to **net zero around mid-century** in order to align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals. The Glasgow Climate Pact, also for the first time, openly calls for transition towards low-emission energy systems, supported by development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, singling out deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. It separately recognises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, which can act as sinks and reservoirs to support the global temperature goal.

Finally, the Glasgow Climate Pact makes an important linkage between LT-LEDS and cooperative mechanisms under **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**. The rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, clearly require baselines applied to the mechanism's activities to align with both the country's NDC and its long-term low GHG emission development strategy

The European Union has already announced its mid-century climate neutrality goal in 2019. As an intermediate step towards climate neutrality, the EU has raised its 2030 climate ambition, committing to cutting emissions by at least 55% by 2030. In July 2021, the European Commission unveiled the so-called '**Fit for 55 package**' - a set of legislative proposals to revise the entire EU 2030 climate and energy framework, including the legislation on effort sharing, land use and forestry, emission trading, renewable energy, energy efficiency, vehicle emission standards, energy taxation, clean maritime and aviation fuels. To ensure fair pricing of GHG emissions associated with imported goods, the Commission proposed a new carbon border adjustment mechanism.

A second batch of legislative proposals under the 'Fit for 55' package was presented by the European Commission in December 2021. These include a new Gas Regulation and a new Gas Directive aimed at completely overhauling the EU gas market to promote low-carbon and renewable energies instead of fossil gas, as well as a new Regulation to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector. The package also includes a proposal on Sustainable Carbon Cycles to upscale carbon recycling and

removal solutions, especially focusing on carbon farming and industrial carbon capture, and a revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

The European Green Deal has implications for the EU's international partners, including the neighbouring countries with an objective to align with the EU's ambitious goal of a low carbon, resource-efficient economy. The Joint Communication on the Eastern Partnership policy beyond 2020 - Reinforcing Resilience – is an Eastern Partnership that delivers for all, and clearly establishes support for resilient, sustainable and integrated economies, moving together towards environmental and climate resilience, including resilient, fair and inclusive societies. This is further reinforced by the Council Conclusions on the Eastern Partnership policy beyond 2020. Top 10 targets for 2025 include, amongst others, investing in sustainable energy, the environment and climate. The development of LEDS presents a key tool in this long-term transition.

The indicators established in the project's Logical Framework for Output 2, and the key results delivered in 2021, are summarized below.

1. Status of LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, and Moldova

As stated in the Workplan for 2021, approved by the project's second Steering Committee meeting, LT-LEDS documents were developed in Azerbaijan and Georgia. Government approval of these documents is expected in 2022. In Armenia, the sectoral studies for a LT-LEDS were carried out and a tender for selection of a company to help prepare Armenia's LT-LEDS was announced. In Belarus, the sectoral study for the energy sector has been completed, while two other studies for industry and agriculture sectors will be done in 2022. In Georgia the project supported LT-LEDS baseline and mitigation scenarios, including the training on the use of modelling software. In Moldova, the concept of the updated LEDS 2030 was developed in 2021 in accordance with the new requirements of the national legislation, with support of the project.

2. Number of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDS

Two regional events on LT-LEDS were conducted in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The third regional event is planned for 2022.

Progress achieved under the Output 2 by the individual EaP countries

Armenia

With the aim to formulate a LT-LEDS for Armenia, respective studies were initiated by UNDP Armenia in selected sectors – energy, agriculture, transport, and LULUCF. These will provide a sound base to draft a LT-LEDS for Armenia, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2022.

Two reports (for Yerevan and for the country) on emission reduction potential in the transport sector were developed in 2020.

In 2021 UNDP Armenia completed a Study on Mitigation Opportunities and Mainstreaming in Agriculture, which was subsequently presented and discussed at a targeted event with participation of state authorities, scientific institutions and specialized organizations, local and international experts (54 online and offline attendees). The report was finalized and is available online in English and Armenian.

On 11 June 2021, a thematic workshop was held on “Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia” with about 50 participants to discuss the technical opportunities for the GHG emissions’ reduction and removal enhancement. Detailed recommendations on long-term targets of the GHG emissions/removals have been provided in the technical report. The Policy Note on “Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia” was finalized based on the feedback received from the project’s international consultant and the country team. The study on LULUCF mitigation actions for Armenia, consisting of three outputs (Background Report, Technical Report, Policy Note), has been completed. It was shared with the Ministry of Environment and is available online in both languages.

Development of the “National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (2021-2030) and Triennial Action Plan for the First Phase of its Implementation” was under the direct oversight of the Deputy Minister of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure. The final draft of the document was submitted to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, formally circulated for public discussion in November 2021 on the draft legal documents portal and presented to key stakeholders during a workshop on 21 December 2021 (total 66 attendees). Based on the comments and recommendations received from the national stakeholders, the document was finalized and submitted to the Government for official approval.

In consultation with the Project’s experts, the ToR for “Development of the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) of the Republic of Armenia” were prepared and announced. Selection of the contractor will be held early in 2022.

Azerbaijan

In 2021, UNDP Azerbaijan started consultations with the selected company to carry out work on a LT-LEDS 2050. The draft inception report was prepared in consultations with the line ministries and approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources after a series of public discussions. The draft inception report on projected scenarios, mitigation opportunities and costs followed by the monitoring and evaluation mechanism and indicators has been developed and presented during the public consultations with the participation of 42 representatives from the line ministries and relevant stakeholders. The draft strategy has been finalized and presented to the relevant ministries, based on the recommendations received from the state bodies. The work on the final LT-LEDS report is underway, and it is expected to receive Government approval by March 2022.

Belarus

UNDP Belarus initiated work on a LEDES by carrying out a needs assessment of LEDES development in the country. The finalized report included the analysis of best practices, approaches and procedures, gaps, inconsistencies, and recommendations. It was shared with the national partner of the project, MNREP, and served as the basis for the next steps. As a follow up, ToR were prepared for carrying out sectoral analysis. The tender was announced in June 2021 for developing GHG emission reduction scenarios for the sectors of energy, IPPU and Agriculture. These studies and scenarios will be used to further support development of a national LEDES.

The initial results for the energy sector were discussed during the webinar held on 29 September 2021 with total participation of 43 representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Department of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Economy, State Production Association "Belenergo",

State Committee for Standardization, Institute of Energy of the National Academy of Sciences, IPO Ecopartnership, Republican Research Unitary Enterprise "Bel Research Centre" Ecology", Covenant of Mayors, Regional Districts, and UNDP. Among the participants, 22 were state bodies representatives. The impact assessment of low emissions development, technological capacity, and financial needs of the energy sector was completed based on economy-wide, sector-specific, social, and environmental criteria for the energy sector. The research paper with all the analytical and background documents was shared with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. More specifically, the package includes:

-Report on sustainable development impacts of low emissions development for the energy sector including the estimation of co-benefits from introducing a larger share of renewable energy sources (RES), analysis of the impact of the RES share on the cost of exported industrial products at different pricing of a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, analysis of economic incentive arrangements for introducing low-carbon electricity production technologies and justification of the most cost-efficient approach.

-Technological capacity assessment for the implementation of the mid-century low emissions development of the energy sector has been completed, including projections of pricing and technical parameters of energy storage systems, carbon capture and storage, use of a smart system and energy management, prospects of green hydrogen, local microgrids instead of centralized energy supply systems, artificial intelligence application producing bio-coal from organic waste, use of organic waste for large-scale production of biogas and the use of second and third-generation liquid biofuels. The report describing applicable regulatory restrictions on the development of RES for the effective implementation of low emissions activities in the energy sector has also been completed.

- A comparative report has been completed on the financing needs for developing various technologies to generate heat and electricity: solar power plants (industrial, BIPV, rooftop), wind power plants, biogas plants and heat pumps (house-based, apartment-based). The simulated scenarios for future emissions reduction trends (BAU, low decline, accelerated, sharp) have been completed. A feasibility study including needed investments to develop the network infrastructure has been prepared to project possible emission reductions if the analysed and proposed measures are implemented under various intensity scenarios.

62% of the participants concluded that additional information and activities on the topic are required. Female representatives of government organizations need more information on the general targets related to reducing emissions by 2050 and, in particular, on what Belarus should do in this regard. In addition, government officials need more information on how these processes are being implemented in other countries.

The State Research and Production Association "Scientific and Practical Centre of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Bioresources" was selected in December 2021 to develop the GHG emission reduction scenarios until 2050 in the agriculture sector. The first delivery was met, the timetable and the action plan were developed and shared with MNREP. The remaining milestones are to be delivered in 2022. After a series of difficulties related to a narrow market of specialists, no consultancy company has been selected yet for the analysis of low emissions development in the IPPU sector.

Georgia

UNDP Georgia in cooperation with the contractor, the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (RECC), finalized the draft report on the baseline scenario and mitigation pathways. After a series of internal technical discussions with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, the structure of the document, revised LT-LEDS baseline and mitigation scenarios, and possible measures, were presented during the online two-day National Consultation Workshop held on 24-25 May 2021 with the involvement of 60 participants on the first day and 37 on the second day. The report on the Baseline Scenarios and Mitigation Pathways was finalized based on the comments received in written format after the workshop.

Meanwhile, the draft Climate Change Communication Strategy was revised based on the results of the National Survey on Climate Change to reflect its findings. On 11 June 2021, an internal consultation and working workshop was organized with the participation of MEPA and EIEC (Environmental Information and Education Center under the MEPA), RECC and the Project, to agree on the structure and main activities of the Awareness Raising Action Plan. RECC prepared and submitted a Public Outreach Campaign including 5 events for raising awareness on climate change. Activities were agreed with the EUD.

To support long-term planning, the project procured five licenses for the TIMES modelling software and organized training on its use. The software was transferred to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture in September 2021. The TIMES license was procured for the Ministry until 2022. EU4Climate provided support to the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development with preparing analysis of the industry sector under the National Energy and Climate Plan.

The gender expert hired by the project provided recommendations for gender mainstreaming in the LEDS document. Together with UNDP Georgia, she organized a workshop on climate and gender mainstreaming on 6 December 2021. The workshop was co-facilitated by the UNDP Human Rights expert and was attended by 14 participants from 11 local CSOs.

Georgia's LT-LEDS final document was delivered to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture and presented during the online validation workshop on 10 December 2021. The workshop was attended by a total of 36 participants including the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, National Environmental Agency, Environmental Information and Education Centre, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure, Rural Development Agency and the representatives of the local NGOs (CENN, WEG, EEC Georgia, RECC, GEO, GoG, Remissia) as well as international organizations (World bank, FAO, WWF, GIZ, EBRD).

Moldova

The concept of the updated LEDS 2030 was developed in accordance with the new requirements of the national legislation, with support of the project. In March 2021, the draft Concept of the updated LEDS 2030 was consulted with the State Chancellery, who approved it. The major objection was that, according to the new legislation (GD #386/2020), the updated LEDS 2030 needs to be promoted as a Programme (type of policy document).

UNDP Moldova finalized the updated Draft LEDS 2030 on 31 May 2021. The document envisages GHG emission reduction targets in various sectors, such as energy, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, and elaborates the planning at the national level to achieve them. The updated draft LEDS was presented to the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and

Environment and discussed with the stakeholders during the national consultation event organized online on 17 June 2021. The event was attended by 90 participants (governmental authorities, civil society, academia, youth associations, developing partners, etc.).

As a result of public consultations, the Ministry of Environment requested that a strategical environmental assessment (SEA) procedure for the updated draft LEDS 2030 is carried out. The competition for selecting a company to support the Ministry of Environment in conducting the SEA for the updated draft LEDS 2030 was cancelled due to the lack of qualified applicants. A new competition will be announced in Q1 2022 after approval of the project's Working Plan 2022 by the Steering Committee.

The mid-term evaluation report of the LEDS 2030 and its Action Plan was developed and submitted in December 2021. It shows the implementation achievements of the LEDS 2030 during the 2017-2020 period.

Summary of Results under Output 2

The following table contains a summary of the results for the development of long-term LEDS according to the workplan.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
2. Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)					
2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process Two regional events on LT-LEDS were conducted in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The third regional event is planned for 2022	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. National technical roundtables in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia					
Armenia: i. Conduct a workshop to present and validate the findings of sectoral analyses and recommendations in agriculture and LULUCF sectors ii. Organize a workshop to present the draft of the National Programme on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for 2021-2030	Q1-Q2 2021 Q2-Q4 2021	Q2-Q3 2021 Q4 2021	i. Training/workshop report, validation of the recommendations developed ii. Training/workshop report iii. Inclusion of relevant recommendations in the NDC update/ NDC implementation plan iv. Draft GoA decision package submitted to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure for further approval	UNDP Armenia Line ministries	(i) On June 11 2021, the thematic workshop was held on "Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia" with about 50 participants (ii) On July 23 2021 the finalized report on "Study on Mitigation Opportunities and Mainstreaming in the Agriculture" was presented and discussed at a targeted event, with participation of state authorities, scientific institutions, specialized organizations and local and international experts, (54 online and attendees)

					<p>(iii) A national workshop was organized on 30 August 2021 with participation of state authorities, scientific institutions, specialized organizations and local and international experts, (77 online and attendees) to present the draft NDC Implementation Plan</p> <p>(iv) On 21 December 2021 the draft of the “National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (2021-2030) and Triennial Action Plan for the First Phase of its Implementation” was submitted to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure and presented to the key stakeholders (total 66 attendees)</p> <p>All the documents were improved, based on comments and recommendations received from participants during and after the workshops. The workshops’ reports are available online in Armenian and English</p>
<p>Azerbaijan: i. Hold a workshop with the participation of key stakeholders, relevant partners, international and local experts to launch the LEDS development process</p>	Q1 2021	Q1 2022	<p>i. Workshop held (at least 30 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)</p> <p>ii. Workshop report</p>	<p>UNDP Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Ministry of Economy Project Team</p>	<p>The Project organized public consultations with the participation of 55 representatives from the line ministries and local stakeholders on the draft LEDS 2050 strategy on 7 and 12 January 2022. During the discussions, the Project received recommendations from the Ministry of Ecology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transportation, SOCAR, AzerEnergy etc. The recommendations have been included in the final LEDS 2050 report. The workshop for presenting the final LEDS report is postponed and planned to be held in Q1 2022</p>

<p>Belarus: i. National training workshop (virtual if relevant) to discuss the scope and objective of LEDS development in Belarus</p>	Q1-Q2 2021	Q3 2021	<p>At least 20 government officials from the key ministries (energy, agriculture, waste, LULUCF, IPPU) and experts (at least 30% women) from academia, NGOs and civil society are informed about the scope and objective of LEDS, the needs development of LEDS in Belarus during the technical workshop (in online mode if relevant). The participants improved their knowledge and understanding on the national context of LEDS development</p>	MNREP UNDP CO in Belarus UNDP IRH	<p>43 representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Economy, State Production Association "Belenergo", State Committee for Standardization, Institute of Energy of the National Academy of Sciences, IPO Ecopartnership, and Republican Research Unitary Enterprise "Bel Research Centre Ecology" took part in the webinar "Development of Scenarios for the Reduction of GHG by 2050 in the Energy Sector" held on 29 September 2021. Among the participants, 22 were state bodies representatives</p>
<p>Georgia: i. Organizing national technical meetings and consultation workshops while preparing the LT-LEDS of Georgia</p>	Q1-Q3 2021	Q1-Q2 2021	<p>i. Minutes of national technical meetings and consultation workshops ii. At least 2 national technical discussions (national workshops) with at least 40 participants from GoG, CSOs and sectoral experts</p>	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	<p>(i) On 25 March 2021 a draft structure of a LT-LEDS was discussed with the representatives of the Georgian administration and the LT-LEDS and MoEPA teams (ii) The revised LT-LEDS baseline and mitigation scenarios, and possible measures were presented during the online two-day National Consultation Workshop held on 24-25 May 2021 with the involvement of 60 participants on the first day and 37 on the second day</p>
<p>2.3. Development of mid-century, LT-LEDS in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia</p>					

<p>Armenia: i. Finalize the draft LT-LEDS of Armenia based on sectoral analyses and policy recommendations developed</p>	<p>Q1-Q4 2021</p>	<p>The process is initiated to be finalized in 2022</p>	<p>i. Developed draft LT-LEDS of Armenia ii. Support provided for finalization of draft LT-LEDS based on comments received from stakeholders</p>	<p>UNDP Armenia Line ministries</p>	<p>(i) In 2021, with the aim to formulate a LT-LEDS for Armenia, respective studies were initiated in the energy, agriculture, and LULUCF sectors. These studies will provide a sound base to draft a LT-LEDS for Armenia, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2022 (ii) The ToR for “Development of the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) of the Republic of Armenia” were elaborated and announced. Selection of the contractor will be held early in 2022</p>
<p>Azerbaijan: i. Develop a LEDES in accordance with the roadmap and facilitate its submission to the relevant state authorities</p>	<p>Q1-Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q2-2022</p>	<p>i. LEDES developed ii. Submitted to the Government for review and further adoption</p>	<p>UNDP Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Ministry of Economy Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies Ministry of Finance UNDP Azerbaijan Project Team and all other key governmental stakeholders</p>	<p>(i) The Project has organized several public consultations on the draft LEDES 2050 strategy. During the discussions, the recommendations received from Governmental bodies have been included in the final LEDES 2050 report The draft strategy has been finalized and presented to the relevant ministries. The final LEDES is expected to receive Government approval by March 2022</p>

<p>Belarus:</p> <p>(i) Assessment of LEDS status in Belarus (analysis of best practices of LEDS, assessment of the documents and approaches/procedures related to climate mitigation and low carbon development, needs assessment of potential inconsistencies of national LEDS development)</p> <p>(ii) Economy-wide, sector-specific, social, and environmental impact assessment of the mid-century LEDS emission trends</p> <p>(iii) Technological capacity assessment for the implementation of the mid-century LEDS</p> <p>(iv) Financial needs assessment for LEDS implementation</p>	<p>Q1-Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1-Q2 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021</p>	<p>(i) Assessment of LEDS status in Belarus is prepared (best practices of LEDS analysis, assessment of the documents and approaches/procedures related to climate mitigation and low carbon development, needs assessment of potential inconsistencies of national LEDS development)</p> <p>(ii) Economy-wide and sector-specific assessment report of co-benefits/sustainable development impacts of LEDS is prepared, including gender/poverty reduction impacts for each of the NDC sectors (energy, IPPU, LULUCF, agriculture, waste)</p> <p>(iii) Technical capacity assessment for the implementation of the mid-century LEDS is complete. Recommendations are drafted and shared with the national partner</p> <p>(iv) Comparative report on financing needs (domestic and external) for implementation of LEDS activities is prepared. Market and non-market barriers studies for the effective implementation of LEDS activities are completed. Recommendations are drafted</p>	<p>MNREP UNDP CO in Belarus UNDP IRH</p>	<p>(i) In Q1 2021 the National Consultant delivered a needs assessment of LEDS development in the country. The finalized report included the analysis of best practices, approaches and procedures, gaps, inconsistencies, and recommendations. It was shared with the national partner of the project, MNREP, and served as the basis for the next steps. ToR were prepared for carrying out sectoral analysis. The tender was announced in June 2021 for developing GHG emission reduction scenarios for the sectors of energy, IPPU and Agriculture</p> <p>For the energy sector: an impact assessment of (i) low emissions development, (ii) technological capacity, and (iii) financial needs has been completed based on economy-wide, sector-specific, social, and environmental criteria:</p> <p>) Report on sustainable development impacts of low emissions development for the energy has been prepared.</p> <p>) Technological capacity assessment for the implementation of the mid-century low emissions development of the energy sector has been completed.</p> <p>) A comparative report with the financing needs for developing various technologies to generate heat has been prepared. The simulated scenarios for future emissions reduction trends (BAU, low decline, accelerated, sharp) has been completed. A feasibility study including needed investments to develop the network infrastructure has been prepared</p>
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			and shared with the national partner		<p>j) The contract was signed with the State Research and Production Association “Scientific and Practical Centre of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Bioresources” on 1 December 2021 to develop GHG emission reduction scenarios until 2050 in the agriculture sector. The first delivery was met in 2021, the timetable and the action plan were developed and shared with MNREP. The remaining milestones are to be delivered in 2022</p> <p>ii) There were three tenders held from June to November 2021 for the IPPU sector. Due to a narrow market of specialists in the area, no consultancy company has been selected for the industrial sector analysis. The work is postponed until further notice.</p>
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Development of Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy of Georgia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Report on Baseline Scenario(s) and Low-Emission Development Pathways (TASK 2), Stage 2: Scenarios - National Consultation Workshop for determining prioritized mitigation actions in different sectors - Final Report on Baseline Scenario and Low-Emission Development Pathways - Draft LT-LEDS, including Financial Strategy 	<p>Q1-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p>	<p>Q1-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p> <p>Q3 2022</p> <p>Q3 2022</p>	<p>LT-LEDS of Georgia developed and adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Report on Baseline Scenario(s) and Low-Emission Development Pathways Delivered - National Consultation Workshop for determining prioritized mitigation actions in different sectors conducted - Final Report on Baseline Scenario and Low-Emission Development Pathways delivered - Draft LT-LEDS, including Financial Strategy developed 	<p>UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia</p>	<p>(i) In Q1 2021, in cooperation with the contractor (RECC), the draft report on baseline scenarios and mitigation pathways was finalized. Following an internal technical discussion with MoEPA, it was decided to recalculate underlying scenarios and postpone the national discussion workshop until revised baseline and mitigation scenarios are available by the end of April 2022</p> <p>(ii) The two-day National Consultation Workshop on LT-LEDS baseline and mitigation scenarios and possible measures was held on 24-25 May 2021. The report on Baseline Scenarios and Mitigation Pathways was finalized based on comments received in written format after the workshop</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Validation Workshop for Final Draft of Mid-Century LT-LEDS- Final Approved LT- LEDS			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Validation Workshop for Final Draft of Mid-Century LT-LEDS conducted- Final LT- LEDS approved		<ul style="list-style-type: none">) LT-LEDS final document was delivered and presented to the MoEPA on 10 December 2021) The validation workshop was organised to present the results and was attended by the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, National Environmental Agency, Environmental Information and Education Center, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure, Rural Development Agency and the representatives of the local NGOs (CENN, WEG, EEC Georgia, RECC, GEO, GoG, Remissia) as well as international organizations (World bank, FAO, WWF, GIZ, EBRD)
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Output 3: Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks and strengthening of the existing ones

The indicators established in the project's Logical Framework and corresponding results delivered in 2021 are summarized below.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, agreed at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP26) calls on countries to “revisit and strengthen” their 2030 targets by the end of 2022 to align them with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals. It also asks all countries that have not yet done so to submit long-term strategies to 2050, aiming for a just transition to net-zero emissions around mid-century.²¹

COP 26 also completed the technical negotiations on the Paris Agreement Rulebook, which fixes the transparency and reporting requirements for all Parties to track progress against their emission reduction targets. The Rulebook also includes the Article 6 cooperative approaches, which set out the functioning of two international market-based mechanisms and further global cooperation to assist in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The Decision [-]/CMA.3 on Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement²² and its Annexes I-V, provides detailed information on the ETF, including the common reporting tables (CRT) for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (<https://unfccc.int/documents/311076>). It also covers common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (including structured summary); common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received; outline of the biennial transparency report and outline of the national inventory document, all pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

1. Robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks (GHG inventories) developed in 5 beneficiary countries

The work on identifying gaps and developing roadmaps for improving the national MRV systems of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova has been carried out during 2021 year by the Environmental Agency Austria (EAA). A Template for a roadmap was developed and further adapted to all four countries' specific situations and needs, which were identified through the dialogue with countries' inventory teams. As result, all four roadmaps were drafted and provided to the countries for consultations. Public consultations and validation of the draft roadmaps took place in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova during the June-July 2021 period, while for Georgia the consultation and validation were postponed to Q1 2022 to address the requests of the MoEPA.

A series of discussions were conducted with the EAA to plan the next steps towards effective implementation of the roadmaps. As a result, it was decided that a regional workshop on MRV QA/QC system will be conducted by the EAA, that will be followed by national events during 2022.

²¹ (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_2f_cover_decision.pdf)

²² (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf)

Armenia – the draft MRV Roadmap was developed by the EAA and stakeholders were consulted during a national event on 30 June 2021 attended by 40 participants. After integrating stakeholders' proposals, the MRV roadmap has been finalized and validated, and is available in English and Armenian languages.

A series of discussions were held between EU4Climate and the EAA to plan the next steps towards effective implementation of the "Roadmap for the Development of a Functional National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System for Armenia". As a result, it was decided that a regional workshop on MRV QA/QC system will be conducted by the EAA to be followed by a national roundtable discussion/workshop in 2022.

Azerbaijan – the draft Roadmap for the development of a functional National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System and MRV system was finalized by the EAA and stakeholders were consulted during a national event that took place on 16 July 2021. The event was attended by 37 representatives including from the line ministries, such as MENR, MoE, MoF, and Agriculture as well as EUD, UNDP, IRH.

Georgia – the draft MRV Gap Analysis and Roadmap was developed by the EAA. The roadmap will be further updated and validated by stakeholders during a national event that will be held in Q1 2022.

Moldova - the Gap analysis and Roadmap for the development of a functional National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System for Moldova was presented and consulted on during a national workshop, organized on 3 July 2021. The event was attended by 35 representatives of various state institutions involved in implementing the MRV system in Moldova. After incorporating the feedback and comments received, the MRV Roadmap for Moldova was finalized and validated. Based on it, capacity building events are planned for 2022. Additionally, the Government of the Republic of Moldova has approved the Decision on amending the MRV legal act (GD1277/2018) based on the ETF of the Paris Agreement.

2. Guidance/training materials for the private sector on MRV developed and presented in 6 **EaP** countries

UNDP Azerbaijan has finalized the development of a Handbook, based on which the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources started the consultations with national stakeholders to guide the national GHG monitoring. Additionally, UNDP Azerbaijan has carried out identification of the key criteria for selecting installations in the energy and industry sectors for improving the current MRV system. In collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, meetings were conducted with national stakeholders, including the line ministries and private entities, to guide them on GHG monitoring and to discuss gaps in the current MRV system and criteria and/or standards to select key emitters in the energy and industry sectors.

3. At least 100 sectoral government officers/practitioners trained

UNDP Armenia, UNDP Azerbaijan and UNDP Moldova, jointly with the EAA, carried out a series of consultation events focused on the MRV gap analysis and preparation of roadmaps during the period June-July 2021, with a total of 75 participants in the three countries.

UNDP Moldova organized national training on climate change mainstreaming into the waste sectoral policies in May 2021, with one training module dedicated to compiling the GHG inventory in the waste sector. 34 participants were trained on the IPCC methodologies for estimating GHG emissions in the

waste sector, the calculation method used at national level and the methods to avoid double counting in the GHG inventory.

Summary of Results under Output 3

The following table contains a summary of the results for the introduction of MRV frameworks according to the workplan:

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks					
3.1. A regional workshop/training on MRV systems according to the UNFCCC requirements (GHG Inventories): The Regional Workshop on MRV systems was delivered in 2020	Q1 2020	Feb 2020	(i) At least 24 officials/national stakeholders from 6 EaP countries are trained on MRV systems (GHG Inventories), according to the UNFCCC requirements (ii) Training/workshop report.	UNDP IRH, Environment Agency Austria (hosts the workshop and shares expertise)	A two-day regional MRV Workshop was held at the EAA headquarters in Vienna. Following the workshop, a one-day training was held by the EAA, sharing the Agency's experience of organizing the institutional processes for inventory making and accreditation requirements.
3.2. A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen to learn about MRV systems in the EU: The Regional Study Tour on MRV systems was delivered in 2020	Q1 2020	Feb 2020	(i) At least 24 officials/national stakeholders from 6 EaP countries participated in the study tour and learned about EU MRV systems (ii) Study tour report and lessons learned.	UNDP IRH (secures travel, logistics and reporting), EEA (hosts the study tour and shares expertise)	A one-day study trip to the European Environment Agency (EEA) headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark was organized in February 2020.
3.3 Review of the existing MRV systems (GHG Inventories) in the countries, identifying gaps and needs					MRV gap analysis and roadmaps for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova were developed, consulted with stakeholders and finalized. Consultation and finalization of the MRV Roadmap for Georgia is postponed for Q1

					2022 to address the requests of the MoEPA.
<p>Armenia:</p> <p>(i) Communicate the MRV system gap analysis conducted by the EAA (Environment Agency of Austria) with national stakeholders</p> <p>(ii) Finalize the MRV system gap analysis and prepare a report on the needs to improve the national MRV system with assistance of the EAA</p>	<p>Q1</p> <p>Q2</p>	<p>Q2</p> <p>Q2</p>	<p>(i)Received and summarized comments and suggestions on national gap analysis report developed by the international expert</p> <p>(ii)Prepared report on the needs for improving the GHG Inventory, institutional roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>UNDP Armenia, Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>(i) MRV Gap Analysis and Roadmap for the Development of a Functional National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System for Armenia was developed by the EAA and stakeholders consulted at a national event, organized on 30 June 2021, attended by 40 participants.</p> <p>(ii) After integrating stakeholders' proposals, the document has been finalized and validated, being available in English and Armenian languages.</p>
<p>3.4. Proposals for national MRV systems (GHG Inventories) that are in line with the UNFCCC requirements, builds on EU experience and is fit for national circumstances of the countries</p>					
<p>Armenia:</p> <p>(i)Develop the concept for MRV system improvement and the roadmap for capacity building in line ministries</p>	<p>Q2-Q3</p>	<p>Q2-Q3</p>	<p>(i)Developed roadmap for MRV capacity building and defined priority support from EU4Climate</p>	<p>UNDP Armenia</p>	<p>(i) MRV Gap Analysis and the Roadmap for the Development of a Functional National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System for Armenia was developed by EAA and discussed with national stakeholders. Based on the feedback received</p>

					from the Ministry, the document has been finalized and validated, and is available in English and Armenian languages.
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Contract a company or group of experts to assist the Government to identify key criteria and/or standards for selecting emitter enterprises (installation-level MRV system) in the energy and industry sectors based on international or EU experience</p>	Q2-Q4	Q4	<p>(i) Company or group of experts hired</p> <p>(ii) Key criteria for selecting emitter enterprises in the energy and industry sectors identified</p>	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy and UNDP CO	(i) UNDP Azerbaijan hired a national expert that has identified the key criteria for selecting installations in the energy and industry sectors for improving the current MRV system. In collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, meetings were organized with national stakeholders, including the line ministries and private entities, to guide the GHG monitoring and to discuss gaps in the current MRV system and criteria and/or standards to improve it.
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) MRV Framework Design for LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) sector of Georgia</p>	Q1-Q4	Postponed to 2022	LULUCF MRV System Design	UNDP Georgia	(i) The first procurement call on LULUCF MRV wasn't successful. Currently, new ToR is being prepared in consultation with the Ministry to enable that work to be carried out in 2022.

<p>Moldova: (i) Capacity building for implementation of the national MRV system (GD 1277/2018), reviewed based on the Enhanced Transparency Framework and its modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) (ii) Capacity building for improvement and synergies of various reporting systems (UNFCCC, Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol, CLRTAP and others) and different reporting groups.</p>	<p>Q2 Q2-Q3</p>	<p>Postponed to 2022</p>	<p>(i) National training on implementation of the reviewed MRV system based on the ETF and its MPGs organized; (ii) At least 30 people/experts trained (at least 30% women) (iii) calculation sheets between sectors harmonised; (iv) questionnaires for data providers developed/ improved; (v) recommendations on synergies between different reporting systems developed and implemented</p>	<p>UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Environmental Agency, Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit"</p>	<p>Activity postponed to 2022 due to late approval (November 2021) by the Government of the amendments to the MRV legal act based on the ETF of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>3.5. Trainings of MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies</p>	<p>Q1-Q2 2020</p>			<p>UNDP IRH, UNDP COs</p>	
<p>Armenia: (i) Prepare the training materials in national language (ii) Organize training sessions for experts, line ministries nominated specialists, Statistical Committee</p>	<p>Q3-Q4 2021</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>(i) Developed training materials (ii) Produced training/workshop reports</p>	<p>UNDP Armenia</p>	<p>This activity has been postponed due to work on the MRV gap analysis and development of roadmaps. The plan is to organize a regional workshop first, with national event to follow during 2022.</p>
<p>Azerbaijan: (i) Organize workshop/s with the participation of key national stakeholders, including the line ministries and private entities to discuss gaps in the current MRV system and criteria and/or standards to select key emitters in the energy and industry sectors necessary for improving the current MRV system</p>	<p>Q2 2021</p>	<p>Q3 2021</p>	<p>(i) Workshop held to discuss gaps in the current MRV system and identify criteria and/or standards to select key emitters in the energy and industry sectors necessary for improving the current MRV system (at least 30 participants attended the</p>	<p>UNDP Azerbaijan</p>	<p>(i) On 19 August 2021, in collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, meetings were organized with the participation of 36 representatives of national stakeholders, including the line ministries and private</p>

<p>(ii) Organize a workshop to present results on identifying criteria for selecting emitter entities (installation-level MRV system) and a list of key emitter entities with high GHG reduction potential</p>			<p>workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged) (ii) Workshop held to present results on identifying criteria for selecting emitter entities (installation-level MRV system) and a list of key installations with high GHG reduction potential (at least 30 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation on intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged) (iii) Workshop reports</p>		<p>entities, to guide the GHG monitoring and to discuss gaps in the current MRV system and criteria and/or standards for its improvement. (ii) Workshop to present the results was postponed to Q1 2022.</p>
<p>Moldova: (i) Organization of national training on implementing the national GHG emissions inventory management – quality plan, documentation, archiving and periodic storage of the national inventory, with a view to gradually takeover competences and implement the MRV system (recommendation of the Environment Agency Austria included in the roadmap on improving MRV in Moldova)</p>	<p>Q3-Q4 2021</p>	<p>Started in Q4 2021 and will continue in 2022</p>	<p>(i) National training on implementing the stage of national GHG emissions inventory management – quality plan, documentation, archiving and periodic storage of the national inventory organized (ii) At least 20 persons trained at the national event (at least 30% women)</p>	<p>UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Environmental Agency, Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit”</p>	<p>(i) UNDP Moldova has conducted two competitions (international and national) to select experts to organize the training. The training will be organized in Q1 2022.</p>
<p>3.6. Training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national</p>	<p>Q1-Q4</p>			<p>UNDP IRH, UNDP COs</p>	

UNFCCC reporting developed in English and in local languages.					
Armenia: (i) Develop training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting in local language (ii) Organize a series of public events to present and disseminate training materials/guidance	Q3-Q4 2021	2022	(i) Developed training materials/guidance (ii) At least 25 private sector stakeholders are provided with the training materials and guided respectively	UNDP Armenia	This activity has been postponed due to work on the MRV gap analysis and development of roadmaps. The plan is to organize a regional workshop first, with a national event to follow during 2022.

Output 4: Alignment with EU *acquis* included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action

The Logical Framework indicators under the EU *acquis* alignment output are listed below.

1. Level of alignment with EU *acquis* and Energy Community Treaty

The comprehensive reviews of climate-related EU *acquis* relevant to the three countries not associated with the EU (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus) and analyses of the legal approximation was done by the Environment Agency Austria (EAA). Based on the respective gap analyses of the current legislation, roadmaps outlining EU4Climate support in the alignment with the relevant EU *acquis* have been proposed to each of the three countries. The analyses and roadmaps are currently undergoing peer review by the respective EU Delegations, to be followed by larger consultations with the main beneficiaries at a national level.

UNDP IRH concluded a partnership agreement with the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) in September 2021 to provide further assistance to Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to update the legal alignment roadmaps based on the revision of the respective Association Agreements; assistance with implementing elements of the Green Deal in Moldova and Ukraine; implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation for Ukraine; recommendations on strategy to reduce methane leaks for Ukraine. The ECS will be providing support to its three member countries under the new agreement until June 2022.

UNDP **Armenia** discussed and submitted the draft package of legal acts on F-gases to the Ministry of Environment in March 2021. A roadmap for further legal approximation with the EU climate action *acquis* pursuant to the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the Republic of Armenia and the EU was finalized and presented in June 2021. The draft “General Concept for improving air quality monitoring in Armenia” was developed by the EAA and shared with the national partner for review. The “Position Paper on the EU-Armenia Cooperation in the Framework of the EU Green Deal” was prepared by the project on the principles of green, resilient and low carbon growth.

UNDP **Azerbaijan** analysed the current legislative base of the GHG MRV system to identify necessary updates or changes to the legislative acts or to propose new draft legislative acts regulating the MRV.

In **Belarus**, UNDP provided support for EU *acquis* alignment for the ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, and on air quality and industrial emissions control. The roadmap for alignment with EU *acquis* was developed and presented to the national partner in July 2021.

UNDP **Georgia** reviewed the Waste and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, as a part of developing the National Energy and Climate Plan of Georgia.

UNDP **Moldova** reviewed Moldova’s draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and the EU’s best practices on applying the F-gases legislation. The draft normative act for transposing the EU Emission Trading System Directive was developed and finalized in Moldova, as well as its Regulatory Impact Assessment and other documents needed for its approval procedure, including public consultation.

In **Ukraine**, sublegal acts on ODS and F-gases were developed. To support the draft climate law development, UNDP Ukraine prepared an analytical paper on the implementation of the Architecture for Climate Governance Concept.

Details on the progress made by UNDP Country Offices are provided below.

2. Number of stakeholder meetings organized in the process of policies and legislation development

In 2021 the UNDP organized workshops and consultations to facilitate the development of policies and legislation, related to EU *Acquis*, thus implementing the activity (1) of this output.

On 10 March 2021, UNDP Armenia presented and discussed the draft package of legal acts on F-gases at a working meeting with the representatives of stakeholder departments of the Ministry of Environment (12 officials from 5 departments, local expert and project team). The package was officially submitted to the Ministry for further circulation within the Government.

The *“Gap analysis and a Roadmap for further legal approximation with the EU climate action acquis pursuant to the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Republic of Armenia and the European Union”*, prepared by the EAA was discussed at the national workshop held on 30 June 2021 with about 40 participants, including 24 women and 16 men.

In Azerbaijan, a workshop was organized on 20 July 2021 with the participation of 30 representatives from line ministries (14 female, 16 male) to discuss the current legislative basis enabling the implementation of a MRV system in the country.

On 27 May 2021, EU4Climate organized a webinar on the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism in Belarus. The event was attended by 90 representatives, including 38 women and 52 men, from MNREP, ministries of energy, economy, forestry, statistical committee, research centres, executive committees, aviation department, companies with limited liability, investment companies, etc. The objective of the webinar was to inform the participants on the EU Green Deal and its impact on the sectors of the economy of Belarus, and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and its impact on the sectors of the Belarusian economy.

On 22 July 2021, the EAA presented the roadmap for alignment with EU *acquis* to the national partner. There were 13 representatives (7 female and 6 male) from MNREP, Association of Refrigerators, EU, EAA, and UNDP who took part at the e-working meeting where comments were provided and addressed by the EAA. The updated document was shared with the national authorities for further comments.

To review Moldova’s draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and EU’s best practices on applying F-gases legislation, consultations were carried out with national experts, MARDE’s and private sector’s representatives on 17 May and 8 June 2021 (12 participants – 5 males, 7 female).

A draft ETS normative act and its regulatory impact assessment were presented and consulted on in a national event in Moldova on 16 December 2021. Over 35 representatives (21 female, 14 male), including operators of the installations that fall under the ETS Directive provisions, attended the event and actively discussed the new proposed regulation.

To develop the sublegal acts on ODS and F-gases in Ukraine, considering best international practice, a webinar was held on 15 April 2021 to allow for the exchange of international experience (Belgium, Czech Republic, Slovakia, etc.) and discuss these options with Ukrainian businesses and experts (about 55 participants online).

UNDP Ukraine developed the analytical paper on the implementation of the Architecture for Climate Governance Concept, which will serve as a basis for the framework climate change law. The project organized consultations on the concept with the key experts on 24 September 2021 with 21 participants from Ministries, think tanks, technical assistance, and civil society organisations.

Further details on the activities performed in the EaP countries during 2021 is provided below.

Armenia

UNDP Armenia presented and discussed the draft package of legal acts on F-gases at a working meeting with all the stakeholder departments of the Ministry of Environment on 10 March 2021. The package was submitted to the Ministry of Environment for consultations with other ministries. The “Gap analysis and a Roadmap for further legal approximation with the EU climate action acquis pursuant to the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Republic of Armenia and the European Union”, prepared by the EAA, was discussed at a workshop on "Roadmaps for Approximation with the EU Climate Acquis and Development of a Functional Measuring, Reporting and Verification System in Armenia" held on 30 June 2021 with about 40 participants. The workshop’s follow-up includes revision of the timelines in communication with the Ministry of Environment to facilitate the procedure within the Department of Atmospheric Policy and the Ozone Layer Protection Programme.

The project and the EAA, in close coordination with the relevant national stakeholders, primarily the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Centre (SNCO) prepared and consulted with key stakeholders on the draft “General Concept for improving air quality monitoring in Armenia”. To finalize the Concept, the concrete details of IT options/set-up as well as specific regulatory requirements for the creation of the state information system in Armenia will be addressed. Following the consultations, the draft Concept was amended by the EAA.

The “Position Paper on the EU-Armenia Cooperation in the Framework of the EU Green Deal” was prepared by the Project on the principles of green, resilient and low carbon growth, including scalability of adaptation and bankability of mitigation efforts, ranging from reforestation at scale to investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and submitted to the Ministry of Environment.

Azerbaijan

UNDP Azerbaijan finalized the analysis of the current legislation based on the GHG MRV system. The analysis identifies needs for updates and/or changes to the current MRV-like legislative acts and/or development of new legislation. The identification report on necessary updates or changes to the legislative acts or new draft legislative acts regulating MRV activities was submitted to the national stakeholders.

The public consultations with the participation of the representatives of the line ministries was organized with support of MENR to discuss the current legislative basis and newly developed reports, enabling the

implementation of an MRV system in the country. The final summary will be presented during the workshop planned for mid2022.

Belarus

UNDP Belarus provided an analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies related to climate change, and particularly the ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, air quality protection and industrial emissions control. The document also includes recommendations and has been shared with MNREP. More specifically, technical assistance and coaching were provided to government officials working on EU *acquis* policy alignment. A needs assessment was completed with described tasks, deliverables, responsible parties and timeframe for further approximation of the alignment of the national climate policy with the EU *acquis*. The assessment was based on a review of national legislation, fiscal policies, proposals and plans needed for the alignment with the relevant EU *acquis*.

On the ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases, a comparative analysis was carried out to identify the main alignment requirements, including the rationale for ratifying the Kigali Amendment. A screening report for the alignment has been prepared and shared with MNREP. A needs assessment report with recommendations to support the national legislative alignment with the EU regulations on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases has been prepared and shared with MNREP. Additionally, a policy paper providing rationale behind the alignment with these regulations has also been prepared.

The Project carried out similar comparative analysis on the air quality and industrial emissions control between Belarus and the EU, based on the review of fiscal policies, proposals, plans, and programmes. The screening report presented the main alignment trends and priorities. The needs assessment report, including recommendations, and the policy paper to support the national legislative alignment with the EU *Acquis* on these topics have also been prepared and shared with MNREP.

Georgia

At the request of MoEPA and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MoESD), EU4Climate Georgia has initiated a review of the a) Waste and b) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, as a part of developing the National Energy and Climate Plan of Georgia. Respective draft sectoral reports have been submitted to the focal ministries in March 2021. Further, a workplan for reviewing the Industrial Processes sector and stakeholder engagement for NECP development was prepared in March 2021. Two short term national consultants were recruited for assisting the MEPA and MESD on NECP development and provided final inputs for the draft NECP, respectively for the Waste and AFOLU sectors.

Moldova

In 2021, Moldova's draft law on F-gases against the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and EU's best practices on applying F-gases legislation was reviewed by the Project. For this purpose, consultations with national experts, MARDE's and private sector's representatives were held on 17 May and 8 June 2021. As result, recommendations and the final report

were presented on 30 June 2021 during a meeting with stakeholders. The recommendations will serve as the basis to review draft F-gases law and its Regulatory Impact Assessment.

The draft normative act for transposing the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) Directive was developed and finalized in Moldova, as well as its Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and other documents needed for the approval procedure (e.g. Informative Note, Concordance Table). The Project ensured that the draft ETS normative act is in line with the EU's best practices on implementing the ETS legislation. The draft ETS normative act and its RIA were presented and consulted on during a national event on 16 December 2021. Over 35 representatives, including operators of the installations that fall under the ETS Directive provisions, attended the event and actively discussed the new proposed regulation.

Ukraine

UNDP Ukraine developed sublegal acts to implement the Law of Ukraine "On regulation of economic activity with ozone-depleting substances and the fluorinated greenhouse gases". The work included the development of (i) lists of ODS and F-gases destruction technologies, (ii) lists of measures to reduce consumption of ODS and F-gases, and (iii) procedure of the destruction technologies utilization for controlled substances. To develop the acts considering best international practice, a webinar was held on 15 April 2021 to exchange international experience (Belgium, Czech Republic, Slovakia, etc.) and to discuss these options with Ukrainian businesses and experts (about 55 participants online).

UNDP Ukraine developed the analytical paper on the implementation of the Architecture for Climate Governance Concept, which will serve as a basis for the framework climate change law. The project organized consultations on the Concept with the key experts on 24 September 2021 with 21 participants. The document will be presented to the wider public after incorporating all comments and suggestions by the end of 2021.

Within the contract with the Energy Community Secretariat, UNDP Ukraine finalized the recommendations on the implementation of the EU 525/2013 Regulation and the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. UNDP Ukraine also provided the recommendations on considering legislative development in the framework of the EU Green Deal.

Summary of Results under Output 4

The following table contains a summary of the results for the alignment with the EU *acquis* according to the workplan.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
4. Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action					
4.1. Workshops in each of the countries on respective EU <i>Acquis</i>				UNDP COs, UNDP IRH	
Armenia:					
i. Conduct national consultations/discussions on the proposed activities for alignment with EU climate-related <i>Acquis</i> based on the review of relevant climate <i>acquis</i> applicable to Armenia pursuant to CEPA with the EU, and gap analysis of the legal approximation	Q1-2 2021	Q2 2021	i) Agreed schedule of prioritized actions	UNDP Armenia MOE	i) National consultations conducted on 30 June 2021 with about 40 participants
ii. Develop a roadmap of alignment with the EU climate-related <i>Acquis</i> pursuant to CEPA	Q3-4 2021	Q3 2021	ii) Developed roadmap of alignment with the EU <i>Acquis</i> pursuant to CEPA		ii) "Roadmap for further legal approximation with the EU climate action <i>acquis</i> pursuant to the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement between Armenia and EU", is developed
Azerbaijan:	Q1 2021		i) Workshop held to discuss the current legislative base and acts on authorizing the application of an MRV system in the country (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy and UNDP CO	i) The workshop to discuss the current legislative basis enabling the implementation of an MRV system in the country postponed to mid-2022

or drafted new legislative act/s on the application of an MRV system)			ii) Workshop held to discuss the results (e.g. updates/changes to the legislative act/s or new drafted legislative act/s to improve the national MRV system) (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)		
Belarus: (i) Organize a workshop (virtual if relevant) on <i>EU acquis</i> on climate change (with a focus on mechanisms under the Paris Agreement)	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	(i) At least 30 representatives from the national counterparts (i.e. energy, IPPU, agriculture, waste, LULUCF, health, transport, emergency situation, utilities, etc.) are introduced to the <i>EU acquis</i> concept on climate change (with a focus on mechanisms under the Paris Agreement), principles, political objectives, legislation, standards referred to in EU legislation and international agreements related to climate change	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH	90 representatives, including 38 women and 52 men, from MREP, ministries of energy, economy, forestry, statistical committee, research centres, executive committees, aviation department, companies with limited liability, investment companies, etc. took part in the webinar "Working meeting on EU Green Deal and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism" on 27 May 2021. The participants ranked their knowledge improvement at 6.5 on a 10-point scale.
4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment that is foreseen in the				UNDP IRH, Energy Community Secretariat,	

Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and in the CEPA with Armenia				Environment Agency Austria	
<p>Armenia:</p> <p>i. Draft legal acts for legislative alignment to meet the CEPA commitments, including on F-gases</p> <p>ii. Develop the general concept for improving air quality monitoring in Armenia based on requirements arising from the CEPA agreement (harmonization towards the European Air Quality Framework Directive)</p> <p>iii. Support to the Ministry of Environment of Armenia in carrying out feasibility studies on possibilities/options to destruct the used ozone depleting substances (subject to control), and to organize/perform the carbon pricing - emission trading scheme or introducing a carbon tax</p>	Q1-4 2021	Q1 2021	i. Drafted package of legal acts	UNDP Armenia MOE Ministry of Environment	i) Draft legal package on F-gases developed and submitted to the Ministry in March 2022
	Q1-4 2021	Q1-4 2021	ii. Support provided in organizing of discussions and reflection of the comments received on the drafts of legal acts		Presentation and discussion of draft legal acts on 10 March 2021
	Q1-4 2021	Q1-4 2021	iii. Developed general concept for improving air quality monitoring in Armenia		ii) draft "General Concept for improving air quality monitoring in Armenia" developed
			iv. Developed reports on feasibility assessment		iii) An international consultant competitively selected and contracted for conducting the feasibility study on "Carbon Pricing Possibilities in Armenia". The study covers applicable non-market and market-based policies, appropriate solutions to address carbon leakage and other relevant issues. It will be completed and discussed in Q1 2022. The study on possibilities to destruct the used ozone depleting substances (subject to control) postponed due to pandemic barriers for an international consultant's in-country mission

<p>Azerbaijan: (i) Conduct in-depth analysis of the current legislative base on the GHG MRV system and identify whether necessary updates and/or changes should be made to the legislative acts or new draft legislative act/s regulating MRV activities should be developed</p>	Q2-4 2021		(i) Updates/changes suggested to the legislative acts or new draft legislative act/s regulating the MRV system developed	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy and UNDP CO	<p>The analysis identifying necessary changes to the legislative acts or new draft legislative acts regulating MRV activities was submitted to the national stakeholders</p> <p>The public consultations with 30 participants (14 female/16 male), representatives of the line ministries were organized on 20 July 2021, with the support of MENR, to discuss the current legislative basis and newly developed reports, enabling the implementation of the MRV system in the country. The final summary will be presented during the workshop, planned for mid-2022</p>
<p>Belarus: i.Desk review of national legislation, fiscal policies, proposals and plans for the comprehensive analysis against the EU <i>Acquis</i> on climate change. Screening the national legislature to ascertain the trend alignment of climate change policy on the local level according to the international priorities for climate change (e.g. Paris Agreement, COP Decisions, etc.)</p>	Q3-4 2021	Q3-4 2021	<p>i.Desk review report of national legislation, fiscal policies, any proposals and plans for the comprehensive analysis against EU <i>acquis</i> on climate change is complete</p> <p>ii.Needs assessment to support the national legislative alignment with the EU <i>acquis</i> is complete</p>	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH	<p>i) A needs assessment was completed with described tasks, deliverables, responsible parties and timeframe for further approximation of the alignment of the national climate policy with the EU <i>acquis</i></p> <p>ii) Comparative analysis of the national legislation on</p>

<p>ii. Needs assessment to support the legislative alignment with the EU <i>acquis</i></p> <p>iii. Outlining priority actions for Belarus to develop recommendations on alignment with EU <i>Acquis</i></p> <p>iv. EU <i>Acquis</i> alignment analysis on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, on air quality protection and industrial emissions control</p>	<p>Q3-4 2021</p> <p>Q3-4 2021</p>	<p>Q3-4 2021</p> <p>Q3-4 2021</p>	<p>iii. Outlining priority actions to move forward with approximation of the alignment of the national climate policy with the EU <i>acquis</i> (legislative indicators, recognition of climate policy as a priority, carbon tax, environmental standards, European green deal, and etc.) is complete. Report with listed tasks, deliverables, responsible parties and timeframe for further approximation of the alignment of the national climate policy with the EU <i>acquis</i> is prepared and shared with the national partner</p> <p>iv. Analytical report on EU <i>Acquis</i> alignment on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, on air quality protection and industrial emissions control is complete and shared with the national partner. Policy papers and recommendations for approximation the alignment of the national climate policy are prepared and presented to the national partner</p>		<p>ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated gases, on air quality protection and industrial emissions control with the respective EU legislative framework has been completed</p> <p>iii)&(iv) Identification of the main trends in the screening report of the alignment with the international priorities for climate change and EU <i>Acquis</i> carried out. Recommendations presented in the report and shared with MNREP for further improvement of the national legislation on air quality protection and industrial emissions control, on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases. The policy paper with the main objective of the assessment was shared with the national partner of the project</p>
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<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia in developing a National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), specifically for waste, AFOLU, Industrial processes sectors, stakeholder engagement and regional cooperation frameworks</p>	Q1-4 2021	Q1-4 2021	<p>(i) Draft NECP of Georgia</p> <p>(ii) Technical Reports prepared with the scope of providing technical assistance</p>	<p>UNDP Georgia</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia</p> <p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia</p>	<p>i) EU4Climate Georgia has initiated a review of the a) Waste and b) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, as a part of developing the National Energy and Climate Plan of Georgia. A workplan for reviewing the Industrial Processes sector and stakeholder engagement for NECP development was prepared in March 2021. Support for the finalization of the NECP provided</p> <p>ii) Reports prepared and shared with national partners</p>
<p>Moldova:</p> <p>(i) International consultancy for a study and drafting recommendations on development of the technical and supporting framework for the implementation of an installation based MRV as part of the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (following a recommendation in the Report on legal gaps with regard to the ETS Directive</p> <p>(ii) Development of the draft normative act for transposing in the national legislation MRVA regulations under the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for</p>	Q2 2021	Q2 2021	<p>(i) The study and the recommendations on development of the technical and supporting framework for the implementation for the installations based MRV developed (as part of the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community)</p>	<p>UNDP Moldova,</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment,</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure</p>	<p>i) international consultant was hired to provide recommendations on the implementation of the ETS Directive</p> <p>ii) Draft legislation on ETS including the supporting legal package (regulatory impact assessment, explanatory note, concordance table) was developed and presented on 16 December 2021. 35 participants, including operators of installations,</p>

<p>greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community based on the recommendations of the Study (domestic consultancy)</p> <p>(iii) Support to the Republic of Moldova's Government to reduce fluorinated greenhouse gases in relevant sectors, to contribute to the international efforts to mitigate climate change, and to contribute to transposing into the national legislation the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases by reviewing the draft national Law on fluorinated greenhouse gases (activity launched in 2020)</p>	Q1 2021		<p>(ii) The draft normative act on transposing in the national legislation of MRVA regulations under the EU Directive 2003/87/EC and the package of documents necessary for its promotion and approval developed</p> <p>(iii) Recommendations on improving the draft law on f-gases provided</p> <p>(iv) Draft law on f-gases reviewed against Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014, taking into account the amended version that is to be proposed in 2021 and EU's best practice on applying f-gases legislation</p>		<p>(iii) Draft law on f-gases based on the provisions of the Regulation (EU) No. 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and EU's best practices on applying F-gases legislation was reviewed, recommendations developed and presented on 30 June 2021 to relevant stakeholders</p>
<p>Ukraine:</p> <p>i) Provide support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine with coordination and communication of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement Annexes XXX and XXXI update</p> <p>(ii) Elaborate climate architecture policy proposal</p> <p>(iii) Support to the Government of Ukraine in the development of the Climate Law of Ukraine</p> <p>iv) Harmonization of legislation on use of fluorinated greenhouse gases and ODS. Harmonization with the EU's Energy <i>acquis</i> (activity was postponed from 2020 to 2021)</p>	<p>Q-3 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q4 2020</p>	<p>Q1-2 2022</p> <p>Q3-4 2021</p> <p>Q1-2 2022</p> <p>Q2 2021</p>	<p>i) Public discussion on the EU-UA Association Agreement Annexes XXX and XXXI update undertaken, report provided</p> <p>(ii) Report on the EU-UA Association Agreement Action Plan developed</p> <p>(iii) Consultations between the MEPNR and EUD coordinated</p> <p>iv) Climate policy architecture proposal developed</p> <p>(v) Advice regarding best practices on climate law development provided</p> <p>vi) Secondary legislation on ODS and F-gases developed</p>	<p>UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine</p>	<p>Activities i-iii will be postponed until further notice</p> <p>iv) Analytical Paper on the Architecture of Climate Governance developed and shared with the MEPNR in Q1 2022</p> <p>v) Activity will be postponed until further notice</p> <p>vi) Draft legislation package on ODS and F-gases developed and shared with the MEPNR. A supportive workshop to discuss destruction technologies</p>

					held on 15 April 2021, with over 55 participants from Ministry, experts and business
4.3. Delivering input on progress to relevant sub-committee meetings, platform and panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and provide update to DG NEAR and relevant EUDs	Q1-Q4 2021	Q1-Q4 2021		UNDP IRH, UNDP COs, EU4Climate Project Teams	The project team provided input to the meetings with Moldova in February 2021 and Georgia in October 2021

Output 5: Mainstreaming climate in other sectors and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

The indicators established in the project's Logical Framework for Output 5, and the key results delivered in 2021, are summarized below.

1. Number of sectoral climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed

At least 10 sectoral gender-sensitive climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed.

By signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement, countries have committed to transforming into low-carbon economies. This ambitious objective requires a holistic approach, where climate change is mainstreamed into development policies, plans and programmes across all sectors of the economy. Climate change is still too often seen as a purely environmental issue, and it is of utmost importance to strengthen coordination between different parts of the Governments and to ensure ownership of sectoral ministries for the process.

In **Belarus**, the review of the policy, strategies and plans in the energy sector through the 'climate lens' has been launched. For the waste management sector, analysis of GHG emission reduction potential and cost-benefit analysis was completed, and climate risks and vulnerability assessment were drafted.

Country-specific case studies are presented below to show mainstreaming activities in **Moldova** and **Ukraine**.

Moldova – Mainstreaming of Climate Change into the Waste Sector

In Moldova, waste accounts for around 10% of total national direct GHG emissions, the third-largest source of GHG emissions after the energy sector and agriculture. It also accounts for almost half of Moldova's methane emissions, the short-lived climate pollutant 28 times more damaging than CO₂ because it absorbs more energy and thus traps atmospheric heat more effectively.

According to Moldova's LEDS, the country plans to reduce GHG emissions from waste by up to 47% compared to 1990, in the next ten years. Guided by the EU *acquis* on waste and circular economy, the EU4Climate project identified the areas of the existing legislation in the waste management sector that needs to be improved in order to achieve this goal and enable further legislative alignment with the EU, formulated in a series of recommendations.

The EU4Climate project also assessed the risks climate change presents to the waste sector in Moldova and made recommendations for specific adaptation measures. The connection between climate change risks and the waste sector is poorly understood. However, the waste sector is not exempt from these risks. Good practice suggests studying this link to mitigate risks and identify adaptation measures.

In addition to the EU4Climate project, other donors and IFIs provide support for waste management in Moldova, including the EIB, estimated at around € 200 million, which supports solid waste management regulation. The investment programme will be deployed in 8 Waste Management Regions in line with the National Waste Management Strategy for 2013-2027 and co-financed by EBRD at € 25 million. Chisinau also benefits from the EBRD's Green Cities Framework to support the landfills clean up with € 10.5 million

provided by EBRD, EIB, and the EU. Additionally, activities under the regional EU4Environment project, implemented by UNEP, are also addressing this issue.

Ukraine – Mainstreaming of Climate Change in the Transport Sector – Micromobility

In Ukraine, the transport sector accounts for 16% of national CO₂ emissions and is thus one of the key sectors where mitigation is required to achieve the national climate goal of 65% emissions reduction by 2030. In the next ten years, Ukraine plans to increase electricity and renewable energy use in the transport sector by 50%, reducing greenhouse gas emissions from mobile sources by 40% compared to 1990.

Considering that most people in Ukraine live in cities, the development of attractive and environment-friendly alternatives to road transport such as safe and comfortable public transport and micromobility, a type of urban mobility that involves using light vehicles adapted for one-person travel, such as bicycles or electric microvehicles, is one of the goals of Ukraine's NDC.

In order to assist Ukraine with this innovative area of public policy, the EU4Climate project analysed best international practices, conducted interviews with managers of companies providing micromobility services in the Ukrainian cities, and surveyed their users, formulating policy recommendations for the roll-out of micromobility solutions in Ukraine.

Micromobility has already taken a stronghold in Ukraine, and the conditions are favourable for its popularity in urban centres to grow even further. It can provide many benefits to society: flexible mobility, reduced emissions in cities, personal savings, and reduced burden on the transport network.

2. Level of institutional capacities for CC mainstreaming (institutional capacity scorecard/baseline, mid-term and completion surveys)

The self-assessment survey of capacities for climate change mainstreaming conducted in 2021 showed that, on average, each respondent had participated in mainstreaming climate-related topics in the sectoral and national level development planning. On average, each participant developed 3.82 policy documents or updated them through mainstreamed recommendations which shows progress compared to Y1. The highest engagement in this process is recorded in Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia.

Capacities and progress	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine	Mean
Baseline, %	55,76	59,24	54,01	65,81	64,32	52,26	58,57
Y2, %	69,14	74,58	59,37	77,13	76,56	67,50	70,71
Y1, %	60,57	64,82	57,85	72,78	75,83	48,90	63,46
Progress made, Y1, %	7,38	14,05	2,97	2,28	9,27	1,92	6,31
Progress made, Y2, %	13,38	15,34	5,35	11,32	12,24	15,24	12,15

Progress achieved under the Output 5 by the individual EaP countries

UNDP IRH organized a regional seminar on developing climate change mainstreaming policies in the EaP region on 30 November 2021. The seminar aimed to promote the EU climate policy objectives through knowledge exchange and enhanced capacity, building on the in-country experiences of mainstreaming sectoral climate change. The seminar was held online and convened 95 participants, including 34

representatives of the governments of EAP region, the European Commission, the European Environment Agency, the Energy Community, the IEA, and regional experts.

Armenia

UNDP Armenia developed a policy note on “Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia”, containing concrete recommendations on mainstreaming the climate considerations in the LULUCF sector. This was presented during a workshop in June 11, 2021. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment, UNDP Armenia, UN FAO, REC, Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center, National Expertise Center, Armenia Tree Project, Khazer NGO participated. The assignment’s outputs are finalized and available online.

A study with recommendations and guidance on mainstreaming climate change into agriculture has also been prepared. The Study on “Mitigation Opportunities and Climate Mainstreaming in Agriculture” was presented during a workshop held on 23 July 2021, with 54 participants, including officials from the RA Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Statistical Committee and Cadastre Committee, representatives from UNDP, FAO, GIZ, National Agrarian University of Armenia, Petrosyan Scientific Centre of Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Melioration, CARD Foundation, field specialized organizations and experts.

The report on mainstreaming climate policy in the energy sector as well as the progress report on the implementation of the CEPA Implementation Roadmap were developed. Both reports are under review before being published.

Azerbaijan

UNDP Azerbaijan finalized the report on “Analysing the situation on climate change in the agriculture sector and suggestions on adaptation and mitigation strategies in Azerbaijan”. The “Guidelines on mainstreaming the climate change and gender concept into the energy policy” should be finalized in February 2022. Both documents will be incorporated in a report and presented to the Government during a workshop planned in 2022.

Belarus

UNDP Belarus is reviewing sectoral strategies and plans for the energy and waste management sectors. The GHG emission reduction potential and cost-benefit analysis for the waste management sector were completed. A GHG emission mitigation potential assessment of the waste management sector was completed. Possible emission reductions scenarios were developed under various intensity scenarios: business as usual, low decline, accelerated, and sharp. A climate risks and vulnerability assessment for the waste management sector was drafted.

The workshop “Assessing climate risks and developing measures to improve cross-sectoral awareness of climate issues in the waste management sector” was held on 26 November 2021 with 47 participants (34 present and 13 online, 19 women, 28 men, 24 from the state bodies). The case study of Moldova’s mainstreaming climate change into the waste management sector was also presented. A report was prepared analysing the level of gender equality integration into the sector of forestry and waste management based on focus groups discussions. The needs assessment of the national policy in the

energy sector, identifying gaps to allow mainstreaming climate change into the energy sector, has also been prepared.

Georgia

UNDP Georgia elaborated climate change mainstreaming recommendations for the Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors, the implementation of which would ensure the strengthening of climate change issues in the priority areas of the target sectors. The work was based on a detailed analysis of the international commitments of the country as well as the high-level documents (policies, strategies, programmes), and existing legal and institutional frameworks. A workshop to discuss mainstreaming recommendations for the targeted sectors was conducted in July 2021. Based on the feedback received during the workshop, the recommendations for the respective sectors were finalized and delivered to MoEPA.

Moldova

UNDP Moldova is in the process of providing a review of the national policies, legal and regulatory framework in the energy sector to make recommendations for incorporating climate change considerations into the sector planning processes. The draft report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector was developed. The report includes: analysis of the national policies, legal and regulatory framework, a review of adopted or on-going development policies, strategies, programmes and plans, analysis of opportunities and challenges, main directions for mainstreaming climate change, recommendations, analysis of trends in the energy sector with identification of key gaps and vulnerabilities, trends in low-carbon development, renewable energy roll-out as well as trends in the economic development of Moldova. The report, its conclusions and recommendations will be presented and consulted with beneficiaries during Q1 2022.

Assistance was provided to the relevant stakeholders to ensure the coherence of the national climate and energy policy framework designed to fulfil commitments under the UNFCCC and Energy Community Treaty. A study was prepared to identify the reasons for different GHG emission reduction targets established/to be established by the climate and energy-related national policy documents (e.g., NDC2, updated LEDS 2030 and NECP). The conclusions and recommendations were presented at a national event in October 2021 which was attended by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, EUD, Energy Community Secretariat, academia, civil society, etc. The identified gaps in the planning process will be considered while preparing the NECP that should be delivered by 2023, according to the last decision of the Energy Community Secretariat.

Additionally, based on the conclusions and recommendations of the study, a guideline on consolidating multiple climate and energy related planning processes and international obligations into one single process, ensuring efficiency and alignment is still under development and is planned to be presented for consultation in Q1 2022.

Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies were developed. Based on the guidelines, UNDP Moldova has conducted 3 training sessions in May 2021: (1) Greenhouse gas reductions from the waste sector, (2) GHG emissions inventory from the waste sector, and (3) Adaptation to climate change of the waste sector. In total, the training sessions were attended by 155 participants (central and local government authorities, private sector, civil society).

Ukraine

UNDP Ukraine started the review of national construction norms and standards related to cycling infrastructure to develop recommendations on the norms and legislation needed to improve cycling infrastructure in Ukraine. A report on the national standards related to road signs, road markings, traffic lights, etc. was developed with the review of international practice. In November 2021, UNDP Ukraine organized an All-Ukrainian conference on sustainable urban mobility, engaging experts from the Ministry of Infrastructure, cities' representatives, urban planners, activists, and media. In total, 115 participants joined the virtual event. UNDP Ukraine also engaged a company to carry out a feasibility study on the use of alternative fuels in aviation and waterborne transport.

A White Paper on Micromobility was presented on 16 June 2021 to national and local authorities, experts, micromobility sharing operators, infrastructure developers and other stakeholders. 20 participants attended and over 65 online participated in the event.

Summary of Results under Output 5

The following table contains a summary of the results for mainstreaming climate in other sectors and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement according to the workplan.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
5. Mainstreaming climate in other sectors and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris Agreement					
5.1. Workshops on climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies One Regional Training Workshop on Climate Change Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies, conducted in 2021 in Chisinau, Moldova (alternatively online if travel restrictions remain in place)	Q4 2021	Q4 2021	(i) 18 participants from six EaP countries are trained (ii) Training/workshop report produced	UNDP IRH UNDP Moldova	Total of 95 participants, including 34 representatives of the governments of EaP region, European Commission, European Environment Agency, the Energy Community, the IEA, and regional experts took part in the regional webinar on developing climate change mainstreaming policies in the region that was held on 30 November 2021
5.2. Each country develops mainstreaming recommendations for at least 2 priority sectors					
Armenia: (i) Develop mainstreaming recommendations for the energy sector (ii) Develop mainstreaming recommendations for agriculture sector (iii) Develop mainstreaming recommendations for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector	Q1-Q2 2021 Q1-Q2 2021 Q1-Q2 2021	Q4 2021 Q3 2021 Q4 2021	Reports on recommendations and guidance on mainstreaming climate change mitigation policies into: (i) the energy sector (ii) the agriculture sector (iii) the LULUCF sector	UNDP Armenia MoE MoEc MTAI	(i) Report on mainstreaming climate policy in the energy sector has been completed. It includes the assessment of the reports produced under the EU4Energy regional project, and the progress reached in implementing the CEPA Implementation Roadmap (ii) Developed recommendations and guidance on mainstreaming climate change are provided in the "Study on Mitigation Opportunities and Mainstreaming in the Agriculture" sector

					(iii) The Policy Note was developed under the assignment “Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia”. It contains concrete recommendations on mainstreaming the climate considerations in the LULUCF sector. The outputs of the assignment are finalized and available online.
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Develop guidelines on mainstreaming the climate change concept into the energy and agriculture policies based on the report developed by the project in 2020 on integration of climate into the main sectors of the country, including the activities suggested on the reduction of the GHG emissions in line with strategic documents/roadmaps of the country</p>	Q2-Q4 2021	Q 4 2021	(i) Guidelines on mainstreaming the climate change concept into the energy and agriculture policies developed	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Ministry of Economy Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies UNDP CO	(i) UNDP Azerbaijan finalized the report “Analysing the situation on climate change in the agriculture sector and suggestions on adaptation and mitigation strategies in Azerbaijan”. The “Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change and gender concept into the energy policy” report is expected to be finalized by the end of February 2022. Then both policies will be incorporated in one report and presented to the Government during the workshop to be held in Q2 2022
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>(ii) Needs assessment of mainstreaming climate change in the waste sector</p> <p>(ii) Analysis of investment planning and mobilization of climate finance in the waste sector</p> <p>(iii) Climate risk assessment and GHG emission mitigation potential of the waste sector</p>	Q1-Q3 2021 Q1-Q3 2021 Q1-Q3 2021	Q1-Q3 2021 n/a Q2-Q4 2021	(ii) Needs assessment of the national policy in waste management with developed recommendations to mainstream climate change into waste	MNREP UNDP CO in Belarus UNDP IRH	<p>i) Needs assessment of the national policy in the waste management sector has been completed, recommendations on climate change mainstreaming have been developed and shared with MNREP</p> <p>(ii) Analysis of investment planning and mobilization of climate finance in the waste sector has been postponed to 2022 because the work is linked to the analysis</p>

<p>(iv) Social and environmental cost-benefit analysis of GHG emission reduction potential and abatement measures in the waste sector</p> <p>(v) Gender equality analysis of the waste sector</p> <p>(vi) Needs assessment of mainstreaming climate change in the energy sector</p>	<p>Q2-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q2-Q4 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021- Q4 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021- Q1 2022</p>	<p>management is completed</p> <p>(ii) Assessment of the investment planning and mobilization of climate finance in the waste sector is completed</p> <p>(iii) Climate risk and GHG emissions mitigation potential assessment of waste sector is completed</p> <p>(iv) A team of experts conducted a social and environmental cost-benefit analysis of GHG emissions reduction potential and abatement measures in the waste sector</p> <p>(v) Analysis report classifying the level of gender equality integration into the sector of waste management is conducted</p> <p>(vi) Needs assessment of the national policy in the energy sector with developed recommendations to mainstream climate change into the energy sector is completed</p>	<p>of GHG emissions reduction scenarios, which were finalized in December 2021</p> <p>(iii) a) GHG emission mitigation potential assessment of the waste management sector has been completed. Possible emission reductions scenarios are developed under various intensity scenarios: business as usual, low decline, accelerated, and sharp one.</p> <p>b) To analyse climate risks and develop measures to raise interagency awareness of climate change issues in the waste management sector, a company was selected through two-rounds of tender announcements (July – October 2021). The report to assess vulnerabilities and climate risks in the waste management sector was prepared. The report on measures for reactive and proactive adaptation in the waste management sector has started and will be delivered in March 2022</p> <p>(iv) A cost-benefit analysis of GHG emission reduction potential and abatement measures in the waste management sector was prepared and shared with MNREP</p> <p>(v) Report analysing the level of gender equality integration into the sector of waste management was prepared based on focus groups discussions that were held offline on 17 September 2021. 9 representatives (5 men, 4 women) of the forestry and waste management sectors took part in focus groups that served to contextualize and support the quantitative data gathered in the course of gender analysis of the sectors. The</p>
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					discussions explored how the gender dimension is integrated into the work of participants' organizations (vi) Draft report on the needs assessment of the national policy in the energy sector, identifying gaps to enable mainstreaming climate change into the energy sector has been prepared and shared with MNREP.
Georgia: (i) Develop Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for the Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors	Q1-Q4 2021	Q1-Q4 2021	(i) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for the Energy Sector (ii) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for the Agriculture Sector (iii) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for the Health Sector	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	(i)- (iii) Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for the Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors were developed. The work was based on a detailed analysis of the international commitments of the country as well as high-level policy documents (policies, strategies, programmes), existing legal and institutional frameworks. The NGO "Environment and Development" developed a baseline report on climate mainstreaming recommendations for the energy, agriculture and health sectors and conducted online consultations on 5 February 2021. The meeting was attended by 39 representatives of the targeted government institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Based on the stakeholder discussion, the specific recommendations were identified to mainstream and integrate climate change issues into the energy, agriculture and health sectors development plans. (ii) and (iii) The draft reports will be further consulted with key stakeholders during Q1-Q3 2022, before finalization

<p>Moldova:</p> <p>(i) Drafting of the Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies on the basis of the “Training concept on compiling greenhouse gas inventories and identifying mitigation options in the waste sector” (developed by GIZ) and organization of training on the basis of the aforementioned concept (activity launched in 2020)</p> <p>(ii) Drafting of recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector (activity launched in 2020)</p> <p>(iii) Drafting of guidelines on how to mainstream/consolidate national climate planning processes in relation to the international commitments of the Republic of Moldova (UNFCCC, Energy Community, Moldova-EU Association agreement)</p>	<p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q3 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q3 2021</p>	<p>Q1-Q2 2021</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021 (continue in Q1 2022)</p> <p>Q2-Q4 2021 (continue in Q1 2022)</p>	<p>(i) Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies developed on the basis of the “Training concept on compiling greenhouse gas inventories and identifying mitigation options in the waste sector”.</p> <p>(ii) Stakeholders trained on how to apply the Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies</p> <p>(iii) The report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into energy sector developed</p> <p>(iv) Guidelines developed on how to mainstream/consolidate national climate planning processes in relation to the international commitments of the Republic of Moldova</p>	<p>UNDP Moldova Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment Agency Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit” EU4Environment project</p>	<p>(i) Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change issues into waste management policies were developed. Based on the guidelines, 3 training sessions were held in May 2021: (1) Greenhouse Gas Reductions from the waste sector, (2) GHG Emissions inventory from the waste sector, and (3) Adaptation to climate change of the waste sector. In total, training sessions were attended by 155 participants (central and local government authorities, private sector, civil society)</p> <p>(ii) The draft report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector was developed. The report, its conclusions and recommendations will be presented and consulted with beneficiaries during Q1 2022</p> <p>(iii) Assistance to ensure the coherence of the national climate and energy policy framework under the UNFCCC and EnC has been successfully finalized. The study identified the causes of the different GHG emission reduction targets established/to be established by the climate and energy related national policy documents (e.g., NDC2, updated LEDS 2030 and NECP). The conclusions and recommendations were presented at a national event that took place on 13 October 2021, with the participation of all interested parties: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, EUD, Energy Community Secretariat, academia, civil society, etc. Identified gaps of the planning process</p>
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					will be taken into account when defining the next NECP to be delivered to EnC by 2023. Additionally, based on the conclusions and recommendations of the study, guidelines on how to consolidate multiple climate and energy related planning processes and international obligations into one single process is still under development and is planned to be presented for consultation in Q1 2022
<p>Ukraine:</p> <p>In the energy sector:</p> <p>(i) Prepare mainstreaming policy recommendations for the energy sector (policy recommendations)</p> <p>(ii) Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Energy and Climate Plan by 2030</p> <p>(iii) Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment of the updated National Energy Strategy</p> <p>(iv) Develop Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for new wind power projects in accordance with EU nature legislation</p> <p>In the transport sector:</p> <p>(v) Prepare mainstreaming recommendations for the transport sector</p> <p>(vi) Develop National Bicycle Transport Strategy, including:</p> <p>(vii) Conduct review of national standards for cycling infrastructure (including road safety issues, cycling road marking, cycling road surface, cycling roads maintenance, etc.) and prepare recommendations</p>	<p>Q1-Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021- Q2 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021- Q4 2021</p> <p>Q1 2021- Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1-2 2021</p>	<p>Q2 2022</p> <p>Q2 2022</p> <p>Q3 2022</p> <p>Q1-2 2022</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1-4 2021</p> <p>Q2 2022</p> <p>Q1-2 2021</p>	<p>(i) Initiation report for the energy sector</p> <p>(ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment of National Energy and Climate Plan</p> <p>(iii) Strategic Environmental Assessment of the updated National Energy Strategy by 2035</p> <p>(iv) EIA Guidelines developed for new wind power projects, based on the EU guidance on wind energy development in accordance with the EU nature legislation</p> <p>(v) Initiation report for the transport sector</p> <p>(vi) National Strategy for Bicycles Transport developed</p> <p>(vii) Review of national standards for cycling infrastructure</p>	<p>UNDP Ukraine</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine</p> <p>Ministry of Infrastructure</p>	<p>(i) Postponed until further notice</p> <p>(ii) Activity started in July 2021 but was delayed due to the update of the NECP to align it with the updated NDC. Following activities will be postponed until further notice</p> <p>(iii) Postponed until further notice</p> <p>(iv) Postponed until further notice</p> <p>(v) Under this activity, a Micromobility White Paper was developed with recommendations for national and local levels, further incorporated into the draft Cycling Development Strategy of Ukraine</p> <p>(vi) Draft National Bicycle Transport Strategy developed and presented to the Ministry of Infrastructure. The Action Plan to the Strategy is under development</p> <p>(vii) Review of national standards for cycling infrastructure launched</p> <p>(viii) The package for micromobility policy developed that includes analysis of international experience, a survey of market players and users, and recommendations on policy measures to be considered in the National Bicycle</p>

(viii) Develop policy recommendations for micro-mobility deployment in Ukraine	Q1 2021- Q2 2021		(viii) Policy recommendations for micro-mobility deployment developed		Transport Strategy and other legislative acts
(ix) Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Bicycle Transport Strategy	Q4 2021	Q4 2021	(ix) Strategic Environmental Assessment of National Bicycle Transport Strategy conducted		(ix) Draft of the Strategic Environmental Assessment developed and shared with the Ministry of Energy for review
(x) Conduct review of barriers for using public transport and provide recommendations for the sources of needed investments	Q3 2021- Q4 2021	Q3-4 2022	(x) Review of barriers for using public transport and provide recommendations for the sources of needed investments (might be researched in COVID-19 context)		(x) Activity cancelled following consultations with MEPNR and MIU
(xi) Review transport taxes and charges with regard to impact on climate	Q3 2021- Q4 2021	Q1-3 2022	(xi) Review of the transport charges and taxes		(xi) Activity cancelled following consultations with MEPNR and MIU
(xii) Conduct workshop on sources of needed investments for sustainable urban transport	Q3 2021		(xii) Workshop on the sources of needed investments for sustainable urban transport		(xii) Activity cancelled following consultations with MEPNR and MIU
(xiii) Conduct National Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility	Q4 2021	Q2 2022	(xiii) National Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility (virtual)		(xiii) National Sustainable Urban Mobility Conference virtually on 29 November 2021, engaging over 115 participants from ministries, local authorities, expert organizations, associations, NGOs
(xiv) Conduct a school for sustainable urban mobility for students and activists	Q2 2021		(xiv) School for sustainable urban mobility for students and activists (at least 40 participants trained)		(xiv) Activity postponed until further notice.
(xv) Support the Government of Ukraine with the development of the legislative package on ecolabelling for automobile transport in Ukraine (based on EU standards)	Q4 2021		(xv) Legislative package developed		(xv) Activity postponed until further notice.
(xvi) Conduct analysis of the air and water (sea and rivers) transport market preparedness to shift/increase consumption of alternative fuels	Q4 2021		(xvi) Feasibility study carried out		(xvi) Activity postponed until further notice.
(xvii) Develop policy recommendations to increase the use of alternative fuels by air and water transport	Q4 2021		(xvii) Report with policy recommendations developed		(xvii) Activity postponed until further notice.
(xviii) Develop draft National Strategy for Low-emission transport development by 2030	Q4 2021		(xviii) Draft Strategy developed		(xviii) Activity postponed until further notice.

<p>5.3. Sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops</p> <p>One Regional Training Workshop on Climate Change Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies conducted in 2021:</p> <p>(i) Development of a regional workshops concept and agenda, decisions on key speakers and moderators and conducting the workshops on climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies and preparation of the workshops reports</p>	Q4 2021	Q4 2021	(i) 25 people from six EaP countries are trained	UNDP IRH UNDP Moldova	95 participants, including 34 representatives of the governments of the EAP region, European Commission, European Environment Agency, the Energy Community, the IEA, and regional experts took part in the regional webinar on developing climate change mainstreaming policies in the region that was held on 30 November 2021. Please note this event is also reported under section 5.1
<p>Armenia:</p> <p>(i) Organize sector-based consultations and knowledge exchange workshop on mainstreaming climate change mitigation policies into the agriculture sector</p> <p>(ii) Organize sector-based consultations and knowledge exchange workshop on mainstreaming climate change mitigation policies into the LULUCF sector</p> <p>(iii) Organize a workshop in cooperation with the Gender Equality Commission of Armenia to present and discuss gender-responsive climate change policies and action</p>	Q3 2021	Q3 2021	(i) Consultation/workshop report	UNDP Armenia	(i) Workshop report, including concept note, objective, agenda, list of participants, and press release were prepared after the national workshop on 23 July 2021 on the assessment of potential for reducing GHG emissions from agriculture and discuss its findings with policy makers and experts' community. 54 participants, including officials from the RA Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Statistical Committee and Cadastre Committee, representatives from UNDP, FAO, GIZ, National Agrarian University of Armenia, Petrosyan Scientific Centre of Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Melioration, CARD Foundation, field specialized organizations and experts took part in the event
	Q2 2021	Q2 2021	(ii) Consultation/workshop report		
	Q3-Q4 2021	Q4 2021	(iii) Validated at least 2 gender equality and climate change actions to be integrated in the country Gender Action Plan		(ii) A study for assessing the potential of LULUCF was presented at the workshop on 11 June 2021. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment, UNDP Armenia, UN FAO,

					<p>REC, Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center, National Expertise Center, Armenia Tree Project, Khazer NGO participated. Concept note, objective, agenda, list of participants, and press release were prepared</p> <p>(iii) The project participated in the two-day national workshop on "Gender Issues and Possible Solutions in Climate Change Mitigation in Armenia" held on 18-19 November 2021 in Tsakhkadzor organized by the UNDP Climate Change Programme. A presentation by the project was delivered on the gender component of climate change policy in Armenia. During the workshop, UNDP Climate Change experts presented climate change trends, vulnerabilities and risks in Armenia, programmes implemented, gender-based requirements, as well as climate change-related processes in the fields of energy, water management, tourism, and health and possible measures to address them. The event was attended by more than 50 representatives of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, state bodies, UNDP, non-governmental and international organizations.</p>
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<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Conduct capacity-building and knowledge-sharing workshops to train and guide relevant key stakeholders on how to apply guidelines to integrate climate into the energy and agriculture policies</p>	Q4 2021	Q3 2022	<p>(i) 1 or 2 workshop/s conducted (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)</p> <p>(ii) Workshop report</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Ministry of Economy Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies UNDP CO</p>	The activity was postponed and included in the workplan for 2022
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>(i) Organizing a technical workshop (virtual if needed) on mainstreaming climate into the policies for the waste sector</p>	Q2 2021	Q4 2021	<p>(i) At least 15 representatives from the waste sector took part and informed about mainstreaming climate into the policies, plans, guidelines, and strategies of the waste sector</p>	<p>MNREP UNDP CO in Belarus UNDP IRH</p>	<p>(i) 47 representatives (34 participants online and 13 attended; 19 women, 28 men, 24 from the state bodies) from the waste management sector participated in the workshop “Assessing climate risks and developing measures to improve cross-sectoral awareness of climate issues in the waste management sector” held on 26 November 2021. A case study of Moldova’s mainstreaming climate into the waste management sector was presented. The break-up groups discussed climate change impacts on the sector, the adaptive capacity of the sector, and what is needed to increase awareness of climate issues in the waste management sector. The results of the group discussions were taken into consideration in formulating climate risks and developing measures to raise interagency awareness of climate change issues in the waste management sector.</p>

<p>Ukraine: (i) Sector-based national training and knowledge exchange workshops on mainstreaming climate in the energy and transport sectors</p>	Q2 2021	Q2-Q4 2021	<p>(i) Training and knowledge exchange workshops on mainstreaming climate are organized (virtual if possible). (ii) Training and knowledge exchange workshops reports are developed</p>	<p>UNDP Ukraine Ministry of Energy Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources</p>	<p>(i) UNDP Ukraine has published the White Paper on Micromobility, which covers the analysis of the international experience, survey of market players and users, and recommendations on policy measures to be considered on the national and local levels. On 16 June 2021, the document was presented to national and local authorities, experts, micromobility sharing operators, infrastructure developers and other stakeholders. 20 attended and over 65 participants online participated in the event On 29 November 2021, UNDP Ukraine organized an All-Ukrainian conference on sustainable urban mobility, engaging experts from the Ministry of Infrastructure, cities representatives, urban planners, activists and media. In total 115 participants joined the virtual events</p>
<p>5.4. Sectoral Guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement: (i) Task team on the development of the sectoral mainstreaming guidance is established (ii) Concept, outline and work plan developed</p>	Q1 2021-Q4 2021	2022	<p>The work was initiated in 2020 and will continue in the following years 2021 and 2022.</p>	<p>UNDP IRH UNDP COs EU4Climate Project Teams</p>	<p>Local LEDS implementation plans to be developed starting from Q4 2022, based on the LEDS work completed in the countries and the 3rd regional LEDS workshop results</p>

Output 6: Climate Investment

Indicators of the Logical Framework for Output 6 and the key results achieved are listed below.

1. COP Decisions

A number of important decisions were taken at the COP26 in Glasgow, which will have a bearing on climate finance and climate action in the target countries of the Eastern Partnership.

Climate Finance

At the COP26 in Glasgow, through Decision -/CP.26 on the Glasgow Climate Pact and Decision -/CP.26 on the Long-term climate finance²³, the agreed text commits developed countries to:

- 1) double the collective share of climate finance on adaptation within the \$100 billion annual target for 2021-2025; and
- 2) to reach the \$100 billion goal as soon as possible.

Parties also committed to a process to agree on long-term climate finance beyond 2025.

Paris Agreement Rulebook

The technical negotiations at COP26 finalised the Paris Agreement Rulebook, including the transparency and reporting requirements for all Parties to track progress against their emission reduction targets.

The Rulebook also operationalises the Article 6 mechanisms, and sets out the functioning of international carbon markets to support further global cooperation on emission reductions, and thereby enables the utilisation of trading mechanisms by Parties.

Specifically, decisions on Article 6 were adopted that provide: additional guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, para 2; Rules, procedures and modalities for mechanisms established under Article 6, para 4; and Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches under Article 6, para 8.

COP26 also decided that 5% of proceeds of trades under Article 6.4 must go towards funding adaptation under the Adaptation Fund, while trades between governments under Article 6.2 are *strongly encouraged* to allocate a share of proceeds to adaptation. A carry-over of old carbon credits generated since 2013 under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol is allowed to help Parties meet climate commitments of their first NDC.

2. Status of investment pipelines of bankable projects contributing to the implementation of NDCs

No investment projects related to NDC implementation in the six countries were developed in 2021. The respective activities will be initiated in 2022 in Azerbaijan, Belarus and Ukraine.

3. Number of national officials from the finance and planning ministries trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change finance frameworks and budgeting

²³ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/glasgow-climate-change-conference-october-november-2021/outcomes-of-the-glasgow-climate-change-conference>

UNDP IRH organized a two-day regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting on 29-30 June 2021. The workshop provided an overview of key methodological issues of a Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) review, supported with a practical exercise to illustrate some of the key issues that need to be considered when undertaking CBT. The workshop was well-attended with over 100 participants, including representatives from EaP countries (38 participants from EaP governments), the European Commission and international experts. At its conclusion, workshop participants from across the EaP expressed an interest in developing and utilizing CBT and other related tools. The workshop also demonstrated UNDP and EC's commitment to supporting countries to advance their capacities for tracking and allocating climate finance for strategic climate action.

A regional climate finance forum on financing the NDCs and ensuring technology transfer in the EaP Region was organized by UNDP IRH on 21-22 September 2021. The key messages from the forum revolved around the need for integration of climate policy planning and robust data on which to base it. Forum participants noted in particular that climate policy is no longer a stand-alone policy field but rather needs to be considered an element of economic development policy, as both adaptation and mitigation needs will continue to drive economic development potential. In terms of developing policies and strategies, it was noted that the development of NDCs and NAPs needs to be closely coordinated and that this integration will need to be underpinned by solid data on which the planning will be based. The virtual event gathered 130 participants including 44 EaP government officials, representatives of development banks and multilateral funds.

4. The first climate budget tagging pilots under implementation and preparation

Armenia

UNDP Armenia presented the final report *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* on 2 March 2021. The implementation status of *Climate Budget Tagging in Armenia* was discussed during the webinar attended by over 40 participants (policymakers, government officials and experts). The state authorities expressed their willingness to integrate the conclusions of the study into the public finance framework of Armenia.

The ToR to hire an "International Consultant on Carbon Pricing Possibilities in Armenia" were developed and announced, and the consultant competitively selected and contracted. The assignment covers applicable non-market based and market-based policies, appropriate solutions to address carbon leakage and other relevant issues.

Azerbaijan

UNDP Azerbaijan has initiated preparatory work to start the budgetary review in 2021. The needs assessment report was completed in January 2021. The report prepared by international and local experts on applying climate budget tagging (CBT) and the perspectives of applying CBT methodology on the national budgeting system was submitted to the Government for review. The approval by the government is expected in Q2 2022.

Georgia

Georgia prepared ToR to contract an international company to conduct NDC financial investment and budget tagging. The hiring process was finalized in October 2021. The company prepared an inception report in November 2021 and delivered the results of the analysis on 23 December 2021, through an inception workshop. The workshop was attended by 36 participants including the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, Rural Development Agency, National Environmental Agency, National Bank of Georgia and Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure and representatives of local NGOs (CENN, WEG, EEC Georgia) and international organizations (World Bank, WWF Caucasus, FAO, WFD). The budget tagging review is expected to be completed during Q2 2022.

5. Technology Needs Assessment

Ukraine

On 10 December 2021 **UNDP Ukraine** organized a final webinar on Technology Needs Assessment to discuss the technology implementation plan for selected technologies – climate change adaptation in water management and agriculture, and climate change mitigation in waste and agriculture. In total 158 participants registered for the event, and over 100 attended.

Summary of Results under Output 6

The following table contains a summary of the results for climate investment according to the workplan.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results In the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
6. Climate Investment					
6.1. Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance Two regional climate finance forums regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance organized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of the concept and content of the climate finance forums, decisions on key speakers, moderator etc. ii. Conducting the regional climate finance forums, preparation of the forums' reports. 	Q2-Q3 2021	Q3 2021	(i) 18 EaP experts participated/engaged (ii) Regional forums' reports.	UNDP IRH	A regional climate finance forum on financing the NDCs and ensuring technology transfer in the EaP Region was organized online by UNDP IRH on 21-22 September 2021. The virtual event gathered 130 participants, including 44 EaP government representatives as well as officials and representatives of development banks and multilateral funds and the private sector
6.2. Training and capacity building through national workshops to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects	Q1-Q4 2021				
Armenia: i. Organize a national workshop to present results of a conducted study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking in Armenia	Q1 2021	Q1 2021	i. Training/workshop report ii. Report on pilot study on climate finance budgeting and	UNDP Armenia MoF	i. UNDP Armenia presented the final report on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review on 2 March 2021. The implementation status of Climate Budget

			expenditure tracking published and disseminated		<p>Tagging in Armenia was discussed during the webinar attended by over 40 participants. The state authorities expressed their willingness to integrate the conclusions of the study into the public finance framework of Armenia.</p> <p>The report is available online in both languages</p>
<p>Ukraine:</p> <p>(i) Support to MEEP on improving legislation based on the recommendations of the Technical Needs Assessment (TNA)</p> <p>(ii) Two follow-up workshops on understanding and increasing finance for climate change adaptation with involvement of the private sector</p>	<p>Q1 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p>	<p>Q4 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p>	<p>i. Workshop on the state mechanisms and instruments to enhance implementation of the Technology Needs Assessment for Ukraine (<i>virtual</i>) – at least 70 participants</p> <p>ii. Workshop reports</p> <p>iii. Research on development of financial/institutional model to support prioritized technologies</p>	<p>UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other governmental stakeholders</p>	<p>i. On 24 and 26 March 2021 an extended workshop was held on prioritized technologies for climate change mitigation in the waste and agriculture sectors, and adaptation in water management and agriculture, as selected in the TNA project. Over 100 participants joined both events (On 24 March the webinar, dedicated to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector, had 75 participants from ministries, local authorities, academia, NGOs and business society, who discussed key challenges in adopting each technology. On 26 March 2021, 96 participants attended the webinar on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture sector)</p> <p>ii. final webinar on Technology Needs Assessment was organised on 10 December 2021 to discuss the technology implementation plan for selected technologies – climate change adaptation in water management and agriculture, and climate change mitigation in waste and agriculture. In total 158 participants registered for the event, and over 100 attended</p> <p>iii. Following consultations with the MEPNR, it was agreed to analyse budget</p>

					expenditures related to climate instead of the activity to implement a prioritized technology. This activity will be postponed until further notice.
<p>6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks</p> <p>The second regional workshop on climate finance frameworks, climate budgeting and climate finance tracking will be conducted as a two-day webinar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of the concept and content of the workshop, decisions on key speakers, moderator ii. A two-day regional webinar on climate finance frameworks conducted iii. Preparation of the workshop report 	Q2 2021	Q2 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 18 EaP experts trained/engaged ii. Training/workshop report 	<p>UNDP IRH</p> <p>The work on this component to take into account the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan</p>	<p>UNDP IRH organized a two-day online regional workshop on climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting on 29-30 June 2021. The workshop was well-attended with over 100 participants, including representatives from EaP countries (38 participants from EaP governments), the European Commission and international experts</p>
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Organize a workshop and/or webinar with the participation of key national stakeholders and expert team to launch CBT piloting at the national level (ii) Organize a knowledge-sharing or training session/s for key staff in Medium-term Expenditure Framework Department Centre under the Ministry of Finance and other relevant staff at the Ministry or other staff members in State Financial Institutions 	<p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q3 2021</p> <p>Q2 2021</p> <p>Q1 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A meeting conducted (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged) ii. 1 or 2 training sessions or knowledge-sharing workshops organized (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation 	<p>Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, UNDP CO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The online webinar was organized on 6 September 2021, with the participation of 15 representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Ecology ii. The online knowledge training session was conducted on 7 May 2021, for the key 8 representatives from the Ministry of Finance. The training was led by the international expert, Mr. John Ward iii. Postponed to 2022

(iii) Organize a meeting with the participation of key national stakeholders and expert team to present the results of CBT piloting			or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged) iii. Final workshop organized to present CBT results (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar. If continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)		
6.4. Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing climate change parameters into national budget planning and reporting The first pilot study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking in Armenia will be launched in 2020 (continued in the next reporting period).	Q1-Q4 2021		i. Guidelines developed and submitted	UNDP IRH and Country Office in pilot countries	
Armenia: (i) Prepare the final report on the conducted study on climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking based on the Armenia case	Q1 2021	Q1 2021	i. Developed and shared report	UNDP Armenia	(i) UNDP Armenia has developed and shared final report on conducted study on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
Azerbaijan: (i) Contract an international and local expert/s to support and provide recommendations on how to apply Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) and the perspectives of applying CBT methodology on the national budgeting system	Q1-Q4 2021	Q1-Q4 2021	(i) International and local expert/s are contracted (ii) The current budget system analysed and	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH	(i) UNDP Azerbaijan hired international and local experts to provide recommendations on applying climate budget tagging (CBT) and the perspectives of applying CBT methodology on the national budgeting system (ii) Work on budgetary review finalised

<p>(ii) Review the current budgeting process and evaluate the perspectives of applying CBT methodology in the country. This will include reviewing previous reports on the situational analysis and recommendations on CBT developed by the local expert/s</p> <p>(iii) Conduct piloting on climate budget tagging (CBT) in Azerbaijan in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and its relevant institutions and or departments</p>			<p>the perspectives of applying CBT methodology evaluated, including the recommendations by the local consultant/s reviewed</p> <p>(iii) Piloting of Climate Budget Tagging conducted</p>		<p>(iii) The report prepared by international and local experts on how to apply climate budget tagging (CBT) and the perspectives of applying CBT methodology on the national budgeting system submitted to the Government for review. The report is to be approved by the government by Q2 2022</p>
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Climate Budget Tagging Pilot study for Georgia</p>	<p>Q1-Q4 2021</p>	<p>Q4 and continuing in 2022</p>	<p>(i) Study on Climate Budget Tagging</p> <p>(ii) National workshops on Climate Budget Tagging Piloting conducted and final integrated report produced</p>	<p>UNDP Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia Ministry of Finance of Georgia</p>	<p>(i) Climate Budget tagging study commenced</p> <p>(ii) The Inception workshop was conducted on 23 December 2021 with the representatives of Government, international organizations and NGOs. The workshop was attended by 36 participants</p>

Output 7: Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary, development of adaptation plans

Adaptation to climate change is set among the key priorities of the Paris Agreement under the Article 2, establishing in Article 7 the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, the main political outcome of COP26, further emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing countries. It also welcomes the adaptation plans submitted so far, which deepen the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions and priorities. The Pact also urges countries to further integrate adaptation into local, national and regional planning.

As well as Decision -/CP.26, Decision -/CP.26 on long-term climate finance commits developed countries to double the collective share of climate adaptation finance within the \$100 billion annual target for 2021-2025, and to reach the \$100 billion goal as soon as possible. Parties also commit to a process to agree on long-term climate finance beyond 2025.

On adaptation, COP26 adopted the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). This will take place between 2022 and 2024 — to help improve assessment of progress toward the adaptation goal and enable its implementation — through regular workshops and work on methodologies to assess progress. Countries also decided that 5% of proceeds must go towards funding adaptation under traditional market mechanisms (Article 6.4).

The COP also decided to establish a dialogue between Parties, stakeholders and relevant organisations to support efforts to avert, minimise and address loss and damage associated with climate change. Countries agreed to operationalize and fund the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, established at COP25 in Madrid, and to catalyse the technical assistance developing countries need to address loss and damage in a robust and effective manner.

The New EU Strategy on Climate Adaptation²⁴ outlines how the European Union plans to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050. The Strategy has four principal objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change. This will be done by focusing on robust data and risk assessment tools that are available to all, so that more and better data are collected on climate-related risks and losses, and enhance European Environment Agency Climate-ADAPT tool as the European platform for adaptation knowledge.

Furthermore, it will focus on developing and rolling out adaptation solutions to help reduce climate-related risk, increase climate protection and safeguard the availability of fresh water. It will also continue to actively mainstream climate resilience considerations in all relevant policy fields.

²⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:82:FIN>

It will support the further development and implementation of adaptation strategies and plans at all levels of governance with three cross-cutting priorities: integrating adaptation into macro-fiscal policy, nature-based solutions for adaptation and local adaptation action. The EU will increase support for international climate resilience and preparedness through the provision of resources, by prioritising action and increasing effectiveness, through the scaling up of international finance and through stronger global engagement and exchanges on adaptation.

This will particularly focus on strengthening the support for the development and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the EU partner countries and mainstream conflict-sensitive, anticipatory and preventive climate resilience and preparedness in relevant EU policies and instruments for external action; intensify and broaden adaptation support to local authorities in EU partner countries and develop regional programmes, including for countries in the EU Southern and Eastern neighbourhoods, and in candidate countries and potential candidates; include climate change considerations in the future agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; aim to increase international climate finance for adaptation through the EU instruments for external action and by leveraging private sector investments; promote the design and implementation of disaster risk finance strategies to increase macroeconomic climate resilience in partner countries; support partner countries in the design of policies and incentives to promote climate resilient investment, including in nature-based solutions; enhance the climate proofing of all EU external investments and actions; deepen political engagement on climate change adaptation with international and regional partners, and partner countries; increase the pool of knowledge and tools on adaptation available to non-EU countries and promote adaptation in Green Alliances and partnerships.

Support for national adaptation planning under the activity 7.1 is to be provided to Belarus and Ukraine. In October 2021, the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine by 2030, with an Operational Plan by 2024, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, developed with this Project's support. The Strategy focuses on essential steps to assess climate-change impacts on society, economy and the environment in Ukraine. It also addresses adapting sectoral and local policies and making better use of climate data. UNDP supports the NAP process for the countries in the region, financed by sources other than EU. Specifically, UNDP provides assists with adaptation planning for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova.

The specific indicators identified in the Logical Framework and results delivered in 2021 are presented below.

1. Number of NAPs adopted

With the support of the EU4Climate Project, UNDP Belarus is in the process of NAP development. The work in progress is related to the assessment of the climate change impacts, vulnerability and climate risks for the target sectors (construction, energy, transport and utility). The intermediate results are shared with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP).

Ukraine adopted the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy by 2030 with an Operational Plan by 2024, which establishes the adaptation policy basis. The Strategy and Operational Plan were developed with the support of the EU4Climate Project, working according to a Decree of the President of Ukraine and the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of 14 September 2020.

2. Status of NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and NAP processes

Belarus

UNDP Belarus initiated a comprehensive sectoral scoping review of the available institutional, coordination, financing and funding, and monitoring mechanisms for the NAP implementation, and a social, economic and environmental analysis of the NAP processes in Belarus for the sectors chosen by the national partner of the project.

A NAP mandate (roadmap) was drafted and presented to MNREP. It includes a stakeholder mapping, the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders to ensure the representation of various government departments, ministries, academia, NGOs, CSOs etc. throughout the adaptation planning processes.

A report with the analysis and forecasts of climate change scenarios up to 2050 and 2100 was completed. Climate indices per sector (energy, transport, construction, and utilities) are described and were shared with the team of the national consultants for the climate risk assessment, financial and technological development capacity of the reviewed sectors.

To carry out assessments of climate change impacts, vulnerability and climate risks in the energy, industry, transport and utilities sectors towards preparation of a national adaptation plan, a team of national and international experts was engaged. The organization, with a pool of national sectoral consultants and international consultants, are guiding and assisting a process, and performing the climate change impacts, vulnerability and climate risks assessments of the targeted sectors for further development of a National Adaptation Plan for the Republic of Belarus, which includes:

- The approach and methodology of assessing the impact of climate change, vulnerability and climate risks for the target sectors, which has been completed;
- A sectoral scoping review of the available institutional, coordination, financing and funding, and monitoring mechanisms for the NAP implementation in Belarus needed to identify the gaps of institutional, coordination, and finance capacity, which has been drafted; and
- Assessment of the national adaptation planning process based on the international requirements of the UNFCCC, which has been drafted.

58 representatives (27 female and 31 male) from the Research and Development Centre, Central Research Institute, National Technical University, ministries of energy, transport and environmental protection participated at awareness-raising workshops on adaptation processes in Belarus. The first one was held on 3 September 2021 to support climate change adaptation policy development, strengthen national adaptation planning efforts, provide guidance, and highlight emerging best practices and existing case studies. The second workshop was held online on 12 December 2021, focusing on validating the sectoral assessment to correspondingly verify, and adjust the research for further development and elaboration of substantiating adaptation measures in the energy sector. Similar events for the utility, construction, and transport sectors are planned to be carried out in Q1 2022.

20 representatives (10 men and 10 women) from the agriculture sector took part in focus groups' discussions that were held offline on 15-16 September 2021. Focus groups served to contextualize and support the quantitative data gathered in the course of gender analysis of the sectors. The discussions explored how the gender dimension is integrated into the work of participants' organizations. Participants were invited to reflect on qualitative standards and organizational culture,

taking into account a series of processes: access to professional training, employment, and career advancement opportunities; job classification; organization of working time; working conditions (wages and benefits, hours of work, leave); dignity at work (including occupational safety); reconciliation of work and personal life. The result of the analysis will be considered for integration while developing the NAP.

Ukraine

After a series of consultations with the Climate Change Adaptation Working Group, which consisted of over 150 members from ministries, governmental bodies, agencies, academia, CSOs and other stakeholders, UNDP Ukraine finalized the draft National Environmental Security and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which was published on 1 March 2021 for public consultations and sent for approval to governmental bodies. The document, complemented with an Operational Plan by 2024, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in October 2021.

In February 2021, a series of workshops on sectoral adaptation were carried out online for representatives from relevant ministries and agencies, experts from academia, NGOs, business, etc. as follows: Climate vulnerability and risks analysis, 8 February; Energy sector, 10 February; Health Care sector, 12 February; Transport and Infrastructure, 15 February; Water Management, 17 February; Agriculture, 19 February; Climate Finance, 23 February.

In March 2021, UNDP Ukraine started to develop the Action Plan to the Strategy, and the draft was completed and shared with the government during the second quarter of 2021.

A legal and institutional analysis on climate adaptation was finalized by UNDP Ukraine and shared with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. The analysis covers the overview of the legal and institutional frameworks for adaptation at national and local levels, the regional and local dimension of climate change adaptation, recommendations and conclusions. The work was extensively used during the preparation of the Adaptation Action Plan to the Environmental Security and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The analysis includes the existing mechanisms and regulatory gaps and, based on the main findings, provides recommendations on the options for proper institutional and legal support for climate change adaptation in Ukraine and the coordination mechanism in this area. The UNDP Ukraine started working on the *Climate Adaptation White Paper*, which would unite and structure all materials gathered by the Climate Adaptation Working Group during the work under the Environmental Security and Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy.

UNDP Ukraine started activities to launch the development of the transboundary adaptation plan for the Upper Prut basin, which will cover territories of Chernivetska oblast (Ukraine), Romania and Moldova²⁵.

UNDP Ukraine also developed recommendations on the sectoral actions for the adaptation of biodiversity to climate change and provided them to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources. The document will serve as an input into development of the Biodiversity Strategy.

To fulfil the Action Plan to the Environmental Security and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine, UNDP Ukraine started development of the methodological recommendations on climate risk and vulnerability analysis, methodological recommendations on integrating climate adaptation to

²⁵ Note: participation of Romania in developing the transboundary NAP will not be financed by EU4Climate

local policy planning, and sectoral recommendations on undertaking climate risk and vulnerability analysis for biodiversity and coastal zones.

3. Number of regional knowledge transfer events on NAPs / number of people trained

The Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Strategies and Plans conducted on 30-31 March 2021 as a webinar, was aimed to strengthen the ties between the participating countries, as well as between them and the European Union (EU), in order to implement the Paris Agreement. The thematic priority was, besides adaptation planning, specifically on the integration between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and urban adaptation. More specifically, the goals were to assist all participants in their respective steps of the adaptation policy cycle, to introduce knowledge portals that can assist ongoing efforts, to address crosscutting aspects, to facilitate the inter-regional exchange, and to show best practices and case studies from all over Europe as an inspiration to policy making in the EU Eastern Partnership Region. The event was attended by 133 participants, including 36 ministerial representatives from EaP countries.

Summary of Results under the Outcome 7

The following table contains a summary of the results for adaptation planning according to the Logical Framework.

Action/activity	Completion date		Planned Deliverables	Responsible Parties	Actual deliverables/Results in the reporting period
	Planned	Actual			
7. Adaptation Planning					
7.1 Support to the national adaptation planning in at least 2 countries.					
Belarus:					
(i) Needs assessment of national adaptation planning (ii) A comprehensive sectoral scoping review of the available institutional, coordination, financing and funding, and monitoring mechanisms for the NAP implementation in Belarus (iii) Assessment of the national adaptation planning process based on international requirements of UNFCCC (iv) Analysis of the market and non-market barriers to the effective implementation of NAP activities in Belarus (v) Sectoral impact vulnerability and climate risk assessment (vi) Social, economic and environmental analysis of the NAP processes in Belarus (vii) Map stakeholders for the NAP development and implementation process (viii) Gender equality analysis of NAP processes	Q1-Q4 2021	Q1– Q4 2021	(i) Needs assessment of national adaptation planning completed (ii) A comprehensive sectoral scoping review is completed. Gap analysis of institutional, coordination, and finance capacity is conducted (iii) Assessment of the national adaptation planning process against international requirements of UNFCCC is completed (iv) Analysis of the market and non-market barriers for the effective implementation of NAP activities in Belarus enabling	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH	i) Needs assessment of national adaptation planning is completed ii) The approach and methodology of assessing the impact of climate change, vulnerability and climate risks for the target sectors is completed. A sectoral scoping review of the available institutional, coordination, financing and funding, and monitoring mechanisms for the NAP implementation in Belarus needed to identify the gaps of institutional, coordination, and finance capacity started in Q4 2021 and will be postponed until further notice. iii) Assessment of the national adaptation planning process based on international requirements of the UNFCCC, is drafted iv) Analysis of the market and non-market barriers to the effective

<p>(ix) Development of regulatory act (the NAP mandate)</p> <p>(x) Modelling of climate scenarios for adaptation up to mid-century to estimate needs and capacity for financial and technological development and to enhance the adaptive capacity for the vulnerable sectors</p>			<p>frameworks for the overcoming barriers and addressing the gaps is finalised</p> <p>(v) A team of consultants completed a sectoral impact vulnerability and climate risk assessment for the NAP process in Belarus</p> <p>(vi) A team of consultants completed a social, economic and environmental analysis for the NAP processes in Belarus</p> <p>(vii) Stakeholder mapping report is concluded</p> <p>(viii) Detailed gender equality analysis is completed</p> <p>(ix) A NAP mandate is drafted</p> <p>(x) A vendor to model climate scenarios for adaptation up to mid-century to estimate needs and capacity for financial and technological development and to enhance the adaptive capacity for the vulnerable sectors is chosen. The inception report with a developed plan for</p>		<p>implementation of NAP activities in Belarus is being drafted and were completed in Q1 2022.</p> <p>v) Drafts of the reports to assess a sectoral impact vulnerability and climate risk assessment for the energy, transport, construction, and utilities sectors are developed</p> <p>vi) Drafts of the reports with a description of possible social, economic and environmental criteria for the climate risk assessment for the adaptation processes in Belarus for the energy, transport, construction, and utilities sectors are developed</p> <p>vii) A stakeholder mapping report is concluded. It includes roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders to ensure the representation of various government departments, ministries, academia, NGOs, CSOs etc. throughout the adaptation planning processes</p> <p>viii) 20 representatives (10 men and 10 women) of the agriculture sector took part in focus groups' discussions that were held offline on 15-16 September 2021. The result of the analysis will be considered for integration while developing the NAP</p> <p>ix) NAP mandate (Roadmap) drafted and presented to the MNREP</p> <p>x) A report with the analysis and forecast of climate change scenarios up to 2050, 2100 is completed. Climate indices per</p>
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			building the model is prepared		sector (energy, transport, construction, and utilities) are described and shared with the team of the National Consultants for the climate risk assessment, financial and technological development capacity of the reviewed sectors
<p>Ukraine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Develop National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) and NAS Action Plan (ii) Conduct Strategic Environmental Assessment of the NAS (iii) Supporting with recommendations and/or develop sectoral climate adaptation plans/strategies (iv) improving hydrometeorological data quality and availability (v) Review of the trends, scale, and economic losses of extreme weather events in Ukraine for the last 10 years and comparison with the previous decades (vi) Develop recommendations for the legislative and organizational changes for the development of Ukrainian hydrometeorological institutions to meet the climate adaptation needs of Ukraine. (vii) Support with capacity building on the system of data management and communication for the hydrometeorological institutions in Ukraine and making data digital and available online (viii) Undertake preparatory work for development of a map for the river runoff in Ukraine or develop projections 	Q1-Q4 2021	Q1-Q4 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National Adaptation Strategy for Ukraine by 2030 and NAS Action Plan developed (ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Adaptation Strategy conducted (iii) Stock-taking reports and recommendations produced for sectoral climate adaptation strategies: energy, health care, water management, transport, construction and infrastructure (including methodologies for vulnerability assessment); (iv) Overview produced of the best practices of the hydrometeorological data around the world and recommendations 	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other governmental stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine by 2030 with an Operational Plan by 2024 was approved by the government in October 2021 (ii) Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy of Ukraine did not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment and therefore this activity was cancelled (iii) Legal and institutional analysis of climate adaptation was carried out. Recommendations were integrated into the Operational Plan to the Strategy. In Q4 the project launched development of methodological recommendations for undertaking climate risk and vulnerability assessment, including biodiversity and coastal zones sectors (iv) Activity cancelled at the request of MEPNR (v) Activity postponed until further notice (vi) Report with a legal and institutional analysis of climate

<p>for one river runoff based on IPCC models to be undertaken in 2021 (inception report, analysis of data availability, defining parameters of study)</p> <p>(ix) Conduct a scientific conference on climate change consequences and adaptation in Ukraine with some incentives/prizes for young scientists for undertaking the most promising studies (e.g. funding a trip to an international conference)</p> <p>(x) Supporting participation of two scientists in the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties</p> <p>(xi) Provide communication and public consultation support for the draft Climate Change Scientific and Technical Programme Concept approval</p>			<p>for improving data quality and availability by Ukrainian hydrometeorological institutions</p> <p>(v) Trends, scale, and economic losses of extreme weather events in Ukraine for the last 10 years reviewed and compared with the previous decades</p> <p>(vi) Report with recommendations for the legislative and organizational changes for the development of Ukrainian hydrometeorological institutions to meet the climate adaptation needs of Ukraine; key requests and needs for hydrometeorological information by different stakeholders considered</p> <p>(vii) Support provided with capacity building on the system of data management and communication for the hydrometeorological institutions in Ukraine and making data digital and available online</p>	<p>adaptation developed and used for the development of the Action Plan to the Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>(vii) Activity cancelled at the request of MEPNR</p> <p>(viii) Activity postponed until further notice</p> <p>(ix) Activity postponed until further notice</p> <p>(x) Activity postponed until further notice</p> <p>(xi) As a Draft Climate Change Scientific and Technical Programme Concept was developed and submitted to GoU without direct MEPNR support, a request to support the Climate Change Scientific and Technical Programme development in 2022 will be postponed until further notice</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) Preparatory work for a map for the river runoff in Ukraine or develop projections for one river runoff based on IPCC models (ix) Conduct a scientific conference on climate change consequences and adaptation in Ukraine with some incentives/prizes for young scientists for undertaking the most promising studies (e.g. funding a trip to an international conference for 2 scientists) (x) Two scientists participate in the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties with the Project support (xi) Public discussion conducted on the draft Climate Change Scientific and Technical Programme Concept. Comments from public and governmental bodies integrated 		
3. Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development and implementation. Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation.	Q1-Q2 2021	Q1 2021		UNDP IRH UNDP Moldova	Regional workshop conducted virtually on 30-31 March 2021, with the participation of government officials from all six EaP countries. Over 130 participants attended, including 36

<p>The third Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Planning organized in 2021 (virtually if necessary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Development of the Regional Workshop Concept and Agenda, decision on key speakers and moderators iii. The Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Planning in one of the EaP countries, or virtually 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. At least 18 EaP government officials and experts trained/engaged iii. Training/workshop report 		Governmental officials, UNFCCC, EU Covenant of Mayors
<p>4. Workshops for national and local authorities</p>					
<p>Ukraine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Up to 6 workshops on climate change adaptation by sectors: energy, agriculture, health care, water management, transport, construction and infrastructure 	Q1 2021	Q1 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.60 national experts trained ii.Training/workshop reports 	UNDP Ukraine, MEPNR, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Regional Development and Construction, Ministry of Health, Other agencies as required	Series of sectoral adaptation workshops carried out during February 2021, to facilitate development of the Action Plan to the National Adaptation Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans. 7 workshops covered the following issues: climate vulnerability and risks assessment (8 February), energy sector (10 February), health care sector (12 February), transport and infrastructure (15 February), water management (17 February), agriculture (19 February), climate finance (23 February). Each workshop was attended by at least 80-100 participants. Experts with national and international expertise shared knowledge and experience with local stakeholders, including representatives from relevant ministries, government institutions, academia, business associations, think tanks and other experts

4. Emerging Challenges and Measures Taken

The global COVID-19 pandemic continues to have serious impacts on the EaP region. The limitations on in-person meetings and on travel remain in place and were constantly changing through 2021. At the time of writing, the pandemic situation remains complicated. As a response to the ongoing restrictions, the majority of the project events in 2021, including workshops and meetings of the Steering Committee, were conducted online. Travel of the project's international experts to EaP countries was replaced by teleconferencing.

Due to the Russian Federation's military aggression against Ukraine²⁶, and the involvement of Belarus²⁷, all ongoing or planned activities in Belarus have been on hold until further notice. The funding allocated for these two countries will be reallocated to the relevant activities in the four remaining EaP countries, in agreement with the countries' governments and pending approval by the EU.

Please refer to the Risk Analysis annex to this report for more information regarding the risks and proposed measures to respond to the risks.

²⁶ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/3/unga-resolution-against-ukraine-invasion-full-text>

²⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/02/28/eu-adopts-new-set-of-measures-to-respond-to-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

5. Communication and Visibility Actions

The EU4Climate project approaches communication in a strategic way, promoting not only project objectives, impact and results, but also the importance of climate action, its impact on people's lives and relevance of EU policies in this context. A Visibility Guide for Country Offices was developed²⁸ to ensure the correct application of logos and disclaimers, as well as a unified image for the EU4Climate Action. All information posted by any of the parties at their designated websites was subject to a regular procedure of review and approval by the EU including the usage of the online database EUDigitool.

Project communication was carried out on the dedicated website www.eu4climate.eu. Working through stories (video, photo, text), video materials, press releases, joint social media campaigns with EU Delegations (when possible and applicable), as well as through project brochures, infographics, and other promotional items, the project increased and steered communication with all beneficiaries and stakeholders.

All relevant information and news updates are shared through the www.eu4climate.eu website and other appropriate websites of partners in the project, including the websites of the EC EaP, UNDP IRH and UNDP Country Offices, partner institutions, partner NGOs, etc.

The project newsletters were issues on a quarterly basis in [February](#), [May](#), [August](#) and [November](#) 2021 to draw more attention to the project's activities and events. They highlighted the main activities as well as achievements throughout the project implementation during 2021 with updated sections about the video materials produced by and within the project's activities. The newsletters were shared to the main subscribers representing main stakeholders and partners of the project in the EaP countries and beyond.

Targeting of key audiences, namely governments, youth, and the population outside of capitals, the private sector, municipalities and media, was ensured by coherent and coordinated communication at regional and national level, also by continuously coordinating all communications and advocacy component activities among all partner organisations. For that purpose, besides the project's website as a main channel, media, UNDP country websites and online platforms of partner organisations were used in addition to the social media platforms.

Due to different levels of pandemic limitations in the EaP countries, the events and activities were held in all possible formats: online, offline and hybrid where applicable which limited the media appearance and interview opportunities. The communications activities were built around the five milestones throughout the year, changing the format to the online when needed: Europe Day (May), EU Green Week (May), World Environment Day (5 June), EU Sustainable Energy Week (June), and the European Mobility Week (September). Shaped for the specific national audiences with the focus on youth and rural population, they included diverse activities, such as photo and video stories dedicated to the celebration of those milestone days/weeks, TV spots and social media campaigns, contests for the youth and students, etc.

Website

²⁸ The Visibility Guide was developed in February 2020 and updated in January 2021.

The regional website of EU4Climate www.eu4climate.eu gained 44,029 visits by the 19,328 visitors during the reporting period. All materials relevant for the regional website are mirrored and published on the website alongside the documents fully updated and posted as results of the project's different activities and components.

Visits per pages:

	Title	Link	Visits
1	Home Page	/	15,710
2	Ukraine	/ukraine/	1,813
3	Georgia	/georgia/	1,524
4	Armenia	/armenia/	1,499
5	Contacts	/contacts/	1,287
6	Azerbaijan	/azerbaijan/	1,263
7	Moldova	/moldova/	1,169
8	Events	/events/	861
9	Belarus	/belarus/	859
10	Nationally Determined Contributions	/ndc/	787

Top Pages:

Post Title	Hits
Developing Climate Change Mainstreaming Policies in the Eastern Partnership Region	97
Presenting Legal and Institutional Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation in Ukraine	60
"Climate Monster" from EU4Climate Moldova - what to do to stop the global warming	57
European Mobility Week in Azerbaijan: Efforts in Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions	53
12 Big Moldovan Companies Will Report Greenhouse Gas Emissions	25

Category posts by hits:

Post Title	Hits
Climate Investment	172
Adaptation Planning	144
Climate Mainstreaming	140
EU Acquis Alignment	139
MRV	106

Materials by hits:

Post Title	Hits
Developing Climate Change Mainstreaming Policies in the Eastern Partnership Region	96
Presenting Legal and Institutional Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation in Ukraine	60
"Climate Monster" from EU4Climate Moldova - what to do to stop the global warming	57
European Mobility Week in Azerbaijan: Efforts in Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions	53
12 Big Moldovan Companies Will Report Greenhouse Gas Emissions	25

Media coverage

The publications related to the regional workshops:

1. The third Regional Online Workshop on [National Adaptation Strategies and Plans](#) organised by the EU4Climate project, was held on 30-31 March 2021 to strengthen the ties between the EaP countries, as well as between them and the European Union (EU), in order to implement the Paris Agreement. The integration between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and urban adaptation was also discussed with the goal of assisting all participants in their respective steps of the adaptation policy cycle. Publication of material on the event was also prepared by the EU4Climate Belarus: "[Sharing experiences of national approaches to adaptation between the EaP and EU countries](#)".
2. "[Implementing the nationally determined contributions](#) (NDCs)" online workshop was organised by the EU4Climate on 6-7 April 2021 to carry out an exchange of experiences and theoretical and practical knowledge of examples of the current best worldwide practices in

- NDC implementation, including gender aspects, NDC financing plans, accounting, reporting, and transparency frameworks.
3. Aiming to support EaP countries with building the climate finance frameworks capacities, UNDP organised [“Climate finance frameworks and climate budgeting discussed under the umbrella of the EU4Climate initiative”](#), two-day workshop on 29-30 June 2021, under the umbrella of the EU4Climate project, in partnership with the European Commission and the EaP countries. The webinar, with over 100 participants, discussed public climate finance, and specifically, the concept of climate budget tagging (CBT), and highlighted key lessons learned from climate budget tagging exercises and opportunities to maximise the effectiveness of their use.
 4. Climate policy is no longer a stand-alone issue, but rather a need to be considered as an element of economic development policy, as both adaptation and mitigation needs will continue to drive economic development potential. The key objective of the regional forum [“Climate Finance Forum: Financing the NDCs and Ensuring Technology Transfer in the EaP Region”](#), organised by the EU4Climate project on 21-22 September 2021, was to learn and share knowledge on climate finance instruments. The event also provided a networking opportunity between the governments of the region and participants from development banks and multilateral funds. The focus of the forum was on how to finance NDCs, NAPs and mid-century LEDS.
 5. Integration of climate change into the governments’ sectoral policies is an important element of implementing climate strategies, such as the National Determined Contributions (NDCs). A webinar – [“Developing Climate Change Mainstreaming Policies in the Eastern Partnership Region”](#) - organised by the EU4Climate project on 30 November 2021, aimed at better understanding of sectoral mainstreaming of climate policies, and also promoting EU climate policy objectives through knowledge exchange and enhanced capacity. The online workshop had 95 participants including more than 50 representatives of governmental institutions of the EaP countries.

A study on [“NDC preparation and implementation in Eastern Partnership countries”](#) about the national pledges of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine under the Paris Agreement, was [presented by the EU4Climate initiative](#). The press release about the study was disseminated widely besides the project’s website. Publications of the press release were accompanied with social media posts ([Facebook](#), [Twitter Azerbaijan](#), [Twitter Moldova](#)) and articles in the EaP countries ([Armenia](#), [Azerbaijan](#), [Georgia](#), [Moldova](#)) and at the [UNDP IRH](#) and [EU Neighbours East](#) levels²⁹.

Other activities and products

EU4Climate Armenia has completed the video production on enhancing the country’s Paris Agreement commitments. Final videos and the teaser videos, and their social media adopted versions with subtitles

²⁹ Some more publications of the study and the press release about it can be seen here:

https://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/eu4climate-project-supports-the-implementation-of-paris-agreemen.html?cq_ck=1636114349490; https://www.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/library/environment_energy/ndc-preparation-and-implementation-in-eap-countries.html?cq_ck=1636114254264; https://www.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/eu4climate-project-supports-the-implementation-of-paris-agreemen.html?cq_ck=1636114349490

in Armenian and English languages were produced. On the awareness raising for the new European Green Deal, the respective guidelines with their action plan were translated into Armenian and 11 factsheets, translated into national languages, were published in hard copies and disseminated among national stakeholders.

[A photo story](#) to promote energy efficiency and resource efficiency in households was developed by the **EU4Climate Belarus**. The story went viral on Instagram,, Facebook and Twitter, and was published on the UNDP Belarus website and picked for further promotion by the regional websites covering EU activities in general.

The working meeting of 18 February 2021 on NDC update was covered by a [press release](#) on the project's regional website. Information was published also on the platforms of the participating organisations including the UNDP Belarus website.

In February 2021, a [national event](#) on presenting a National Climate Change Survey was organised in close coordination with MoEPA and EUD to Georgia by the **EU4Climate Georgia**. The poll revealed that the Georgian population is aware of the threat posed by climate change to the world and to the country but is not sufficiently convinced about the potential contribution everyone can make. Therefore, further awareness raising will be needed in Georgia, including information on the economic, social and environmental co-benefits of mitigating climate change.

Almost all Georgians (98%) have heard about climate change, and 58% of Georgians identified climate change among the three main challenges the world is facing today. Most information is received by television (81%) and by social media (43%), with more than half of the people (55%) receiving information several times a week. Nevertheless, international agreements and corresponding national reporting on climate change are hardly known (only 10% had heard about the National Climate Action Plan). However, it is without question that climate change is also happening at the country level, and people are well aware of the impacts (such as extreme precipitation, floods, droughts).

Regarding the actions needed, the opinion is split. 49% of respondents think that climate change cannot be stopped, whereas 45% of respondents believe it is not too late to act. The majority of the Georgian population (65%) is convinced that individual behaviour can contribute to combatting climate change. Remarkably, this attitude is not reflected in current lifestyles and behaviour. Public transport is only used regularly by 34% of the respondents (and it is never used by 21% of respondents). 84% of the people hardly ever use a bicycle as a means of transport. The decision of the population on which and how much fuel or energy is consumed depends primarily on economic savings and less on emission savings.

In February 2021, **EU4Climate Ukraine** had a [series of online workshops on sectoral adaptation](#) for representatives from relevant ministries and agencies, experts from academia, NGOs, business, etc. on:

- Climate vulnerability and risks analysis, 8 February (approx. 70 participants);
- Energy sector, 10 February (approx. 65 participants);
- Health Care sector, 12 February (over 50 participants);
- Transport and Infrastructure, 15 February (55 participants);

- Water Management, 17 February (over 50 participants) ([post-event article](#));
- Agriculture, 19 February (over 50 participants);
- Climate Finance, 23 February (67 participants).

A series of online events called "[Connecting the Youth, building resilience](#)_" took place in April 2021, with the aim of connecting young people from the EU and the EaP that share an interest in topics related to the environment and engage them in discussions with experts and professionals in the field, with the focus on climate change from a global perspective and participation of the **EU4Climate project** experts.

Within EU Green Week (31 May-4 June 2021), **EU4Climate project in Armenia** was hosted by Public TV of Armenia on the "Early in the Morning Program", with the participation of the Ambassador of the EU Delegation to Armenia, the UNDP Resident Representative a. i. and Project Task Lead. The priority theme of the meeting was UNDP and European Union support for Armenia's green solutions for low carbon development in Armenia, in particular in the field of renewable energy, the international financial assistance in this respect, the development of climate policy within the framework of the EU-UNDP "EU4Climate" project, the harmonization of Armenia's climate agenda with the EU's climate legislation and enhancing the institutional capacity building.

The video "[Solar Energy4Climate – Armenia](#)" on enhancing the country's Paris Agreement commitments with a focus on an increase in renewable energy sources, was officially launched in May 2021 at the UNDP Armenia event "Proceedings Presentation of the 7th International Renewable and Clean Energy Conference", with the aim to share it with Government representatives, other stakeholders, professionals and the scientific-academic community in the field of renewable energy.

EU4Climate Azerbaijan's painting contest for children aged 7-12 under the global theme "[#GenerationRestoration](#)" was organised to help raise awareness about the importance of environmental protection.

A [press-release on the submission of the updated NDC](#) was published by UNDP CO [featuring video animation](#) on the updated NDC and CSAP of Georgia prepared by the **EU4Climate Georgia**. The video animation on ecosystems was prepared by EU4Climate and published by UNDP and EUD social media channels.

To raise awareness among the audience of the UNDP "[Climate promise" and NDC issues](#), a video by **EU4Climate Belarus** on the topic was created and disseminated through communication channels in a partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme.

EU4Climate Belarus team participated in the Forest Week 2021 to draw the attention of the population and public organizations to the problem of forest conservation as a national wealth, popularization of a careful attitude among the population to one of the primary natural resources of the country, strengthening the ecological, economic and social role of forests. Written and photo materials about the event were posted and circulated on social networks and traditional media, [communication of the action](#) was used to raise awareness of climate action among the targeted audience.

A [10-day eco-marathon "Be Eco!"](#) on Instagram took place from 14-24 June 2021 and gathered more than 500 participants from all regional centres of Belarus, who daily joined live broadcasts with experts,

specialists and eco-bloggers, shared their own experience, received answers to questions and performed exciting tasks. More than 200 participants aged 5 to 75 tested several types of "green" transport during the [Energy Day "Eco Go!"](#). "A small start for you, a big one for humanity!" - under this motto, an Energy Day event was held and aimed to actively promote and popularize green energy and reduce CO2 emissions. Materials were publicised on regional and local websites.

In a partnership with the British Embassy in Minsk, and with the participation of the EU4Climate, UNDP implemented the initiative "[Waste Pathway](#)" that aimed to raise social awareness on waste segregation for proper recycling and disposal processes all over the country through the circulation of a specially created video. A detailed PR campaign was developed to promote the video and included:

- publications in traditional media
- development and implementation of a detailed publication plan for UNDP's social media
- advertising promotion (The video was distributed on the media sources of UNDP, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Youtube. Within the specified timeframe, there were more than 338 thousand people who the video reached. Among those, 145,195 viewed in Facebook, 119,439 people watched the video above 10-15 seconds)
- development and distribution of billboards (several layouts were developed, 4 of them were approved and finalized)
- the billboards were recognized as a social ad placed on the streets of the six cities in the country.

A [round table dedicated to the 75 years of State University of Moldova](#) was held where the overall information on EU4Climate was presented.

An interview with EU4Climate expert Reka Soos on waste management policies was organized for [Ziarul de Gardă newspaper](#) within Europe Day.

[A low-emission national development programme](#) was developed by experts from the EU4Climate project to translate Moldova's commitments under the Paris Agreement into national development policies. These were expressed in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted by the Republic of Moldova in 2020 to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. According to its NDC, Moldova will unconditionally reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 70% compared to 1990 to 2030, and by 88% if it has access to technical and financial assistance in this regard. In addition to the project's website, it was widely covered through the [regional](#) and local [websites](#) and [social media pages](#).

UN Environmental Forum was co-organized with the EU4Climate support (40 speakers offline, over 12,000 viewers, livestream [link](#), [photo story](#)) to discuss issues from waste management to water resources management.

Ukrainian cities face an emerging challenge with the new type of personal transport, and different solutions are discussed. A [White Paper on Micromobility](#) was presented in this context and discussed (20+

participants live, 65+ participants online; 499 broadcast views, 1,300 people reached (recording in [English](#) and [Ukrainian](#), photos).

A series of events were organized by the **EU4Climate Belarus** within [the Energy Day](#) and also [sharing the main aspects of the EU Green Deal which are important for Belarus](#). [Awareness raising animations](#) and articles were prepared/shared with the wider public on [what is the Paris Agreement](#), [what is the role of a circular economy](#). [Practical advice from EU4Climate](#) was prepared and shared on UNDP Belarus social media platforms to form a better understanding on different aspects of waste management.

Under the **EU4Climate project in Georgia**, REC Caucasus has implemented a public outreach campaign. As part of this campaign, REC Caucasus announced [a climate change print competition](#) on 12 July 2021 and [announced the winners of the competition on 18 August 2021](#).

On 17 September 2021 the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources together with the UNDP and EU Delegation to Ukraine, answered journalists' [questions about the country's NDC at a special meeting](#) - ([UNDP website](#), Facebook post, recording available [here](#)).

EU Sustainable Mobility Week saw the achievement of a key milestone in Ukraine on 20 September 2021, with the presentation of the draft [National Cycling Strategy](#) at an online and offline event. The presentation brought together over 50 participants from local authorities, civil society organizations, and activists from Kyiv, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Odesa, Zhytomyr, Kryviy Rih and other cities of Ukraine (67 participants; [webstory](#)).

For the occasion of World Environment Day (5 June 2021), UNDP Climate Change Programme and Armenia Tree Project (ATP) have announced a nation-wide video PSA competition for middle (grades 5-9) and high school (grades 10-12) students on the topic of Ecosystem Restoration. About 370 students from middle and high schools of Yerevan participated in the competition and more than 90 team applications were received, of which 6 teams were recognized as finalists in "middle school" and "high school" categories. The [Award Ceremony](#) of Youth Video Contest was held on 4 October 2021.

The **EU4Climate Armenia** participated in the two-day national workshop on "Gender Issues and Possible Solutions in Climate Change Mitigation in Armenia" held on 18-19 November 2021 in Tsakhkadzor organized by the UNDP Climate Change Program. A presentation by the project was delivered on the gender component of climate change policy in Armenia. The event was attended by more than 50 representatives of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, state bodies, UNDP, non-governmental and international organizations.

The **EU4Climate Azerbaijan** held an event in the Absheron National Park within the framework of the [EU Mobility Week](#). At the event, a newly established covered bicycle parking was unveiled including 20 labelled bicycles, helmets, and bike locks. An updated and redesigned map with all the information about Absheron's National Park landmarks, bike routes and parking spots was also showcased during the presentation. An amateur bicycle race was organized with the participation of the event attendees, including officials of ministries and diplomatic missions. The event was filmed and advertised through social media and other channels.

[A training guide for conducting capacity building events for journalists](#) was developed by the **EU4Climate Georgia**. It has been designed for the representatives of Georgian media with the aim to facilitate better understanding of climate change issues and global and national processes to combat climate change. The final publication was released in Georgian and English in October 2021.

An article prepared and published within EU Sustainable Energy Week with the **EU4Climate Moldova** expert: "[Climate policies should be high on government agenda, in line with EU best practices](#)". Another publication for the same period addressed the agreement with the [12 big Moldovan companies that will report greenhouse gas emissions](#).

"[Climate Monster](#)" from EU4Climate Moldova – [what to do to stop the global warming](#): an animation was produced by the **EU4Climate Moldova** on impacts of climate change. Another video presents the speech of Maia Sandu, the President of the Republic of Moldova at the UNDP Climate Promise side event at COP 26 [talking about the updated NDC of Moldova](#).

Publications on www.eu4climate.eu and events covered:

Georgians see climate change as a top-three challenge for humanity: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/02/12/georgians-see-climate-change-as-a-top-three-challenge-for-humanity/>

More Ambitious Goal of Belarus to Reduce GHG Emissions under the Paris Agreement: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/02/26/more-ambitious-goal-of-belarus-to-reduce-ghg-emissions-under-the-paris-agreement/>

Sectoral adaptation to climate change in Ukraine – series of workshops: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/03/01/sectoral-adaptation-to-climate-change-in-ukraine-series-of-workshops/>

Eco-friendly: To Be or Not To Be: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/03/04/eco-friendly-to-be-or-not-to-be/>

Sharing experiences of national approaches to adaptation between the EaP and EU countries: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/01/sharing-experiences-of-national-approaches-to-adaptation-between-the-eap-and-eu-countries/>

Experiences of national approaches to adaptation: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/01/experiences-of-national-approaches-to-adaptation/>

Implementing the nationally determined contributions (NDCs): <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/08/implementing-the-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/>

Developing LT-LEDS Strategy for Azerbaijan: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/13/developing-lt-leds-strategy-for-azerbaijan/>

On the way to applying MRV system in Azerbaijan: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/14/on-the-way-to-applying-mrv-system-in-azerbaijan/>

Armenia's updated 2021-2030 NDCs approved by the Government: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/22/the-government-of-armenia-approved-armenias-updated-2021-2030-nationally-determined-contributions-supported-under-eu4climate-project/>

Armenia releases updated national climate pledge under Paris Agreement: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/04/30/armenia-releases-updated-national-climate-pledge-under-paris-agreement/>

Georgia releases new national climate pledge under Paris Agreement: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/05/11/georgia-releases-new-national-climate-pledge-under-paris-agreement/>

- Moldova has reduced greenhouse gas emissions by approx. 69% compared to 1990 and has set ambitious targets for 2030: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/05/20/chisinau-to-glasgow-moldovas-roadmap-to-cop26/>
- Paving the way to a climate-proof future: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/05/25/paving-the-way-to-a-climate-proof-future/>
- Revising Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Azerbaijan: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/06/01/revising-nationally-determined-contributions-ndc-for-azerbaijan/>
- Assessing Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Potential in Achieving Climate Change Mitigation Objectives in Armenia: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/06/11/assessing-land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-potential-in-achieving-climate-change-mitigation-objectives-in-armenia/>
- Replacing passenger cars with micromobility vehicles: Ukraine’s “White Book on Micromobility”: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/06/17/replacing-passenger-cars-with-micromobility-vehicles-ukraines-white-book-on-micromobility-presented-to-the-public/>
- Moldova sets sectoral targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with the support of the European Union: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/06/17/moldova-sets-sectoral-targets-for-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions-with-the-support-of-the-european-union/>
- Be Eco! – 10 days marathon in Belarus: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/06/30/be-eco-10-days-marathon-in-belarus/>
- EU supports Armenia in alignment of country’s legislation with the EU climate-related acquis and capacity enhancement for transparency reporting under Paris Agreement: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/01/eu-supports-armenia-in-alignment-legislation-and-capacity-enhancement-for-transparency-reporting/>
- EU and UNDP support Moldova to improve its GHG monitoring and reporting system: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/02/eu-and-undp-support-moldova-to-improve-its-greenhouse-gas-monitoring-and-reporting-system/>
- Energy Day “Eco Go!” in Homiel: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/07/energy-day-eco-go-in-homiel/>
- EU Acquis and MRV roadmaps presented for Azerbaijan towards the development of a National GHG Inventory System: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/17/eu-acquis-and-mrv-roadmaps-presented-for-azerbaijan-towards-the-development-of-a-national-ghg-inventory-system/>
- Using EU experience for the comprehensive analysis of the legislation and development of a roadmap of Belarus on climate change: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/23/using-eu-experience-for-the-comprehensive-analysis-of-the-legislation-and-development-of-a-roadmap-of-belarus-on-climate-change/>
- EU4Climate assess potential for reducing GHG emissions from Armenia’s agricultural sector for low carbon development: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/26/eu4climate-assesses-potential-for-reducing-ghg-emissions-from-armenias-agricultural-sector-for-low-carbon-development/>
- Green Deal: challenges and opportunities for Belarus: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/07/28/green-deal-challenges-opportunities-for-belarus/>
- In bold commitment to Paris Agreement, Ukrainian pledges further reduction in emissions: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/08/03/in-bold-commitment-to-paris-agreement-ukraine-pledges-further-reduction-in-emissions/>
- Ukraine develops action plan and financial strategy for Paris Agreement: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/09/18/ukraine-develops-action-plan-and-financial-strategy-for-paris-agreement/>
- EU and UNDP working to develop National Cycling Strategy for Ukraine: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/09/27/eu-and-undp-working-to-develop-national-cycling-strategy-for-ukraine/>

- Enabling youth to speak-up for environmental protection within the EU4Climate project: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/10/05/enabling-youth-to-speak-up-for-environmental-protection/>
- EU and UNDP support alignment of climate and energy greenhouse gas reduction targets: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/10/13/eu-and-undp-support-alignment-of-climate-and-energy-greenhouse-gas-reduction-targets/>
- Government endorses new strategy to make Ukraine more climate-resilient by 2030: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/10/20/government-endorses-new-strategy-to-make-ukraine-more-climate-resilient-by-2030/>
- “Climate Change: Challenges and Responses” – Facts and Numbers for Media: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/10/26/climate-change-challenges-and-responses-facts-and-numbers-for-media/>
- Belarus sets economy-wide unconditional and conditional targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/10/27/belarus-sets-economy-wide-unconditional-and-conditional-targets-to-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>
- European Mobility Week in Azerbaijan: Efforts in Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/12/04/european-mobility-week-in-azerbaijan-efforts-in-mitigating-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>
- 12 Big Moldovan Companies Will Report Greenhouse Gas Emissions: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/12/17/12-big-moldovan-companies-will-report-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>
- Presenting Legal and Institutional Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation in Ukraine: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/12/22/presenting-legal-and-institutional-analysis-of-climate-change-adaptation-in-ukraine/>
- “Climate Monster” from EU4Climate Moldova – what to do to stop the global warming: <https://eu4climate.eu/2021/12/24/climate-monster-from-eu4climate-moldova-what-to-do-to-stop-the-global-warming/>

6. Financial report for 2021

Please see full financial report in the spreadsheet attached to this document.

Annexes

List of Annexes:

- a) Toolkits presented during the Regional Workshops
- b) Risk analysis
- c) Workplan 2022
- d) Cooperation with other partners and projects
- e) Communications and visibility plan
- f) Country fiches (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine)

Toolkits presented during the Regional Workshops

Regional workshop on National Adaptation Strategies and Plans (30-31 March 2021, online)

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
UNFCCC NAP Guidelines	Provides indicative guidance for formulating NAPs
Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction	Provides opportunities to mainstream Nature-based Solutions as cross-cutting issue into policy and practice
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster.
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe	Overview of current practices and level of know-how, and emerging innovative tools national, regional and local authorities are using to tackle the impacts of weather- and climate-related hazards
Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)	Aims at helping enhance EU and Member State resilience to disasters and their capacity to prevent, prepare and respond to emergencies through a strengthened interface between science and policy
Adapting to extremes	Key insights for bridging climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the European Green Deal
Transnational regions of the EU	Overview of 12 regions in Europe for transnational cooperation
EUSALP – Action Group 8	This group aims at further improving risk management and to better manage climate change, including major natural risks prevention
National Platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder	Provides an overview of coordination mechanisms within the area of preparedness and prevention at the national level
THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION PLATFORM FOR THE ALPS - CAPA	Is a central web-based gateway for climate adaptation information and services in the Alpine countries
Making Cities Resilient 2030	Cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government and building partnerships.
Covenant of Mayors	Accelerating the decarbonisation of their territories, strengthening their capacity to adapt to unavoidable climate

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
	change impacts, and allowing their citizens to access secure, sustainable and affordable energy.
Urban Adaptation Support Tool (UAST)	Assists cities, towns and other local authorities in developing, implementing and monitoring climate change adaptation plans
Urban adaptation in Europe: how cities and towns respond to climate change	The report provides a solid, up to date evidence base on adaptation planning and actions in the local and urban context.

Regional workshop on Implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (6-7 April 2021, online)

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
NDC support initiatives	
UNDP's Climate Promise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the world's largest global offer on NDC enhancement, currently supporting 115 countries, in collaboration with over 35 partners and as a contribution to the NDC Partnership.
20 Insights on NDCs in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report highlights the top 20 insights on NDCs in 2020.
NDC Support Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a multi-donor trust fund created to facilitate the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) pledged by countries under the Paris Agreement in 2015.
NDC Support Programme from the International Climate Alliance (IKI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme directly supports enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 37 countries.
NAP Global Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network supports developing countries to advance their NAP processes to help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts around the world.
Sustainable Development Assessment Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tool to allow policy makers to track and highlight the effects of NDC actions on environmental conservation, economic growth, poverty reduction, public welfare and other co-benefits.

General Resources on NDC'S	
<p>NDC Update Report December 2020 – Come together</p> <p>New Climate Institute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report discusses countries' preparedness to ratchet up ambition in the first NDC update cycle amidst a global health crisis.
<p>The Climate Change Performance Index 2021</p> <p>New Climate Institute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enable comparison of mitigation efforts and progress made by individual countries.
<p>NDC Enhancement and COVID-19 Recovery: Building Blocks for a Sustainable Future</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis that highlights the intrinsic link between climate change and COVID-19, and the importance of addressing both events towards a sustainable and green recovery.
<p>Enhancing NDCs: A Guide to Strengthening National Climate Plans</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report is designed to help practitioners think through how to structure their country's enhanced NDCs across three dimensions: strengthening targets to reduce emissions (mitigation), enhancing climate resilience (adaptation) and clearly communicating their actions to build trust and facilitate effective implementation.
<p>Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report responds to country requests for urgent guidance on the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
<p>Reviewing Countries' New and Updated NDCs</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a roadmap for how non-governmental organizations, citizens' groups and local communities can engage in the process of designing and national climate plans.
Gender and climate action	
<p>Gender equality in national climate action: Planning for gender-responsive NDCs</p> <p>UNDP's Continuing Contributions to Advancing Gender Equality in Climate Action through NDCs</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Gender in NDCs</p> <p>NDC Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an analysis of the status of gender equality in national climate policy in light of the Paris Agreement. It also presents a framework for integrating gender equality into Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) planning and implementation. • Highlights the importance of integrating gender equality into mitigation and adaptation actions

NDC enhancement per sector	
<p>Energy</p> <p>Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in the Power Sector</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p> <p>Safeguarding NDC Implementation: Building resilience into energy systems</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p> <p>NDCs IN 2020. Advancing renewables in the power sector and beyond</p> <p>International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies options to transform the power sector that should be prioritized in the 2020 NDC's. Enhances awareness and highlight the importance of integrating weather and climate-related risk into planning stages of energy infrastructure development. This report underlines the opportunity to address the climate threat, decarbonize energy use and simultaneously achieve multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>NDC Enhancement: Opportunities in Agriculture</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to help countries think through the process of enhancing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to include strengthened actions in the agriculture sector.
<p>Transport</p> <p>Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Transport</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies meaningful, novel opportunities for countries to enhance their NDCs by better integrating transport solutions.
<p>Forest and land use</p> <p>NDC Enhancement: Opportunities in the Forest and Land-use Sector</p> <p>World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remarks the importance of addressing conservation, restoration, and improved management of forests as a cost-effective solution for large-scale reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removal of carbon from the atmosphere.

Country-specific publications
<p>Republic of Moldova NDC</p> <p>UNFCCC</p> <p>Moldova Becomes Fourth Country to Submit 2020 NDC under Paris Agreement</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p>

Regional workshop on Climate Budget Tagging (21 April 2021, online)

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review	A tool for that provides a starting point for mainstreaming climate change into the budgeting and planning process.
Climate Change Budget Integration Index	A tool to assess the level of integration of climate change finances in the Public Financial Management (PFM) systems of countries.
Planning and budgeting for climate risks	<p>Development of a sovereign disaster risk finance strategy informed by catastrophe modelling which takes account of expected climate impacts.</p> <p>Development of medium term macroeconomic forecasts that take into account climate impacts</p> <p>Stress testing analysis of the financial system, and its component parts, to understand exposure to physical and transition risks.</p>
Integrating climate resilience into public investment management	<p>Development of upstream planning tools, using systems analysis, to inform medium term infrastructure plans.</p> <p>Climate risk assurance of individual infrastructure assets</p> <p>Integration of climate risk considerations into PPP frameworks</p>
Shadow carbon pricing	Analytical tool to ensure economic appraisal accounts for the value of the emission changes associated with programmes and policies.
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action	An international forum of Finance Ministries from 62 countries exploring how finance ministries can support climate action.

Climate Finance Forum (13-14 July 2021, online)

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
	NDCs
NDC Partnership - Home	
UNFCCC - NDCs	
WWF – The NDCs we want	
	LEDS
OECD/IEA – Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)	
LEDS Global Partnership - Home	
	Climate Finance
ICC – What is Article 6 and is it important?	
UNFCCC – Introduction to Climate Finance	
Investopedia – Climate Finance	
South Centre – Collection of Climate Finance Resources	
Grantham Institute – What is Climate Finance and Where will it come from?	
	Background information
UN – Raising the Ambition	
Carbon Brief – Climate Finance Flows	
IFCR Climate Centre – Accessing Climate Finance	
UNDP – Climate Finance Options	
	Blended and ESG finance
OECD – Blended Finance Principles	
Corporate Finance Institute – ESG Finance	
Energy Procedia – The Role of Green Finance	
	Technology transfer
EU – Climate and Technology Transfer	

UNFCCC – What is Technology Development and Transfer	
EBRD – FinTECC	
CTCN – Home	

Regional workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Policies (30 November 2021, online)

Resource or initiative	Purpose or subject
Net Zero by 2050	IEA's flagship is the world's first comprehensive study of how to transition to a net zero energy system by 2050 while ensuring stable and affordable energy supplies, providing universal energy access, and enabling robust economic growth. It sets out a cost-effective and economically productive pathway, resulting in a clean, dynamic and resilient energy economy dominated by renewables like solar and wind instead of fossil fuels. The report also examines key uncertainties, such as the roles of bioenergy, carbon capture and behavioural changes in reaching net zero.
<i>Guidance Documents for LEDS & NDCs development and implementation</i>	
https://www.2050pathways.org/resources/	The 2050 Pathways Platform was launched at COP22. The Platform supports countries in the development of long-term, deep decarbonization strategies, as invited by Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement. Designed as a collective problem-solving space, the Platform facilitates the sharing of knowledge and experiences between and within countries. The website provides access to wide range of studies and reports, guidance, tools and best practice examples.
Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality, A guide to policy makers on how to develop an LTS for submission in 2020 and future revision cycles, May 2020	This guidance provides recommendations to policy makers on how to approach the development of a long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy (LTS) given the unique circumstances of individual countries in 2020, and future revisions thereof. The guide's recommendations build upon three key concepts for consideration by policy makers: (1) harmonized revision cycles of LTSs and NDCs, (2) consideration of country specific circumstances, (3) differentiated approaches.
Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, IEA	This report addresses the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on employment and investments across all parts of the economy, (including energy) and presents possible measures how to bring about economic recovery that repairs the damage

Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, IEA	inflicted by the crisis while putting the world on a stronger footing for the future.
Key questions guiding the process of setting up long-term low-emissions development strategies, OECD, 2019	This document aims to support countries' efforts in the development of LT-LEDS, as it provides points of reflection for the establishment of an effective process for developing LT-LEDS. The document discusses potential elements to be included in a LT-LEDS; identifies and explores potential linkages between Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and LT-LEDS; examines governance options for setting up a LT-LEDS process and analyses countries' experience to date in developing LT-LEDS. The paper also provides a set of guiding questions useful for the development of LT-LEDS.
https://www.wri.org/climate/long-term-strategies	This website of the World Resource Institute provides a huge amount of useful information: information on country LTS (LTS explorer), expert perspectives, working papers, case studies from all over the world, and also access to webinars – all related to long-term climate strategies.
Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (2015). Pathways to deep decarbonization 2015 report, SDSN - IDDRI.	The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is a collaborative global research initiative seeking to understand how individual countries can transition, on a technological, socio-economic and policy “pathway”, to a low-carbon economy consistent with the internationally agreed goal of limiting anthropogenic warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius (2°C).
Clima South Project, Handbook N°5: Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), 2005	This handbook has been prepared within the ClimaSouth project to support the transition of ENP South countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) towards low carbon development and climate resilience. It provides a very clear and concise description of the LEDS development process
Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS). Technical, institutional and Policy Lessons,	Although this report is already 10 years old, it still describes the basic concept and lessons learned in developing Climate change Strategies very well.
Asia LEDS Partnership	The LEDS Training curricula comprise a synthesis of freely available online materials from a wide range of source organizations, with attention given to selecting training resources that help to answer key questions on “how to” advance LEDS action in Asia. The types of training resources included are: webinars, e-learning modules, PowerPoint presentations, guidebooks, and supplementary materials. Appropriate audiences for training include: planners,

	<p>policymakers, and implementers at the national and subnational levels; technical analysts, modelers, and researchers; businesses, project developers, and financial institutions.</p>
<p>Enhancing NDCs: A Guide to strengthen national Climate Plans by 2020, WRI, UNDP, 2019</p>	<p>A Guide to Strengthening National Climate Plans is designed to help practitioners think through how to structure their country's enhanced NDCs across three dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening targets to reduce emissions (mitigation), • Enhancing climate resilience (adaptation) and • Clearly communicating their actions to build trust and facilitate effective implementation.
<p>A Blueprint for NDC implementation support- Assessment and synthesis of existing overall NDC implementation support concepts, GIZ, 2019</p>	<p>This document provides an updated concept approach and knowledge and capacity development for NDC implementation going forward, in addition to showcasing practical, in-country applications. It also summarises the available evidence and documentation to guide planning.</p>
<p>Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package, GIZ, 2019</p>	<p>The document provides guidance to policy makers and practitioners on key steps and challenges in the development, implementation and maintenance of NDCs, as well as the new transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>Planning for NDC implementation, Quick Start Guide and Reference Manual, CDKN, 2016</p>	<p>The purpose of this Quick-Start Guide is to support developing countries in implementing their NDCs. It is accompanied by a Reference Manual which provides more detail on the activities that countries can include in their implementation plans. They are aimed at policy-makers at national and subnational levels, and development partners and practitioners supporting the implementation of NDCs.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming</p>	
<p>Guidelines No 6: Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development, Towards sustainable development, European Commission, 2016</p>	<p>The guidelines are presented in three chapters; they are complemented by several additional resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a separately published executive summary; • nine annexes which provide practical tools and examples, including template terms of reference (ToR); • sector notes (in development) and a series of climate change sector scripts, available on Capacity4Dev, which illustrate and provide concrete examples of how the environment and climate change can be mainstreamed in specific sectors.
<p>Northrop, E., H. Biru, S. Lima, M. Bouye, and R. Song. 2016. "Examining the Alignment Between the Intended Nationally Determined</p>	<p>This working paper explores the extent to which the two agendas are aligned in a concrete way by identifying examples</p>

Contributions and Sustainable Development Goals.” Working Paper. Washington, DC: World.	of climate actions in the INDCs that have the potential to generate mutual benefits with the SDGs.
Climate Policy Integration, Coherence and Governance. PEER Report No 2. Helsinki: Partnership for European Environmental Research. 2009	This report shows that the inclusion of climate change mitigation and adaptation in general governmental programmes and strategies has substantially increased in recent years. Much more will be needed than hitherto, however, in terms of integrating climate into specific measures. Annual budgets, impact assessments and spatial planning are three examples of existing measures with significant potential to be climate policy instruments. In order to be efficient, the integration of both mitigation and adaptation aims would in the future need to recognize the interconnections between multiple governance levels, from the local to the international.
<i>Examples of LEDS/LCDS/LTS</i>	
https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies	Website to access all long-term strategies submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC
https://www.climatewatchdata.org/lts-explore	At this website you can explore Long Term Strategies (LTS) submitted by countries. There is also an accounting of global GHG emissions, for Parties which have submitted an LTS and which not. Currently, Parties with LTS submitted represent 25.5% of global emissions.
Low Carbon Development Strategies of EU Member States	Access to Low Carbon Development Strategies submitted by EU Member States under the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (EU 525/2013)

Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of full support from beneficiary governments during implementation despite alignment with needs identified by governments during the programming phase	December 2017	Political	P = 3 I = 4	During the project implementation UNDP will be conducting regular policy dialogues with the project countries and their relevant institutions. During the project preparation, all relevant government stakeholders were consulted through UNDP COs and continuous follow up will be provided in order to maintain relevance and ensure project support	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP is maintaining dialogue with the focal institutions in the partner countries. Frequent changes of governments, and related to that a risk of decreased political support for climate policy remains valid for most of the countries in the region.
2	Changing policy priorities	December 2017	Strategic	P = 2 I = 4	UNDP will carefully monitor policy reforms in all countries and respond timely	UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP continuously monitors policy changes in the partner countries to react to the possible changes in policy priorities.
3	Lack of absorption capacity in beneficiary countries	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 4	The project will coordinate with all relevant on-going activities in countries and sequence activities with other initiatives and coordinate with other donors	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP continuously coordinates with the ongoing projects/activities and consults with other donors regarding the upcoming programmes to ensure sufficient absorption capacity of the partner countries.
4	Lack of willingness/capability of other ministries or government agencies to participate in the "holistic approach" needed to fight climate change. Institutional tensions among various stakeholders, including governmental authorities	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	UNDP will closely coordinate and use all available climate policy tools at the highest political levels as well as at technical level across sectors. Throughout the activities, the project will work on ensuring high-level participation from all sectors in order to ensure	UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP continuously works with both focal ministries and other ministries and agencies to increase their awareness about climate change and ensure participation of all relevant government bodies in the

					support for an integrated approach.				climate policy formulation and implementation.
5	Administrative reforms and staff turn-over within the key government agencies weakens the efficiency of the project's capacity building activities, causes implementation delays and erodes institutional memory	December 2017	Operational	P = 4 I = 3	The risk cannot be mitigated fully. As a risk mitigation strategy, the project will involve technical staff and mid-level managers and also will exercise a whole-of-the-government approach to engage all relevant institutional stakeholders in the beneficiary countries and secure sustainability of action. The project will develop tools and guidelines to be disseminated across participating entities.	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP works with mid-level managers and technical staff of the ministries to ensure that in the case of staff turnover, the new staff are trained, become knowledgeable and institutional memory on the issues is transferred.
6	Delays because of heavy bureaucratic procedures within the beneficiary governments	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	Systematic involvement of the UNDP COs and EU Delegations and provision of support to project implementers, blended with careful planning of activities and good knowledge of procedural requirements by the beneficiary governments	UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP IRH works in close partnership with UNDP Country Offices and EU Delegations to ensure effective planning and thorough knowledge of the national procedures.
7	Political and social unrest	December 2017	Political	P = 4 I = 4	Flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP COs	May 2022	UNDP monitors political changes in the partner countries to be able to adjust the project's activities if necessary. The project's workplan for 2022 was developed reflecting the political situation in a few countries of the region ¹ .
8	Major disasters / extreme weather events in the region, including those caused by the changing climate, result in temporary disruption of the government operations	December 2017	Environmental	P = 2 I = 3	Flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level. The project itself will contribute to the enhanced resilience of governance and	UNDP COs	UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP monitors the developments in partner countries to be able to adjust the project's activities if necessary. The project's Output 7

	and/or constraints in national budgetary resources for climate policy reform				government systems to withstand disasters and extreme weather events.				(adaptation planning) shall contribute to increased resilience of the partner countries to extreme weather events related to climate change.
9	Restrictions imposed on travel and meetings due to the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic situation	March 2020	Environmental	P=4 I=3	Use of videoconferencing to conduct meetings and workshops. Postpone the events which cannot be conducted online	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	December 2021	UNDP monitors the progress with the epidemic restrictions related to the SARS-CoV-2 in the beneficiary countries and in the EU. The project's workplan for 2022 was adjusted to reflect the travel and meeting restrictions which are in place in the beneficiary countries and in the EU.

Workplan 2022

The project's time plan for January 2022 – August 2022, approved by the Eighth Steering Committee meeting in January 2022 is provided below:

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
1. Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
1.1. Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC. Two regional workshops on NDCs were organized and delivered in 2019 and 2021. The activity is completed.															
1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in at least four Eastern Neighbourhood countries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Armenia: (iv) Finalize the Financing Strategy for NDC implementation (v) Consultations with national partners on key aspects of the NDC financing strategy. (vi) Conduct a national workshop to present the institutional and financial framework for NDC implementation	X	X	X	X										(i) Draft Financing Strategy (ii) Consultations conducted and recommendations integrated (including gender issues) (iii) Workshop report	UNDP Armenia, Ministry of Environment Ministry of Economy Ministry of Finance
Azerbaijan: Support the Government of Azerbaijan in the implementation of the NDC and preparation of the NDC Finance Strategy and Investment plan			X	X	X									(i) Consultation meetings on NDC Financial Strategy / Investment Plan (ii) Comments integrated and shared with Ministry	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
(i) Organize a consultation with key stakeholders (ministries and NGOs) on NDC implementation activities														(iii) Workshop on identifying priority options for developing a full project document held (iv) List of priority options drafted and validated by the Ministry	Economy, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH
Belarus: (i) Implementation and update of NDC to the Paris Agreement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						(i) The awareness level and buy-in of the updated NDC among the targeted stakeholders is raised by 50%	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH
(ii) Support in preparation of NDC Finance Strategy and Investment Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						(ii) Draft of NDC Finance Strategy and Investment Plan is prepared and shared with MNREP	
Georgia: (i) Support the Government of Georgia in presenting NDC Financing Strategy and Investment Plan -organise consultation meetings with key stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental -collect and integrate follow up comments and share with Ministry				X	X									(i) Consultation meetings on NDC Financial Strategy / Investment Plan (ii) Comments integrated and shared with Ministry (iii) Workshop on identifying priority options for developing a full project document held (iv) List of priority options drafted and validated by the Ministry	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
Ukraine Gap analysis of what is needed in terms of legislative changes/ (changes to) strategic documents / technical assistance required to implement an updated NDC (i) Conducting 3 national workshops to discuss and elaborate the NDC implementation action plan/Roadmap;	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) Workshops held (ii) Workshop reports available	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
(ii) Conduct legal and institutional gap analysis for NDC implementation; (iii) Assist the Government in formulating the NDC implementation Action Plan/Roadmap; (iv) Assist the Government in formulating NDC financial strategy / Investment plan; (v) Assist the Government in undertaking a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the NDC Implementation Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X								(iii) Legal and institutional gap analysis for NDC implementation conducted (iv) NDC implementation Action Plan / Roadmap developed (v) NDC Financial Strategy / Investment Plan developed (vi) Recommendations for governmental stakeholders on the Institutional Reform needed for NDC Financial Strategy implementation (vii) SEA for NDC implementation plan	Natural Resources of Ukraine, other governmental stakeholders
1.3. Public awareness on NDCs: awareness-raising activities related to the he NDC implementation phase for the private sector, academia, NGO community, other relevant stakeholders.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Armenia: Prepare a set of information materials on climate change, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and NDC implementation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					Prepared and disseminated information materials among national stakeholders	UNDP Armenia
Azerbaijan (i) Conducting national workshops (virtual, if relevant) to raise awareness of NDC among the private sector, academia, and NGO community/municipality	X	X	X											(i) Representatives from the line ministries, academia, NGOs, and private sector participate during awareness-	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														raising events related to the NDC implementation.	
Belarus: Conducting national workshops (virtual, if relevant) to raise awareness of NDC among the private sector, academia, and NGO community/municipality				X	X	X	X							At least 90 representatives from the academia, NGOs/municipality, and private sector participated during six awareness-raising events related to the NDC implementation. The level of awareness and buy-in of the targeted stakeholders are raised by 50% over the baseline	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH
Georgia: (i) Based on the NDC Communication roadmap, prepare a series of information materials on climate change, climate change mitigation, and NDC implementation (TBC Nino, Maia) (ii) Carry out 3 national interactive workshops (virtual, if relevant) to raise awareness among the private sector (primarily energy and agriculture sectors), academia, and NGO community on NDC implementation	X	X												(i) Designed NDC information campaign (ii) Prepared and disseminated information materials among the private sector, NGOs, and academia, including during the outreach events (iii) Interactive awareness-raising workshops held (iv) At least 30 representatives of the private sector and other stakeholders are informed on the NDC, and implementation steps are discussed	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
Ukraine: Up to 5 public outreach events to sensitize the private sector (namely, emissions-intensive industries and agriculture sector, including exporters to EU) and other stakeholders on NDC implementation; (i) Prepare a series of information materials on climate change, climate change mitigation and adaptation, NDCs Conceptualize and design information campaign. (ii) Develop an educational video on NDC implementation.	X	X	X	X	X	X									(i) Concept/implementation of the NDC information campaign developed, including information materials (ii) Outreach events held (iii) 200 stakeholders, including media, engaged through outreach events (iv) Video available (v) Workshop reports available	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, business associations, other stakeholders	
2. Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT- LEDS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process. The fourth regional event on LT-LEDS to be organized during Q1 2022 online. (i) Development of the concept and content of the workshop, decisions on key speakers, moderator etc. Implementation of 4th Regional Workshop on LT-LEDS, preparation of the workshop report.					X	X									(i) 25 people from six EaP countries trained Training/workshop report produced	UNDP IRH	
2.2. National technical roundtables in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia, including the private sector, local authorities, and civil society	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Armenia:		X														(i) Roundtable/workshop report	UNDP Armenia, Ministry of

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
Support the national consultation process to discuss the long-term low carbon development opportunities and perspectives for Armenia														Environment, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance	
Azerbaijan: (i) Organize the workshop to discuss the results achieved at the end of the year (LT-LEDS submission to the Government) (ii) Conduct the National technical roundtables to determine the national implementation plan on LT-LEDS strategy	X	X												(i) Representatives from the key ministries (energy, agriculture, waste, IPPU, LULUCF) and experts from academia, NGOs, line ministries, and civil society are informed about the scope and objective of LEDES also to ensure that LEDES are being aligned with the existing national strategies, the need of LEDES implementation in Azerbaijan, during the technical roundtables (in online mode if needed). Participants are informed about the Energy Community Decarbonisation strategy objectives. (ii) The participants are updated on the national context and provided with technical guidance on LEDES development	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies; UNDP CO

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														(iii) Workshops to present LT-LEDS to the key stakeholders (iv) Concept of the LT-LEDS national implementation agreed	
Belarus: National technical roundtable including the private sector, local authorities, and civil society to discuss and set up national coordination mechanisms for the development of LEDS. (i) Organize technical workshop (virtual if relevant) for the key sectors (energy, agriculture, waste, IPPU, LULUCF) to discuss the findings of the sectoral analysis needed for the development of LEDS			X	X	X	X								(i) At least 40 government officials from the key ministries (energy, agriculture, waste, IPPU, LULUCF) and experts (at least 30% are women) from academia, NGOs, and civil society are informed about findings of the sectoral analysis underpinning LEDS development in Belarus, during the technical roundtables (in online mode if needed). (ii) Scope and objective of LEDS are discussed, with the participants provided with technical guidance on LEDS development at a national workshop (iii) Technical guidance documents are available	MNREP, UNDP Belarus, UNDP IRH
Georgia: (i) Organise national validation workshop(s) to present the final draft of the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy of Georgia		X	X	X										(i) National workshop(s) on final draft LT-LEDS of Georgia carried out	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														(ii) Workshop report(s), validation of the recommendations finalised	Agriculture of Georgia
2.3. Development of mid-century, LT-LEDS in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Regional: (i) Develop a regional study summarizing key elements of the LT-LEDS of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova (updated LEDS-2030), and Belarus (if draft LT-LEDS of Belarus is published by the time of study being prepared). Summarize lessons learned and identify technical assistance needs for the governments to implement the LT-LEDS targets. Note: no-cost extension is currently being considered to continue the activities of EU4Climate for additional 12 months. If the no-cost extension is granted, this LEDS study will be conducted in 2023 to include the latest results and lessons learned.														(i) Regional study on LT-LEDS developed (ii) Study presented during a regional event to the EaP governments	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs
Armenia: (i) Support development of draft LT-LEDS of Armenia based on the sectoral analyses and policy recommendations developed and consulted with national stakeholders (ii) Support to the Government in drafting the Climate Law of Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) Draft LT-LEDS of Armenia with the incorporation of received recommendations completed (ii) Submitted to the Ministry of Environment for further approval (iii) Draft Law is available on public and academic platforms for inter-ministerial and other key stakeholder consultations. The experience of the EU member states, Western Balkan states, and Eastern Partnership states is taken into account when developing the draft climate law.	UNDP Armenia, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
Azerbaijan: (i) Support Development of LEDS in accordance with the roadmap and facilitate its submission to the relevant state authorities	X	X	X											(i) LEDS developed (ii) Submitted to the Government for review and further adoption	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies; UNDP CO

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
Belarus: Development of long-term LEDSS in Belarus (i) Assessment of potential reduction of GHG mid-century emissions trends per IPPU, agriculture, and LULUCF sector, including economy-wide, sector-specific, social, and environmental impact assessment of the mid-century emission trends, technological capacity assessment, financial needs assessment for LEDSS implementation (ii) Gender equality analysis in IPPU and energy sectors (iii) Modelling scenarios for IPPU, agriculture, and LULUCF sectors	X	X	X	X	X									(i) Assessment of potential reduction of GHG emissions per sector (IPPU, agriculture, and LULUCF) in Belarus is complete. The assessment includes economy-wide, sector-specific, social, environmental, technological, and financial needs capacity. The assessment is shared with MNREP (ii) Detailed gender equality analysis is complete for the IPPU and energy sectors. Analysis report classifying the level of gender equality integration is conducted based on available data on gender equality, gender trends, available sex-disaggregated statistical data, division of labour, and gender participation in decision making. The report is prepared and shared with MNREP (iii) Modelled scenarios for mid-century GHG emissions reduction measures are prepared for IPPU, agriculture, and LULUCF sectors projecting emission reductions with different levels of intensity: BAU, low decline, accelerated decline, a sharp decline. The scenarios are developed and presented to MNREP	MNREP, UNDP Belarus, UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
Georgia:																	
(i) Finalize the draft of LT-LEDS of Georgia based on background documents and validated policy recommendations	X	X	X	X												Organise national validation workshop(s) to present the final draft of the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy of Georgia	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
(ii) Facilitate the Ministry in obtaining the inter-ministerial clearance of LT-LEDS. Consequent adoption of the LT-LEDS by the government																Workshop report(s), validation of the recommendations finalised Support of LT-LEDS presentation for inter-ministerial discussions	
3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
3.1. A regional workshop/training on MRV systems according to the UNFCCC requirements (GHG Inventories): The Regional Workshop on MRV systems was delivered in 2020																	UNDP IRH
3.2. A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen to learn about the MRV system in the EU: The Regional study tour on MRV systems was delivered in 2020																	UNDP IRH
3.3. Review of the existing MRV systems (GHG Inventories) in the countries, identifying gaps and needs.	X	X	X	X												The activity was launched in 2019 and will continue in the next reporting period.	
Armenia: Identify next steps to establish the national MRV system with the assistance of EAA and based on the MRV system gap analysis		X	X	X												Recommendations on the next steps for establishing the MRV system prepared and shared with national partners.	UNDP Armenia, Ministry of Environment

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
3.4. Proposals for national MRV systems (GHG Inventories) that are in line with the UNFCCC requirements builds on EU experience and is fit for national circumstances of the countries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Armenia: Organise national workshop with the support of EAA on the new UNFCCC transparency requirements		X	X													(i) Workshop and workshop report	UNDP Armenia
Georgia: (i) MRV Framework Design for LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry) sector of Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							(i) Recommendations for MRV System for LULUCF provided (ii) Consultations on recommendations with key stakeholders (iii) Comments compiled and integrated and shared with national partner	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
3.5. Trainings of MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e., energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies	X	X	X	X													UNDP IRH, UNDP COs
Regional: Regional workshop (in a form of a webinar) to discuss common recommendations for MRV system improvement for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova. This workshop will cover the common recommendations by the EAA to the four EaP countries. The regional workshop will be followed up by four national events for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova;			X	X												(i) At least 25 government representatives and MRV experts are trained (ii) Workshop report	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
<p>country-specific recommendations will be discussed during these follow up national events</p> <p>(i) Development of the concept and content of the workshop, including the new Paris agreement reporting obligations, decisions on key speakers, moderator etc.</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of the MRV workshop</p>															
<p>Armenia:</p> <p>(i) Prepare training materials/guidance in the national language</p> <p>(ii) Organize training sessions for sectoral experts, line ministries-nominated specialists, Statistical Committee</p>				X	X					X	X				<p>(i) Developed training materials</p> <p>(ii) At least 20 sectoral experts, government specialists trained.</p> <p>UNDP Armenia</p>
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Developing the training materials for MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries.</p> <p>(ii) National trainings to be conducted on MRV (GHG inventory) for experts from government ministries/agencies/organisations different sectors</p> <p>(iii) Organize national roundtables/workshops to present the results achieved at the end of the year. Workshops to be aimed at mid-level decision-makers to present the new reporting requirements</p>	X	X	X	X											<p>(i) Develop training materials</p> <p>(ii) At least 100 sectoral government officers/experts will be trained.</p> <p>(iii) Workshops to present results achieved to the key stakeholders</p> <p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy, and UNDP CO</p>

Action/activity	2022													Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
<p>Moldova:</p> <p>(i) Capacity building for implementation of the national MRV system (GD 1277/2018), reviewed based on the Enhanced Transparency Framework and its modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs), including for improvement and synergies of various reporting systems (UNFCCC, Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol, CLRTAP and others)</p> <p>(ii) Organization of national training on implementing the stage of national GHG emissions inventory management – quality plan, documentation, archiving, and periodic storage of the national inventory, with a view to gradually take over competences and implement the MRV system (activity launched in 2021)</p> <p>(iii) Organizing targeted trainings on GHG inventory, based on a modular approach per sector (energy and waste), for the beginner level (in accordance with MRV Roadmap developed by the Austrian Environmental Agency).</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					<p>(i) National training on implementation of the reviewed MRV system based on ETF and its MPGs organized;</p> <p>(ii) At least 30 people/experts trained (at least 30% women)</p> <p>(iii) National training on implementing the stage of national GHG emissions inventory management – quality plan, documentation, archiving, and periodic storage of the national inventory organized</p> <p>(iv) At least 20 persons trained at the national event (at least 30% women).</p> <p>(v) 2 national trainings on GHG inventory for the energy and waste sector organized</p> <p>(vi) At least 20 persons trained at the national event (at least 30% women).</p>	UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Environment, Environmental Agency
3.6. Training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting developed in English and local languages.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		UNDP IRH, UNDP COS

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
Armenia: (i) Develop training materials/guidance for private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting in local language Organize training sessions and share the guidance on the public domain							X							(i) Developed training materials/guidance At least 25 private sector stakeholders are provided with the training materials and guided, respectively	UNDP Armenia
Azerbaijan: (i) Organize a workshop to present results on identifying criteria for selecting emitter entities (installation-level MRV system) and a list of key emitter entities with high GHG reduction potential	X	X	X											(i) Workshop held to present results on identifying criteria for selecting emitter entities (installation-level MRV system) and a list of key emitter entities with high GHG reduction potential (at least 30 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged) (ii) Workshop reports	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy and UNDP CO
Georgia: (i) Develop training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to the national UNFCCC reporting in local language (ii) Organize a series of public events to present and disseminate training materials/guidance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						(i) Training materials/guidance developed. (ii) At least 25 private sector stakeholders are provided with the training materials and guided, respectively	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
4. Alignment with EU <i>acquis</i> included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					The activity was launched in 2020 and will continue in the next reporting period.	
4.1. Workshops in each of the countries on respective EU <i>Acquis</i>														UNDP COs, UNDP IRH
Armenia: Support the national partners in the revision of the CEPA roadmap related to the climate change chapter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					(i) Agreed schedule of prioritized actions Updated CEPA roadmap, Chapter Climate Change	UNDP Armenia MOE
Belarus: Workshops (virtual if relevant) on respective EU <i>Acquis</i> organized in Belarus (i) Organize the workshop (virtual if relevant) on EU <i>Acquis</i> on climate change								X					(i) (i) At least 30 representatives from the national counterparts (i.e., energy, IPPU, agriculture, waste, LULUCF, health, transport, emergency situation, utilities, etc.) are introduced to EU <i>acquis</i> concept, principles, political objectives, legislation, standards adopted and referred to EU legislation and international agreements related to climate change adaptation and mitigation	MNREP, UNDP Belarus, UNDP IRH
Moldova: (i) Organizing an informative national workshop on Carbon price and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism will stimulate dialogue about carbon pricing policies potentially to be established or improved.				X	X	X							(i) National workshop organized; (ii) At least 25 people from public and private sectors attended the national event (30% women)	UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Environment

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment that is foreseen in the Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine and in the CEPA with Armenia.															UNDP IRH, Energy Community Secretariat, Environment Agency Austria	
Regional: Analysis of the national legislation in Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine to implement the EU acquis included in bilateral agreements on Climate Action and/or Energy Community Treaty. (i) Assist the EaP countries (Moldova, Ukraine) with aligning their policies to the EU Green Deal. Develop a summary of the Green Deal related acquis relevant for Moldova and Ukraine. Assistance with the development of climate framework law for Ukraine. Contributing to the design of a climate fund for Ukraine and sharing best practices; (ii) Assistance with implementing the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation 525/2013 for Ukraine; (iii) Assist Georgia and Moldova with reviewing the proposed amendments to the Association Agreement. Review and update the Roadmap for the alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements on Climate Action and/or Energy Community Treaty; (iv) Provide general recommendations to Ukraine following the Commission's October 2020 Communication (COM 2020/663 final) on an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions;	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) Summary of the Green Deal related acquis relevant for Moldova and Ukraine developed. (ii) Recommendations to implement the Regulation 525/2013 for Ukraine developed; (iii) Roadmap for the alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements on Climate Action and/or Energy Community Treaty updated for Georgia and Moldova; (iv) Recommendations to Ukraine following the Commission's October 2020 Communication (COM 2020/663 final) developed (v) Summary of the Green Deal related acquis relevant for Moldova and Ukraine developed	UNDP IRH, Energy Community

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
(v) Preparation and submission of the final report, including recommendations for the legislative alignment with the EU acquis.														(vi) Preparation and submission of the final report	
Armenia: Support to the Ministry of Environment in feasibility assessment on: (i) possibilities/options to destruct the used ozone depleting substances (subject to control) (ii) carbon pricing; emission trading system and/or introducing a carbon tax.	X	X			X	X	X	X						(i) 2 feasibility studies on 1) ODS and 2) Carbon pricing, trading and tax developed	UNDP Armenia Ministry of Environment
Azerbaijan: (i) Needs assessment for legal alignment of gap analysis and roadmap. Support in preparation of the legal document to improve GHG inventory (ii) Organize the workshop to discuss the results achieved at the end of the year and submission to the government for approval.	X	X	X	X	X									(i) Workshop held to discuss the current legislative base and acts on authorizing the application implementation of MRV system in the country (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings, or webinars are envisaged) (ii) Workshop held to discuss the results (e.g., updates/changes to the legislative act/s or new drafted legislative act/s to improve the national MRV system) (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy and UNDP CO

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
													joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)	
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment and relevant recommendations</p> <p>(i) Analysis of the phased implementation of EU standards on emissions of pollutants for mobile sources</p> <p>(ii) Development of measures of economic incentives: to stimulate protection of the ozone layer (tax and other benefits, state support, subsidies, licensing, etc.) to reduce the volume of industrial waste disposal (environmental tax)</p>				X	X	X	X						<p>(i) Analysis of the phased implementation of EU standards on emissions of pollutants for mobile sources is complete. Recommendations are developed and shared with MNREP</p> <p>(ii) Analysis of the measures to stimulate protection of the ozone layer, to reduce the volume of industrial waste disposal using different economic incentives (tax, state support, licensing, environmental tax) is complete; recommendations are developed and shared with MNREP</p>	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Providing support to the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia in organising consultations on the final draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)</p> <p>(ii) Developing technical regulations for F-gases</p> <p>(iii) Analysis of the EU Green Deal and developing recommendations for Georgia regarding adopting the elements of the Green Deal</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					<p>(i) Draft NECP of Georgia consulted with key stakeholders</p> <p>(ii) Technical regulations for F-gases developed</p> <p>(iii) Consultative workshops regarding Green Deal held</p>	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
														Agriculture of Georgia
Moldova: (i) Support the Ministry of Environment to develop a concept of the framework of climate law. (ii) Support in conducting public consultation of the framework climate law concept. (iii) Support to the Ministry of Environment to define an f-gases draft law based on the recommendations in line with EU acquis requirements as per the Association Agreement RM-EU	X	X	X	X	X									UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Environment (i) Concept of the climate law developed (ii) Public consultation of the framework climate law concept organized; (iii) At least 50 representatives of the governmental institutions, private sector, and civil society attended the event (30% women) (iv) f-gases draft law defined and consulted; (v) At least 30 representatives of the governmental institutions, private sector, and civil society attended the consultation (30% women).
Ukraine: (i) Support the approval of by-laws on ODS and F-gases (consultations and communication); (ii) Elaborate Climate architecture policy proposal; (iii) Support to the Government of Ukraine in the development of the Climate Law of Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X								UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (i) Communication and consultation support to approve the by-laws on ODS and F-gases provided; (ii) Climate policy architecture proposal developed;

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
Armenia: (i) Develop mainstreaming recommendations for energy sector (ii) Conduct consultations with national authorities	X	X	X	X										(i) Report on recommendations on mainstreaming climate change mitigation policies in the energy sector (ii) Consultations carried and Report on consultations available	UNDP Armenia Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy
Azerbaijan: (i) Develop guidelines on mainstreaming climate change concept into the energy and agriculture policies based on the report developed by the project in 2020 on integration of climate into the main sectors of the country, including the activities suggested on the reduction of the GHG emissions in line with strategic documents/roadmaps of the country.	X	X	X	X	X									(i) Guidelines on mainstreaming climate change concept into the energy and agriculture policies developed	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies; UNDP CO

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
<p>Belarus: Development of the gender-sensitive mainstreaming recommendations for at least two priority sectors in Belarus (i) Development of the Inter-ministerial Climate Action Plan for the energy sector, including analysis of the development policies, strategies, programs, and plans against their potential to enhance adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability, or increase vulnerability to climate change and/or maladaptation and on the level of increase or reduction of GHG emissions</p>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						<p>(i) Analysis of the development policies, strategies, programs and plans against their potential to enhance adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability, or increase vulnerability to climate change and/or maladaptation and their effect of the increase or reduction of GHG emissions is complete and shared with MNREP (ii) Combining energy security with enhancing capacities for achieving climate change management objectives, based on the work done in (i), the draft of the Inter-ministerial Climate Action Plan for the energy sector is prepared and shared with MNREP</p>	<p>MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH</p>
<p>Georgia: (i) Promotion and advocacy of the draft Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for Energy, Agriculture, and Health Sectors</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						<p>(i) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for Energy Sector consulted with relevant stakeholders (ii) Discussion with the sectoral ministry on measures to be implemented (iii) Summary for policy makers prepared for the Energy sector</p>	<p>UNDP Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and</p>

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														(iv) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for Agriculture Sector consulted with relevant stakeholders (v) Discussion with the sectoral ministry on measures to be implemented (vi) Summary for policy makers prepared for the Agriculture sector (vii) Report on Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for Health Sector consulted with relevant stakeholders (viii) Discussion with the sectoral ministry on measures to be implemented (ix) Summary for policy makers prepared for the Health sector	Agriculture of Georgia
Moldova: (i) Drafting of recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into the energy sector (activity started in 2021) (ii) Drafting of guidelines on how to mainstream/consolidate national climate planning processes in relation to the international commitments of the Republic of Moldova (UNFCCC, Energy Community, Moldova-EU Association agreement) (activity started in 2021)	X	X	X	X										(i) The Report with recommendations on mainstreaming climate change issues into energy sector developed; (ii) Recommendations presented and consulted within a national event (iii) Guidelines on how to mainstream/consolidate national climate planning processes in relation	UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
(iii) Support in conducting SEA procedure for draft updated LEDS 2030.	X	X	X	X	X	X									to the international commitments of the Republic of Moldova developed (iv) Draft Guideline presented and consulted within a national event (v) SEA Report developed and consulted	
Ukraine: In the energy sector: (i) Support to carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Energy and Climate Plan by 2030 (ii) Develop Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for new wind power projects in accordance with EU nature legislation, including EU Birds and Habitats Directives. In the transport sector: (i) Support communication and consultations for the approval of the National Bicycle Transport Strategy, including for the approval of the Law of Ukraine on the regulation of cycling development in Ukraine (ii) Conduct review of national standards for cycling infrastructure (including road safety issues, cycling road marking, cycling road surface, cycling roads maintenance, etc.) and prepare recommendations; (iii) Organise National Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility (iv) Support the Government of Ukraine with the development of the legislative package on ecolabelling	X	X	X												(i) Strategic Environmental Assessment of National Energy and Climate Plan (ii) EIA Guidelines developed for new wind power projects, based on the EU guidance on wind energy development in accordance with the EU nature legislation (iii) National Strategy for Bicycles Transport developed (iv) Review of national standards for cycling infrastructure (v) National Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility (virtual) (vi) Legislative package on transport ecolabelling developed (vii) Feasibility study carried out; (viii) Report with policy recommendations developed	UNDP Ukraine; Ministry of Energy Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, Ministry of Infrastructure

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
<p>for automobile transport in Ukraine (based on EU standards);</p> <p>(v) Conduct analysis of the air and water (sea and rivers) transport market preparedness to shift/increase consumption of alternative fuels;</p> <p>(vi) Develop policy recommendations to increase the use of alternative fuels by air and water transport</p> <p>(vii) Update GHG emissions modeling by 2050 for the transport sector of the LEDS-2050</p> <p>(viii) Update the section of the low-emission development strategy by 2050 of Ukraine for the transport sector, considering updated NDC of Ukraine</p>				X	X	X								<p>(ix) Modelling GHG emissions by mid-century for the transport sector carried</p> <p>(x) Recommendations on the decarbonization for the transport sector developed as part of the LEDS-2050 update</p>	
<p>5.3. Sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops</p> <p>One Regional Training Workshop on Climate Change Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies, conducted in 2022:</p> <p>(i) Development of a regional workshops concept and agenda, decisions on key speakers and moderators, and conducting the workshop on climate change mainstreaming into sectoral policies and preparation of the workshops reports.</p> <p>Note: the regional workshop on climate policies mainstreaming is to be conducted during Q4 2022, during the proposed no-cost extension phase of the project</p>														<p>(i) 25 people from six EaP countries are trained;</p>	UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Conduct capacity-building and knowledge-sharing workshops to train and guide relevant key stakeholders on how to apply guidelines to integrate climate into the energy and agriculture policies</p>						X	X	X							(i) 1 or 2 workshop/s conducted (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies; UNDP CO
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>(i) Organize a technical workshop (virtual if needed) on CC mainstreaming into the policies for the waste sector</p>				X											(i) At least 15 representatives from the waste management sector took part and are informed about mainstreaming climate change into the policies, plans, guidelines, and strategies of the waste management sector	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(i) Conduct capacity-building and knowledge-sharing workshops to train and guide relevant key stakeholders on how to apply guidelines to integrate climate into the health policies</p>						X	X	X							(i) 1 or 2 workshop/s conducted (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; conducting events online considered as an option)	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Health of Georgia

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
Ukraine: (i) Sector-based national training and knowledge exchange workshops on climate change mainstreaming in energy and transport sectors	X	X	X	X	X	X									(i) Training and knowledge exchange workshops on climate change mainstreaming are organized (virtual if possible) for at least 20 participants from each sector; Training and knowledge exchange workshops reports are developed.	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
5.4. Sectoral Guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement: (i) Task team on the development of the sectoral mainstreaming guidance is established; Concept, outline, and work plan developed. Local LEDS implementation plans to be developed starting from Q4 2022, based on the LEDS work completed in the countries and the 3rd regional LEDS workshop results.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						The work initiated in 2020 and continue in 2022	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs, EU4Climate Project Teams
6. Climate Investment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
6.1. A regional climate finance forum: regional event on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance.															(i) 18 EaP experts participated/engaged (ii) Regional forums reports.	UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
The first regional climate finance forum on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance was delivered in 2021. The Second climate finance forum is planned for Q4 2022.																
6.2 Training and capacity building through national workshops to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects	X	X	X	X												
Azerbaijan: (i) Training, consultations, and capacity building provided through national workshops and advisory services to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects and mainstream CC into national funding instruments				X	X	X	X							(i) 1 or 2 training sessions or knowledge-sharing workshops organized (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH	
Belarus: Capacity building to raise awareness on climate change finance, green finance, and investment (i) Research on financial tools available to support the implementation of projects/prioritized technologies to mitigate and adapt to climate change														(i) At least 3 representatives of the ministry of finance/banking sector, economy, MNREP, private sector (total of at least 20 people) are presented with the available financial tools/projects/prioritized technologies needed/used to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change (ii) Research on financial tools available to support the implementation of projects/prioritized technologies to mitigate and adapt to climate	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH	

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														change is complete and presented to MNREP	
Ukraine: (i) Carry out mapping of climate-related budget lines in existing national and regional budgets and programmes; (ii) Develop recommendations for the further full-scale climate budget tagging exercise	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) Research study carried out. (ii) Recommendations developed.	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other governmental stakeholders
6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks. (i) Two regional workshops on climate finance frameworks were delivered in 2020 and 2021															UNDP IRH
Azerbaijan: (i) Organize a meeting with the participation of key national stakeholders and expert team to present the results of the Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) piloting exercise													X	(i) Final workshop organized to present CBT results (at least 25 participants attended the workshop or joined the webinar; in case of continuation or intensification of COVID, online meetings or webinars are envisaged)	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, UNDP CO
Belarus: (iv) National workshop on climate change frameworks													X	(i) At least 30 representatives of the local authorities and private sector participated at the national workshop on climate change frameworks	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
<p>6.4. Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing climate change parameters into national budget planning and reporting.</p> <p>The first pilot study on Armenia's climate finance budgeting and expenditure tracking was completed in 2021. Two additional studies for Azerbaijan and Georgia are to be completed in 2022</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						Guidelines developed and submitted	UNDP IRH and Country Offices in pilot countries.
<p>Azerbaijan:</p> <p>(i) Conduct piloting exercise on climate budget tagging (CBT) in Azerbaijan in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and its relevant institutions and or departments</p>	X	X	X	X										(i) Piloting exercise of Climate Budget Tagging conducted	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, UNDP CO, UNDP IRH
<p>Georgia:</p> <p>(ii) Climate Budget Tagging Pilot study for Georgia</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) Study on Climate Budget Tagging	UNDP Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia Ministry of Finance of Georgia

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X									and in ES against international requirements of UNFCCC is complete (iv) Sectoral impact, vulnerability, and climate risk assessment against chosen methodology and described criteria of social, economic and environmental analysis of the adaptation processes in the sectors: agriculture, forestry and in ES is complete. The report is shared with MNREP (v) Detailed gender equality analysis is complete for ES. Analysis report classifying the level of gender equality integration is conducted based on available data on gender equality, gender trends, available sex-disaggregated statistical data, division of labour, and gender participation in decision making. Recommendations are developed. The results of the gender equality analysis done in 2021 and 2022 are integrated into one output. The gender aspects are integrated into the draft of the NAP. The report is prepared and shared with MNREP	

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
	X	X	X	X	X	X									Climate Change Scientific and Technical Programme; (ix) Climate vulnerability and risks analysis for the Upper Prut river basin region, including the river runoff mapping undertaken; (x) Transboundary Adaptation Plan developed (xi) Adaptation Communication developed	
<p>7.3. Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development and implementation. Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation.</p> <p>The fourth Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Planning organized in 2022 (virtually if necessary):</p> <p>(i) Development of the Regional Workshop Concept and Agenda, the decision on key speakers and moderators; The Regional Workshop on National Adaptation Planning</p>			X	X											(i) At least 18 EaP government officials and experts trained/engaged; (ii) Training/workshop report.	UNDP IRH
7.4. Workshops for national and local authorities																
<p>Belarus:</p> <p>Organize workshops involving local and central authorities in a discussion on the adaptation planning process</p> <p>(i) National technical meetings, consultations, and workshops on NAP in Belarus</p>				X	X	X									(i) Three consultations on NAP (in e-mode if relevant) to assess the impact of climate change, vulnerability, and climate risks of the sectors: agriculture, forestry, and ES. At least 90 representatives (30 per workshop) from relevant local authorities, private sector, academia, NGO community, and other relevant stakeholders,	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
														participated at the consultations and contributed to the data collection needed for the assessment of the impact of climate risks and vulnerability assessment	
Ukraine:															
(i) At least 4 sectoral workshops on climate vulnerability and risks assessments;	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) 60 national experts participated; Training/workshop reports.	UNDP Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, other governmental stakeholders
(ii) Workshop on integrating climate adaptation to local policy planning	X	X	X	X	X	X								(ii) At least 20 representatives from local authorities trained; Training/workshop reports.	
8. M&E, communications, visibility, and reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							UNDP IRH
Armenia:															
(i) World Environment Day						X	X							(i) Activities with youth towards Armenia's tree planting agenda in partnership with the stakeholder ministries, civil society, communities. (ii) Consultation/workshop to present the draft of the National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2021 to 2030 Publicity of Armenia's climate agenda, and commitments/activities under the Paris Agreement	UNDP Armenia MOE
(ii) EU Sustainable Energy Week						X	X								
(iii) Media awareness-raising campaign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
Azerbaijan: (i) Promotion of thematic video series to raise awareness of climate change, Paris Agreement, NDC, Climate Promise, energy, waste, agriculture, future eco-professions, kids, and climate change (ii) World Environment Day (The main theme for 2022 is Beat Plastic Pollution) (iii) EU Green Week (iv) Europe Day	X	X	X	X	X										(i) Thematic videos are promoted on social media. KPI for each of the videos is 10,000 viewers (ii) Hold the annual drawing competition among the children of 6 to 12 years old with prizes for 1,2, and 3 places etc. (iii) Organize high-level political debates and sessions aimed to tackle pollution (iv) Take a photoshoot in Baku European High School with children holding flags of the EU countries to congratulate the EU Delegation to Azerbaijan on Europe Day	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Tourism Agency, Park Management, EUD, and UNDP CO
Belarus: (i) World Environment Day (ii) EU Sustainable Energy week (iii) Promotion of thematic video series to raise awareness of climate change, Paris Agreement, NDC, Climate Promise, energy, waste, agriculture, future eco-professions, kids, and climate change (iv) Blog posts on climate change Content for UNDP webpage, eu4climate.eu site, Digitool, and other social media						X									(i) Media reports of the awareness-raising campaign (including social media) (ii) Raising awareness campaign for a broad target audience (iii) Thematic videos are promoted on social media. KPI for each of the videos is 10,000 viewers (iv) Blog posts published on social media Monitoring report of the PR/communication products	MNREP, UNDP CO in Belarus, UNDP IRH

Action/activity	2022											Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
Georgia: (i) Participation in the Europe Day (9 May) in Georgia awareness campaign; (ii) Participation in the Environment Day (5 June) awareness campaign; (iii) Participation in June in EU Green Week (iv) Participation in June in the EU Sustainable Energy week awareness campaign;					X										(i) European Day activities report (ii) Environment Day activities report (iii) EU Green Week activities report (iv) EU Sustainable Energy Week activities report	UNDP Georgia EUD to Georgia EU4Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia
Moldova: (i) Press releases (ii) Articles/blog posts (iii) A training delivered for journalists on climate change issues and how to report on it (iv) Arrangement of interviews and participation at talk shows on radio and tv (v) Social media posts prepared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								(i) 7 press releases developed, translated, coordinated with EUD and distributed by UNDP CO (ii) At least three articles developed, translated, coordinated with EUD and distributed by UNDP CO. (iii) One training delivered for at least 12 journalists, including at least 4 women. (iv) At least 4 interviews and talk show participation arranged (v) Social media posts prepared and published at least twice a month	UNDP Moldova, Ministry of Environment

Action/activity	2022												Deliverables	Responsible Parties/Partners/ Comments		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
Ukraine: Implement the EU4Climate communication and visibility plan, including the following: (i) Participation in the Europe Day (21 May) in Ukraine awareness campaign; (ii) Participation to the Environment Day (5 June) awareness campaign; (iii) Participation in June in the EU sustainable energy week awareness campaign; (iv) Feed UNDP and EU4Climate regional project webpages and ensure social media presence; (v) Develop and disseminate by the end of the year at least 4 success stories of the EU4Climate Ukraine; (vi) Develop and disseminate by the end of the year at least 5 press releases on the events implemented within EU4Climate Ukraine (vii) Media workshop on climate change					X										(i) Report on Europe Day (21 May) in Ukraine awareness campaign (ii) UN Environmental Day activities report (iii) EU Green Week activities report (iv) EU Day in Ukraine activities report (v) Media monitoring report (vi) Media Workshop Impact Assessment, at least 30 journalists trained	UNDP Ukraine
EU4Climate website updated regularly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							(i) EU4Climate website is updated periodically	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs
EU4Climate detailed communication and visibility plan and branding guidelines developed and updated periodically	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							(i) EU4Climate communication/branding package updated periodically	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs
9. Project Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Steering Committee meeting (virtual if necessary)						X									(i) Overall project's progress and key lessons learned presented to the SCCOs members	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs

Annex. Cooperation with other partners and projects

To fulfil the Description of the Action (DoA) requirements, coordination and synergies with other relevant ongoing initiatives were ensured during the Inception and Mobilisation phase. EU4Climate is building on the achievements of the ClimaEast Programme.

Cooperation has been established with the UNFCCC, specifically on the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

Contacts channels for exchange of information were established with EU regional and bilateral projects (such as EU4Energy, Covenant of Mayors East (COM East), EU4Environment, Green for Growth Fund (GGF), European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), EU policy initiatives (such as the High-level Energy Efficiency Initiative and the Eastern Partnership architecture) and other donors/initiatives in the region on climate change (Global NDC Partnership Initiative).

The project has concluded cooperation agreements with the Energy Community Secretariat and the Environment Agency Austria (EAA). Both organizations have been supporting countries with implementing EU climate regulations (EU *acquis*). The EAA provides further support to four EaP countries with emissions accounting (MRV).

The table below shows the synergies between the EU4Climate activities and other existing organisations and initiatives.

Mapping of cooperation between EU4Climate activities and other organisations and initiatives

Organisations and Initiatives	Leading organisation	Links to EU4Climate
EU4Energy Programme	Energy Community Secretariat (ECS); Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER)	<p>Coordination with Component 3 – “Legislative and Regulatory Environment and Key Energy Infrastructure” implemented by the Energy Community Secretariat (ECS) and the Energy Charter Secretariat, as well as the International Energy Agency responsible for Components 1 and 2 (energy data and policy recommendations).</p> <p>EU4Climate has established a partnership with the ECS, being one of the EU4Energy implementing organizations. Representatives of ECS and CEER participated in the following EU4Climate events: Regional workshop on Adaptation Planning (March 2021); Regional workshop on NDC implementation (April 2021); Regional workshop on Climate Budget tagging (June 2021); Climate Finance Forum (September 2021).</p>
Covenant of Mayors East (CoM East)		<p>Provides specific assistance to local and regional authorities from the EaP region in developing Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) and helping to implement them.</p> <p>431 municipalities in the EaP countries are signatories. 49 % of the signatories are committed to the proposed 2030 target of a 30 % reduction in CO2 emissions. A growing number of signatories are committing to adaptation.</p> <p>EU4Climate coordinates the national activities with COM East and representatives of COM East participated in the project’s regional events: Regional workshop on Adaptation Planning (March 2021) and the Regional workshop on NDC implementation (April 2021).</p>

<p>High-level energy efficiency initiative and other EU-funded programmes</p>	<p>EU and International Financing Institutions (IFIs) – EIB, EBRD, WB, IFC, IMF</p>	<p>EU and IFIs collaborate actively to bring energy efficiency reforms and investments to scale in selected pilot countries (Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia included), focusing on buildings, both public and the residential sector.</p> <p>Major bilateral programmes for energy efficiency in buildings have been developed. In Ukraine a National Energy Efficiency Fund was established (AAP 2017) and managed by IFC with channelled funding from the EU. Representatives of IFIs (EBRD, EIB, KfW, WB) have presented their views on the future of climate finance in the region during the Climate Finance Forum (September 2021)</p>
<p>UNFCCC</p>		<p>UNFCCC representatives participated in the three regional workshops conducted by the project in 2020, focusing on the implementation status of the Paris Agreement. UNFCCC experts have contributed to following the regional events of the project: Regional workshop on NDC implementation (April 2021) and Climate Finance Forum (September 2021)</p>
<p>Green for Growth Fund (GGF)</p>	<p>GGF and EU</p>	<p>Provides financing and technical assistance for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It was extended in 2012 to cover EaP countries. There is also a contribution from the EU to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P), aimed at promoting energy efficiency and environment investments in EaP countries.</p>
<p>EU4Environment Programme</p>	<p>OECD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO, WB</p>	<p>Aims to help partner countries preserve their natural capital and increase people's environmental well-being.</p> <p>Action is implemented under direct management through grants and under indirect management with the OECD, UNECE, UN Environment, UNIDO and the World Bank.</p> <p>EU4Climate coordinates the regional and national activities with EU4Environment and representatives of OECD participated in the project's regional events: the Regional workshop on Adaptation Planning (March 2021); Regional workshop on NDC implementation (April 2021); Climate Finance Forum (September 2021).</p>
<p>European Environmental Agency (EEA)</p>		<p>The EEA is an EU agency tasked with providing sound, independent information on the environment. It operates as a major information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy. Representatives of EEA participated in the following events of EU4Climate in 2021: Regional workshop on Adaptation Planning (March 2021)</p>

EU4Climate Communications and Visibility Plan
(see in a separate file)

Country fiches (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine)
(see in separate files)