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**PROJECT DOCUMENT**  
Regional Project

**Project Title: EU4Climate**

**Project Number: 00115652**

**Implementing Partner: UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS**

**Start Date: 01/01/2019**

**End Date: 31/12/2022**

**LPAC Meeting date: 10 December 2018**

**Brief Description**

The objective of the project is to support the development and implementation of climate-related policies by the Eastern Partnership 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. It identifies key actions and results in line with the Paris Agreement, the "20 Deliverables for 2020", and the key global policy goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project will also translate into action priorities outlined in the Eastern Partnership Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change of October 2016.

The following results will be achieved: (i) Finalized/up-dated nationally determined contributions and national mid-century strategies and communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), (ii) Improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination at political and technical level of the Paris Agreement and the corresponding national commitments, (iii) Established or strengthened measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, with countries getting on track with Paris Agreement transparency requirements, (iv) Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in each of the Eastern Partners, especially in the field of energy (v) Advanced alignment with EU acquis as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the context of the Energy Community Treaty, (vi) Increased mobilization of climate finance, and (vii) Enhanced adaptation planning.

<p><b>Contributing Outcome:</b></p> <p>Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gender marker: GEN1</p>	<b>Total resources required:</b>	USD 10,302,160	
	<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	USD 10,302,160	
		Total amount of EU budget contribution	USD 9,365,600
	UNDP co-financing (parallel)	USD 936,560 (the detailed distribution can be found on page 81)	
<b>Unfunded:</b>			

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	
Gerd Trogemann, Manager, Istanbul Regional Hub	
Date: 25/01/2019	

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## DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

### Background

The six EU Eastern Partnership countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine - face water and energy shortages and a broad spectrum of climate-related and geophysical disasters. With more frequent and severe meteorological hazards, rural and urban populations across the sub-region are likely to become more vulnerable, while the overall costs of adaptation are projected to increase dramatically. Economies in the region are characterized by high levels of energy intensity and inefficiency, relying on fossil fuels for over 80 percent of their energy needs. Climate change will exacerbate current pressure on natural resources and ecosystems. 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 society as a whole. For the EU and the Eastern Partner countries this provides important opportunities, notably for economic transformation, jobs and growth.

### Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change was adopted at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in December 2015 and officially entered into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement was the first ever universal, legally binding climate deal that set out a plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to “well below 2°C”. Together with Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement provides an unprecedented opportunity to create an integrated development approach towards inclusive resilient economies with a zero-carbon footprint by 2100.

The Paris Agreement builds upon submissions from 192 countries for national climate pledges known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which become a binding Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) when a country ratifies the Paris Agreement. NDCs reflect a country's ambition for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, considering domestic circumstances and capabilities, and the majority have also included adaptation goals. The entry into force of the Paris Agreement only 11 months after it was formally adopted signifies the importance being placed on the NDCs for addressing climate change. However, the current pledges fall short of the 2°C goal. Under the provisions of the Paris Agreement, countries are expected to submit updated and more ambitious NDCs every five years. NDCs are thereby expected to become the main vision by which national, subnational and sectoral climate change policies and actions are aligned with national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The EU, UNDP and other partners supported countries in preparation of INDCs in the lead-up to the Paris Agreement that included direct technical and financial support to countries through the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme and the project *Support to Developing Countries on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions*. UNDP has also organised global and regional Technical Dialogues in collaboration with the UNFCCC and other development partners to build technical capacity and exchange experiences on NDC design and implementation. Among the key lessons learned on NDC planning and implementation to date are:

- (i) NDCs encourage a more holistic approach to climate and sustainable development that should be treated in an integrated manner at the national level. NDC implementation will require a new institutional framework that moves climate action beyond the sole purview of ministries of environment toward more inclusive approaches with clearly defined inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities as well as engagement of non-state actors.
- (ii) Lead sectoral ministries and sub-national authorities must be empowered to lead technical implementation of NDC actions and local capacities promoted for this purpose.

- (iii) Sustained impact can only be achieved through a country-driven process in which governments and other key national stakeholders are empowered to identify and implement climate change actions in a coherent manner vis-à-vis national/sectoral policies and the SDGs.
- (iv) Longer-term policy frameworks and an enabling environment that encourages private sector investment are key success factors in catalysing scarce public finance to scale up private climate finance.
- (v) Carbon markets can be a successful and cost-effective way to accelerate low carbon investments in developing countries. Early action will be key to increasing the confidence of actors in new market mechanisms as proposed under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, along with guidance and support to navigate the new rules and regulations.
- (vi) There is already an important foundation in-country upon which the NDC implementation can build – ranging from NAMAs, CDM projects and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), to existing monitoring and reporting systems and processes.

### **Eastern Partnership, EU bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty**

The Eastern Partnership (EaP) initiative represents the Eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy and aims to deepen and strengthen relations between the EU and its six Eastern neighbours: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The European Parliament resolution on women, gender equality and climate justice recognizes that men and women experience the impacts of climate change differently and calls on the EU to make the financing of both adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects gender-responsive.<sup>1</sup>

The '20 Deliverables for 2020', adopted at the Eastern Partnership Summit in 2017, asks under its priority III (connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate change) for enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts to help Partner Countries to develop more efficient economies, while becoming less vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change. In particular, it foresees decisive steps to be taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Deliverable 15) and states that adaptation to climate change will be supported by improving water resources management and trans-boundary cooperation and promoting climate change resilience (Deliverable 16).

Multilateral climate cooperation with Eastern Partner countries is undertaken under a Platform for connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate change and a thematic Panel for environment and climate change established under this platform. Other thematic panels, such as the one for energy, deal with relevant climate change issues on a sectorial level. The panels facilitate the exchange of information and best practices in the development and implementation of climate change policies and promote convergence with EU legislation as appropriate. According to the Joint Communication from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European Commission on the Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy of November 2015, the EU will put greater attention to the energy security and climate action both of the EU and of its partners. The joint communication proposes "energy security and climate action" as a joint priority for cooperation and calls for the "promotion of the full implementation of the expected Paris Climate Agreement and its subsequent developments". The EU commits to share best practices, including on the introduction of "robust emissions monitoring, reporting and verification frameworks, including in the longer term, emission trading systems, which could be linked to the EU emissions trading system as they become ready."

Within the Eastern Partnership region, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova are members of the Energy Community. In October 2016, the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community has adopted a Recommendation to incorporate the core elements of the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) into

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<sup>1</sup> Report: [Motion for a European Parliament Resolution](#) on women, gender equality and climate justice. Adopted by the European Parliament on 21.11.2017. Article 38 of the resolution "Stresses the need to make the financing of both adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects gender-responsive; welcomes the recent progress made with regard to gender policy in the field of multilateral finance mechanisms; ... calls for the EU and its Member States to ensure that their climate change programmes comply with the highest international standards on human rights and do not undermine gender equality;"

the Energy Community acquis. In addition, there are currently works under way to make this recommendation a legally binding commitment at least for core parts of the Regulation.

### **Regional Action Rationale within the context of the Beneficiary Countries**

The beneficiary countries have different status and commitments under the UNFCCC (Belarus and Ukraine are Annex I countries). Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have signed Association Agreements and Armenia a Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement with the EU, which contain specific commitments for the countries to align with the EU Regulations on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and fluorinated greenhouse gases (f-gases), as well as with specific provisions of the Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive in the case of Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine, the Monitoring and Reporting (MRR) Regulation and the Accreditation and Verification (AVR) Regulation (Armenia only) and the Fuel Quality Directive (Moldova only). In addition, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia are members of the the Energy Community. Naturally, some of the countries are more advanced than others in terms of implementing the Paris Agreement, for example, Ukraine and Moldova have in place Low-emission Development Strategies. These and other factors define some differences in the capacity building and technical assistance needs of the individual countries. The project will reflect these differences and will provide targeted support to all the countries based on their needs.

What all the six beneficiary countries have in common is the common ambition and the on-going regulatory reform towards the alignment with the EU policies and the need to build national capacities for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In this context, this proposed regional action is highly relevant to all six countries as it will allow knowledge transfer, learning and cross fertilization of ideas between the countries as each of them will be strengthening their climate policies and EU alignment agendas. These countries already have experience of interaction and knowledge exchange in the framework of the earlier EU-supported ClimaEast programme (see below). The EU4Climate project will offer focus on sub regional cooperation, learning and knowledge transfer through regional training and information exchange workshops, study tours, joint knowledge and communication products.

The project will set up a network of resource persons and entities across the participating countries to lead implementation of various thematic components. For example, Moldova would be the source of experience and expertise for the national adaptation planning and sectoral mainstreaming work based on the earlier programming experience and NAP tools developed there. The project will facilitate transfer of the best practices across the EaP countries and encourage more focussed and ambitious climate strategies through sub-regional dialogues and exchanges. This regional project will also facilitate access of the EaP countries to the global climate policy initiatives and existing EU platforms. In view of the above, there is a strong value added of the regional approach in this project.

All countries also confirmed the strong relevance of this project to their national climate policy and EU alignment agendas. The beneficiary countries have limitations in institutional, technical and financial capacities to meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement and under the EU cooperation agreements, and to proactively promote national climate action. In order to address these gaps, the project will support: (i) the development of the strategic documents and monitoring frameworks for inclusive and participatory climate action; (ii) strengthening institutional capacities and knowledge through institutional capacity reviews, recommendations for structural changes as needed; and (iii) enhancing national expertise and knowledge exchange opportunities through workshops, trainings, study tours and improved stakeholder participation. The project will do so in close coordination with the other on-going activities supported by the countries themselves and their development partners (past and on-going EU projects, other bilateral donors' support, GEF and GCF support). The action will be aligned with the work of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia under the Energy Community and with the work under the Covenant of Mayors initiative. Thus, the proposed project strategy is based on the analysis of baseline activities and on-going projects to secure complementarity and efficiency of the technical assistance.

Gender mainstreaming is an important priority for all the EaP countries. Moreover, the UNDP country offices in Moldova, Armenia and Georgia are in the Gender Equality Seal certification programme which prioritizes gender mainstreaming in all programmes and operations. Each component of the project will involve a

tailored activity to mainstream gender into climate policy<sup>2</sup>. Details are given in the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 4).

### **ClimaEast and other related Programmes**

The project will also build upon the results and lessons of the EU-funded ClimaEast Programme (2013-2017) that supported Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighbourhood East and Russia – Policy (EUR 8 100 000) and Pilots (EUR 11 000 000) (2012-2017). Clima East Policy aimed at developing approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in order to better equip partners to achieve greenhouse-gas emission reductions, and deal more effectively with the impacts of climate change. In particular, the EU4Climate project will benefit from the GHG emissions/sequestration monitoring and analysis generated by the Clima East pilots for the outputs and activities related to MRV systems and sectoral planning in the forestry and land use sectors.

Climate related action is also indirectly addressed by EU-funded EU4Energy programme, a four-year project on improved energy data and evidence-based energy policy-making in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia with a budget of EUR 20 million. The Programme, which is implemented by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Energy Community Secretariat and the Energy Charter Secretariat. The project will coordinate with Component 3 – "Legislative and Regulatory Environment and Key Energy Infrastructure" that is implemented by the Energy Community Secretariat and the Energy Charter Secretariat, as well as International Energy Agency responsible for Components 1 and 2, i.e. Energy data and Policy recommendations. The EU4Climate project will partner and closely coordinate with the EU4Energy implementing organizations.

The Covenant of Mayors East (CoMO East) initiative – in place since 2011 - provides specific assistance to local and regional authorities from the Eastern Partnership region in developing Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) and helping to implement them. Thanks to the CoMO East initiative, over 350 municipalities in the Eastern Partnership countries have signed up to EU's 2020 and 2030 climate & energy goals, and over 100 of them have already submitted their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans. EU4Climate will coordinate with Covenant of Mayors East Secretariat to explore synergies.

The high-level energy efficiency initiative involving the EU and International Financing Institutions (IFIs) - EIB, EBRD, WB, IFC and IMF - was jointly launched in 2016 at the high-level meeting in Washington. All IFIs and EU agreed to collaborate actively to bring energy efficiency reforms and investments to scale in selected pilot countries (Ukraine, Serbia, Georgia and Tunisia), representing each of DG NEAR's geographic regions. The initiative's focus is on buildings, both public and residential, as buildings account for up to 40% of energy consumption in most of DG NEAR countries. Previously, despite the great potential for significant energy saving, relatively little investment has been made in this area, with the legal and regulatory framework often being a key barrier to attracting adequate levels of sustainable investments. As a result of the initiative, major bilateral Programmes for energy efficiency in buildings have been developed in Ukraine and Georgia. In Ukraine a National Energy Efficiency Fund was established (AAP 2017). The Fund will be managed by IFC and channel funding from EU (EUR 100m), Germany and the Ukrainian government for investments in the residential sector through local banks, as well as awareness raising for households. In Georgia, an EU programme for kick-starting energy efficiency in the public sector is in preparation (AAP 2018) with an initial TA package planned to set up the necessary systems, and coupled with KfW's policy-based loan to the Georgian government. As a second phase of the planned €30m bilateral envelope, financing schemes of public sector buildings with IFIs would follow via blending. It is foreseen to launch the initiative also in Armenia in 2018-2019; a preparatory workshop took place in 2017, identifying the main barriers for EE investments.

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<sup>2</sup> [Gender toolkit for climate experts and decisionmakers](#); [UNFCCC guidance on Gender and Climate Change](#); [Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change](#).

The Green for Growth Fund (GGF) is a structured fund (public private partnership) providing financing and technical assistance for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It provides refinancing for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energies to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and households, primarily via local financial institutions. Established in 2009 to operate in South Eastern Europe, it has been extended in 2012 to cover also Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The EU also contributes to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P), which aims to promote energy efficiency and environment investments in Eastern Partnership countries.

The new European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is the central piece of the Union's External Investment Plan which aims to boost private and public investment in our partner countries in European Neighbourhood in order to address some of the obstacles to growth and the root causes of irregular migration. The EFSD is an integral financing mechanism to support investments by public financial institutions and the private sector.

The EFSD combines existing investment facilities and a dedicated financial guarantee instrument (€1.5 billion) in order to attract additional financing, in particular from the private sector. The new EFSD guarantee is expected to reduce specific risks in investment projects and could absorb potential losses. For example, in renewable energy projects, the EFSD guarantee can help to alleviate short-term liquidity problems and this way encourage investors to get on board.

The proposed project will establish coordination and synergy with the other technical assistance projects and initiatives aimed at stimulating investments in the beneficiary countries, as well as relevant projects in the wider neighbourhood supported by multilateral and bilateral donors. Cross-fertilization of ideas and best practices will be established between this proposed project and the *Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme*, financed by the EU and implemented by UNDP in 38 countries (including Moldova), and its successor Global NDC Support programme. The Global LECB Programme supported countries for activities related to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and in particular NDCs. It notably provided support in the implementation of NDCs, the preparation of LEDS and the establishment of MRV systems and Greenhouse Gas Inventory Systems, which are all also important subjects of the proposed project. It will most likely be succeeded by a new global NDC support programme. The proposed project will therefore be able to draw from the experiences and lessons learned of the LECB Programme, build on its results (particularly in the case of Moldova) and search synergies and coordinate with the new global NDC support programme.

In the EU Eastern Partnership, countries have been receiving capacity building support and technical assistance from the Global Environment Facility in setting up UNFCCC monitoring and reporting frameworks through the on-going *Global Support Programme on National Communications and Biannual Update Report* (led by UNDP and UNEP). Support to adaptation planning has been provided with the UNDP assistance in the framework of the *Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans*. The new *Readiness Programme of the Green Climate Fund* offers support to eligible countries for the initiation, formulation and implementation of the national adaptation plans. In 2016-2017 UNDP have been supporting the countries in the region to develop National Adaptation Plan (NAP) applications to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Countries have also been receiving support in climate policy development and enhanced capacities for the implementation of Paris Climate Agreement from the governments of Austria, Germany, USA and others.

Another relevant initiative is EU4Environment, which aims to help partner countries preserve their natural capital and increase people's environmental well-being. The action is relevant for 9 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The action will be implemented under direct management through grants and under indirect management with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

The project directly contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts on Poverty", especially targets 13.1 (Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries), 13.2 (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning) and 13.3 (Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation,

adaptation, impact reduction and early warning). Beyond SDG 13 on Climate Action, the project will indirectly contribute to the achievement of other SDGs related to poverty, food and water security, urban and rural resilience, gender equality, affordable and clean energy, responsible production and consumption and partnership. This contribution will be possible through enhanced national planning capacities, reducing vulnerability of economic sectors to climate risks, spearheading mitigation action in energy production and energy consuming sectors. The project through its MMR/MR and AV activities could also contribute to enhanced SDG reporting.

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## I. STRATEGY

The current project falls under UNDP Regional Programme for Europe and the CIS2018-2021 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.

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.

**The project goal** is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the Paris Agreement in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

The project implementation **methodology** will follow the logic of the Paris Agreement 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 the integral part of the project logic and implementation methodology, the EU best practices will be shared. Relevant technical guidance on various elements of climate policy development will be used through the capacity building and training activities.

This project will operate on both regional and country level. It will support regional cooperation, learning, knowledge exchanges 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. Project progress and results will be reported at the Eastern Partnership relevant meetings (Panels) as well as at the EU/Beneficiary countries relevant subcommittee meetings.

In addition to the regional activities mentioned in the following section, this project will provide tailored technical assistance to beneficiary countries in the priority areas identified together with beneficiaries. Project will support NDCs in areas such as LEDS; respective sectoral plans; adaptation plans; mechanisms such as ETS or the new market based mechanism (sustainable development mechanism); respective robust transparency systems, including on monitoring reporting and verification (MRV), as well as attracting financial resources to develop and implement projects. Existing interservice groups will be used to report on progress.

Horizontally this project will maximise the capacity building effect and ensure efficiency and sustainability of results. In particular:

- New strategic document development and legislation/amendments will be carried out respecting national procedures, especially those related to (fiscal/regulatory) impact assessments, public consultations and inter-ministerial coordination.

- Prior to providing legislative drafting support, assistance will facilitate early stage stakeholder involvement and will provide beneficiaries with analytical prerequisites (concept support, option analysis).
- Project will help beneficiaries to develop policies and new laws by themselves. In cases when particular textual drafting is partly done by experts, this work will be paired with beneficiary capacity building (introduction of international examples, detailed explanation of proposed texts etc.);
- Beneficiary institutions will develop manuals and guidelines with project support. Experts will help to develop them in such a way, that they could be regularly reviewed and updated by the beneficiaries without further external support.
- All guidelines or procedures developed with support of this project will not contradict legal provisions of the country in question.

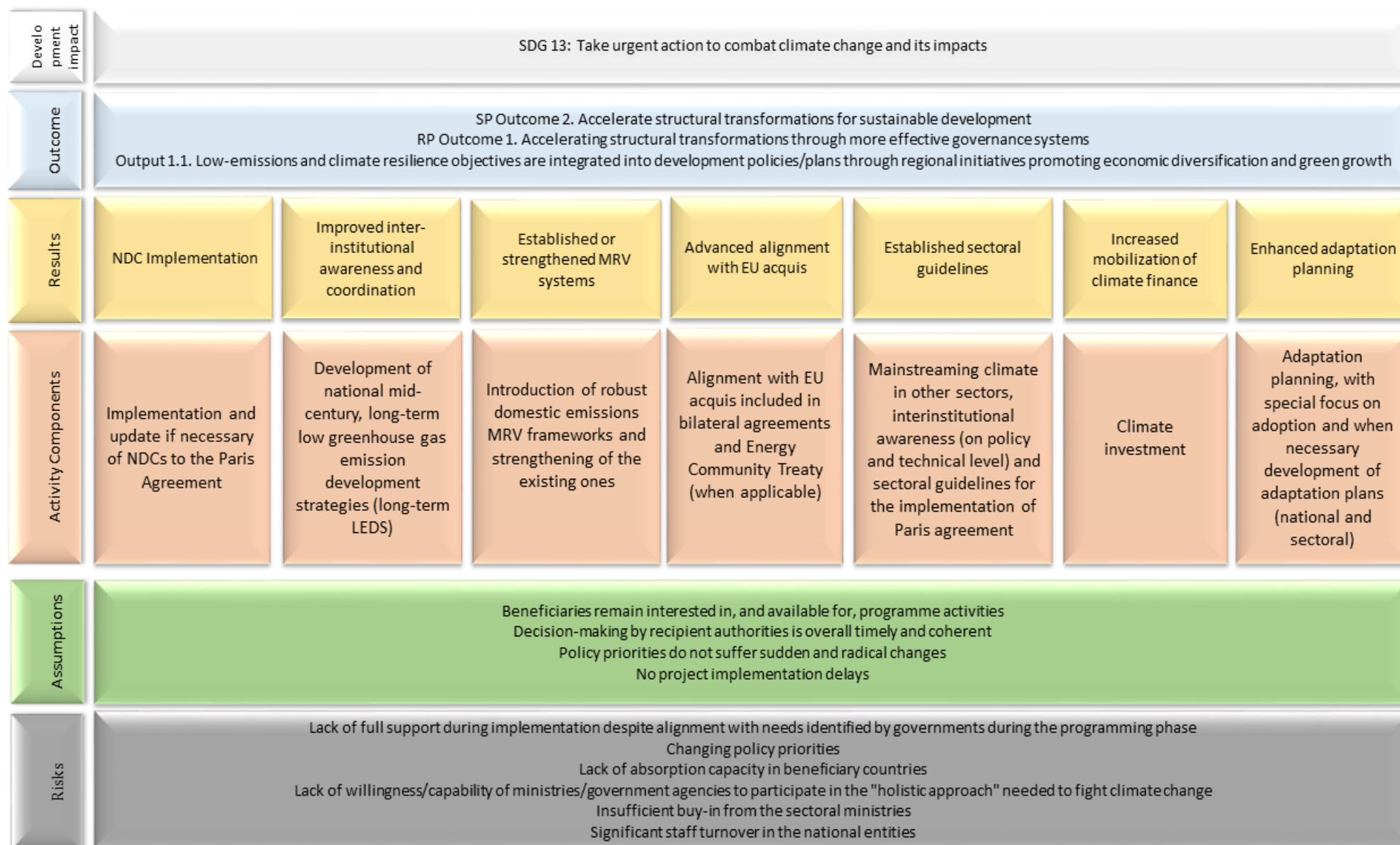
The project will contribute to an enhanced environmental sustainability through improved sectoral policies and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation into development sectors. The project is expected to result in improved governance systems by building capacities for and mainstreaming inclusive and participatory medium- and long-term planning, gender mainstreaming into climate and environmental policies, etc. Human rights would not be directly affected, but access to environment information shall improve, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention.

Project will leverage additional development benefits. Policy work, strategies, improving national level planning, sectoral plans and guidelines will inform, influence and induce reforms and change policy positions that will in return result in improved knowledge and capacities towards low-emission economies. The project will leverage multiple partnerships for climate action and advancing low emission development in all six countries. Project will also work with beneficiaries in all countries to increase the ability of public and private institutions to mobilize climate finance. Improvements in project planning and programming, prioritization, pipeline development and overall project management capacities will be a result of project involvement. Finally, NDC implementation will induce changes in behaviour and practices. Project work with sectors on guidelines will influence investment decisions and more climate efficient funds management.

The EU4Climate project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into the development and climate policies. In particular, gender considerations will be taken into account and mainstreamed through the development of LEDS, national adaptation plans and mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral strategies and plans. Monitoring and evaluation indicators disaggregated by sex and age and gender analysis will be proposed for the national policy instruments/plans. For example, Moldova has a positive practical experience in mainstreaming gender into national and sectoral climate change adaptation policies through the UNDP-led national adaptation planning project supported by the Government of Austria. Gender and climate change mainstreaming knowledge and guidance developed by this project will be applied throughout the implementation of this project.

**A theory of change** diagram is provided below, presenting the analytical flow from the development impact level to overall outcome and output, to project level results and planned interventions. The theory of change will be regularly reviewed and updated if and when needed through the Project Board mechanism.

## EU4Climate Theory of Change Diagram



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## II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

### ***Expected Results***

**The project goal** is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the Paris Agreement in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

To realize this project goal, the following results should be achieved:

- Result 1:** Finalized or up-dated 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 Paris Agreement and the corresponding national commitments
- Result 3:** Established or strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with Paris Agreement transparency requirements
- Result 4:** Advanced alignment with EU climate acquis as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the context of Energy Community Treaty on climate matters that are not covered by the EU4Energy programme
- Result 5:** Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in each of the Eastern Partners
- Result 6:** Increased mobilization of climate finance (potential NIF/NIP proposals and domestic resources)
- Result 7:** Adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans

### ***Components and activities***

**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.

To achieve its objective, the EU4Climate project will be implemented through the **following components**, which relate to the abovementioned results. Each component integrates a tailored activity on gender mainstreaming as reflected in Annex 4. The rationale of the activities is described in the narrative below under each component.

- 1) Implementation and update if necessary of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement
- 2) Development of national mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)
- 3) Introduction, when necessary, of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks and strengthening of the existing ones
- 4) Alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty (when applicable)
- 5) Mainstreaming climate in other sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement

- 6) Climate investment
- 7) Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and sectoral)
- 8) M&E, communication, visibility and reporting
- 9) Project Management

The detailed working plan will be developed during the inception phase and adjusted in the course of the project implementation.

### **Component 1: Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement**

All six Eastern Partners have submitted intended nationally determined contributions, which have already become NDCs. While the combined efforts of the international community are still far from sufficient to meet the well-below 2°C target, fulfilling the existing commitments will already be a challenge. With the successful entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the focus must now rapidly shift towards implementation, which requires actions in all sectors of the economy. At the same time, countries will have to update their NDCs by 2020 with an increase in ambition.

#### **Activities:**

- 1.1.** Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC (under the Enhanced Transparency Framework).
- 1.2.** Support to NDCs implementation in at least four Eastern Neighbourhood countries:
  - 1.2.1** Screening of the national and sectoral strategies and plans that contribute to NDC implementation.
  - 1.2.2.** Modelling for priority sectors on possible development scenarios. For selected priority sectors the detailed sectoral strategies/plans will be developed/updated through the Output 5 (Mainstreaming of CC) to secure implementation of the NDC targets.
  - 1.2.3.** Identifying and establishing focal points in the relevant ministries for the respective sectors to ensure the NDC implementation in the sector. Strengthening sectoral institutional capacity for NDC development, implementation and reporting. This activity will include assessment of institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support NDCs.
  - 1.2.4.** High-level and technical national roundtables/workshops in the countries with different target groups to discuss the findings and further steps to implement NDC by sectors.
  - 1.2.5.** Development of the NDC implementation plans/roadmaps with timeframes, responsible national and sectoral institutions, including plans for updates and development of Second NDC.
  - 1.2.6.** Supporting the countries to set up reporting systems on NDC implementation and provide support on reporting under the Paris Agreement (under the Enhanced Transparency Framework)
  - 1.2.7.** Support NDCs updates, following the latest UNFCCC guidance for preparation of NDC and based on existing best practices in the EU.
- 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.

### **Component 2: Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies (long-term LEDS).**

Under the Paris Agreement all parties are invited to develop, by 2020, mid-century long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LEDS). A number of countries, including some EU Member States, have already submitted their strategies and Eastern partner countries will have to start this exercise soon. To be successful, this will require an inclusive process, ensuring country ownership and involvement of all relevant stakeholders across sectors. All six countries will participate in regional training and knowledge exchange activities under this component. However, given that Moldova and Ukraine already have their LEDS in place, the technical assistance for the development of LEDS will be focussed on Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Belarus and Georgia. This component will support mainstreaming of gender considerations and indicators into LEDS.

**Activities:**

**2.1.** Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process. The first LEDS workshop will present best practices/examples from EU member-states and beneficiary countries (e.g. Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia) and introduce UNDP guidance and tools for LEDS. At least 18 representatives from beneficiary countries will be trained (with gender balanced composition or quote for at least 30% less represented sex).

**2.2.** National technical roundtables including private sector, local authorities and civil society to discuss and set up national coordination mechanisms for the development of LEDSs, stakeholder participation, alignment with other national strategies, launching the LEDSs development process. 80 government officials from key ministries and experts (at least 30% less represented sex) will be trained and will have improved knowledge and understanding to spearhead LEDS development process in their countries.

**2.3.** Development of gender-sensitive mid-century, long-term LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia driven by NDC targets. The LEDS development will include cost benefit analysis. Finalized LEDS will be submitted to the government for adoption-

**Component 3: Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks**

The Paris Agreement establishes a new transparency regime, under which countries will have to report progress on reducing GHG emissions and building climate resilience. This transparency regime is currently being established within the UNFCCC framework and its final details are still to be defined. At the same time, the three regional members of the Energy Community (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) are encouraged to align their legislation with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation as well as to prepare for the development and adoption of integrated national energy and climate plans and may soon have to align their legislation with the new EU Energy Union Governance Regulation while the agreement with Armenia equally foresees legal approximation to EU MRV rules. In the past years, significant technical assistance has been provided by the regional ClimaEast project, but countries' capacities for MRV still need further strengthening. Project work will be coordinated with the support the countries have been receiving from the GEF for the enhanced national UNFCCC reporting (Bi-annual Update Reports supported by UNDP), as well as other donor support.

**Activities:**

**3.1.** A regional workshop/training on MRV (GHG inventory) systems according to the UNFCCC requirements and aligned with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation and best practices in EU countries.

**3.2.** A study tour (preferably to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen) to learn about MRV (GHG inventory) system in the EU.

**3.3.** Review/gap analysis of the existing MRV (GHG inventory) systems in the beneficiary countries. Review of the existing MRV systems in the countries, identifying gaps and needs. This would include review of the existing national/sectoral/corporate statistical frameworks and information systems for GHG emission accounting.

**3.4.** Proposals for national MRV (GHG inventory) systems in line with the UNFCCC transparency requirements, build on EU experience and are fit for national circumstances of the countries.

**3.5.** Trainings of MRV (GHG inventory) experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies. National trainings will be conducted on MRV (GHG inventory) for experts from government ministries/agencies/organisations different sectors: e.g. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry and at least 100 sectoral government officers/experts will be trained.

**3.6.** Training materials for the private sector stakeholders related to their contributions to national GHG inventories developed and presented in English and in local languages.

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

The process of legislative approximation with the EU has started more than ten years ago in some EaP countries and has received new impetus through the Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement with Armenia. Currently EU is negotiating Partnership priorities with Azerbaijan and Belarus, which also include points on climate action. These are designed to help to create a modern, transparent and predictable environment for consumers, investors and business people. As the deadlines foreseen in these agreements come closer or have even passed in some cases, their importance will grow and increasingly define the bilateral cooperation between the EU and its partners. Because of the principle of "dynamic approximation" enshrined in these agreements, partner countries will have to take into account the latest version of relevant EU climate legislation, which has been substantially amended since the agreements had been established. Within the Eastern Partner countries, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia are members of the Energy Community. In October 2016, the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community has adopted a Recommendation to incorporate the core elements of the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation ("MMR") into the Energy Community acquis. In January 2018, the Ministerial Council adopted another Recommendation, advising contracting parties to prepare the analytical, institutional and regulatory preconditions for the development and adoption of integrated national energy and climate plans for the period from 2021 to 2030. The Recommendation tasks the Energy and Climate Committee of the Energy Community to identify the main elements and appropriate procedures for the development of these national plans, by taking into consideration the relevant elements of the Guidance to EU Member States on such plans, communicated by the European Commission on 18 November 2015 as Annex 2 of the 2015 State of the Energy Union. What is more, the European Commission is expected to propose a legally binding Decision of the Ministerial Council on the incorporation of suitable provisions of the new EU Energy Union Governance Regulation, once this will have been adopted at EU level (foreseen in 2018). Legislative approximation with EU climate legislation will also help those countries to meet their international obligations under the Paris Agreement and the Montreal Protocol. Overlap with approximation work done under previous EU-financed contracts will be avoided.

#### **Activities:**

- 4.1.** Workshops in each of the countries (6) on respective EU acquis
- 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, in the CEPA agreement (Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement) with Armenia, Partnership Priorities with Belarus and Azerbaijan, as well as any relevant Recommendations or Decisions of the Energy Community. Gap analysis with current legislation and strategic plans (Roadmap for implementation) will be developed and followed up. Policy papers and plans will be produced for legislative alignment that is foreseen in these agreements, technical assistance and coaching on their implementation will be provided.
- 4.3.** Project will provide relevant input on progress to relevant Sub-Committee meetings, Platform and Panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and provide update to DG NEAR and relevant EU Delegations.

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

By signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement, countries have made a strong commitment to transform 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 government and to ensure ownership of sectoral ministries for the process. It is also critical that gender considerations are mainstreamed into sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Energy sector is the main source of GHG emissions in the region and the main sector to be addressed by the NDC and LEDS implementation. Mainstreaming of climate in the energy policies will be a strong priority for this component. Taking into account however the previous and ongoing assistance provided to the Partner countries by other projects and donors to avoid overlaps. Although most countries provide access to the electricity grid and gas distribution networks for most citizens and businesses, the challenges they face

related to sustainability, efficiency and reliability of energy services. These challenges are mostly related to the inefficient use of energy, frequent power cuts, increasing energy costs, lack of sustainable and affordable heating in winter, and the slow uptake of renewable energy.

Agriculture is another important sector in all of the six Eastern Neighbourhood countries. The sector has high potential of GHG emission reduction and has been facing increasing climate change impacts and vulnerability. Mainstreaming of climate change in the agricultural sector will deliver benefits related to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Moldova has experience in mainstreaming climate change in the framework of UNDP-implemented project financed by the Government of Austria (ADA). The project developed a guidebook on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into policy and planning; mainstreaming recommendations were developed for the transport and energy sectors. Work on mainstreaming into sectoral policies will be performed taking into account work previously done by Clima East project, to avoid duplication of efforts.

#### **Activities:**

**5.1.** Inception/training workshop on CC mainstreaming into sectoral policies, possibly focussing on energy  
**5.2.** Each country develops gender-sensitive mainstreaming recommendations for at least two priority sectors. Energy sector will be a strong priority for this component. Consultations with the IEA will be conducted and engagement of the IEA will be explored to ensure strong involvement not only ministries of environment, but also ministries of energy. This will include 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. Gender-responsive policy development will be ensured through: analysis of sectoral context for gender mainstreaming and sector-specific sex-disaggregated data; engaging gender experts in the activity implementation; assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms for selected sectors; integrating gender equality into sectoral climate change policy and planning instruments and processes; and engaging in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, relevant national governments agencies that address gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g. ministries for labor and social policy), as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels. Working on mainstreaming recommendations, Guidelines on "Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development" will be taken into account.

In addition to energy, selection of priority sectors for CC mainstreaming will be agreed with the countries and the European Commission, DG NEAR at the first Steering Committee meeting. To identify the sectors, countries will be consulted through NDC implementation planning process (component 2), detailed sectoral policy review, analysis of CC mitigation potential, barriers, risks, cost-benefit analysis.

**5.3.** Three sub-regional sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops, and a series of national consultations and workshops (High level events if deemed necessary) with sectoral stakeholders and decision-makers on mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies, strategies and plans.

**5.4.** Sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement

#### **Component 6: Climate investment**

The shift to a low-carbon economy requires substantial financial investments. The lack of bankable projects to meet these needs is often due to capacity constraints and a lack of understanding of how a pipeline for such projects could be developed. EU4Climate will address this issue, taking into account already existing initiatives driven by EU, other donors and especially IFIs, such as for example Green for Growth, E5P, Smart cities and other relevant initiatives, looking for complimentary actions. The project will promote climate finance instruments and tools that are 100% gender-responsive, and that target and reaching community groups, grassroots women enterprises and sustainable development outcomes. Capacity building on enhanced climate investment with a gender lens will engage policymakers, women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.

**6.1.** Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance. The events will provide opportunities for the beneficiary countries to discuss their climate finance pipelines, to review climate investment planning and budgeting tools, to meet and interact with IFIs, donors and potential investors

**6.2.** Training, consultations and capacity building provided through national workshops and advisory services to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them developing a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects and mainstream CC into national funding instruments. Gender considerations will be taken into account for the consultations planning and access to the training and capacity building events.

**6.3.** Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks engaging the ministries of finance, economy and planning.

**6.4.** Two national pilot studies on gender-responsive climate finance frameworks, climate budget tagging and integrating CC indicators into national budget planning and reporting systems with the Ministries of finance.

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

All six countries are highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. An increase in extreme weather events, more frequent heat waves, forest fires and droughts, heavier precipitation and flooding are just some of the consequences, which are likely to enlarge the magnitude of disasters and to lead to significant economic losses, public health problems and deaths. The Paris Agreement aims for “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change”. Countries will have to submit and periodically update information about their adaptation priorities, implementation, and support needs. Thus, the countries are expected to undertake continuous iterative adaptation planning and action, and to communicate about those actions to the international community. Projects will support countries that have already developed such plans and follow up the adoption process. At the same time, it will support countries that still lack national and sectoral adaptation plans or planning frameworks. In addition, the project will aim at involving the local level in this planning. The component will be planned and implemented in coordination with the GCF Readiness Support Programme in the GCF-eligible countries. Gender focal points in participating UNDP country offices and national partners will be actively engaged in regional knowledge transfer events on NAP.

#### **Activities:**

**7.1.** Support to the national adaptation planning (NAP) in at least two countries. This will include scoping study, road map, NAP development, institutional, coordination, financing, monitoring, reporting and communication frameworks for the NAP. NAP development will include gender analysis and will use data disaggregated by sex and age, take into account how climate change impacts affects men and women differently, and identify key sectors, strategies and mechanisms for gender responsive policy and action. The activity will integrate gender equality objectives and ensure the participation of women and women’s organizations. Gender experts will be engaged in the NAP process.

**7.2.** Follow up and facilitation of adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans<sup>3</sup>. This will done above all through high level events to facilitate adoption of existing plans and launching the development of new ones.

**7.3.** Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development, implementation and reporting to UNFCCC (adaptation communication under the Paris Agreement). Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation on adaptation planning. Five regional trainings and knowledge exchange workshops on NAPs will be supported.

**7.4.** Organizing workshops involving local and central authorities in discussion on adaptation planning process.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.).

### **Component 8: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication, visibility and reporting**

M&E, communications, visibility (As per Annex 5 - Communication and Visibility Plan) and reporting, including mid-term review and terminal evaluation, lessons learned and implementation of communication and visibility plan.

M&E will be conducted according to the M&E plan presented in Section VI based on the indicators outlined in the Logical Framework presented in the Section V below. The use of sex-disaggregated data and indicators will be ensured where relevant. During the first year of the project, the project team with the assistance of external consultants, where necessary, will develop necessary tools to track the progress and results under the project (i.e. institutional capacity scorecard to measure gains in the national institutional capacities for the implementation of the Paris Agreement). UNDP will submit progress reports and the final report of the action to the EU in line with the Article 3 of the General Conditions.

### **Component 9: Project management**

This is a supporting function. Project governance, management and oversight arrangements and responsibilities are outlined in Section IV below.

The project will set up a network of resource persons and entities across the participating countries to lead implementation of various thematic components. This will include establishing a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries; engaging UNFCCC and UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.

### ***Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results***

Given the nature of the project, key resources required to achieve the expected results will mostly consist of payments to experts and consultants to provide analytical and technical support for project development, data acquisition, travel expenses, meeting and workshop costs, study tours, and contractual services to support project activities. UNDP Country Offices are expected to provide support with the meeting space, recruitment of experts and consultants, coordination of stakeholder consultations and partners in the beneficiary country, and to designate a responsible supervisor or contact person for the project. The Work Plan for the Regional Project and individual countries' action plans will be developed during the Inception Phase with respective budget allocations and presented at the Inception Workshop based on the indicative Work Plan presented in the Section VII. During the project implementation efficiency and cost effectiveness of the project interventions will be ensured through synergy with other projects and initiatives, effective coordination and joint work planning across UNDP Offices in the beneficiary countries and IRH, strong stakeholder participation and engagement of national governments and institutional beneficiaries.

### ***Partnerships***

This project builds on numerous past and on-going projects, partnerships and initiatives that combine EU and UNDP expertise at both regional and country level in climate policy development and governance with cross-cutting expertise in capacity building, stakeholder participation and financing and investments to assist countries to implement the Paris Agreement and contribute to their low emission and climate resilient development. Each UNDP Country Office (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) brings a strong baseline of support to this project through their on-going activities as well as partnerships with government and other development partners. The key partner initiatives are outlined below while a detailed list of relevant projects by country is presented in the Stakeholder Engagement section and the Annex 1.

The Work Programme for 2014 – 17 of Eastern Partnership Platform 2 on "Economic integration and convergence with EU policies" states that "close coordination will be sought with the activities of the Energy Security Platform and its Flagship initiative in the field of sustainable energy ... due to the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues and climate change." This has also been acknowledged in the revised Work Programme of Platform 3 on Energy which lists the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as one of its priorities.

Climate change mitigation action is also addressed by EU-funded regional energy programmes such as EU4Energy, a four-year project on improved energy data and evidence-based energy policy-making in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia with a budget of EUR 20 million. The Programme, which is implemented by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Energy Community Secretariat and the Energy Charter Secretariat, includes as one of its objectives contribution to achieving the targets of the Paris Agreement. The EU4Climate project will partner and closely coordinate with the EU4Energy Governance project that is part of the EU4Energy Initiative covering all EU support for evidence-based energy policy-making and energy efficiency in the region of the Eastern Partnership. The overall objective of the project is to improve the legislative and regulatory environment for the energy sector in the participating countries in line with their EU and Energy Community Treaty obligations for Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and with EU best practice for all six Eastern Partnership countries. The project will specifically coordinate with Component 3 – "Legislative and Regulatory Environment and Key Energy Infrastructure" that is implemented jointly by the Energy Community Secretariat and the Energy Charter Secretariat.

The Covenant of Mayors East (CoMO East) initiative – in place since 2011 - provides specific assistance to local and regional authorities from the Eastern Partnership region in developing sustainable energy planning or in drafting Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). Through the CoMO East initiative, almost 200 cities have signed up in the Eastern Partnership countries and over 80 of them have already produced and submitted their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans. The second phase of CoMO East (EUR 4.5M) has been launched in 2016 and will cover the period until 2020.

The Green for Growth Fund (GGF) is a structured fund (public private partnership) providing financing and technical assistance for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It provides refinancing for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energies to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and households, primarily via local financial institutions. Established in 2009 to operate in South Eastern Europe, it has been extended in 2012 to cover also Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

The EU also contributes through its Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), which is soon to be transformed to Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP), to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P), which aims to promote energy efficiency investments in Eastern Partnership countries.

The proposed project will establish coordination and synergy with the other technical assistance projects in the beneficiary countries supported by multilateral and bilateral donors. Cross-fertilization of ideas and best practices will be established between this proposed project and the *Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme*, financed by the EU and implemented by UNDP in 38 countries (including Moldova), and its successor Global NDC Support programme, being implemented in over 30 countries with ambition to grow to 60. The Global LECB Programme supported countries for activities related to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and in particular NDCs. It notably provided support in the implementation of NDCs, the preparation of LEDS and the establishment of MRV systems and Greenhouse Gas Inventory Systems, which are all also important subjects of the proposed project. It will most likely be succeeded by a new global NDC support programme. The proposed project will therefore be able to draw from the experiences and lessons learned of the LECB Programme, build on its results (particularly in the case of Moldova) and search synergies and coordinate with the new global NDC support programme.

In the EU Eastern Partnership, countries have been receiving capacity building support and technical assistance from the Global Environment Facility in setting up UNFCCC monitoring and reporting frameworks through the on-going *Global Support Programme on National Communications and Biannual Update Report* (led by UNDP and UNEP). Support to adaptation planning has been provided with the UNDP assistance in the framework of the *Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans*. The new *Readiness Programme of the Green Climate Fund* offers support to eligible countries for the initiation, formulation and implementation of the national adaptation plans. In 2016-2017 UNDP have been supporting the countries in the region to develop National Adaptation Plan (NAP) applications to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Countries have also been receiving support in climate policy development and enhanced capacities for the implementation of Paris Climate Agreement from the governments of Austria, Germany, USA and others.

## **Risks and Assumptions**

Risks and risk analysis as well as risk mitigation strategy are explained in more details in Annex 3. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP IRH. Progress will be recorded in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high. The Results Framework presented in the section V below outlines the main assumptions built into the design of the project objectives, outputs and activities.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

The following core stakeholders will be involved in all programme activities and become the main partners in the project implementation:

- Competent authority within national government to coordinate climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. This often coincides with the Focal Point for the UNFCCC. In most cases this is the Ministry responsible for environmental issues;
- Technical departments of other relevant ministries (i.e. environment, energy, natural resources, economy, industry, agriculture, finance) and other government agencies (i.e. forestry, water management agencies);
- Technical and administrative structures responsible for the design, implementation, and operation of the ETS, as well as the energy and industrial installations covered by the scheme;
- Major regional and national structures responsible for the management of natural resources, i.e. forests, rivers, oceans, permafrost soils;
- Competent authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI) and international emission trading;
- Women's Commissions and relevant line ministries with gender equality and women's empowerment mandate among the project stakeholders;
- Other stakeholders such as regional and local governments, academia, civil society organisations (i.e. NGOs, academia) and the private sector shall be involved in and benefit from certain specific activities.

Specifically, the following stakeholders will be engaged in six beneficiary countries:

In **Armenia** the following stakeholders will be involved in project implementation: the Ministry of Nature Protection (national authorized agency for coordination of UNFCCC implementation), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, Ministry of Emergency Situations ("Service of the Hydrometeorology and Active Influence on Atmospheric Phenomena" SNCO), National Statistical Service, Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources ((including State Committee for Water Management), Ministry of Economic Development and Investments, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport and Communication, National Assembly, NGOs, National Academy of Sciences, universities, international organizations, business community, women and youth groups, mass-media.

The following partners in **Azerbaijan** will be involved in project implementation:

<b>Name of the Partner</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Potential role in the Project</b>
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Main environmental body in the country. NFP for UNFCCC and NDA for the GCF	Major beneficiary and implementing partner
Ministry of Economy	Major governmental body in Azerbaijan entrusted with developing major strategic programmes and plans, including setting tariffs	Partner with a key role in preparing national economic policy documents, e.g. LEDS, NAPs, GHG emissions reduction for Waste Management, etc.
Ministry of Energy	Major energy governmental body	Important role in energy efficiency measures in buildings

Ministry of Agriculture	Major governmental body in developing agricultural policy	Key partner for mitigation and adaptation measures in agriculture
Ministry of Emergency Situations	Major governmental body reacting to the severe consequences of climate change, like floods, landslides, draughts, etc.	Key partner in developing and implementing measures to avoid and reduce loss/damages due to the severe consequences of climate change
Azenergy OSC	Major producer of electric energy by using thermal and large hydro stations	One of important partners in reducing GHG emissions in energy sector
Azersu OSC	Major agency in drinking water supply	Key partner for adaptation measures
Azerishig OSC(Electricity)	Major agency responsible for electric energy distribution and sales	Key partner as a manager of major electric distribution system
State Agency on Alternative and Renewable Energy	Developing state policy for renewable energy. Is also in charge of energy production from solar, bio, small hydro	Key partner in developing alternative energy as a way to reduce GHG emissions
State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR)	Responsible for oil and gas production and processing	Will be relevant for the development of GHG emission reduction strategies in oil and gas production sectors
Amelioration and Water Enterprises JSC	Responsible for irrigation water distribution and land amelioration	Will be relevant for developing and implementing adaptation measures
National Parliament (Milli Mejlis)	Main legislative body in Azerbaijan	In charge of any possible legislative changes and initiatives
Local Executive authorities and municipalities	Have authority and responsible for any measures and initiatives at the local level	Initiatives and actions at the local level cannot be implemented without their support

In **Georgia** the list of stakeholders will include, but is not limited to the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture (including the National Environmental Agency, National Forest Agency and Environmental Information and Education Center), Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Parliament of Georgia, NGOs, local communities, local authorities, research institutions, international organizations (EU, USAID, UNDP/GEF, UNEP, GIZ, Austrian Development Agency, development banks such as EBRD and KfW that support energy efficiency and renewable energy investments), business community, women and youth groups, mass-media.

Relevant sectoral Ministries and agencies will participate in capacity building and strengthening activities aimed at the identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in key economic sectors. Other relevant stakeholders, such as the Academy of Sciences, private sector, NGO sector and relevant Ministries will be included in the process as well as will participate in training activities.

The main Stakeholder of the project is the **Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia** responsible for the environment and climate policy development. The **Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia (MESD)** develops incentives for economic growth and promoting 'Green Economy'. The Ministry develops and implements energy efficiency measures in the industry, construction and transport sectors. It also works to develop resource-effective production and elaboration of green economy strategy. After the changes to Cabinet of Ministers, the **Ministry of Energy** and all its functions have been merged into the MESD, as a result MESD will implement the national energy policy. The MESD will participate in the development of strategies and programs that address the priorities in the energy sector, monitors their implementation, and works out appropriate recommendations, conduct the activities related to the development of renewable energy and energy savings. The MESD should cooperates closely with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture to promote development of climate smart energy policy. The Department of Spatial Planning and Construction Policy, under the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, is in charge of the development, implementation, coordination, management and monitoring of spatial, urban planning and construction activities, including technical regulations and building codes. **The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI)** is in charge of the regional development policy

and municipal planning. The MRDI is responsible for the general oversight and implementation of regional development, related planning, implementation and monitoring. It also strives towards decentralization and has developed self-governance strategy, to be adopted by the Government in early 2018 and that envisages provision of municipal services, including sustainable urban transport to be integrated in urban development plans and that is also aimed at reduction of GHG emissions.

The Georgian Parliament is the supreme representative body of the country, which exercises legislative power and determines the principal directions of the country’s domestic and foreign policy, controls the activities of Government as provided in the Constitution and exercises other powers determined by the Constitution, other legal acts and the Rules of Procedure of Parliament. **Parliamentary committees** are responsible for the preliminary preparation of legislative issues, for the assistance in the implementation of Parliament’s decisions, control over the bodies that are accountable to Parliament, and control over Government’s activities. Parliamentary sectoral committees (Agrarian Issues as well as Environmental and Natural Resources) are Key stakeholders to for elaboration of legislative packages related to EU Acquis and their further submission to parliament of Georgia for adoption.

**The municipalities of Georgia** are also important stakeholders as they are responsible for the provision of municipal services, encouraging public-private partnerships, implementing SEAPs (applicable to cities/municipalities that are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors).

The following partners will have a role in project implementation in **Georgia**:

Partner	Project Role
GEF/UNDP - Preparation of SBUR&FNC to UNFCCC	GHG inventory, MRV system capacity building, developing adaptation and mitigation strategies
GIZ- Partnership Programme - Development MRV system in Georgia	Coordination /complementary actions on MRV system capacity building
GIZ- Capacity Development for climate policy in the countries of South East, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia, Phase III (CDCP III)	Coordination on Climate Action Plan development process
GEF/UNEP - Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas	Coordination /complementary actions on mainstreaming climate change into Agricultural Sector

**In Moldova** EU4Climate primary beneficiary is the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MADRE), responsible for elaboration of effective public policies, including in the environment and climate change area. Beside the ministry, its subordinated institutions will be involved in the project implementation, such as Environment Agency, Environment Inspectorate, State Hydro meteorological Service, etc. which are responsible for policies and legal framework enforcement. As a result of ministry’s administration reform in 2017-2018 new structures and coordination mechanisms relevant to climate change area have emerged. The EU4Climate project is being considered a timely one, given the needs of legislative alignment set up in the Chapter 17 “Climate Change” of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement and the need to build the capacities of the newly established administrative units dealing with climate change issues.

At the same time MARDE will be involved in conducting regular dialogues with local public administrations (LPAs), private sector, academia, and NGOs to ensure their awareness and involvement in implementation of project activities. It will also facilitate the dialogue with the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, on mainstreaming climate change issues into transport and energy sectors (Component 5). As the project targets the local governance level, it is considered that the LPAs that have signed the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy are interested in addressing climate issues and likely to be prioritized during implementation of the project. However, the project will seek to raise the level of public awareness on NDC, LEDS and NAMAs among larger number of LPAs representing all 3 development regions of the country (North, Center, and South).

The project implementation process shall be coordinated with State Chancellery, which is the National Authority for coordination of technical assistance and the Ministry of Finance, concerning the pipeline of climate bankable projects.

In **Ukraine** the project will coordinate with the following partners that carry out on-going activities relevant to the EU4Climate work:

Partner	Project Role
World Bank	Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) project. It aims to establish the MRV system for the purpose of ETS.
GIZ	Establishment of ETS in Ukraine project. It supports the Ministry of ecology and natural resources to develop the necessary prerequisites for establishing an ETS.
FAO	Complex management of natural resources on degraded landscapes at forestry-steppe and steppe zones of Ukraine project. It promotes the restoration of degraded landscapes in forestry-steppe and steppe zones in Ukraine

Shall there be a need to engage responsible parties for the implementation of the project in any of the countries, UNDP Country Offices will apply the respective rules and regulations of UNDP to do so. The selection of the responsible parties will be approved by the Project Board.

### ***Knowledge and learning***

The project provides ample opportunities for knowledge exchange and learning among the beneficiary countries, between the beneficiary countries and partners in the EU, as well as with the other international climate policy programmes and initiatives. All project components include specific activities on the knowledge exchange and learning. Capacity building of national institutions is at the core of the project strategy. Exchanges with the EU institutions and experts will be secured through study tours, joint capacity building and training events. The project will establish working level cooperation and information exchanges with the Global NDC Support programme, with the EU4Energy project, as well as with the international climate policy and enabling environment programmes supported by the EU, GEF, GCF Readiness Programme, and other donors.

The project will learn from the completed LECB Programme (2011-2017), funded by the European Commission and governments of Germany and Australia and implemented by UNDP that supported 38 countries to strengthen the technical, institutional and systemic capacities of public and private sectors to design NDCs, LEDS and NAMAs, as well as the underlying national GHG inventory systems and MRV systems.

The project will also build upon the results and lessons of the EU-funded ClimaEast Programme (2013-2017) that supported Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighbourhood East and Russia – Policy (EUR 8 100 000) and Pilots (EUR 11 000 000) (2012-2017). Clima East Policy aimed at developing approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in order to better equip partners to achieve greenhouse-gas emission reductions, and deal more effectively with the impacts of climate change. The Clima East Policy project supported the partner countries to (i) engage effectively in international negotiations and delivering on their commitments under international (UNFCCC) agreements, (ii) design/modify appropriate legislation to underpin national policy, and align it with, as deemed appropriate, EU climate change law and approaches, (iii) strengthen capacity for strategic planning with regard to mitigation (including the development economy-wide and sectoral low-carbon strategies) and adaptation to climate change. Under its five core actions, the project has delivered the below results: (i) UNFCCC engagement support and preparation for the implementation of Paris Agreement; (ii) Drafting of sectoral policy guidelines; (iii) support for MRV of GHG emissions; (iv) support for capacity building in GHG modelling and vulnerability assessment; and (v) support for the implementation of climate-related provisions, as specified in the AAs with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Clima East Pilots (2012-2017) demonstrated how intact or restored ecosystems such as peatlands, permafrost landscapes, boreal forests and pasture land can have a strong and cost-efficient positive effect both on climate change mitigation and adaptation and on people’s livelihoods. The EU4Climate project will

benefit from the GHG emissions/sequestration monitoring and analysis generated by the Clima East pilots for the outputs and activities related to MRV systems and sectoral planning in the forestry and land use sectors.

### ***Visibility and Communication***

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This project's communication and visibility measures will be based on Communication and Visibility Plan, Annex 6 to the EU-UNDP Agreement. In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures will be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries, UNDP and/or entrusted entities.

With regards to the Neighbourhood East, all EU-supported actions will be aimed at increasing the awareness level of the target audiences on the connections, the outcome, and the final practical benefits for citizens of EU assistance provided in the framework of this action. Visibility actions should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. UNDP will be responsible for the implementation of the communication activities in collaboration with the implementing organisations. These activities will be funded from the Budget of the Action that contains various costs allocated for their execution Based on the Article 8 of the General Conditions and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field<sup>4</sup>, all appropriate measures will be taken to publicize the fact that an action has received funding from the European Union. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations) will be strictly adhered to.

It is the responsibility of UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and relevant UNDP Country Offices to keep the EU Delegations and, where relevant, DG NEAR, fully informed of the planning and implementation of the appropriate milestones specific visibility and communication activities. UNDP will report on its visibility and communication actions, as well as the results of the overall action to the relevant monitoring committees.

This project will be communicated externally as part of a wider context of EU support to the country, and where relevant to the Eastern Partnership region in order to enhance the effectiveness of communication activities and to reduce fragmentation in the area of EU communication.

UNDP will coordinate all communication activities with EU Delegations as well as regional communication initiatives funded by the European Commission to the extent possible. All communication strategies developed as part of this project will ensure they are in line with the priorities and objectives of regional communication initiatives supported by the European Commission and in line with the relevant EU Delegation's communication strategy under the "EU4Country" umbrella initiative. Communications and awareness raising are fundamental for ensuring visibility of the European Union.

Due to the nature of the intervention being linked with the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the Eastern Partnership initiative, visibility for the EU will be embedded into the activities and deliverables of this project which offer the best visibility and communications outreach potential. UNDP is known for its active and strong impact communication capacity, including web and social media communication, as demonstrated in several previous joint initiatives between the EU and UNDP. Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Project and UNDP will create utmost visibility for the project, always focusing on human interest stories. This will be carried out through media reports, press releases, joint social media campaign with EU Delegations in all six countries, as well as through project brochure, leaflets, newsletters, and other promotional items to increase and steer communication with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. UNDP will also use its regional and global communication resources such as newsletters, web stories and social media to disseminate project information. Targeted information sessions and outreach to stakeholders will raise awareness about the opportunities provided by the project.

### ***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations_en)

The Programme has been designed to be country-driven and country-owned, with technical and institutional capacities developed through a learning-by-doing approach. National government ownership of project implementation and achieved results is considered instrumental for sustaining enhanced capacities within beneficiary governments and other national partners. The project specifically supports UNDP's Strategic Plan objective to enhance Planning, policy frameworks and institutional capacities to substantially reinforce action on climate change by supporting integrated governance and transparency systems. A focus on increased mobilization of climate finance will support governments to scale up and sustain mitigation actions that support zero-carbon development.

Through strengthening of institutional capacities and policy mechanisms, countries will create an enabling environment that reduces investment risks, creates the conditions for reduced dependency on grant funded initiatives by instead attracting private finance, and ensure gender responsiveness of national climate action. Institutional strengthening at national levels coupled with mainstreaming of climate policies and planning into national development policies and frameworks and improved access to climate finance will contribute to the sustainability of project interventions.

UNDP has offices in all six Eastern Partnership countries. In all of these countries UNDP has active climate change portfolios including projects in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, climate policy development and capacity building to the governments with regard to their climate negotiations and commitments to the climate action. UNDP has been having a coordinating role with the UN Teams as well as an access to key decision-makers, and a strong positive engagement with the governments, non-government partners and expert communities.

UNDP is strongly involved in the region in strengthening the capacity of national institutions in climate change policy and planning, promoting south-south exchanges and promoting inter-sectoral planning. The project will be able to use this expertise for a better involvement of national institutions and support other agencies in coordinating with the institutions

The project will develop a set of tools, methodologies and best practices for supporting countries to improve their institutional and technical capacities to implement the commitments under the Paris Agreement as well as those coming from their agreements with the EU. By developing various activities in countries (e.g. MRV system) the best practices and methodologies can be captured and transferred to other countries, improving, therefore, overall global reporting.

### ***Social and Environmental Safeguards***

The project will contribute to an enhanced environmental sustainability through improved sectoral policies and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation into development sectors. Good governance should be a positive side effect of the programme, as modern government and administration has to include medium- and long-term environmental planning on issues such as climate change adaptation. Human rights should not be directly affected, but access to environment information shall improve, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention.

### ***Gender Analysis and Gender mainstreaming Action Plan***

Climate change impacts men and women differently, largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels. Disparities in economic opportunities and access to productive resources also render women more vulnerable to climate change because they are often poorer, receive less education, and are less involved in political and household decision-making processes that affect their lives. Women tend to possess fewer assets and depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods. The law backs the disparity in many cases – a recent study by the World Bank indicates that 155 of the 173 economies covered in the study have at least one law impeding women’s economic opportunities. At the Twentieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Lima, December 2014), the Parties adopted the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which aims to advance the implementation of existing gender mandates across all areas of the climate negotiations.

**Climate change and gender context: IPCC**

**“Differences in vulnerability and exposure arise from non-climatic factors and from multidimensional inequalities often produced by uneven development processes (*very high confidence*). These differences shape differential risks from climate change. ... People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally, or otherwise marginalized are especially vulnerable to climate change and also to some adaptation and mitigation responses (*medium evidence, high agreement*). This heightened vulnerability is rarely due to a single cause. Rather, it is the product of intersecting social processes that result in inequalities in socioeconomic status and income, as well as in exposure. Such social processes include, for example, discrimination on the basis of gender, class, ethnicity, age, and (dis)ability.”**  
*IPCC 2014 Summary for Policymakers*

Gender mainstreaming is core organization objective of UNDP. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is central to the mandate of UNDP and intrinsic to its development approach. UNDP has been working with governments to integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment into climate change.

“Women and men contribute differently to the causes of climate change, are differently affected by climate change, react differently to its impacts and, given the choice, favour different solutions to mitigate and different options for dealing with the consequences of climate change.” (Women for Climate Justice, 2009).

UNDP conducted a review in May 2016 to assess the degree to which the NDCs recognized and/or integrated gender equality<sup>3</sup>. The analysis found that of the 161 INDCs submitted at that time, only 40% (65 countries) made at least one reference to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Those references were primarily related to the role of women in adaptation, but without specific mention of key sectors or women’s roles. Only a few countries recognized the role of women in mitigation. The report concluded with a series of recommendations for comprehensively integrating gender considerations into NDC planning and implementation by considering seven entry points, which have been integrated into the design of this project as reflected in Annex 4.:

- 1) Analyse the national context for gender trends, sex-disaggregated data and differing situations of women and men and the resulting identification of key sectors, strategies and mechanisms for policy and action.
- 2) Assess institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms, including the integration of women’s leadership and inputs into national policy, as well as into approaches to interministerial coordination and cooperation.
- 3) Integrate gender equality into climate change policy and planning instruments and processes, including NAPs, LEDs, NAMAs, REDD+ and other UNFCCC processes, as well as other national policy and planning instruments.
- 4) Engage in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women’s organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.
- 5) Support capacity development of different groups, including communities, women’s organizations, and government officials at the national and subnational levels.
- 6) Monitoring and evaluation, and the use of sex-disaggregated data and indicators.
- 7) Gender-responsive climate finance mechanisms through national and global climate funds as well as innovative climate financing tools that target women’s grassroots enterprises and sustainable development outcomes.

Additional approaches to be utilized by this project to secure an efficient gender mainstreaming into the climate policy development, as reflected in Annex 4, include:

- Establishing a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries; engaging UNFCCC and UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.
- Promoting collaborative efforts to ensure climate finance is 100% gender-responsive, and that it is reaching community groups and grassroots women leaders.
- Supporting progress on ensuring women's full and equal participation in all levels of decision-making, and reaching the goal of gender balance, through targeted resources and capacity building efforts.
- Use and promote guidelines and capacity building at national level to ensure gender is integrated into the planning, development and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans, as well as coherence with the SDGs.
- Promoting greater coherence among the thematic areas, national entities and agencies engaged in climate policy development and implementation on sharing information, data, tools and activities on efforts to implement gender-responsive climate policy.

The EU4Climate project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into the development and climate policies. In particular, gender considerations will be taken into account and mainstreamed through the development of LEDS, national adaptation plans and mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral strategies and plans. Gender disaggregated indicators will be proposed for the national policy instruments/plans. Moldova has a positive practical experience in mainstreaming gender into national and sectoral climate change adaptation policies, for example through the UNDP-led national adaptation planning project supported by the Government of Austria. Gender and climate change mainstreaming knowledge and guidance developed by this project will be applied throughout the implementation of this project.

Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan is provided in Annex 4.

Additional UNDP tools for mainstreaming gender in climate action:

1. UNDP-GEF gender toolkit: <https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/SitePages/Gender.aspx>
2. UNDP (2015). [Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions Capacity Building Package](#), particularly pp 12-14.
3. UNDP (2010). [Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook](#).
4. (UNDP GGCA 2017) [Gender and climate finance](#).
5. (UNDP 2017). [Gender and climate change policy briefs](#)
6. [UNDP Gender Inequality Index](#)
7. [UNDP Gender Development Index](#)

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### III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). IRH Climate and Disaster Team will be responsible for the oversight, project management, and coordination and reporting. National activities will be implemented through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries.

#### **Project Management Unit and National Coordination Units (Project Office)**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and will be led by an International Chief Technical Advisor (ICTA) reporting to the Team Leader, Climate and Disaster Team at IRH. ICTA will be supported by a part time IRH Programme Assistant. The PMU will receive technical and administrative support from the UNDP IRH Climate and Disaster Team, Operations and Programme Support Unit. A part time IRH professional staff will support project monitoring, communication and visibility activities. All details on the project office costs (human resources and other costs) are provided in Annex III “Budget of the Action”

National Coordination Teams will be established at each beneficiary country hosted by the UNDP Country Offices and will be staffed by National Coordinators/Advisors (part time) and project Finance/Administrative Assistance. The National Project Coordinators/Advisors will be experts with the adequate technical background and capacities to lead substantive implementation of the project; to be Thematic Leaders for various aspects of the overall project (NDC, MRV, NAP, etc. according to their technical expertise); and to contribute to the planning and guiding corresponding regional activities. The National Coordination Teams will be receiving technical and operations support from the core Country office staff. The Country Offices will implement in-country activities as per agreed workplans as well as will be taking the lead over regional activities where appropriate under the guidance of the ICTA and IRH CDT.

See Section VIII on the Governance and Management Arrangements for more details.

## IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b>											
Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems.											
<b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional programme document for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2014-2017, including baseline and targets:</b>											
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> 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.											
<b>Project title and Atlas Project Number:</b> EU4Climate, <b>00115652</b>											
<b>EC Objective/Atlas Output:</b> 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											
<b>Indicators:</b> (i) Status of nationally determined contributions, national mid-century strategies and NAPs communicated to the UNFCCC in 6 EaP countries; (ii) Level of institutional capacities in the six EaP countries for the implementation of the Paris Agreement; (iii) Level of alignment with EU acquis as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the framework of Energy Community Treaty; (iv) Level of mobilization of new climate finance resources by countries (including under NIF/NIP) since the start of the project, EUR.											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE			TARGETS					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	FINAL		
<b>EC Output 1/Atlas Activity 1:</b> Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement	<b>1.1</b> Availability of NDC implementation plans/roadmaps	National reporting to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement	No NDC implementation plans	2018	TBD <sup>5</sup>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NDC implementation plans/roadmaps developed for at least 4 beneficiary countries with the direct support of the project.	National reporting to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement & Lack of willingness of government agencies to increase the ambition of their NDC target
	<b>1.2</b> Level of knowledge and institutional capacities for sectoral implementation of NDCs (measured through capacity scorecard)	Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports	Baseline to be established during the	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	75% increase over baseline	Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports &

<sup>5</sup> Annual targets for the indicators will be defined at the Inception Phase.

			first year of the project							High staff turnover at the government agencies involved in the climate policy development and implementation
	<b>1.3</b> Level of awareness and buy in of the targeted national private sector and other stakeholders in the NDC implementation	Workshop reports	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	50% increase over baseline	Workshop reports & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector); The developed NDCs and implementation plans are not adopted and submitted on time.
	<b>1.4</b> Number of training and awareness events directly supported by the project / number of decision makers and practitioners benefiting from capacity building	Targeted private sector questionnaire	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 6 events in each country / 50 national decision-makers/stakeholders benefitted from training and awareness events in each country (30% are from less represented sex)	Targeted private sector questionnaire & Lack of interest of Ministries/government agencies in participating as a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action; Institutional tensions among various government stakeholders.
<b>EC Output 2/ Atlas Activity 2:</b> Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)	<b>2.1.</b> Status of LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia	UNFCCC Registry	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	4 LEDS developed and submitted for the government approval (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia)	UNFCCC Registry & Significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retainment of the knowledge and experience on LEDS
	<b>2.2.</b> Number of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDS	Training workshop reports.  LEDS Guidebook	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	60 (30% are less represented sex)	Training workshop reports; LEDS Guidebook & Insufficient level of institutional cooperation among participating government entities; Delays

										due to heavy bureaucratic procedures within the beneficiary governments.
<b>EC Output 3/ Atlas Activity 3:</b> Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks	<b>3.1.</b> State of the domestic emissions MRV frameworks in EaP countries	National reporting to the UNFCCC	0 (initial analysis in support of the establishment of MRV systems have been supported in the beneficiary countries to a various extend)	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks (GHG inventories) developed in 5 beneficiary countries.	National reporting to the UNFCCC & Significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retainment of the knowledge and experience on MRV
	<b>3.2.</b> Guidance/training materials for private sector on incorporation of GHG emission reporting requirements into corporate reporting.	Workshop reports E-publication of the guidelines for private sector	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Guidance/training materials for private sector on MRV developed and presented in 6 EaP countries	Workshop reports; E-publication of the guidelines for private sector & Private sector in the beneficiary countries inactively participates in the project and is not committed to meet the national reporting requirements
	<b>3.3.</b> Number of government officers/practitioners trained / Number of training evens on MRV	Workshop reports E-publication of the guidelines for private sector	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 100 sectoral government officers/practitioners trained (30% are less represented sex)  5 trainings conducted on MRV for sectoral government agencies	Workshop reports; E-publication of the guidelines for private sector & Proposals for the enhancement of national MRV (GHG inventory) systems are endorsed by the governments.

									e.g. energy, transport, agriculture, forestry.	
<b>EC Output 4/ Atlas Activity 4:</b> Alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action	<b>4.1.</b> Level of alignment with EU acquis 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 performed during the inception phase)	National policies and legislation	to be defined after the inception phase	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	References to the specific laws will be added after the inception phase of the project	National policies and legislation & Potential major external factors influence the pace of regulatory alignment reforms; Decision-making on the adoption of regulatory enhancements is delayed
	<b>4.2.</b> Number of stakeholder meetings organized in the process of policies and legislation development	Workshop reports	-	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	6 workshops conducted	Workshop reports & Lack of Interest in cooperating with the EU; Political, social and economic instability in the region
	<b>4.3.</b> Number of workshops conducted by the project/number of people trained	Workshop reports	-	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	90 people trained (30% are less represented sex)	Workshop reports & Lack of Interest in cooperating with the EU; Political, social and economic instability in the region

<b>EC Output 5/ Atlas Activity 5:</b> Mainstreaming climate in policy sectors	<i>5.1.Number of sectoral climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed</i>	Sectoral policy documents and strategies	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 10 sectoral gender-sensitive climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed	Sectoral policy documents and strategies & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector); The developed mainstreaming policies/recommendations are not adopted.
	<i>5.2.Level of institutional capacities for CC mainstreaming (institutional capacity scorecard/baseline, mid-term and completion surveys)</i>	Workshop reports Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/ reports	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	50% improvement against baseline Sectoral gender-sensitive guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement	Workshop reports; Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/ reports & Lack of interest to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action; Institutional tensions among various government stakeholders; Unfavourable investment and lending climate in beneficiary countries
<b>EC Output 6/ Atlas Activity 6:</b> Climate Investment	<i>6.1. Status of investment pipelines of bankable projects contributing the implementation of NDCs</i>	Sectoral policy documents and strategies	No NDC-related investment pipelines in the beneficiary countries	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Each country has developed national/sectoral pipelines of investment projects linked to the NDC implementation plans NDC implementation plans, LEDS, NAPs	Sectoral policy documents and strategies & CC agenda is weakly pursued at the political level in the beneficiary countries; Insufficient buy-in from the national ministries of finance, planning and economy

									supported with financial frameworks	
	<b>6.2. Number of national officials from the finance and planning ministries trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change finance frameworks and budgeting</b>	Workshop reports	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	18 (30% are less represented sex)	Workshop reports & Lack of interest of ministries/government agencies to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action
	<b>6.3. Implementation of pilots on climate budget tagging</b>	Project reports	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	2 national pilots implemented	Project reports & Unfavourable investment and lending climate in beneficiary countries
<b>EC Output 7/ Atlas Activity 7: Adaptation planning</b>	<b>7.1. Number of NAPs adopted</b>	NAP documents	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 2 NAPs are adopted <sup>6</sup>	NAP documents & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries – limited recognition of adaptation priorities
	<b>7.2. Number of regional knowledge transfer events on NAPs / number of people trained</b>	Workshop reports	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	6 workshops / at least 18 people trained	Workshop reports & Lack of interest of ministries/government agencies to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to NAPs; Lack of interest from countries to participate in knowledge transfer and

<sup>6</sup> 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.).

										information exchange on NAP processes
	<b>7.3. Transboundary NAPs (TBC)</b>	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting	0	2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 1 transboundary NAP (TBC)	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting & Lack of interest of countries to participate in knowledge transfer and information exchange on NAP processes
	<b>7.4. Status of NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and NAP processes</b>	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting	-	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and gender-responsive NAP processes established at least in 2 countries	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting & Significant staff turnover in the national entities

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## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Project Monitoring Reporting

The ICTA, supported by the IRH CDT and COs, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports and updates that form part of the monitoring process:

#### *(a) Inception Review (IR)*

A Project Inception Review will be prepared following the Inception Workshop (within first 6 months of the project implementation). It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. The Report will also include a detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame. The Inception Review will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. Once finalized, the review will be circulated to the project Steering Committee members for review, comments or queries.

#### *(b) Annual Project Report (APR)*

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report that provides input to the UNDP corporate reporting process and Steering Committee meeting. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the SC meeting, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- Project progress against the log frame and the baseline at the start of the project
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The major constraints to achievement of results;
- Expenditure report;
- Lessons learned;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

*(c) Quarterly Progress Updates:* Short updates outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly through the UNDP Atlas system. The updates will be 3 pages maximum in total on the implementation of the project, any key issues arising and the activities foreseen for the next reporting period.

#### *(d) Final Report*

During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Final Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

#### *(e) Technical Papers-(project specific)*

Technical Papers are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. These technical papers will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

*(f) Project publications (project specific)*

Project publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Papers, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these papers, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Papers and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Papers merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. The project will prepare the final publication in the final year of the project implementation summarizing its results and lessons.

Independent Evaluations

The project is subject to two independent evaluations as follows:

An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken during the third year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP IRH.

An independent Final Evaluation will take place no later than three months prior to the final Steering Committee meeting. The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development for the low carbon and resilient development and implementation of the Paris Agreement in the beneficiary countries. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP IRH.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Results from the project will be disseminated through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP and EU sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics.
- The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.
- The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an on-going process and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months.
- The project will prepare the final Lessons Learned report during the last year of its implementation.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
<b>Track results progress</b>	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
<b>Learn</b>	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$25,000
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH	IRH staff cost \$0
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. An Inception Review will be conducted in the Year 1 of the project. Further reviews will be incorporated in the Annual Project Reports.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost

	<p>against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p> <p>The progress reports and the final report of the action to be submitted to the EU will be prepared in line with the Article 3 of the General Conditions.</p>				\$15,000
<b>Project Review (Project Board/Steering Committee)</b>	<p>The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	EC, IRH, UNDP CO, beneficiary governments	IRH and CO staff cost and travel \$15,000

#### Evaluation Plan<sup>7</sup>

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	n/a			2020	Project stakeholders in six countries	\$30,000 Project Budget
Final Project Evaluation	n/a			At least three months before operational closure	Project stakeholders in six countries	\$30,000 Project Budget

<sup>7</sup> Optional, if needed

## VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN <sup>89</sup>

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
1	Implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement	71200	International Consultants	1A	30,000.00	45,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	145,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	1B	76,000.00	76,000.00	76,000.00	76,000.00	304,000.00
		61300	Salary costs - IP staff	1C	57,776.40	57,776.40	57,776.40	57,776.40	231,105.60
		71600	Travel	1D	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	50,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1E	35,000.00	60,000.00	95,000.00	60,000.00	250,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	1F	70,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	90,000.00	360,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1H	13,927.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	43,927.72
		<b>Total Activity 1</b>					<b>295,204.12</b>	<b>361,276.40</b>	<b>386,276.40</b>
2	Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies	71200	International Consultants	2A	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	60,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	2B	10,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	70,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2C	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	192,000.00
		61300	Salary costs - IP staff	2D	57,776.40	57,776.40	57,776.40	57,776.40	231,105.60
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2E	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	7,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	2F	103,000.00	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	183,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	2G	110,000.00	280,000.00	250,000.00	-	640,000.00
		<b>Total Activity 2</b>					<b>351,776.40</b>	<b>462,776.40</b>	<b>412,776.40</b>
3	Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks	71200	International Consultants	3A	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	3B	45,000.00	110,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	265,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3C	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	3D	-	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
		71600	Travel	3E	53,000.00	-	-	-	53,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3F	50,000.00	5,000.00	70,000.00	25,000.00	150,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	3G	25,000.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	155,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3H	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	32,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	3I	-	25,000.00	55,000.00	115,000.00	195,000.00
		<b>Total Activity 3</b>					<b>207,000.00</b>	<b>209,000.00</b>	<b>310,000.00</b>

<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of interpreting clause 11.3 of the General Conditions, the budget heading is understood as "Activity" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

<sup>9</sup> As per InforEUro rate of October 2018: USD 1.00 = EUR 0.85419

4	Alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements	71200	International Consultants	4A	20,000.00	60,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	150,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	4B	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	240,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4C	-	-	-	-	-
		71600	Travel	4D	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	120,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	4E	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	90,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	4F	-	-	-	-	-
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4G	2,000.00	-	-	-	2,000.00
		<b>Total Activity 4</b>					142,000.00	180,000.00	140,000.00
5	Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors	71200	International Consultants	5A	60,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	345,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	5B	120,000.00	120,000.00	115,000.00	120,000.00	475,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	5C	-	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00
		71600	Travel	5D	26,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	128,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	5E	72,000.00	62,000.00	56,000.00	50,000.00	240,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	5F	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00
		71200	International Consultants	5G	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	50,000.00
		<b>Total Activity 5</b>					300,500.00	453,500.00	437,500.00
6	Climate Investment	71200	International Consultants	6A	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	6B	-	-	-	-	-
		71300	Local Consultants	6C	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	100,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	6D	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00
		71600	Travel	6E	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	6F	25,000.00	90,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	230,000.00
		<b>Total Activity 6</b>					50,000.00	165,000.00	130,000.00
7	Adaptation planning	71200	International Consultants	7A	30,000.00	62,000.00	64,000.00	59,000.00	215,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7B	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	7C	65,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	345,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	7D	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	160,000.00
		71600	Travel	7E	12,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	54,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	7F	70,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	250,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	7G	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	55,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	7H	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00
<b>Total Activity 7</b>					244,000.00	313,000.00	315,000.00	290,000.00	1,162,000.00

indicative calendar plan is provided in the Annex 2 and will be finalized during the inception phase.

8	M&E, Communications, Visibility and reporting	71200	International Consultants	8A	44,000.00	74,000.00	44,000.00	74,000.00	236,000.00
		71300	Local Consultants	8B	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	240,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	8C	-	-	-	-	-
		71600	Travel	8D	8,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	8,000.00	72,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	8E	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	58,000.00	163,000.00
		61300	Salary costs - IP staff	8F	19,259.00	19,259.00	19,259.00	19,259.00	77,036.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	8G	80,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	75,000.00	215,000.00
		61300	Staff costs	8H	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	42,000.00
<b>Total M&amp;E, Communication, Reporting</b>					<b>256,759.00</b>	<b>256,759.00</b>	<b>226,759.00</b>	<b>304,759.00</b>	<b>1,045,036.00</b>
9	Project Management	72500	Supplies	9A	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	54,000.00
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	9B	5,081.20	-	-	-	5,081.20
		73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	9C	4,956.00	5,055.00	5,157.00	5,260.00	20,428.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	9D	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	10,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9E	73,000.00	73,000.00	73,000.00	73,000.00	292,000.00
		61200	Salary costs - GS staff	9F	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	36,000.00
		61300	Salary costs - IP staff	9G	77,035.20	77,035.20	77,035.20	77,035.20	308,140.80
		71200	International Consultants	9H	-	6,500.00	6,500.00	-	13,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9I	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00
		73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	9J	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	10,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	9K	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	10,000.00
		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	9L	5,862.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	7,362.00
61300	Salary costs	9M	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	188,000.00		
<b>Total Project management</b>					<b>245,934.40</b>	<b>242,090.20</b>	<b>242,192.20</b>	<b>235,795.20</b>	<b>966,012.00</b>
<b>Total direct project costs</b>					<b>2,093,173.92</b>	<b>2,643,402.00</b>	<b>2,600,504.00</b>	<b>2,291,107.00</b>	<b>9,628,186.92</b>
<b>Total Remuneration (GMS) 7%</b>					146,522.17	185,038.14	182,035.28	160,377.49	673,973.08
<b>GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>					<b>2,239,696.09</b>	<b>2,828,440.14</b>	<b>2,782,539.28</b>	<b>2,451,484.49</b>	<b>10,302,160.00</b>

\*National activities will be implemented by the UNDP Country Offices in the beneficiary countries. For this purpose, separate Outputs will be set up in Atlas for each of the participating Country Offices.

**Budget Notes:**

Note	Budget Account Description	Description of Cost
1A	International Consultants	International consultants (IC) to support NDC implementation planning in the beneficiary countries and facilitate knowledge transfer from the EU member-states
1B	Contractual Services Individ	National Coordinators/Advisors (50%) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova (1 person/4 countries/4 years)
		National Coordinators/Advisors (50%) in Georgia, Ukraine
1C	Salary costs - IP staff	International CTA (P3) based in Istanbul - 30% of the position cost apportioned to Component 1 / 4 years
1D	Travel	Travel costs associated with Activity 1
1E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops for the EN countries on the NDC implementation, <b>integrating gender mainstreaming agenda. Years 1 and 3</b>
		National awareness raising events in 6 countries: awareness-raising related to NDC implementation phase for private sector, academia, NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders. <b>Events integrate gender mainstreaming agenda.</b> (Years 2,3 and 4)
1F	Contractual Service Companies	Subcontracts (consultancy services) managed by UNDP COs at the national level: Support to NDCs implementation in at least four countries, including screening of the national and sectoral strategies and plans; modelling for priority sectors on possible development scenarios; strengthening sectoral institutional capacity for NDC development, implementation and reporting; high-level and technical national roundtables\workshops in the countries with different target groups to discuss the findings and further steps to implement NDC by sectors; development of the <b>gender-sensitive</b> NDC implementation plans/roadmaps; support to preparation for Second NDCs
1G	International	International consultants to support countries in planning and implementing NDCs
1H	Training, Workshops	NDC support workshops, training and awareness events, including travel
2A	International Consultants	International Consultant/advisor on LEDS to guide the countries on the planning and development/update of LEDS
2B	Local consultants	National Consultants in each country to assist in the development of LEDS, <b>including gender expert.</b> Consultancy Fee (\$200 daily fee*25 days*6 countries)
		National LEDS experts (Armenia)
2C	Contractual Services Individuals	National Coordinators/Advisors (50%) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belarus (1 person/4 countries/4 years)
2D	Salary costs - IP staff	International CTA (P3) based in Istanbul - 30% of the position cost apportioned to Component 1 / 4 years
2E	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Translation and publication costs (Armenia)
2F	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional training workshop on LEDS <b>mainstreaming gender agenda:</b> 3 regional workshops on Years 1 (\$30,000), 2 (\$40,000) and 4 (\$40,000)
		National training workshop/technical round table on LEDS in Armenia (Year 1)
		National training workshop/technical round table on LEDS in Azerbaijan (Year 1)
		National training workshop/technical round table on LEDS in Belarus (Year 1)
		National training workshop/technical round table on LEDS in Georgia (Year 1)
2G	Contractual Services companies	Consultancy companies to support development/updating <b>gender-sensitive</b> LEDS in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia

<b>3A</b>	International Consultancy Services	International consultant to provide guidance and advice to countries on MRV systems
		International consultant to support development of an MRV guide for the private sector
<b>3B</b>	Local Consultants	National experts to work on the review/gap analysis and proposals for the national MRV systems in 5 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia), Years 1-3
<b>3C</b>	Contractual Services Individuals	National Coordinator/Advisor (50%) in Moldova (1 person/4 years)
<b>3D</b>	Contractual Services Companies	National subcontract (consultancy services) to support development of MRV system in Moldova
<b>3E</b>	Travel	A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) to learn about MRV (GHG inventory) system in EU (Year 1 or 2)
<b>3F</b>	Training, Workshops and Conference	A regional workshop/training on MRV (GHG inventory) systems according to the UNFCCC requirements (including new reporting on NDC, adaptation and climate finance) and aligned with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation and best practices in EU countries.(Year 1)
		Trainings of MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies. To be managed by the UNDP Country Offices in 5 countries
		Regional workshop to discuss/present guidance/training materials for private sector on incorporation of MRV into corporate reporting
<b>3G</b>	Local consultants	Local experts to work on the review, gap analysis and proposals for MRV systems in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia
<b>3H</b>	Training, Workshops and Conference	National consultations and training workshops in Armenia and Belarus
<b>3I</b>	Contractual Services Companies	National consultancy services (companies) to review/develop MRV systems in Belarus and Moldova
<b>4A</b>	International Consultants	International consultants (IC) on policy and regulatory reform/alignment
		International Consultants/Advisors to support individual countries on policy alignment (\$10,000 lump sum per country)
<b>4B</b>	Local Consultants	National experts to support analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment (\$200 * 40 days * 4 years * 6 countries)
<b>4D</b>	Travel	Travel of national experts and professionals for consultations on policy and regulatory alignments
<b>4E</b>	Training, Workshops and Conference	Workshops in each of the six countries on respective EU acquis, including possibilities to participate in the new market based mechanisms under the Paris Agreement
<b>4G</b>	Contractual Services Individ	National expert for policies and regulatory alignment in Ukraine

5A	International Consultants	International Consultant to provide advice and guidance and to support development of sectoral <b>gender-responsive</b> mainstreaming plans in 6 countries. This will include advice on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance (Years 2-4)
5B	Local Consultants	National experts to review sectoral strategies and plans and to develop CC mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors in each country. This will include 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. National experts to be recruited by the UNDP Country offices in beneficiary countries
5C	Contractual Service Companies	Subcontracts (consultancy services) managed by UNDP COs at the national level: to support the development of sectoral mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Moldova ( <b>including gender analysis</b> ).
5D	Travel	Travel costs associated with Component 5
5E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional inception training on mainstreaming climate change into sectoral policies, strategies and plans. <b>Gender mainstreaming will be included in the training agenda.</b> (Year 1)
		Regional sector-based training workshops on sectoral mainstreaming (Years 2,3,4)
		National annual workshops and consultations on sectoral mainstreaming in each country
5F	Training, Workshops	National training workshops on sectoral mainstreaming in Ukraine
5G	International	International advisor, Ukraine, mainstreaming CC into energy sector
6A	International	International Consultant on climate investment frameworks and investment pipelines (lumop sum)
6C	Local Consultants	National experts on piloting CFF and climate budget tagging and on climate investment pipelines
6D	Contractual Service	Subcontracts/local: pilots of CFF and climate budget tagging
6E	Travel	Component related travel
6F	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance (Years 2 and 4)
		Regional workshops on climate finance frameworks,. Years 1 and 3
		National workshops on investment pipelines and CFF
7A	International Consultants	International Consultant to facilitate development of transboundary NAPs International Consultants to provide advice and guidance for the development of NAPs in Belarus and Ukraine
7B	Contractual Services Individuals	National Coordinator/Advisor (50%) in Ukraine (1 person/4 years)
7C	Local Consultants	National experts to lead the development of NAPs in Belarus and Ukraine, <b>including gender expert/s</b> . The contracts will be management by UNDP COs in Belarus and Ukraine.
7D	Contractual Service Companies	Subcontracts (consultancy services) to support developmet of <b>gender-responsive</b> NAPs in Belarus and Ukraine. This could include in each country: scoping study, road map, NAP development, <b>gender analysis</b> , institutional, coordination, financing, monitoring, reporting and communication frameworks for the NAP. The contracts will be management by UNDP COs in Belarus and Ukraine.
7E	Travel	Travel costs associated with Component 6
7F	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional inception and training workshop on the planning for and development of <b>gender-responsive</b> NAPs (Year 1)
		Regional training and knowledge exchange workshop on NAPs (years 2-4)
		Technical meetings on the development of the guidance on <b>inclusive and participatory</b> adaptation planning at local level (years 2-4)
		National technical meetings, consultations and workshops on NAPs in Belarus and Ukraine
7G	Training, Workshops	Workshops and consultations on local level adaptation planning
7H	Training, Workshops	Contractual companies - NAP development in beneficiary countries

8A	International Consultants	International Consultant for development of communication and awareness products
		International consultants: Mid-Term and Final evaluations (Years 3 and 5), lump sum contracts
8B	Local Consultants	Local communication consultants in 6 COs
8D	Travel	Travel costs: monitoring visits from IRH, travel for networking and partnership building, presentation of the project at international foras, travel to SC meetings
8E	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Publication and promotion materials: annual translation, editing, printing and production costs of IRH and 6 Cos
		Final project publication (year 5)
8F	Salary costs - IP staff	Staff costs (P3/10%) for project related monitoring, communication and visibility
8G	Training, Workshops and Conference	Inception workshop (Year 1)
		Final workshop (Year 5)
		Annual media and awareness events in participating countries
8H	Staff costs	Time of UNDP communication specialists at IRH and Cos
9A	Supplies	Office supplies
9B	IT Equipment	IT equipment for PSU
9C	Rental & Maintenance-	UNDP IRH rent, utilities and premise management for EU4Climate staff (\$295/months/person)
9D	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous project costs
9E	Contractual Services Individuals	National project administrative and finance assistants (part time) in each of 6 countries hosted by UNDP Cos
9F	Salary costs - GS staff	Administrative and operations assistance (part time), IRH
9G	Salary costs - IP staff	International CTA (P3) based in Istanbul - 40% of the position cost apportioned to Component 1 / 5 years
9H	International Consultants	International CTA Moldova (part time)
9I	Contractual Services Individuals	Support staff
9J	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	Office premises (IRH and COs)
9K	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Translation and interpretation costs
9L	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Meeting and office equipment Cos
9M	Salary costs	UNDP COs staff costs
		UNDP IRH CDT staff costs

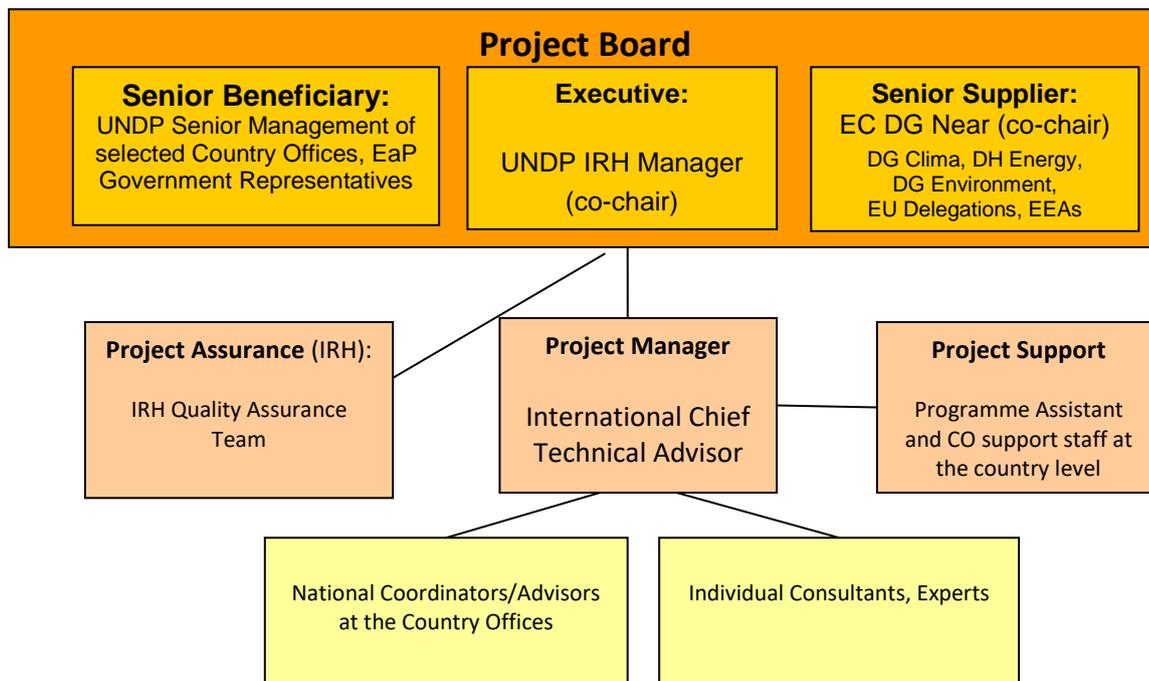
### Co-financing budget:

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Total UNDP co-finance USD	IRH	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine
1	Implementation of NDCs	43,927.72	43,927.72						
3	Introduction of MRV frameworks	382,000.00		21,000.00	40,000.00	201,000.00	40,000.00	80,000.00	
4	Alignment with EU acquis	2,000.00							2,000.00
5	Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors	75,000.00							75,000.00
7	Adaptation Planning	90,000.00	35,000.00	15,000.00					40,000.00
8	M&E, Communications, Visibility and reporting	42,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
9	Project Management	240,362.00	100,000.00	26,000.00	29,362.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	21,000.00	48,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>875,289.72</b>	<b>184,927.72</b>	<b>68,000.00</b>	<b>75,362.00</b>	<b>215,000.00</b>	<b>54,000.00</b>	<b>107,000.00</b>	<b>171,000.00</b>
	<b>GMS 7%</b>	<b>61,270.28</b>							
	<b>TOTAL UNDP co-finance</b>	<b>936,560.00</b>							

## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be 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 will be responsible for overall management, insurance of project coherence, backstopping, monitoring as well as implementation of regional activities. IRH Climate and Disasters Team (CDT) will be responsible for the project management, coordination and reporting. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Team and other IRH substantive teams will provide necessary expertise and support as required. 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 will liase on a regular basis with relevant EU Delegations. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communications and Visibility Plan will be 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 will be 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.

The Steering Committee would comprise representatives of:

- EC DG NEAR (co-chair), DG Clima, DG Energy, DG Environment, EU Delegations
- EEAS
- UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (co-chair), UNDP Country Offices in EaP countries
- EaP countries (beneficiaries of the project, representatives of the relevant ministries)

The Steering Committee will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the regional programme, ensuring the project remains within any specified constraints;
- Discuss project progress, bottlenecks, potential to meet projects results, need for project adjustments (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Discuss need for major deviation from agreed annual plans;
- Meet at least once a year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Review annual progress reports;
- Discuss proposed working plan for the next year;
- Address project issues and make recommendations on follow-on actions;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risk;
- Provide guidance for required adjustments based on monitoring reports;
- Facilitate and ensure enhanced coordination and new partnerships for the Project, between the beneficiary countries and EU partners, across the beneficiary countries and among relevant government institutions.

All Steering Committee meetings will be co-chaired by DG NEAR and UNDP. UNDP is responsible for organization of the Steering Committee meetings and follow up. After each Steering Committee meeting UNDP will send to all the participants' short document summarizing Conclusions and Action points for follow up (up to 2 pages), agenda, list of participants and power point presentations.

The European Commission (DG NEAR) will be responsible for formally approving the annual work programmes proposed under the Project and any substantial modifications to these. DG NEAR only will also approve all progress reports. The EC will take into account the outcome of the discussions at the SC meetings when reviewing the work programmes and progress reports. The reporting on progress in the interim reports will be done on the basis of the logical framework.

In addition to project Steering Committees, project progress and outcomes will be discussed and presented at the Eastern Partnership relevant Platform and Panel meetings, as well as relevant EU/beneficiary countries subcommittee meetings.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and will be led by an **International Chief Technical Advisor** (ICTA) reporting to the Team Leader, Climate and Disaster Team at IRH. ICTA will be supported by a part time IRH Programme Assistant. The PMU will receive technical and programme and operations related support from the UNDP IRH Climate and Disaster Team, Operations and Programme Support Unit. A part-time IRH professional staff will support project monitoring, communication and visibility activities. All details on the project office costs (human resources and other costs) are provided in Annex III "Budget of the Action.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Thus, this role will be held by the IRH Quality Assurance Team.

UNDP IRH specific responsibilities:

a) *International Chief Technical Advisor (ICTA)*

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria; review and appraise detailed project plans, including the multi-year work plan and ATLAS reports covering activity definition, updated risk log and the monitoring schedule plan;
- Ensure that baselines are established, and milestones and target setting is timely completed;
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Board;
- Perform the financial reporting and control mechanisms through Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) which is a mandatory official report reflecting the expenses and funds utilized on a project, and other ATLAS reporting tools;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds or direct payments;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report and the Annual review Report;
- Share relevant information on the project achievement with all interested parties;
- Assure that all project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Project Board;
- Ensure, upon finalization of a project, reimbursement of the remaining balance of funds deposited in the UNDP accounts for the project activities to the Donor or re-programming if so agreed with the Donor.
- Provide direction and guidance to project team/consultants;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board.

b) Programme Assistant (part-time)

- Provide overall project management support for the project, including financial management support and budget monitoring through ATLAS to keep track of the financial status of the project at all times and to monitor the performance of contractors; prepare budgetary revisions in ATLAS to reflect any adjustments to the initial approved budget and to be finalized for the year(s) affected by the adjustment.
- Support procurement and contracting processes such as consultants, purchases within the regional component.

- Provide event organization support for the regional events as required;
- Financial reports and monitor use of cost sharing funds/other resources; (year-end and operational closure of projects);
- Provide administrative services: set up and maintain project files, collect project related information data, update plans, administer the quality review process, and administer Project Board meetings.

c) Quality Assurance Team

- Guide on the preparation of the project reviews and Project Board meetings as well as clear the applicable project and quality assessment reports in line with the monitoring policy of UNDP and IRH SOP for Regional Programme Management;
- Monitor project delivery on regular basis and tracks project management milestones, as required;
- Provide QA support and monitor regional initiatives and activities;
- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is followed and all reports submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks” as required.
- Ensure that project operational and financial closure procedures are duly carried out.

UNDP Country offices’ Specific Responsibilities:

The COs will implement in-country activities as per agreed workplans. IRH will ensure financial allocations to Country Offices as per established workplans / activities for each of the country. The assigned CO staff will support the project implementation, monitoring, and contribute to the financial and operational closure and final reporting. Each UNDP CO will engage a **National Coordinator** who will be coordinating all project activities at the national level, including:

- Selection, contracting and supervising a team of national consultants who will be implementing specific project activities in the country;
- Identification and engagement of key stakeholders in the country and arranging regular consultations with them;
- Keeping track of the financial status of the activities and allocations at all times, to control expenses, to handle outstanding commitments, to make payments and to monitor the performance of contractors;
- Organizing and supporting national stakeholder consultation workshops and events;
- Ensuring regular communication and coordination with the national government counterparts;
- Overall project management at the national level and reporting to the UNDP IRH.

National Coordination Teams will be established at each beneficiary country hosted by the UNDP Country Offices and will be staffed by **National Coordinators/Advisors** (part time) and **project Finance/Administrative Assistance**. The National Project Coordinators/Advisors will be experts with the adequate technical background and capacities to lead substantive implementation of the project; to be Thematic Leaders for various aspects of the overall project (NDC, MRV, NAP, etc. according to their technical expertise); and to contribute to the planning and guiding corresponding regional activities. The National Coordination Teams will be receiving technical and operations support from the core Country office staff. The Country Offices will implement in-country activities as per agreed workplans as well as will be taking the lead over regional activities where appropriate under the guidance of the ICTA and IRH CDT.

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## VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAA for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply

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## IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds<sup>10</sup> are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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

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

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

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<sup>10</sup> To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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## **X. ANNEXES**

**Annex 1. Relevant climate programmes and projects in beneficiary countries**

**Annex 2. Activity Plan**

**Annex 3. Risk analysis**

**Annex 4. Gender mainstreaming action plan**

**Annex 5. Communication and visibility plan**

## Annex 1. Relevant climate programmes and projects in beneficiary countries

### Armenia

Name of initiative	Focus area	Brief description	Implementation period	Budget, USD <sup>11</sup>	Implementer – Partners
Preparation of 4NC and 2BUR	Capacity Building	Prepare 4 <sup>th</sup> National Communication and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR to the UNFCCC	2017-2020	852,000	UNDP/GEF Ministry of Nature Protection
Generate Global Env't Benefits through Education and Stakeholders Awareness	Capacity Building	To strengthen the capacity of using environmental education and awareness raising as tools to address natural resource management issues	2016-2018	840,000	UNDP-GEF Ministry of Nature Protection
De-risking and Scaling up Investment in EE Building Retrofits	Energy	Improving energy efficiency through building retrofits, addressing high levels of energy poverty and high use of imported fossil fuels	2017-2023	20 mil	Green Climate Fund-UNDP Ministry of Nature Protection
Social and Energy Efficient Housing Finance Program	Energy	Loans to private households out of Yerevan center to finance EE investments in housing for low and middle income families	2014-2018	€31.5m credit and €1.5m EU NIF grant	French Development Agency, KfW, National Mortgage Company of Armenia
Investment Plan for the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	Energy	To identify renewable energy technologies and projects that can best contribute to Armenia's energy, economic and environmental development goals and outlines the activities that must be carried out to realize the projects	2014 ongoing	\$ 40M, from which grant \$14M and soft loan USD 26M	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), R2E2 Fund
Energy Assistance and Regional Integration	Energy	To support energy reforms and regional integration with Georgia	2015-2018	1,200,000	USAID
Support to Development of EE Lending Product	Energy	Create credit lines for EE loans for households and private sector	2012-2020	22,354,000 Loan	On-lending through Armenian commercial banks
Green Urban Lighting	Energy	Increase EE of municipal lighting via implementation of pilots and elaboration of financial and institutional mechanisms	2013-2018	1,720,000	GEF- UNDP
Residential EE for Low-Income Households	Energy	Residential energy efficiency upgrades for low-income households.	2013-2017	230,000	USAID-Habitat for Humanity
Access to Renewable Energy and EE in Municipalities of Vayk and of Spitak	Energy	Support Spitak and Vayk municipalities by developing and testing replicable and efficient model(s) of energy savings in residential and public buildings, in line with their Sustainable Energy Action Plans	2014 - 2018	EUR 1,700,000	EU-Habitat for Humanity
BSBEEP-Black Sea Buildings EE Plan Project	Energy	Support to cross border partnership and create administrative capacity for the design and	2013-2020	123,000	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

<sup>11</sup> If not written otherwise.

Name of initiative	Focus area	Brief description	Implementation period	Budget, USD <sup>11</sup>	Implementer – Partners
		implementation of local development policies			
Advanced Science & Partnerships for Integrated Resource Development	Water	To support sustainable water resource management in the Ararat Valley	2015-2018	3,000,000	USAID
Armenia Rural Framework Loan	Agriculture	Framework loan to improve irrigation and other rural infrastructure in several regions.	2016-2021	EUR50 mil	FAO – PPP, Min of agriculture and Bigama - Frut LLC (fish farm)
Integrated Support to Rural Development: Building Resilient Communities	Agriculture	To ensure balanced development of regions through an integrated socio-economic approach, as well as raising the quality of life and income level of the local population in Tavush bordering areas	2015-2020	5,028,988	EIB – Ministry of Finances, RAED PIU, Water Sector Development PIU
2 <sup>nd</sup> Community agriculture Resource management & competitiveness	Agriculture	To improve productivity and sustainability of pasture and livestock systems in communities and increase marketed production of livestock and high value agri-food value chains	2014-2020	42,670,000	World Bank – Agriculture Project Implementation Unit
ClimaEast+: Introducing sustainable pasture mgmt. in mountainous communities of Gegharkunik region	Agriculture	The project on introduction of sustainable pasture management practices in mountainous communities of Gegharkunik region aims to improve agroecosystem services under adverse impacts of climate change to sustain livelihoods of mountainous communities.	2015-2018	50,000	GEF SGP – EU ClimaEast project
Sustainable management of pastures and forest to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities	Agriculture forestry	Adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices under adverse impacts of climate change on mountainous ecosystems of Armenia to ensure ecosystems integrity and sustained provision of ecosystem services, including carbon capture and storage.	2013-2017	1,489,609	UNDP – Ministry of Nature Protection EU ClimaEast
Disaster Risk Management Capacity assessment in Armenia	DRM, agriculture, health, infrastructure	UNDP and the World Bank joined the efforts towards DRR capacity building. Capacity assessment for DRM system conducted in cooperation with the MES, and the Action Plan for 2016-2020 was developed and provided to the Government for approval.	2016-2020	25,000	UNDP DRR Project – RA Government, DRR National Platform, World Bank Armenia
Advancing National and Local Efforts to Reduce Disaster Risks to Children in CA & South Caucasus (Regional)	Disaster risk reduction	The programme will strengthen the mainstreaming of DRR into the education sector and help governments to develop and adopt appropriate policies, plans, methodologies and tools. This includes a gender-sensitive	2016-2017	700,000 EUR (for 6 countries in SC and CA)	UNICEF – Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Education and Science

Name of initiative	Focus area	Brief description	Implementation period	Budget, USD <sup>11</sup>	Implementer – Partners
		approach that considers the specific needs of boys and girls.			
Caucasus Transmission Network	Energy	Construction of electricity transmission line and a HVDC station for interconnection link b/t Armenia and Georgia	2015-2018	113,100,000 EUR	EIB – Ministry of Finance, HVEN, KfW, EU NIF
Electricity Transmission Network Improvement Project	Energy	Enhance the readiness of the High Voltage Electric Networks (HVEN) and Yerevan Thermal Power Plant (TPP) to implement ETNIP, and to strengthen the capacity of HVEN and Yerevan TPP	2015-2019	64,860,000	World Bank – High Voltage Electric Networks CJSC
EC “Covenant of Mayors East” project (regional for 6 countries)	Energy, infrastructure	Under the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, new signatories in EaP region pledge to reduce CO2 emissions by at least 30% by 2030 and to adopt an integrated approach to tackling mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	2016-2020	4,000,000 EUR	Union of Communities Association of Armenia, Foundation to Save Energy, Local Self-Governance
Integrated Biodiversity Management in the South Caucasus Program, regional-3 countries	Forestry	Develop strategies to facilitate the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services across sectoral and administrative boundaries, based on solid data	2015-2019	14,900,000 EUR (for 3 countries of South Caucasus )	GIZ – Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, Nature Protection Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture
Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes of North-eastern Armenia	Forestry, agriculture	The project major objective is sustainable land and forest management in the north-eastern (NE) Armenia to secure continued flow of multiple ecosystem services (such as water provision, land slide control and carbon sequestration) and to ensure conservation of critical wildlife habitats.	2016-2019	3,157,169	UNDP-GEF REDD+ – Ministry of Nature Protection
Integrated Rural Tourism Development	Tourism	Create sustainable income-generating opportunities as supplemental income source to bring down the level of rural poverty, contribute to equal territorial development and shape conducive environment for rural development.	2016-2019	3,000,000	UNDP Russian Trust Fund – Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development
Environmental Protection of International River Basins (regional)	Water	Close links with EU Water Initiative. Pilot River Basin Management Plans being developed.	2012-2016	1,260,000 EUR	ENPI-EU: contractor is Human Dynamics
EU Water Initiative	Water	EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues are being co-ordinated by UNECE and OECD	2012-2017	360,000 EUR	ENPI regional project: UNECE and OECD led
Irrigation System Enhancement Project	Water	(i) to reduce water losses and energy needs for operating selected schemes and (ii) to improve the capacity of Water Users Associations.	2013-2018	37,500,000	World Bank – State Committee for Water Management

Name of initiative	Focus area	Brief description	Implementation period	Budget, USD <sup>11</sup>	Implementer – Partners
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project - Additional Financing	Water	(i) rehabilitate and upgrade water supply infrastructure, (ii) improve the performance of water services, and (iii) improve the management and operational efficiency of the water utility company (approximately project will bring to Electricity Consumption reduction from 14.5 mln kwt in 2013 to 13.5 mln kwt in 2015).	2012-2017	40,000,000	ADB - State Committee for Water Economy
Eurasian Development Bank Mastara Reservoir Preparation	Water, infrastructure	Feasibility study for the reservoir	2016-n/a	670,000	World Bank – Water Sector Projects Implementation Unit

#### Azerbaijan

Name of the Project	Duration	Budget	Relevance
Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	2009-2012	\$900,000	Developing Solid Waste Management Strategy, expected to be adopted in 2018; this Strategy will take into account GHG emissions in waste sector and will contribute to the LEDS development
Promoting Development of Sustainable Energy in Azerbaijan	2011-2014	\$1,440,000	Helpful in evaluating potential of the country for developing alternative sources of energy
Adaptation response to CC impact for Conservation and Sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in arid and semi-arid ecosystems of South Caucasus (regional EU funded project)	2011-2014	\$450,000	The project has built adaptive capacities to ensure resilience of especially vulnerable arid and semi-arid ecosystems and local farmers to climate change; its lessons learnt/experience will be useful in process of NAPs development
Integrating CC Risks into water and flood management by vulnerable mountainous communities	2012-2017	\$ 3,000,000	Helpful in developing NAPs for Azerbaijan
3rd National Communication	2012-2015	\$500,000	Lessons learnt/experiences will be useful in the process of NAPs and LEDS development
Air Quality Governance in the ENPI East Countries (EU funded regional project)	2011-2014	€ 1,000,000	Improving alignment with EU legislation, which contributes to improved air quality and strengthen implementation and compliance measures
INDC	2014-2015	\$150,000	Helped to develop and submit Azerbaijan's NDC
Economics of climate change in Central and Western Asia (ADB funded regional project)	2013-2015	\$450,000	Identify priority investments for climate resilience and low-carbon growth focusing on energy and transport. LEAPs model in GHG emission modelling was tested and its results were used in long-term emission projections.
First BUR	2014-2015	\$320,000	Prepare the First BUR
ClimaEast Pilot: Ecosystem-based Approach to Climate change (EU funded project)	2015-2017	\$1,450,000	Helped test climate change adaptation and partially mitigation measures through sustainable land and forest management
ClimaEast Policy Project (EU funded regional project)	2014-2017	€ 1,000,000	The project assisted the country at policy level in approaches to climate change mitigation

Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus Landscape of Azerbaijan	2012-2018	\$5,910,000	Helps the Government of Azerbaijan to mitigate CC through sustainable management of pastures and forests
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for low-carbon end-use sectors	2015-2020	\$3,770,000	Helps to develop sectoral NAMAs and MRV system helpful for replicating on the National scale
FNC+SBUR Project	2017-2020	\$852,000	Helps the Government of Azerbaijan to develop its Fourth NC and the Second BUR

### Georgia

Donor	Project/Activity	Description
World Bank	Reducing the Vulnerability of Agricultural Systems to CC, Impact Assessment and Adaptation Options	This study covering 2012-2013 period provides a menu of options for climate change adaptation in agricultural and water resources sectors, along with specific recommended actions that are tailored to distinct agricultural regions within Georgia
EU	National Climate Vulnerability Assessment: GEORGIA	2011-2014 project implemented by Austrian and Georgian Red Cross focused on national-wide climate vulnerability assessment
EU	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response to Climate Change Impact for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-Biodiversity in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems of South Caucasus	(2011-2015) implemented by REC Caucasus promoted sustainable livelihood and alleviation of poverty via better understanding of climate change impact, its socio-economic dimension particularly by introducing of adaptation practices, developing regulatory and institutional framework to consider climate change issues in planning, enhancing local capacities for sustaining livelihoods and developing the replication strategy
USAID	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Georgia Regions	National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia in 2012-2016 Project that focused on integration of environmental and climate change considerations into local authorities agenda
USAID	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)	A five-year 2013-2017 effort focusing on: i) EE in Municipalities, ii) Green Building Rating and Certification Systems, and iii) Advisory assistance to the national LEDS development process
EU ClimaEast/UNDP	Sustainable management of pastures to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits/dividends for local communities	In 2013-2016, the Project aimed at rehabilitating of 5,000ha degraded pastures and introducing sustainable pasture management practices among farmers/sheep-breeders as well as improvement their livelihood and climate change resilience in the Dedoplistskaro municipality of Georgia.
EU- "Clima East" project	Support to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries	Policy component of the project (2012-2016) aimed to improve climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms by supporting regional cooperation and improving information access to EU climate change policies, laws and expertise
GEF/UNDP	Preparation of Third National Communication to UNFCCC	3 <sup>rd</sup> National Communications was prepared during 2013-2015, submitted to UNFCCC in 2016. Recently launched 4 <sup>th</sup> NC focuses on removing legal-policy and institutional barriers for better integration of climate change adaptation into development and sectoral policies and programmes.
GEF/UNDP	Preparation of first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC	The FBUR was prepared during 2015-2016; Main focus is on GHG inventory, constraints and gaps, proposal for MRV system and mitigation strategy
UNDP/GEF	Promote production and Utilization of Biomass in Georgia	2013-2017 project to encourage demand for the upgraded biomass fuels and promote supply at the municipal level. The project also supported an extensive process of elaboration of national biomass strategy and action plan that will be integrated in the National

Donor	Project/Activity	Description
		Renewable Energy Action Plan, the country obligation towards Energy Community membership.
EU (Climate and Energy Package), USAID	Covenant of Mayors	16 municipalities signed the initiative and are in different stages of the process. 10 submitted their Sustainable Energy Action Plans showing emission reductions mostly from Transport and public sectors. Several donors, including EU and USAID are providing support to implement identified measures
UNDP/GEF	Integrated Sustainable Transport for the City of Batumi and the Achara Region (ISTBAR)	This 2015-2019 project aims at promoting sustainable transport in the City of Batumi and Achara region of Georgia
DANIDA	NAMA: Energy efficient refurbishment in the public building sector in Georgia	The NAMA proposal focuses on implementation of EE measures in public building sector
EBRD	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)	Since 2015 the Ministry of Energy has been preparing the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). The NEEAP will identify significant EE improvement measures and expected energy savings in all sectors taking into account the country's potential and national EE targets
GEF/UNEP	Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas	2016-2019 project aims to integrate sustainable management of landscape and land resources in national policies and institutional framework, for the purposes of introducing economically effective mechanisms in rural areas, which will provide economically valuable practices for rural communities
UNDP/GEF	Strengthening Capacities for monitoring and reporting of Three Rio Conventions	This 2015-2018 project aims to establish a unified web-based system for environmental data and information management to strengthen country reporting capacities to 3 Rio conventions
GiZ	Partnership Programme – Development of MRV system	German government currently assists in setting up a system for MRV through its Partnership Programme led by the GiZ
GiZ	Capacity Development for climate policy in the countries of South East, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and CA, Phase III (CDCP III)	2017-2021 project develops instruments to create conditions for the reduction of GHG while achieving economic transformation targets. It strengthens the capacities of public decision-makers and institutions for the application of necessary integrated and inter-institutional planning processes.
SIDA/UNDP	Developing Renewable Energy Knowledge & Capacities through a National Renewable Energy Action Plan	2017-2018 to enhance knowledge and capacity of the public and private sector, and civil society for renewable and low-carbon energy, through the elaboration of a NREAP
GEF/UNDP	Development of 4 <sup>th</sup> NC and 2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR to the UNFCCC	Assist the Government in preparation of its SBUR and FNC under the UNFCCC

**Moldova**

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
<b>Sustainable Green Cities</b>	The objective of the project is to catalyse investments in low carbon green urban development based on integrated urban planning approach by encouraging innovation, participatory planning and partnerships between a variety of public and private sector entities.	GEF, UNDP, Government of Moldova, City of Chisinau	2017-2021	2 639 726 USD	UNDP
<b>Moldova Energy and Biomass Project (Phase II)</b>	The overall objective is to contribute to a more secure, competitive and sustainable energy production in the Republic of Moldova through a targeted support to the most viable and readily available local source of renewable energy, namely biomass from agricultural wastes.	EU	2014-2018	9 629 425 USD	UNDP
<b>Implementation of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbons Phase-out Management Plan, Stage 2</b>	The project aims to support the Government of the Republic of Moldova to develop its National Plan with medium and long-term actions to honor the obligations it has assumed as a signatory of the Montreal Protocol. The project will support Moldova for the implementation of the Phasing out Plan for Hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2016-2040 and the Action Plan for its Implementation in 2016-2020	Multilateral Fund for implementation of the Montreal Protocol	2018-2020	122 300 USD	UNDP, Ozone Office
<b>Inclusive Rural Economic &amp; Climate Resilience Programme (IFAD VI)</b>	The overall scope of the project is to reduce the poverty and enhance rural development. The objective of the program is to allow rural poor entrepreneurs to increase their income and strengthen their resilience through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvement of climate adaptation capacities of the farmers;</li> <li>- increase the access to credits of rural population, by providing adequate and affordable financial products</li> <li>- development of economic infrastructure for rural resilience and growth</li> </ul>	IFAD, DANIDA, GEF	2014-2020	26 080 000 USD	IFAD
<b>Inclusive Rural Economic &amp; Climate Resilience Programme (IFAD VII)</b>	The overall scope of the Project is to improve the living standards of the rural population in the Republic of Moldova and to reduce poverty. This will be ensured by improving the level of economic development and strengthening resilience to climate change in agriculture.	IFAD, ASAP IFAD	2018 - 2024	23 700 000 USD	IFAD
<b>“Biomass Heating in Rural Communities Project”</b>	Project is aimed at creating incentives for GHG mitigation measures, and particularly rehabilitation and cleaner heat production technologies in rural areas. It works directly with owners of public buildings and local public authorities, to negotiate/facilitate and monitor their access to the clean technology development funding.	IDA	2008 - 2023	15, 68 million USD	WB

<b>“Moldova Community Forestry Development Project”</b>	The project objective is to restore degraded land through forestation to increase economic and environmental benefits for rural communities. These forestation activities would also support, through restored productivity and conservation of soil, carbon sequestration and reduction of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.	World Bank’s Carbon Finance Funds	2009-2018	10 mln USD	WB
<b>“Agriculture Competitiveness Project”</b>	The objective of the project is to enhance the competitiveness of Moldova’s agro-food sector by supporting the modernization of the food safety management system, facilitating market access for farmers, and mainstreaming agro-environmental and sustainable land management practices. The project is working on mainstreaming agro-environmental and sustainable land management practices, and to encourage exchange of best practices in climate change adaptation measures in agriculture.	IDA, GEF, SIDA	2012-2019	4 435 500 USD	WB
<b>Support in establishing National Framework for Climate Services in Moldova</b>	The objective of the technical assistance is to support Moldova to develop a National Framework for Climate Services. The NFCS shall establish a regular multisectoral exchange between climate service producers and users.	IDA	2017-2019		World Bank
<b>District Heating Efficiency Improvement Project</b>	The objective of the Project is to contribute to improved operational efficiency and financial viability of Newco and to improve quality and reliability of heating services delivered to the population of Chisinau.	BIRD	2015-2020	40,5 mln USD	WB
<b>Chisinau buildings within the Green city</b>	The project, which targets energy efficiency in buildings owned by the city of Chisinau, aims to demonstrate the commercial viability of energy efficiency projects to be carried out through energy performance contracts	EBRD	2016-	10 mln euro	EBRD
<b>The district heating system, Balti</b>	The investment is expected to reduce coal and gas consumption, reduce CO2 emissions, help CET-Nord JSC (the Company) maintain its customer base and ensure sustainability of its services. The Programme is expected to result in significant energy efficiency improvements and water savings as a result of customer controlled heat supply, improved efficiency of generation capacity, electricity co-generation and reduced losses in the distribution network.	EBRD, E5P	2014 -	10,7 mln Euro	EBRD
<b>Sustainable energy financing facility (MoSEFF)</b>	The project will consist of credit lines to local banks for on-lending to private enterprises undertaking sustainable energy investments.	EBRD	2012-2017 (stopped in March 2017)	22 mln USD	EBRD

<b>‘Building capacity to achieve alignment with the EU climate targets in the Eastern Partnership countries’ (EaP Climate)</b>	The project aims at strengthening the capacities of responsible national institutions in the Eastern Partnership countries, especially Georgia and Moldova, for implementing climate-related directives in the Association Agreements, creating synergies with the existing commitments on climate change’.	IKI, BMUB	2016-2018	200 000 EUR	GIZ
<b>Support to Moldova in establishing and strengthening the GCF NDA , development of strategic framework and preparation of country programme</b>	The Readiness and preparatory support will help to establish and mandate the National Designated Authority (NDA) to engage with GCF, build the knowledge and capacities of the MARDE team to efficiently manage GCF operational process, to efficiently communicate with Fund's board and secretariat, to access the Fund's re-sources and carry out the necessary due diligence. Having the strengthened NDA will help Moldova to successfully utilise direct access to GCF climate finance.	GCF Readiness Programme	2017-2019	300 000 USD	Climate Change Office

#### Ukraine

Donor/Partner	Project / Role
Government of Germany	“Capacity building for low carbon growth in Ukraine”, Implementing agency – UNDP Ukraine. During the course of its implementation the draft concept of low carbon development strategy was prepared and discussed with all interested stakeholders, design document and road map for ETS were prepared, draft Law on ETS was developed.
Government of Germany	“Development of INDC for Ukraine”, Implementing agency – UNDP Ukraine. The INDC for Ukraine was developed, discussed with all involved stakeholders and approved by the Government of Ukraine
EU	ClimaEast: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighborhood East and Russia
World Bank	Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) project. It aims to establish the MRV system for the purpose of ETS.
GIZ	Establishment of ETS in Ukraine project. It supports the Ministry of ecology and natural resources to develop the necessary prerequisites for establishing an ETS.
FAO	Complex management of natural resources on degraded landscapes at forestry-steppe and steppe zones of Ukraine project. It promotes the restoration of degraded landscapes in forestry-steppe and steppe zones in Ukraine

## Annex 2. Activity Plan

Indicative Action Plan (the Work Plan for the Regional Project and individual countries' action plans will be developed during the Inception Phase and presented at the Inception Workshop).

Action/activity	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
0. Inception workshop	X															
<b>1. Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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.		X						X								
1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in at least four Eastern Neighbourhood countries:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
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.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>2. Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term LEDS)</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process.		X			X							X				
2.2. National technical roundtables in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia	X	X	X													
2.3. Development of mid-century, long-term LEDSs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

Action/activity	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
<b>3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks</b>	X	X	X	X	X	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)		X	X													
3.2. A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen to learn about MRV system in EU				X												
3.3. Review of the existing MRV systems (GHG Inventories) in the countries, identifying gaps and needs.	X	X	X	X	X	X										
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	X	X		
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										
3.6. Training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting developed in English and in local languages. (Years 2-3)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
<b>4. Alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1. Workshops in each of the countries on respective EU acquis		X	X	X	X											
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		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

Action/activity	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and in the draft agreement with Armenia																
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 EU Delegations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>5. Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1. Inception/training workshop on CC mainstreaming into sectoral policies		X														
5.2. Each country develops mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.3. Sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops			X				X				X					
5.4. Sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>6. Climate Investment</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.1 Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance.								X							X	
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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks.			X		X		X		X		X					
6.4. Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing CC parameters into national budget planning and reporting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	

Action/activity	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
<b>7. Adaptation planning</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.1. Support to the national adaptation planning in at least 2 countries.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7.2. Follow up on NAPs adoption in all 6 countries. High level events and facilitation to the adoption and initiation of NAPs							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.3. Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development and implementation. Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation. 6 workshops.		X	X		X		X				X				X	
7.4. Workshops for national and local authorities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
<b>8. M&amp;E, communications, visibility and reporting</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>9. Project management</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Annex 3. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	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		
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		
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		
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 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 support for integrated approach.	UNDP COs	UNDP COs		
5	Administrative reforms and staff turn-over within the key government agencies weakens the efficiency of project's capacity building	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 whole-of-the-government approach to engage all	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP COs		

	activities, causes implementation delays and to erosion of institutional memory				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.				
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		
7	Political and social unrest	December 2017	Political	P = 1 I = 3	Flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level	UNDP IRH, UNDP COs	UNDP COs		
8	Major disasters / extreme weather events in the region, including those caused by the changing climate, result in temporary disruption of the government operations and/or constraints in national budgetary resources for climate policy reform.	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 government systems to withstand disasters and extreme weather events.	UNDP COs	UNDP COs		

#### Annex 4. Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<p><b>Goal:</b> Enhanced resilient and low carbon development in the six EU Eastern Partnership countries</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Gender mainstreaming outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender considerations integrated into NDC planning and implementation processes</li> <li>• Enhanced understanding and acceptance of gender-specific vulnerability to climate change and the need for a gender-sensitive climate action</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Component 1: Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement</b></p>			
<p>Assess institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support NDCs.</p>	<p>Gender equality integrated into instruments such as NAPs, LEDs, NAMAs, REDD+ and other UNFCCC.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>Project team UNDP COs</p>
<p><b>Component 2: Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies (long-term LEDs)</b></p>			
<p>Support mainstreaming of gender considerations and indicators into LEDs. Support capacity development of different groups in development of LEDs, including communities, women’s organizations, and government officials at the national and subnational levels. At least 30% of roundtable and training participants will be women. Develop gender-sensitive mid-century, long-term LEDs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia.</p>	<p>At least 30% of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDs are women. Gender-sensitive mid-century, long-term LEDs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>Project team UNDP COs</p>

<b>Component 4: Alignment with EU acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action</b>			
Engage in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.	6 stakeholder meetings organized in the process of policies and legislation development and engaged with women organizations at local and national levels (at least one representative from each country).	2019-2022	Project team UNDP COs
<b>Component 5: Mainstreaming climate in other sectors and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris Agreement</b>			
Gender considerations are mainstreamed into sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Gender-responsive sectoral policy development will be ensured through: analysis of the sectoral context for gender trends and sex-disaggregated data; assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms for selected sectors; integrating gender equality into sectoral climate change policy and planning instruments and processes; and engaging in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.	Gender considerations mainstreamed in three different sectors (and their guidelines) that are highly vulnerable to climate change and its impacts.	2019-2022	Project team UNDP COs
<b>Component 6: Climate investment</b>			
The project will promote climate finance instruments and tools that are 100% gender-responsive, and that target and reaching community groups, grassroots women enterprises and sustainable development outcomes. Capacity building on enhanced climate investment will engage women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.  Gender considerations will be taken into account for the consultations planning and access to the training and capacity building events.  Two national pilot studies on gender-responsive climate finance frameworks, climate budget tagging and integrating CC indicators into national budget planning and reporting systems	Gender-responsive climate finance instruments and tool are promoted  30% of training participants are women	2019-2022	Project team UNDP COs
National officials from the finance and planning ministries are trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change finance frameworks and budgeting.	Gender parity assured in such training efforts, with women constituting at least 30% of national officials from the finance and planning ministries.	2019-2022	Project team UNDP COs

<b>Component 7: Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans</b>			
<p>Gender Focal Points in the beneficiary UNDP Country Offices and national partners are actively engaged in regional knowledge transfer events on NAP.</p> <p>NAP development will analyze the national context for gender trends, sex-disaggregated data and differing situations of women and men and the resulting identification of key sectors, strategies and mechanisms for policy and action. The activity will integrate gender equality objectives and engage with women and women's organizations as relevant.</p>	<p>6 UNDP CO Gender FPs are trained/aware of linkages between gender and climate change in adaptation planning; 6 regional workshops comprehensively address gender mainstreaming agenda; and at least 18 participants trained.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>UNDP COs, Project Team</p>
<b>Project Management, M&amp;E</b>			
<p>Establish a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries and assign a CO as a focal point for gender mainstreaming; engage UNFCCC and UNDP gender resource persons in the training events. Collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data for the project indicators.</p>	<p>6 UNDP COs identify gender resource persons for the project</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>UNDP COs, Project Team</p>

## **Annex 5. Communication and Visibility Plan**

### **1. Objectives**

The purpose of the Communication and Visibility Plan is to outline communications goals and approach, so as to ensure effective and efficient communication about the results and objectives of the EU4Climate project (hereafter referred to as the Project) to all target groups, including beneficiaries, partners and key national stakeholders and the general public in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine as well as key regional and international development practitioners.

The Communication and Visibility Plan provides a clear guidance on how EU4Climate will structure its communication. During the inception phase, Project will identify the key deliverables that will be promoted in the course of the project implementation and will prepare a workplan with specific tools and activities, which will be updated on a regular basis.

The General Conditions of the Action (Article 8) and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Action in the field<sup>12</sup> are the key reference documents for EU-UN Actions and will guide the implementation of the present plan. All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions<sup>13</sup>. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations) will be applied as much possible and relevant in the context of the project.

The EU4Climate will approach communication in a strategic way, promoting not only project objectives and results, but also importance of Climate Action, its impact on people lives and relevance of EU policies in this context. The Communication and Visibility Plan will contribute to the efficient implementation of the Project by ensuring that information and any communications activities and products, its objectives, results and achievements are executed and produced with highest quality and distributed in a timely manner to target groups, and relevance of Climate Action as such and the broader policy context will be explained in a simple, easy to understand way to broader, non-technical audiences.

With regards to the Neighbourhood East, all EU-supported actions will be aimed at increasing the awareness level of the target audiences on the connections, the outcome, and the final practical benefits for citizens of EU assistance provided in the framework of this action. Visibility actions will also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

Due to the nature of the intervention being linked with the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the Eastern Partnership initiative, visibility for the EU will be embedded into the activities and deliverables of this project which offer the best visibility and communications outreach potential. Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Project and UNDP will create utmost visibility for the project, mainly focusing on human interest stories. This will be carried out through media reports, press releases, joint social media campaign with EU Delegations (when possible and applicable), as well as through project brochure, leaflets, newsletters, and other promotional items to increase and steer communication with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. UNDP will also use its regional and global communication resources such as newsletters, web stories and social media to disseminate project information. Targeted information sessions and outreach to stakeholders will raise awareness about the opportunities provided by the project.

The EU4Climate implementation team at the UNDP will keep the EU institutions informed about the implementation of visibility and communication activities. In particular the European Commission's DG NEAR and DG CLIMA, as well as European External Action Service will be updated about regional and local activities in all the countries, while the EU Delegations in the Eastern Partnership Countries (Communication Experts and Programme Managers responsible for Climate Action) will be informed

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<sup>12</sup> Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/guidelines-joint-visibility-eu-un\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/guidelines-joint-visibility-eu-un_en.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf)

about the activities that take place in relevant for them locations. Importantly, production and release of all communications and visibility materials and media appearances and press conferences as described in this Communication and Visibility Plan will be consulted and closely coordinated with the DG NEAR as well as with the respective Press and Information Officers of the Delegations of the European Union in the beneficiary countries. Coordination of visibility activities of relevant EU-funded programmes and projects will be ensured.

**a. Overall communication objective:**

The primary objective of the communications strategy is to communicate the positive results and achievements of the EU4Climate Project, focusing on outcome and the impact of results.

**b. Specific communications objectives are as follows:**

- Raise awareness and increase visibility of the Paris Climate Agreement, the Climate Action and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the contribution of the project towards the climate action and SDGs; Raise awareness on how Climate Change affects people lives;
- Raise awareness of the Partner Countries' climate and sectoral policy reform more generally;
- Facilitate and ensure strategic, coherent, coordinated, and unified approach to the communication between the Implementing Partners;
- Increase interaction with other international organisations, financial institutions and donors active in the Partner Countries;
- Promote the strategic approach of the EU in the region creating links with the Eastern Partnership architecture (in particular the Panel on Environment and Climate Change) and other relevant initiatives, when appropriate;
- Build connections, as relevant, with other EU-led and funded Initiatives in the region, such as EU4Business, EU4Environment, EUWI+, Shared Environmental Information System II East, EU4Energy, SIGMA. Increase visibility of the links of the project to other EU-UNDP projects and initiatives, and also other NGOs that are funded by EU grants who are undertaking projects linked to access to justice and human rights;
- Facilitate development, adoption and implementation of reforms and relevant laws;
- Raise awareness about the objectives and impact of the Project among the beneficiary governments, private sector and general public;
- Increase visibility of the progress and achievements made by the governments of the Eastern Partnership countries, particularly the key beneficiary institutions responsible for the development and implementation of the climate policy in the beneficiary countries: UNFCCC Focal Points, national environmental ministries, national ministries of economy and finance, sectoral/line ministries, legislators; Contribute to the effectiveness of the national climate action and to the mobilization of climate investments in the beneficiary countries through raising awareness of donor agencies, climate funds and investors;
- Inform local stakeholders as well as regional and international donor community of the progress and impact of the Project and encourage the scaling-up of the approach,
- Increase visibility of NGOs' participating in the Project, stimulate discussion on Climate Action;

- Increase visibility of the EU-UNDP partnership as well as of the European Union as the donor and UNDP as the implementing partner of the Project and this message will be included in press releases and other communications work.

### **c. Target groups**

Within the EaP countries where EU4Climate is implemented:

- Competent authority within national government to coordinate climate change mitigation and adaptation policy. This often coincides with the Focal Point for the UNFCCC. In most cases this is the Ministry responsible for environmental issues;
- Technical departments of competent ministries (i.e. environment, energy, natural resources, economy, industry, agriculture, finance) and other relevant government agencies (i.e. forestry);
- Technical and administrative structures responsible for the design, implementation, and operation of the ETS, as well as the energy and industrial installations covered by the scheme;
- Major regional and republic structures responsible for management of natural resources, i.e. forests, rivers, oceans, permafrost soils;
- Competent authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI) and international emission trading;
- Legislators (Relevant committees of the national Parliaments);
- Private sector stakeholders;
- Media (international, local, national and regional media, newspapers, TV, electronic news portals, etc.);
- Relevant practitioners, networks, similar projects and development organizations in a wider region and globally;
- Academia

Within the EU:

- The EU institutions: DG NEAR, DG CLIMA, DG ENER, DG Environment (at technical and political level), European External Action Service, EU Delegations in the Partner countries, EU Member States embassies in the Partner countries, EU Member States

Internationally (as applicable):

- International organizations and IFIs
- Media and specifically audiences involved in the field of international cooperation.

The Visibility and Communication activities will ensure that key messages as well as roles of all partners and of the EU are clearly communicated to all target groups.

#### **d. Key messages**

The purpose of the key message is to ensure coherent and coordinated communication and advocacy messages to reach to all stakeholders and the public. The tagline of the key message will be included in all press releases, communications and other visibility materials.

*'EU4Climate helps governments in the six EU Eastern Partner countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to take action against climate change. It supports countries in implementing the Paris Climate Agreement and improving climate policies and legislation. Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens lives and make them more resilient to it. EU4Climate is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'*

Additional and specific messages should be developed and specifically tailored for each of targeted group identified in close cooperation with the EU Delegation/European Commission DG NEAR and the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub to ensure that communication is conducted in a most effective way.

#### **2. Communication approach**

Coherent and coordinated communication at regional and national level will be ensured by continuous coordination of all communications and advocacy component activities among all partner organizations. Core communication principles and harmonized messaging will be implemented by all partners.

The media are recognized as most important communication channels at national level, which is why they will be used as primary channels of communication with targeted groups. However, the Project will design specific communications tools that will focus on delivering the message in a most effective way to some of the target groups, whenever possible.

Particular attention will be dedicated to supporting partner institutions and organizations in improving their media outreach by ensuring continuous guidance in production and dissemination of all communication products.

Social media will be used continuously as a cross-border communication channel that can be administrated by each partner organization. Modality of the social media approach and its use will be determined by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH), UNDP Country Offices in the EaP countries in consultations with the EC and EU Delegations during the project inception phase.

The choice of an appropriate communication channel (or a combination of several channels) will depend on the profile of targeted audience and their preferred communication channels and tools (listed further below). Above all, the EU Neighbours East website (<https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action>) and the EU-funded *Open Media Hub* Project will be used as the channels of information and communication.

### a. Communication principles

The following is a set of core principles to be adhered to in the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Visibility and Communication Plan:

- **Beneficiary-tailored and human-centred communication:** The overall communication approach will pay high attention to the specific target groups, to tailor the overall information-sharing (including channels and tools used) to their specific needs.
- **Coordinated information flow:** The overall communication approach, as well as the day-to-day management and monitoring of the visibility, publicity and feedback, will be organized in such a way to ensure an efficient and clear communication function. A regular internal information flow will be ensured among the IRH (PMU, Climate and Disaster Team, Communications Team) and the UNDP Country Offices (National Coordination Teams, Country Office programme Officers, Country office Communication Officers), so as to make sure communication with the external audience and target groups consistent, accurate and based on actual results and achievements realized within the project.
- **Strategic approach. Review and adapt to maximize communication results:** In the inception phase project will define deliverables on which communication efforts will be concentrated (or more frequently if required) to ensure maximised efficiency and effectiveness of communication, especially if specific circumstances would demand such change. Moreover, the M&E and annual plans adoption will ensure that communication efforts and actions meet the needs of partners and achieve communication goals.
- **Prevent/reply to disinformation:** To avoid and reduce potential disinformation and misunderstandings, the project will deploy a two-fold approach: on the one side, regular, up-to-date, accurate and measurable information will be shared with the wider audience, as well as with specific stakeholders; on the other – if disinformation occurs, the project will undertake swift response and provide necessary clarifications and corrections, as necessary.

### b. Communication tools chosen

In the fast-paced information society, communication is getting more and more complex every day. As one of the most influential opinion makers in the country, the media (electronic, print and online) is the prime channel by which the project will communicate its activities and success stories to target groups. The media is crucial not only for reaching large numbers of local governments, citizens and policy-makers, private sector but also for safeguarding the Project's sustainability.

Tools to be used while establishing effective communication with the target groups will include:

- media advisories, press releases, interviews, media opportunities that will provide media coverage of key events, milestones and success stories;
- participation in the relevant events;
- public information material, such as factsheets and infographics;
- press conferences and press statements by key stakeholders and institutional partners (whenever possible and appropriate prepared jointly by UNDP and EU Delegations or EC, DG NEAR);
- e-newsletter;
- EU Neighbours website and social media accounts
- DG NEAR social media accounts
- UNDP Facebook and twitter accounts;
- banners and display boards at regional and national events stating the EU contribution;
- photo brochures and video stories;
- final project publication.

Whenever possible and feasible, the project will prioritise joint communications and messages with the national government counterparts and EC counterparts.

The choice of an appropriate communication channel will depend on the type of targeted audience, and in some cases the same information will be presented in different ways for various audiences.

The Project will deploy the following main types of communication tools:

**Media appearances and interviews:** In order to promote the project activities, achievements, and success stories, the Project will initiate radio and TV appearances, and online media interviews of representatives of the partner government institutions and their stakeholders and representatives of higher level institutions directly engaged in the implementation. Such broadcasting will also have an awareness-raising function. The role and contribution of the EU to the project implementation will be clearly communicated in all such appearances, and joint appearances with EU representatives (e.g. Head of Delegation) will be the preferred option whenever possible. In the process of preparation of such media appearances, the IRH Communications Team and the EC/EU Delegations will be directly involved and consulted.

**Press material and press conferences:** Media advisories and press releases clearly highlighting the EU contribution will be drafted for each of the key events/milestones/ achievements. They will be used as a common tool for dissemination of key messages through mainstream media. Press conferences will be organized to highlight major regional and national events or processes.

**Infographics and fact-sheets:** The Project, with support of the International Communications Consultants and Communications Specialists of the IRH and COs will design infographics and fact-sheets to illustrate and visualize its progress, results and achievements – e.g. the countries' progress with the implementation of NDCs and Paris Agreement. The UNDP Factsheet will be on two pages maximum and state in layman's terms why the Project was created, its goals and what it offers to citizens/ beneficiaries. Infographics and fact-sheets will also be utilized in online communications tools.

**Website presentation:** All relevant project information and news updates will be shared through appropriate websites of partners in the Project, including the website of the EC EaP, UNDP IRH and UNDP Country Offices, partner institutions, partner NGOs, etc. All information posted by any of the parties at their designate websites will be subject to regular procedure of review and approval by the EU.

The Project presentation on the UNDP website will have the following items:

- General information about the Project (including its budget, partners, objectives, main activities, other details),
- News, success stories and blogs. These stories and news articles will be pitched to media as well,
- Galleries of photos; project document; other important materials related to the Project,
- Publications including factsheets, infographics and other published reports.
- Links to the social media pages and accounts

**Social media:** Recognising the reach and increasing impact of social media in daily communication, the Project will regularly propose content to the EU Neighbours website ([www.euneighbours.eu](http://www.euneighbours.eu)) and social Media channels, coordinate with the social media channels of DG NEAR, use Facebook, Twitter and YouTube channels of the UNDP Offices to share updates on news and achievements as well as to promote informational material and stories.

**Special PR and communication opportunities:** When necessary and appropriate, the Project will seek to add value to the broader communication and publicity objectives on EU climate/ environment actions through participating in special UNDP and EU PR and communications opportunities, not necessarily hosted by the Project Steering Committee members.

**Communication with stakeholders:** All relevant information regarding project activities and implementation dynamic will be shared on regular basis with institutional partners and key EU internal and external stakeholders through occasional meetings and information sessions.

### **c. Completion of communications objectives**

Monitoring and evaluation processes are the key instruments for successful implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan and therefore, the Project will use specific measures for different communications tools proposed. In order to successfully implement all proposed activities, it is essential to ensure continuous monitoring of the impact of the communications activities within the scope of the project. In addition, the project regular reporting to the EU as detailed in the Delegation Agreement will include detailed information on the implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan and as much as possible illustrate them with press clips and audio-visual transcripts.

In order to monitor the impacts of the communications activities, the project will:

- keep track of journalists' lists and contacts during media events;
- compile an archive of press clippings, including radio and TV programmes, and screenshots of websites that mention the Project and present them with reports to the EU;
- set up a library/archive with project's publications and keep track of who received the project's publications (distribution lists) and the number of publications disseminated; and
- use infographics to illustrate project results through key facts and figures that can be used on social media, website, posters, and in publications.

Within the scope of the Project, each communication activity will have specifically determined set of measurement tools. This will enable continuous monitoring of impact of various communications activities, as well as continuous improvement of communications channel and approaches toward targeted audiences, based on lessons learned and feedback from the key stakeholders, obtained via qualitative and quantitative measurement instruments. In the table below, there is a platform for developing communications measurement instruments, which will be used to determine expected communications results, success indicators and means of verification on output and outcome level.

The following indicators and tools will be used to monitor the communication activities:

- Number of media articles, reports and news items produced on broadcasting, print and electronic media
- Number of visits on the websites and engagement on social media
- Opinion surveys amongst members of national institutions
- Opinion surveys amongst climate practitioners
- Received feedback from online visitors to published EU4Climate related materials on social media (Twitter, Facebook)
- Media monitoring and coverage.

Expected communications results	
Output level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project related messages disseminated via different forms and channels of communications</li> <li>▪ Media published/broadcasted stories about the Project</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders took part in events</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders received communications messages</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders understand communications messages</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raised awareness and understanding about the Project among targeted audiences</li> <li>▪ Development and maintaining of mutually beneficial, two-way communications with targeted project stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Communication used as a tool for better understanding of project related issues</li> <li>▪ Communication used as a tool for solving (communications related) project's challenges and problems</li> <li>▪ Communication used as a tool for empowering project's stakeholders to make informed decisions</li> <li>▪ Communication used as a tool for engaging new partners, private sector stakeholders and investors</li> <li>▪ Communication used as a tool for influencing behaviours of decision makers</li> <li>▪ Increased participatory communication and interactivity among project's stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Increased media understanding of project's issues and areas of expertise of the EU and UNDP</li> </ul>
Success Indicators	
Output level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of disseminated messages (media advisories, press releases, e-newsletter, interviews, news and features stories submitted to media, posts on social media –Facebook, YouTube, Twitter)</li> <li>▪ Number of published, broadcasted, narrowcasting messages in print, broadcasting and online media</li> <li>▪ Project's key messages presented by media</li> <li>▪ Number of participants in PR events</li> <li>▪ Number of people in target groups who received our messages</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of people in target groups who understand the Project's messages</li> <li>▪ Number of people in target groups who positively (re)act and start with actions based on Project's messages which influenced their behaviours</li> <li>▪ Prominent, affirmative presentation of donors and partners in media</li> <li>▪ Number of likes, comments, shares in social media</li> <li>▪ Measurement of quality of relationships with project's stakeholder based on focus groups / expert discussions.</li> </ul>
Means of Verification	

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Media monitoring, press clipping</li> <li>▪ Content analysis of media coverage,</li> <li>▪ Feedback from participants in events</li> <li>▪ Social media measurement tools (such as Facebook insight, Google analytics)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Qualitative assessment of media coverage</li> <li>▪ Media content analysis</li> </ul> |
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### 3. Visual identity, use of logos and disclaimers

All communication, information and press-statements will be in line with the Article 8 of the General Conditions and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field. Templates will be developed for all communications materials, such as press release and media advisory.

Logo/Visual identity	Explanation and disclaimers
 <p><b>EUROPEAN UNION</b></p>	<p>The EU flag will be prominently displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Project. In addition, all materials, publications, press-information, banners, etc. produced within the Project will duly contain the following disclaimer: <b><i>“The EU4Climate Project is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).”</i></b></p>
 <p><i>Empowered lives. Resilient nations.</i></p>	<p>In addition, the logo of the UNDP will also be displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Action.</p>
<p>Logos of institutions members of the Project Board</p>	<p>Importantly, logos of relevant government institutions members of the Project Steering Committee will be displayed on all materials, events and products within the Project, so as to underline their engagement and ensure visibility for all partners.</p>

No particular Project logo is envisaged, rather the key message (tagline) will be utilised.

### 4. Resources

The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of UNDP and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communications and Visibility Plan will be 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.

**Human resources:** For purposes of visibility and promotion of the Project, an International Communication Specialist will be recruited (part time). International CTA and National Coordinators/Advisors will be responsible for securing continuous and effective communication including formulation of the technical messages, blogs and stories on the project. A part time IRH professional staff will support project communication and visibility activities. In addition, IRH Communication Team and UNDP Country office Communication Specialists will be engaged in order to assist in ensuring the Communication and Visibility Plan is efficiently implemented. The Project Management Team will reserve adequate time for the communication activities to feed in quality content to communication specialists.

**Financial resources:** In order to ensure adequate implementation of visibility and communication activities, it is foreseen to allocate USD 890,035 (EUR 760,259) in total (identified at Output 8) for this purpose which is 8.64% of the overall total budget of the Action. The funding for the ICTA and UNDP Communication Specialists is in addition to this amount.

<b>Description:</b>	<b>Budget, USD</b>	<b>Budget, EUR</b>
International Consultant for development of communication and awareness products	<b>176,000</b>	150,337
Local communication consultants in 6 countries	<b>240,000</b>	205,006
Travel (travel for networking and partnership building, presentation of the project at international foras, incl. SC meetings)	<b>72,000</b>	61,502
Publication and promotion materials: annual translation, editing, printing and production costs of IRH and 6 Cos	<b>140,000</b>	119,587
Final project publication (year 4)	<b>23,000</b>	19,646
Staff costs (part time) for project related communication and visibility	<b>77,035</b>	65,803
Staff time of UNDP communication specialists at IRH and COs	<b>42,000</b>	35,876
Annual media and awareness events in participating countries	<b>120,000</b>	102,503
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>890,035</b>	<b>760,259</b>

In addition to the dedicated communication and visibility budget under the Output 8, the project communication and visibility efforts will be supported through the core project activities (Outputs 1-7), including regional and national workshops, national NDC awareness events, climate finance forums, awareness events and materials for the private sector stakeholders, etc.