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UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Central Asia Annex G Project Completion Report

Maximum 25 Pages

All sections should be completed, and returned to the BE Embassy CSSF project lead.

1. Basic Information

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| Implementing organisation: | UNDP Kyrgyzstan, UNDP Tajikistan, UNDP Uzbekistan |
| Project title: | Policy Action for Climate Security in Central Asia Phase 1 and 2 |
| Country/countries covered: | Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan |
| Project budget for this financial year: | |
| Total project budget: | £ 879215 |
| Project duration: | 21 months |
| Lead department for the project (DFID, FCO, MOD or NCA): | FCDO |
| NSC Central Asia Strategy sub-objective the project contributes to (<i>from project proposal</i>): | |
| Period this report covers (mm/yy- mm/yy): | 11/20-06/21 (Phase I) and 09/21 – 12/22 (Phase II) |
| Date this report is submitted: | 30 December 2022 |

2. Performance Assessment

(Please add rows as necessary and underline and justify any changes since the project started)

Summary (Word limit: 1,500): Please assess the performance of your project. Please compare the situation now against the baseline start of your project. Did the project's Theory of Change hold true? Did the project's original evidence and assumptions hold true? What changes has your project contributed to at the impact and outcome level (e.g. changes to conditions, institutions, attitudes, behaviour, policies)? What are the main deliverables (outputs) that your project produced? Were there any unplanned outcomes and outputs? To what extent did your project complement other UK and international donor funded activities? How did your project deliver against the selected National Security Council (NSC) Central Asia Strategy 2017-20 sub-objective(s)? Are there any key achievements you would like to highlight?

The FCDO funded project (Phases I & II) facilitated concrete actions in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan towards enhancing policy action for climate security through supporting more robust and coherent climate change action and increasing public awareness. The project has been able to achieve the stated results through events, activities, conferences, feedback sessions, round tables, research studies, surveys, study tours and preparation of reports all thoroughly supported by a media campaign to raise awareness of the public and enhance collective action. The implementation experience in countries became an excellent example of achieving impactful results on different directions (from policy advice to concrete practical activities on the ground). The project has engaged with audiences from a plethora of levels, including community and farmers in the most climate change vulnerable regions to the private sector and bringing them to the table of climate change negotiations, and demonstrating how incorporating small adaptive measures to reduce their carbon footprint, can yield significant results.

The major achievement was consolidated efforts to help the three nations to form stronger, reachable and sustainable commitments for COP26. The countries have submitted their enhanced commitments and publicized them in Glasgow, which have been well received by the global community and the countries were praised for their ambitious NDCs.

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Under two phases the various workshops and seminars have been conducted which impacted to enhance the climate actions and promote the robust climate change agenda in the Central Asian countries. For instance, Workshop on Climate Resilience and Energy Sustainability in Central Asia contributed to enhanced awareness of the benefits and relevance of renewable energies in Central Asia, offered a necessary and timely platform to discuss the renewable energy potential in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, especially in light of the dramatic climate projections forecast for the region that will impose further stress on resources and have critical impact on sustainability and resilience of energy systems, in general. This workshop served as a platform to enhance energy targets in NDCs, since the energy sector has a great mitigation potential in these three countries.

As a continuation, each country conducted the country-focused research on energy. Positive feedbacks on research in each country were received from the representatives of the ministries, civil society, private sector and academia and youth. In Uzbekistan, the Research Paper on "Assessment of social and economic impacts of increased ambition NDC on energy, agriculture and water management sectors" had been developed, published, and widely disseminated among the national partners, including members of the government Inter Agency Working Group on NDC. In Kyrgyzstan, the research papers on promoting of energy efficient stove e-mobility in Bishkek has been developed, and, in Tajikistan the research on "Mitigation Pathways to Achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050 in Tajikistan" which during the COP26 Regional side event on NDCs which was organized by CAREC at the Central Asian Pavilion.

With the participation of all three countries, National policy dialogue was organized, which took place in October 2021 to discuss their NDCs, this initiative provided an opportunity for countries to share their experiences and discuss together with government representatives. This approach provided the inclusive and transparent system to develop the NDCs in the countries with principal "no one leaves behind". As a result NDCs include the opportunities and commitment of all key stakeholders which ensure the implementation progress of NDC targets in the future

In preparation for COP26, countries have conducted a number of national and regional trainings to prepare national delegations for COP26. The results of the trainings were highly appreciated both by representatives of government bodies, as well as by international consultants who conducted the trainings. As a result, the national delegations gained important experience and knowledge that were applied during their participation in COP26.

As part of the Phase 2 project, almost all tasks were set and implemented. So, we planned to conduct two studies that were conducted and carried out jointly with the British research company ODI. The studies were also translated into Russian, Uzbek and Tajik languages. The final versions were published on the official ODI website <https://odi.org/en/publications/opportunities-and-co-benefits-of-transitioning-to-a-net-zero-economy-in-kyrgyzstan-tajikistan-and-uzbekistan/>. Science-based information builds a foundation for understanding in three countries how lives are impacted by climate change and what we can do to slow or reverse changes. The results of Two studies developed by ODI: 1) managing of climate risks in the energy sector and on opportunities and 2) co-benefits of transitioning to zero-carbon economy are helping develop the capacity in countries to bring this scientific knowledge to society and decision-makers. In order to conduct these studies, the collaboration between scientific research in three countries and ODI has been established. Climate change is one of the most challenging issues the world is currently facing, and the Central Asian countries are highly vulnerable to its consequences, as it is expected to exacerbate environmental, social, and economic problems in the region. In this context, and as an emergency call to address the climate crisis with the latest available science in the region, these studies collect a series of examples of the progress, benefits, gaps, challenges, and recommendations.

PEA were prepared by Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, approved by UNDP management and submitted to the FCDO, this analysis was useful for government partners. PEA in two countries assist to assess the power and position of key political actors, as a way to develop strategies to change the political feasibility of desired policies. PEAs helped to understand the policy-makers to strengthen the updated NDC's measures and policies.

Further, a regional training on market mechanisms has been conducted in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. During this training countries gained a lot of new information about the carbon market and its mechanisms. A training of potential participants in the new market-based mechanisms will be essential for the countries' successful participation in them. This training

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brought the opportunity to know more how to implement the Paris Agreement on the ground. The national partners, for instance the Ministry of Agriculture in Kyrgyzstan has being prepared the proposal to apply the Article 6.

At the initiative of UNDP Kyrgyzstan, in mid-March, a National event was held called “The Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC. Policy Discussion: Climate Action and Climate Science: Can Code Red for Kyrgyzstan be averted?”. This meeting received a good assessment from the participants. Speakers in addition to national scientists were experts from the IPCC, as well as from the UNFCCC secretariat. This event was meaningful, since very first time the role of science in climate change has been highlighted by national partners and the platform for academia representatives in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and authors of 6th IPCC Report.

In order to cover and highlight all the activities of the project, the tasks were set to conduct three media campaigns to raise awareness among the population and project participants.

And for the best observers among journalists, competitions were organized, the participation of journalists at COP26 and COP27 was financed. As a result, more people were aware and had at least a minimum understanding of what the Conference of the Parties is about. For example, national delegation in the Kyrgyz Republic for COP27 has been established based on the experience of COP26 which was built under this project.

The Center of Hydrometeorological Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan was hosted an introductory national training on climate diplomacy, for representatives of and key ministries, departments and public organizations see at TV report on News Channel O'zbekiston-24.

A three-day innovation lab workshop was conducted for twelve (12) representatives of online media, including regional media and twelve (12) representatives of non-governmental organizations, and civic activists, working on environment and climate changes. The goal of the innovation lab was to provide creative space and opportunity to develop collaborative content on climate change. Workshop participants were afforded an opportunity to advance their skills on using climate change data and its visualization. Upon completion of the training, participants were tasked to produce twenty-four pieces of content on climate change and related issues in line with key messages developed in the framework of communication strategy under this project.

One of the ideas of the project was to attract as many young people as possible, as young people are the future of our planet. If in big cities like Bishkek there are fewer problems with this, then in the regions the situation remains deplorable, but it is the regions that suffer the most from the consequences of climate change, in particular the agricultural sector, which is what most of the population does. The project decided to organize a youth caravan that covered all regions of Kyrgyzstan same activity was held also in Tajikistan. Young activists traveled to the regions where they were able to make presentations and attract the attention of local youth. We believe that the Caravan was successful, reaching over 1,500 young people across the country.

There were debates among the youth of all three countries, climate games "Climate Fresk" with the invitation of university students from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. And also at the national level between the universities of the countries. The results were excellent, the initiative attracted more than 1000 participants who learned a lot more about climate change and nature. It should be noted the interest of the universities themselves, which decided to hold these games on an ongoing basis among their students, which is a good indicator. Debates helped the young people to acquire ability to analyse current social and political events, to concentrate on the discussed problem to collect and process information, to think creatively about possibilities for its application, to determine one's own point of view on the problem and defend it during the game, to organize interaction in a group based on accepted rules and procedures of a joint activity.

Two local youth conferences on climate change took place on 12 June (in Osh) and 16 June (in Karakol) involving over 200 youth from four regions in climate action. LCOY Kyrgyzstan is an officially endorsed event by UNFCCC Secretariat designed to raise awareness about the global climate crisis, its causes and consequences, particularly for Kyrgyzstan. Participants of the conference were introduced to the global negotiating process on climate issues, in line with UNFCCC processes and the Paris Agreement. Participants of the conference had an opportunity to delve into the adapted to the conference format – aka COP simulation, enjoy the fully hand-made, eco and climate-friendly, zero-waste photo-zone, as well as join the development of LCOY dance routine themed the “Dance of Nature”. As a result in 2023, beyond of this project the youth representatives in the Central Asia conducted the Regional Youth Conference in Bishkek which was endorsed by UNFCCC.

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The Regional Youth Climate Change Negotiations “On the path to a common youth statement” was conducted. The climate change negotiations at the regional level included youth representatives from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (overall 30 participants). The aim of the event was to foster communication between the youth at the regional level to negotiate and reach a common youth statement on climate change action by the three countries in the Central Asia region.

Journalists and bloggers in Uzbekistan specialized in the environment and climate topics in mass media participated in discussion on "Climate Change - a Global Catastrophe or a New Development Paradigm" conducted the project team jointly with the Café Scientifique staff. Much attention was paid to the transition of humanity to a new paradigm of development of a carbon-free world. Journalists and experts discussed the need of increasing efficiency of information exchange and interaction between scientists, experts and journalists, including those who publicize the climate change problems in their posts and articles. The involvement of civil society in climate action depends on their professionalism, the quality of journalistic materials based on the relevance and reliability of information.

As part of this project, a number of workshops were held both at the national level and at the regional level, where representatives of the private sector from the three countries participated. They had a great opportunity to share their experience, as well as get something new for themselves. Over 200 representatives from different countries took part in our events, our events were highly appreciated by the participants themselves.

A methodology on estimation of carbon footprint by SME and private companies was based on implementation of NDC2 under the Paris Climate Agreement. The methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions from direct combustion of fuel was chosen as a pilot one, since such emissions are most common in most industrial enterprises of the country. The purpose of this work was to adapt the international methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion to the conditions of Uzbekistan, based on many years of experience in preparing a national GHG inventory. It was important to ensure that the developed methodology is compatible with the methodology of the national inventory and applicable for an individual enterprise to estimate its GHG emissions within the national MRV system that is to be established.

Engagement of the private sector in climate action was one of the foci of the project and “Recommendations for the private sector on participation in energy efficiency and renewable energy project, as a contribution to national climate change targets” document was developed based on the review of the current projects, state legislation and market analysis. The recommendations were shared with the representatives of the private sector and provided them with the guidance on their involvement facilitating more active and effective engagement in climate projects.

Key challenges that happened during the project and how they were handled (Word limit: 1000): Were there any significant changes in context and operating environment which affected your project? Did the original risks identified in the project’s risk register hold true? Were there any new risks identified and mitigated against? What tools/techniques/approaches worked well in terms of overcoming those challenges?

Regional:

COVID19 second wave had an impact the project implementation with continuing the regime of restriction of public gatherings in all targeted countries. The situation with COVID is closely monitored. MOH official briefings are analyzed and proper decisions are made. UNDP follows WHO recommendations to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus during the implementation of the projects’ interventions.

Kyrgyzstan: During phase 1 Changes in government structures, and delay to the NDC process. Following government restructuring, the State Committee on Ecology and Climate was formed. All climate functions were transferred to this committee, including the NDC development and finalisation. The SCEC has delayed the finalisation of the NDC, and delayed several planned activities within the area of climate.

UZBEKISTAN

In March 2021, the preparations were taken for the second wave of COVID pandemic in the hospitals and clinics. The Government started preparations for vaccination under the COVAX program aimed at the population

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groups that are at the most risk of infections. The vaccination started in April. UN System in Uzbekistan, including UNDP, undertakes arrangements for its staff vaccination – core staff, service contract holders and individual consultants contracted.

During September-October 2021, all high-level officials in the government agencies were deeply involved (were in regions) in preparations to the President's election campaign held on 24 October 2021. This caused some delays with activities, required meetings and discussions with national partners at the decision-making level. After the newly elected President inauguration, the situation has been stabilized. The COVID 19 pandemic situation in Uzbekistan was down since September 2021. This allows offline meetings with national partners and travels to UNDP projects' sites in regions. Management arrangements for the project activities in Uzbekistan has been delayed with problems of communication at the regional level, and end-year workload in CO level. At early December 2021 appropriate solution has been found and management arrangements were underway.

Restructuring of the Uzhydromet senior management (two deputies of the general director were appointed, see at <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/05/03/hydromet/>, which was followed by its staff reshuffling was delayed the government decision-making on the new ambition of NDC. The Government considers implications of NDC ambition increase on the country's recovery from pandemic lockdown and economic and social development. However, the commitments for the Paris Agreement and high-level participation in COP26 were reconfirmed.

Within the project Phase I implemented within 2021, the project focus was on supporting the government of Uzbekistan in preparations to the COP26 that were held in Glasgow in November. But this year was affected by the COVID pandemic, and the majority of the events were held in online mode.

Hiring process of the national coordinator took more time, then it was planned. But, however, management arrangements for the project activities in Uzbekistan has been resolved and the project team members hired and started their work from January 2022.

During January-March 2022, regarding the arrangement of the project events were some restrictions in number of participants due to COVID-19. This resulted to limited number of participants at offline project events. Starting from early March the situation has been improved and many project activities were conducted offline and covered large audience.

TAJIKISTAN

On 30 April 2020, Tajikistan officially announced first confirmed cases of COVID-19 and since then the number of confirmed cases in the country rapidly increased day by day, followed by sequential waves of Delta and Omicron variances. Though official quarantine was not imposed in the country, the pandemic situation in Tajikistan slowed down since mid 2021, and only on April 4, 2022, UNDP CO Tajikistan returned to working in full capacity at its offices, which allowed holding offline meetings with national partners and travels within the country and abroad. During the most severe hits of the pandemic, the CO followed the "work from home" modality, and thus many of the activities were turned into online mode.

At the beginning of the Phase II, some delays occurred in regard to project management arrangements, particularly recruitment of full-time National Project Coordinator to support day-to-day management of the project, that was related to introduction of new contracting modality (NPSA instead of Service Contracts) and UNDP GSSU team in Malaysia taking the lead on all HR processes (as of October 2021). In this regard, additional time was required to submit/process all required documents to ensure post announcement. The post was announced on 03 December with the deadline set for 15 December, however that recruitment process under the NPSA modality did not produce results. Given the timeframe left before the project end it was decided not to renounce the case, but to employ the National Project Coordinator under the IC modality. The Terms of Reference was re-worked, the recruitment process initiated, and the NPC recruited by 15 April 2022 with the duration until 30 June 2022. The support with day-to-day management of the project (including liaison with regional UNDP teams and the donor) was as well ensured by the CO Team Leader a.i., Programme Associate a.i. and the part-time AFA. To allow completion of all planned activities (LOA with the CoEP, specific activities on youth and private sector engagement, media awareness, practical mini-projects, etc.) the project was extended twice, till August 2022 and then till November 2022.

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Sustainability and next steps (Word limit: 1000): What evidence do you have that the benefits of your project will be sustained without further funding? And if further funding were available, how would you build on what has been achieved with this project? Have you secured other additional funding from other sources i.e. other international donors?

UZBEKISTAN

The project was actively engaged national stakeholders and build their capacities in developing research, policy and advocacy field. This will ensure building national knowledge and know-how. The project was also enabling a rapid acceleration of efforts in the run-up to COP 26 and was laying the foundation for further government funded action and regional cooperation as required by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan's commitments to Paris Agreement implementation. Actions will be further complemented by the NAP, GCF Readiness and Climate Promise initiatives currently on-going in the countries.

TAJIKISTAN

The achievements gained throughout the project implementation have complemented and will contribute to the other ongoing UNDP initiatives on strengthening the Government's capacities, including in NAP, GCF Readiness and Climate Promise. Direct engagement of the Government (particularly the Committee on Environmental Protection and the Agency for Hydrometeorology) in the generation of the new knowledge on climate change and development of two studies for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy ensure the Governmental ownership of these results. Practical interventions on sustainable agro-farming practices have the potential for replication and scaling up to other areas and populations, experiencing climate change vulnerabilities.

3. Cross-cutting Themes:

Gender mainstreaming and addressing vulnerable groups (Word limit: 1000): Please explain how the project has benefited women, men, girls and boys differently, and how it has promoted gender equality? Did the project's original strategic approach to gender issues hold true? If vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, combatants, disabled) were targeted under the project, please give details of how they benefited from the project? Were all targets and indicators about people, in the Results Framework, disaggregated by gender? If not, was there a specific reason not to do this? Were any new gender / vulnerable group issues identified and incorporated into project activities? Did the original gender risks identified in the project's risk register hold true? Were any new gender risks identified and mitigated against? What lessons were learnt?

REGIONAL

The Project has been implemented in accordance with the Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2022. UNDP will apply LNOB with a gender lens. Gender-disaggregated data will be obtained and monitored to ensure gender equality in all interventions.

Within the framework of the project, from the very beginning, we try to maintain a gender balance, this applies to all events, we invite an equal number of women and men. When hiring international experts and consultants, we also adhere to these criteria. The principles of gender equity and parity supported the project implementation. All research studies/policy briefs developed, and the project took effective measures to ensure gender disaggregated data capture and promotion of gender-sensitive policymaking.

KYRGYZSTAN

The concept of UNFCCC national gender and climate focal point has been produced specifically for Kyrgyzstan. The dedicated session on gender and climate focal point has been provided for the national partners and UN partners as UN Women in order to cooperate and enhance the selection process. In the end, the representative of the Ministry of Natural Resource, Ecology and Technical Supervision has been appointed as a national gender and climate focal point.

In all project activities and events during the Phase I and II, the rate of female participation was in the range of 50-55% of total number participants.

UZBEKISTAN

In all project activities and events during the Phase I, the rate of female participation was in the range of 40-55% of total number participants. The online webinar “Climate Policy with a Gender Perspective: State and Prospects in Uzbekistan” was held on 6 May with participation of 20 representatives of UNDP, Uzhydromet, Leibniz Center for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Germany, National University of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, representatives of ministries and government organizations, civil society, climate change experts. Gender related aspects to promote climate-smart agriculture, gender sensitive climate change impact on water sector, women entrepreneurship, and gender quality in improving labour relations in rural regions were discussed.

[Discussing the gender aspects of climate change | UNDP in Uzbekistan](#)

<https://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/uz/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/05/discussing-the-gender-aspects-of-climate-change.html>

[UNDP Uzbekistan - Сельские женщины играют важную роль в проведении... | Facebook](#)

<https://af.climatechange.uz/index.php/ru/fcdo-news-ru/467-%D0%B3%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5-%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%8B-%D0%B2-%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%B0%D1%85-%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F-%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0.html>

<https://af.climatechange.uz/index.php/uz/fcdo-yangiliklar/469-iqlim-o-zqarishining-gender-jihatlar.html>

<https://af.climatechange.uz/index.php/en/fcdo-news/468-discussing-the-gender-aspects-of-climate-change.html>

All the events conducted in the framework of the project have kept the gender representation in focus and ensured that both genders are adequately present in the project activities and events. Moreover, the marketing campaign directed its efforts to reach out to communities and make sure that women stakeholders are informed and have the opportunity to engage with the project and use its results.

Within the project Phase II, the twenty-four events were organized during the first and second quarters of 2022 with participation of 323 women (52% of all participants) and 290 men (48% of all participants).

Gender component was also strongly integrated with the research work conducted within the project and in the media campaign. The reports highlight recommendations, which are gender specific and media campaigns have specifically targeted female communities to disseminate information on the events and activities of the project. This fulfilled the promise of the project to produce climate evidence-based and gender-responsive knowledge products and attribute a significant role in informing and capacity building of government officials, civil society and academia so that to stimulate adjustments/changes to those policies or practices at institutional level to respond to the inequalities and any power imbalances.

TAJIKISTAN

The project supported participation of women in all project initiatives on climate action including the research, capacity building interventions, awareness-raising campaigns, etc. Gender-disaggregated data has been obtained and monitored to ensure gender equality in all interventions. Youth education campaign (Climate Caravan) accounted for the gender aspects and reached at least 40% of women among the participants. The trainings on affordable and rational agricultural techniques ensured the coverage of 141 people, including 69 women (49%) and 72 men (51%). Of 11 households that received support for implementation of mini-projects on their plots, 2 households were headed by women. The coverage of the information campaign through social networks amounted to 143,783 people. 52.2% of this number are women (the majority of them between the ages of 25 and 44), and men - 47.8%.

Conflict sensitivity (Word limit: 1000): To what extent did your project contribute to reducing drivers of

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instability or conflict? Did the operating context (i.e. the interaction between project intervention's and the delivery context) change in anyway? What was done to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive impacts on conflict / drivers of conflict? Did the original conflict risks identified in the project's risk register hold true? Were there any new conflict risks identified and mitigated against? What lessons were learnt?

REGIONAL

All activities were implemented following the/in line with "COVID19 prevention" measures (masks, disinfectants, social distancing, limited number of participants and etc). Most of discussions with national partners and experts were conducted via MS Teams/Zoom platforms.

The project contributed to enhancing national climate change policies, that will further help the country to reduce conflict, promote energy/food and climate security, stability and resilience to climate change risks.

The developments occurred on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border in 2021-2022 were closely monitored by the two UNDP COs and did not affect implementation of project planned activities.

All activities were implemented following COVID19 prevention measures (masks, disinfectants, social distancing, limited number of participants and etc).

The conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in occurred April-May 2021 was monitored by the project team through mass media. Efforts of the Uzbekistan's President and Government taken to stabilize the situation were very much appreciated.

KYRGYZSTAN

All activities were implemented following the/in line with "COVID19 prevention" measures (masks, disinfectants, social distancing, limited number of participants and etc). Fortunately, since the beginning of March, many restrictions have been lifted by the government, and the epidemiological situation in the country is improving.

Discussions with national partners and experts were conducted in-person and via MS Teams/Zoom platforms.

The situation with government restructuring and reshufflings will be closely monitored. The project team closely engaged with government stakeholders to keep the interest in climate policy.

UZBEKISTAN

In April 2022, the meeting of the first-year students from the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan with climate experts were conducted in the format of an open lesson on the topic "Critical thinking and fact-checking" to inform about the global problems associated with climate change and its consequences for humanity. "Over the past few years, the media space has seen an increase in the number of posts and articles containing false claims that climate change has not been confirmed by scientific knowledge. The authors of such materials take advantage of the audience's insufficient level of critical thinking. That is why it is important for student journalists to be aware of climate change processes and their consequences in order to debunk myths and present information correctly. Further on, the training "Non-standard solutions and tools in covering socially significant problems" was held in Bukhara where the well-known bloggers and journalists shared their skills in covering and promoting relevant topics in social networks. 12 bloggers from Karshi, Samarkand and Bukhara united in their desire to gain skills in professional coverage of socially significant issues, including the problem of climate change.

Human rights (Word limit: 1000): Were there any human rights violations and/or abuses identified during project intervention? How did the project ensure respect for human rights? Did the original human rights risks identified in the project's risk register hold true? Were any new human rights risks identified and mitigated against?

All project activities were carried out following UNDP's human rights-based approach. The principles of participation and inclusion were applied. The project supported the equality aspect of human rights particularly through supporting the implementation of UNDP's gender mainstreaming policy. The focus on consideration of human rights and a people-centred approach is preserved by UNDP COs. In countries UNDP's Human Rights lens was maintained in the project implementation.

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In Kyrgyzstan UNDP's Human Rights lense was maintained in the project implementation this quarter. No specific human rights issues were identified during the project.

UZBEKISTAN

On 28 March 2021 some unrest occurred in Tashkent related to a blogger and LGBT. Ms. Helena Fraser, UN Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan made a corresponding statement <https://uzbekistan.un.org/en/123546-statement-attributable-helena-fraser-un-resident-coordinator-uzbekistan>

The British Ambassador Tim Torlot informed that "It's sad to see so much hate at the protests this weekend. I know this is a delicate matter. But diverse societies are strong societies. Tolerance. And there is no excuse for violence against bloggers/journalists".

5. Performance of Partners and Beneficiary Feedback

Performance of sub-implementing partners (Word limit: 1000): If there were sub-implementing partners, how do you assess their overall performance? Were they informed of CSSF management guidelines i.e. on Theory of Change, Conflict & Gender sensitivity, Human rights, Value for Money etc?

Regional:

Evaluation of each project individual contractor, company, CSO, etc. have been ensured through the UNDP established procedures (incl. certification per accomplished stages/milestones, performance evaluation at the contract completion). Financial utilization was regularly monitored by the CO's Programme Finance Associate and reported to the Senior Management. FCDO, including the office in countries, was closely engaged in regular monitoring of project implementation pace, including through regular catch-up calls, on site visiting, etc. Our sub-implementing partners worked without any problems. Any questions or problems were resolved quickly.

UZBEKISTAN

Our sub-implementing partners worked without any problems. Any questions or problems were resolved quickly

Beneficiary feedback (Word limit: 1000): Have you collected any information? What was the feedback and what measures did you take in response to the feedback? How did you ensure feedback lesson learning was incorporated into project delivery?

REGIONAL

Beneficiary feedback for the Regional Technical Workshop on Climate Resilience and Energy Sustainability has been collected by way of an online survey upon completion of the workshop. In summary, the feedback from surveyed participants was overwhelmingly positive. Survey results and summary are attached to this report.

While planning events, we conducted a survey of representatives of government officials regarding events that would be beneficial for the country. As a result, it was decided to conduct trainings on Article 6 and market based mechanisms. It is also planned to conduct trainings for all Kyrgyz embassies abroad on the topic of what is climate change and what is climate finance. The purpose of the training is to help embassies learn more about climate and try to raise climate fundings.

Kyrgyzstan:

The participants of the youth events noted that the events were very useful, interesting and enriching in terms of content: learned a lot about climate change and associated risks, consequences and opportunities, global climate negotiation processes and how to get involved in them as a country and youth; were able to ask their questions to speakers and other youth; many participants noted that they really enjoyed expressing their opinions/views - through participation in the discussions, simulations of the CC, telling their observations on

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how climate change is changing. Absolutely all participants stressed the importance of learning about climate issues and what and how everyone can do to contribute.

Representatives of the media community, who participated in the training for journalists, noted the importance of training on the topic of climate change. At the end of the training, all participants prepared and published information materials in the media and online publications.

This time we first held regional consultations, where the necessary responses and comments were collected. Subsequently, taking into account the collected feedback, national consultations were organized. Based on numerous discussions and requests from the private sector, we hosted a regional private sector forum for representatives from the three countries. At this forum, the priorities and plans of the private sector were discussed, as well as presentations of successful projects were made. On July 20, there will also be another event for the private sector called “The first open meeting on the development of GE in the Kyrgyz Republic, which we will hold together with JIA.

This kind of reports are being made for the first time, we must take into account the fact that this work helped to bring the scientific community together. Conduct national and regional events where feedback was collected, important comments that should help improve these reports. There should be many beneficiaries, from the private sector to the scientific community.

UZBEKISTAN

*The **Regional Youth Climate Change Negotiations** “On the path to a common youth statement” was conducted and hosted by Uzbekistan on 29 April 2021 has had a very positive feedback, see at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LIFR7YnkFDCvGk7do4XTQK7fii8deINk/view?usp=sharing>*

*[Same positive feedback was received](https://disk.yandex.ru/i/MeXYnM735D1ekQ) for the **regional training on Climate Diplomacy and Negotiations**, see at <https://disk.yandex.ru/i/MeXYnM735D1ekQ>*

Video message of UNDP RR, UK Ambassador, and students focused on climate change challenge, see at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15IXDOrAwahE5CFLaxm1fO2Vd86HidTGD/view>

Video message of children about their vision of climate change at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NOhbBt_WHrGLmkoU00RPHIZEzS-E1q-/view?usp=sharing

***From January 1 to July 31 2022, 24 national level events** were conducted to raise the public awareness about the project activities and aimed at capacity building of the national project partners and beneficiaries. After each event and discussion, the several surveys were conducted to collect feedback from the participants on the format and topics of subsequent sessions. Feedback was analyzed and proved that they were very pleased with the topics of the events and discussions and found them very useful.*

***The round table discussions with private sector were conducted based on its demand** to help in better understand the gaps and potential inputs into environment protection and combatting climate change. This can be achieved by through capacity building and discussions by the government agencies and private sector about development and implementation of corresponding joint programmes and projects. Such kind capacity building events were:*

- *Offline **Workshop on “Methodology for calculating GHG emissions”** was held (30 March) to address the private sector request, and attended by 27 representatives (17 female, 10 male) of Sof Energiya, Virtech Power, KICC, Oftobland, BEZOPASNOST I KONTROL, Eco Carbon, UzLITIEngineering, and Mir Solar companies. Methodology for calculating GHG emissions was presented by Uzhydromet experts. Participants shared their experience in CDM projects and discussed the climate initiatives on the way to carbon neutrality.*
- *Offline **roundtable with representatives of the private sector: “Issues of disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW)”** was held on 10 of May with participation of 25 people (12 female, 13 male) represented the national private companies: Sof Energiya, KICC, Enter Engineering, UzAuto Motors Power train. How can the private sector contribute to improving solid waste management and reducing greenhouse gas emissions? This question was the main focus of discussion at a roundtable meeting.*

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- 22 participants (16 female, 6 male) represented the Uzhydromet, UNDP, Sof Energiya, KICC, UzLITIEngineering and others familiarized with the **Pilot Methodology for Calculating Carbon Dioxide Emissions** (developed by national expert according to Uzbekistan's environment) through offline national workshop, which was held on 14 June

Despite participation of youth in the educational activities and events, regardless of the language, it was felt that using the three languages was more inclusive and allowed for more productive youth engagement. Students were preparing statements and working with the documentation in the language of their choice and have provided positive feedback on the opportunity to choose the language for their outputs such as presentations, statements and participation in the discussions. "Climate Change Negotiations and COP26 outcomes" online course was made available in the three languages, although the majority of students have chosen the English language, choice of Uzbek and Russian languages combined have shown that more than 50% of students would prefer to undergo learning using these alternatives.

Communication of NDCs and participation in UNFCCC negotiation events have highlighted the need to develop capacity of the three countries for conducting negotiations at the international as well as regional levels. The project laid the foundation for building capacities in climate diplomacy in Central Asian countries, which was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. More continuous and substantial updating of diplomats and the setting up of platforms for discussions on the regional climate agenda were one of the lessons learned.

Implementation of the project has led to a number of lessons learned that can serve as a basis for development of new projects and the follow up actions formulated based on the project beneficiaries' feedback during the project Closing Workshop held on 29 June 2022. Those were codified in the project Final Thematic Report published in English, Russian and Uzbek.

TAJIKISTAN

The project training and awareness activities included pre/post assessment components (incl. interventions by YGPE, Asia+, Little Earth).

Particularly the YGPE interventions included pre and post tests to determine the level of awareness and understanding of issues by participants related to climate risks and agricultural work under the impact of climate change. The test consisted of seven thematic questions, conditionally divided into three blocks:

- Awareness on climate change issues;
- Agricultural processes (planting, processing, harvesting);
- Record keeping and planning.

The analysis of participants' responses before the start of the trainings indicated a lack of awareness on climate change issues. Although during the sessions many participants shared their observations on changes in weather conditions, temperature patterns and precipitation, there was a lack of awareness of anthropogenic factors influencing climate change. The average rate of correct and complete answers to the questions under that block was 42%. At the same time, more complete answers were received to questions related to agricultural processes, resulting in a score of 53% for this block. The lowest indicator was revealed on the block of process record keeping and planning. According to the participants' answers, only about 20% realized the importance of record keeping of agricultural processes and drawing up an annual plan before the training. Repeated testing conducted after the trainings showed an improvement of the indicators above.

Organizing and conducting training on environmental journalism for journalists by independent media company Asia Plus on June 28-29, 2022, were followed by assessing participants' knowledge through pre- and post-tests, specially developed for this training.

6. Project Evaluation and Key Lessons

Have you done or plan to carry out a project evaluation? Please give details (eg. external/internal) and attach relevant documentation. What were the main findings and recommendations from the evaluation and what

changed as a result of the evaluation? What were the three main lessons learned that could be applicable to running this type of project again elsewhere? How were lessons learned, reflected and adapted during the project's intervention? **(Word limit: 1000):**

The project Phase I (2021) has demonstrated that involvement of youth the project activities was successful and revealing. Youth-focused events were highly successful, and youth was identified as a key group for further engagement in promoting broader support for climate action during the project Phase II (2022). Young people are becoming actively involved in the climate agenda, they want their voice to be heard, and they want to participate in decision-making on national climate action plans. The youth engagement component included various educational activities and events aimed at raising awareness about climate change impact and capacity building for climate action. Within the project Phase I, the activities and educational materials were developed in the English language, while within the second phase in the English, Uzbek, Tadjik and Russian.

The project Phase I was important for the NDCs revisiting process in each country, due to the provision of resources and platforms for broader discussions involving academic and civil society organizations, diplomatic corps, media, and youth. The support provided contributed to formulation of more ambitious, better aligned and at the same time achievable NDCs communicated at COP26.

*Uzbekistan remains one of the most energy demanding economies in terms of energy expenditure for each US dollar of GDP, which requires urgent action to be taken not just to address the climate change challenge, but also the economic agenda. Access to clean energy especially in some of the Central Asia's most densely populated areas became the focus of government agenda and its alignment with the **NDCs** helped to formulate stronger internal commitments.*

***Communication of NDCs and participation in UNFCCC negotiation events** have highlighted the need to develop capacity of the three countries for conducting negotiations at the international as well as regional levels. The project laid the foundation for building capacities in climate diplomacy in Central Asian countries, which was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. More continuous and substantial updating of diplomats and the setting up of platforms for discussions on the regional climate agenda were one of the lessons learned.*

***The project, through the Phase II implementation, has further accelerated efforts for regional cooperation and exchange between the three countries.** Building further on the project achievements would help the countries to better synchronize their efforts, understand the regional dynamics and participate in regional and international negotiations more effectively, i.e., addressing the national priorities while contributing effectively to the achievement of the goals stated in the Paris Agreement. The recommendation from this lesson is that regular capacity building events on climate policy should be planned in the future. At the stage of implementation of NDCs this will help to improve engagement with a wider range of stakeholders, develop a leaning scheme for climate reporting and transparency, and determine new ways for cooperation with emerging partners such as private sector, women and youth organizations.*

*In addition to diplomatic capacity building, support on **building technical capacity** was provided by the project and proved to be a great success. The regional technical workshop was an excellent opportunity to bring together government technical staff from the three countries to learn and exchange ideas, and to hear presentations by international speakers from renowned institutions and organizations. This was a key learning opportunity and it produced tangible outcomes, reinforcing the benefit of regional-level activities that bring together technical staff. Events of this nature better integrate the efforts of the three countries and help stakeholders to build regional and international networks as well as learn about further opportunities for learning and exchange.*

***Another major lesson was a step to inclusivity and transparency through involvement of private and public partners** as well as ministries through validation and feedback sessions on research outputs conducted by the national and international research teams. During the feedback sessions, stakeholders had an opportunity to comment on the results, direct the research teams in terms of data collection and formulation of research questions. This made the research outputs more tailored to the demand and their results usable by all stakeholders.*

The approach taken towards the research was multifaceted and stakeholders engaged at three levels. Independently through collection of views and recommendations from the groups of stakeholders, which had materialized into common vision statements related to green development and scaling up alternative energy generation. Within the groups of stakeholders, to gather collective views and discuss the issues and possible ways of their resolutions. This was mainly achieved through events and round table discussions. Finally, in wider

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groups of stakeholders, involving representatives of the public and private sector, government ministries and agencies, research communities to form a common vision and approaches to overarching support for the green development. The wider events took form of feedback sessions, thematic workshops and round tables.

The project has shown the effectiveness of the selected approach and it can be viewed as one of the lessons learned from the project implementation.

Results from Phase I of the project indicated an urgent need for educating stakeholders around the needs for and benefits of climate action to increase political will, and the need for support to initiate the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, a lack of knowledge on the opportunities of climate finance indicated a need to support learning in this field. Phase II of the project actively engaged national stakeholders and build their capacities in developing research, policy and advocacy field. This ensured building national knowledge and know-how. Phase II of the project also enabled a rapid acceleration of efforts in the run-up to COP 26 and COP 27 and laid the foundation for further government action and regional cooperation as required by countries' commitments to Paris Agreement implementation.

The achievements gained throughout the project implementation have complemented and will contribute to the other ongoing UNDP initiatives on strengthening the Government's capacities in NAP, GCF Readiness and Climate Promise.

UZBEKISTAN

*Despite participation of youth in the educational activities and events, regardless of the language, it was felt that using the three languages was more inclusive and allowed for more productive youth engagement. Students were preparing statements and working with the documentation in the language of their choice and have provided positive feedback on the opportunity to choose the language for their outputs such as presentations, statements and participation in the discussions. **"Climate Change Negotiations and COP26 outcomes" online course** was made available in the three languages, although the majority of students have chosen the English language, choice of Uzbek and Russian languages combined have shown that more than 50% of students would prefer to undergo learning using these alternatives.*

TAJIKISTAN

Along with the above, the project component in Tajikistan became an excellent example of achieving impactful results with a modest budget. The project engaged with audiences from a plethora of levels, including community and farmers in the most climate change vulnerable regions to engaging with the private sector and bringing them to the table of climate change negotiations, and demonstrating how incorporating small adaptive measures to reduce their carbon footprint, can yield significant results both financially and practically. The results of this interventions include:

- Built capacities of government officials within Tajikistan's Committee on Environmental Protection on climate change negotiations, by collaborating with them in identifying areas of priority in the country context.*
- Supported the Government to strengthen and enhance its commitments to the UNFCCC made at COP26, and formulating the country's position for COP27, highlighting Tajikistan's ambition and commitment to the climate change cause. The Position Paper was consequently used to develop a concept for the 1st ever country pavilion of Tajikistan at COP-27.*
- Offering a platform for all the involved stakeholders to support more robust climate change action through three regional studies for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy, two of which were developed with the support of ODI in cooperation with the Agency of Hydrometeorology.*
- Built awareness of the youth in Tajikistan on climate change and what can be done on their level to mitigate and adapt to climate induced environmental changes.*
- Demonstrated opportunities and incentives for cooperation between private sector, governments and donors to access climate finance and collaborate to achieve the common end result, preserving the environment. Demonstrated benefits of climate-resilient agriculture, with regard to the most vulnerable layers of population.*

Key Lessons Learnt

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1. The short duration of the project did not allow hiring a coordinator on a service contract, ensuring the implementation of the project day by day and having access to corporate financial records. Combining the lead role and implementation of the project by a national staff should have been separated and there should be a regional and national coordinator.
2. Constant government changes, difficult to achieve tangible results and establish long-term collaboration in a short project cycle. It should be noted that the local expert on stakeholder engagement was very helpful in mobilizing action on dialogue with national partners and stakeholders. Strengthening Climate Diplomacy on national and regional level. Based on the results of trainings on climate diplomacy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was proposed to continue to support capacity building for diplomats and to train negotiators for regional and global climate dialogues
3. The participation of young people in the project was the most successful and revealing. Young people are actively involved in the climate agenda, they want their voice to be heard, and they want to participate in decision-making on local and national action plans.

Due to the short timeframe of the project, it was difficult to do detailed research work that would enrich the NDC and inform policy makers. Very few works in Kyrgyzstan are dedicated to climate economics. Research work on climate science should be conducted regularly and jointly with colleagues from neighboring and other countries

6. Project Expenditure & Value for Money

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|--|--|
| Planned Total Expenditure | In total £ 879215 (504, 215 (Phase 1) + £ 375 000 (Phase 2)) |
| Actual Total Expenditure | £ 879215 |
| Variance | |
| Explanation of variance if more than 5% | |
| Value for Money (Word limit: 1000): | |
| Please explain how you delivered against the project's VfM strategy and what methods you used to assess your VfM i.e. which outputs/activities lead to the greatest VfM? What did not have great VfM? | |
| KYRGYZSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, TAJIKISTAN | |
| <i>UNDP CO followed the VfM strategy on any business transactions conformed to the mandates and principles of UNDP and the United Nations.</i> | |
| <i>Individuals and groups contracted in all three countries have been contracted according to the UNDP's detailed contracting procedures considering cost and quality. These procedures represent the best balance between efficient, cheap procurement and accountability. All potential vendors were treated equally, and the process featured clear evaluation criteria, unambiguous solicitation instructions, realistic requirements, and rules and procedures that are easy to understand. The efficiency is ensured with regular project team meetings to evaluate spending, checking the decision making and reporting</i> | |
| Financial Audit (Word limit: 500): | |
| Have you done or plan to carry out? Please give details (eg. external/internal) and attach relevant documentation | |

7. Recommendations, Actions and Additional Comments:

Please explain or list any follow up actions, recommendations you would like the British Embassy to consider taking forward which could improve the quality of service as a donor and/or project delivery – or any additional comments you may have **(Word limit: 1000):**

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We would also welcome your feedback and comments on CSSF procedures and systems in relation to this project

*The **thematic management structure** of the project requires improvements at the regional level as national circumstances, government procedures set for conducting regional activities and events are specific for each country and unified approach built on the only one specific country did not work well.*

*The **financial management structure** of applied by the lead country should be more flexible for receiving funding tranches as per the delivery rate of each country but waiting other countries, which are lagged behind the required delivery rate as this reduces efficiency and effectiveness of national level project activities.*

As evidenced in practice, implementation of such multifocal project with comprehensive activities per its outputs (regional research, capacity building interventions with the Government, awareness-raising campaigns), and the time demanding procedures for establishing the project team, recruiting ICs and subcontractors, require more time to be sufficient for project implementation.

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8.1 Delivery of Project Activities Against Output Level Milestones and Targets (NOTE: delivery against impact, outcome and output level indicators should be regularly tracked through the Project's Results Framework) Phase I

| Output Statements (from project proposal) | Activities which contribute to the Output statement (from project proposal) | Progress: was your delivery against milestones and targets on track during this quarter? | |
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| | | Please indicate if activities are: <i>Not started yet / Delayed / Ongoing / Completed / or Unable to complete</i> | Please describe briefly progress in this quarter against milestones and targets. Please provide examples of how your activities have helped to address immediate and secondary effects of COVID-19. For regional projects, these examples should be country specific. If there is no progress or unable to complete, please explain why and which mitigation measures you are applying. All data about people must be disaggregated by gender and other relevant variables. (Word Limit per activity: 70) <i>Example: yes, largely on track. milestone against output indicator 1.1 couldn't be delivered due to XYZ. We are taking XYZ measures to catch up next month e.g. restrictions passed on NGO activity as a result of which project implementing partner now has to follow new regulations.</i> |
| Output 1: Enhanced technical and scientific data, political economy analysis, and sectoral climate sensitivity risk assessments available to national climate change decision-makers for robust climate policy | 1.1: Conduct research studies on options for scaled-up climate change action and ambition options/ Country-specific assessments to support scaled-up climate change | <i>Completed</i> | Kyrgyzstan. Completed: Two researches were conducted - (1) cost-benefit analysis of the potential for increased mitigation within the NDCs and (2) socio-economic analysis of conditional and unconditional NDC measures. This activity could not be delivered within Phase 1 due to the following reasons: |

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| formation | action options and ambition, including climate risk sensitivity analysis conducted for energy, agriculture and water sectors | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canvassing for the CBA was unsuccessful due to the limited time remaining under Phase1, and will be instead completed within Phase 2. - A consultant has been contracted to conduct the socio-economic analysis of the NDC measures. However, this activity was delayed because of the delay in finalising Kyrgyzstan’s NDC (originally expected in April 2021). Government restructuring has delivered the NDC responsibility to the new State Committee for Ecology and Climate, which has delayed the finalisation of the NDC. The finalised NDC is necessary for an analysis of NDC measures. This activity has therefore been extended and continued into Phase 2. <p>Uzbekistan: Completed. <i>Research on the NDC related (adaptation focused)sectoral approach (agriculture, water, and energy) with consideration of associated social and economic impact was done and completed by the team of national experts (Ms. Nadezhda Gavrilenko as Water Expert, Mr. Shukhrat Makhamedjanov as Agriculture Expert, Ms. Raisa Taryannikova as Lead Expert on NDC, Mr. Sergey Chepel and Ms. Janna Fartakhova as Social and Economic Experts) and international consultant Ms. Violeta Hristova under overall coordination by the project Climate Change Expert, Mr. Natalya Agaltseva. The research finding was presented on the second National Dialogue held on 23 June, and based on the feedback received from the government Inter-Agency Working Group responsible for monitoring of NDC implementation committed under the Paris Agreement was finalized, presented and validated at the final workshop by the Inter-Agency Working Group held on 2 July 2021. The research was transformed into publication (in Russian and English).</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> |
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| | | | <p>To support the Government policy making, UNDP, within the frame of FCDO-funded project "Policy action for climate security in Central Asia", conducted research to assess the possibilities to develop a Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) in the country. Four mitigation pathways were designed with each mitigation pathway having distinctive implications on the economy, society, and standard of living in Tajikistan, and would have specific costs and investments needed for their realization. The research provided an initial assessment or mapping of the alternative long-term mitigation pathways for Tajikistan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and providing Tajikistan an initial entry-point in determining the scope and financial pathways on which the country could build and ultimately develop its own long-term strategy.</p> <p>A review analysis of the existing national advisory bodies/committees on climate change in Tajikistan was completed by the International Consultant Ms. Nailia Timerkhanova</p> |
| | 1.2: Produce updated political economy analysis of climate change policy issues in the region (and specifically for each partner country) in partnership with national institution/ university and UK university (in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan only) | Completed | <p>Kyrgyzstan: Completed. The PEA of climate action in Kyrgyzstan has been completed on schedule. After revision by RR, the PEA was shared with FCDO</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed. The light PEA for Uzbekistan was produced by the contracted research team of the Webster University in Tashkent. The analysis was shared with UNDP RR/DRR and FCDO.</p> |
| | 1.3: National climate policy dialogue platforms created (one per country, and | Completed | <p>Regional: This activity could not be delivered during the Phase1 to government restructuring in Kyrgyzstan resulting in significant delays around the NDC development process, and the lack of</p> |

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| | <p>possibly virtual if needed given COVID-19 restrictions) and a regional climate policy dialogue platform created, promoting regional coordination of evidence-based, risk-informed ambitious climate policy</p> | | <p>readiness of the new responsible committee (SCEC) to participate in a regional-level event without the finalised NDC. This activity was completed during Phase 2.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The national policy dialogue in Kyrgyzstan was conducted in October, 2021 after the NDC approval.</i></p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The first national NDC related national dialogue at participation by the members of the government Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) responsible for monitoring the progress in NDC implementation committed under the Paris Agreement by Uzbekistan was hosted by Uzhydromet on 11 June 2021. The key objective of the event was to familiarize them with potential of increasing ambitions of the existing NDC with consideration of associated social and economic impacts in Uzbekistan. The second national NDC related national dialogue was conducted for IAWG with focus on findings of the climate research on the increasing mitigation and adaptation NDC ambitions of the three sectors – agriculture, water and energy having the Central Asia regional importance, relevance and priority and associated potential social and economic impacts in Uzbekistan on 23 June. The Dialogue was attended by Mr. Ibrat Karimov, Deputy General Director of Uzhydromet.</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>During September-October 2021, UNDP along with other development partners were supporting the Government with finalization of the updated NDC and its subsequent approval on 12 October 2021. Following the NDC approval, UNDP with financial support from the FCDO and in partnership with UK Embassy in Tajikistan supported participation of the Government delegates in COP26 in Glasgow, UK. On 03 November 2021, UNDP officially</i></p> |
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| | | | <i>launched/presented the research on “Mitigation Pathways to Achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050 in Tajikistan” during the COP26 Regional side event on NDCs which was organized by CAREC at the Central Asian Pavilion.</i> |
| | 1.4: Provide International climate change expertise to local institutions, including universities and think tanks in the course of analysis and opportunities to strengthen virtual communities of practice and potential further partnerships between UK and local institutions | <i>Ongoing, largely on track. This activity was unable to be completed</i> | Regional: Completed. <i>This activity was unable to be completed during Phase 1 due to delays in procurement procedures. However, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has been identified to lead the interdisciplinary regional climate policy workshop, while a local contractor will be engaged shortly to support government consultation and workshop logistics. This activity took place in Phase 2.</i> |
| Output 2: Countries increase national and regional engagement in COP26 and improve skills to advocate for more coherent and ambitious risk-informed climate change policies | 2.1: Concepts of Central Asia side-events of COP26 designed jointly by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan | <i>On track but due to pandemic circumstances, requesting postponing to next funding phase.</i> | Regional: <i>The side event concept, developed during the previous quarter, was reviewed and approved by all three UNDP COs. However, due to the uncertain format of COP26 because of the Covid19 pandemic, and due to the fact that registration for the side event will open later than usual (past the end of this project), this activity took place in Phase 2.</i> |
| | 2.2: Provide at least 3 trainings (one per country) to governments officials on climate diplomacy and key negotiation skills/ issues for in the preparation of COP 26 | <i>Completed</i> | Regional: Completed in March, 2021. Kyrgyzstan: Completed. <i>As part of the preparation of members of the national delegation for COP26, in October 2021, a preparatory training was held by our international consultant Katya Semeonova, a former employee of the UNFCCC, who has extensive experience in</i> |

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| | | | <p><i>negotiation processes and knows all internal procedures. The delegation was excellently prepared, as evidenced by the feedback received from members of the delegation upon their return from the conference.</i></p> <p><i>Uzbekistan: Completed.</i></p> <p><i>On 26 February 2021, the Center of Hydrometeorological Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet) was hosted an introductory national training on climate diplomacy, for representatives of and key ministries, departments and public organizations. It was delivered by Ms. Liliya Zavyalova, National Climate Negotiations. The British Embassy was represented by Ms. Cathy Cottrell, who did a welcoming note focused on COP26. 35 (11 female) representatives represented the government agencies and civil society organizations trained.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally to the first introductory national level Climate Diplomacy and Negotiations training held on 26 February 2021, the three national level Climate Diplomacy and Negotiations trainings focused on Results of COP24 and COP25: Achievements and Gaps; on NDC and on MRV were conducted on 9, 23 and 30 April respectively, and each was attended by the 30 representatives (respective to the COVID related restriction for offline meetings) of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Innovative Development, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, Ministry of Emergency Situations, State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection, Centre for Economic Research and</i></p> |
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| | | | <p><i>Reforms, Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research, State Committee on Statistics, State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources, JSC Uzkimyosanoat, Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, NGO EcoForum, National Movement "Yuksalish", International Fund "ZAMIN", JSC "UZLITINEFTGAZ"</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>To support COP26 preparations, as part of FCDO-supported project, UNDP facilitated the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>built capacities of key government officials within Tajikistan's Committee on Environmental Protection, on climate change negotiations, by working with them in identifying areas of priority in the country context;</i> - <i>supported the civil society of Tajikistan to prepare alternative statement for COP26, calling the Government for raising ambition and commitment to the climate change cause.</i> - <i>built awareness of the youth in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan on climate change.</i> <p><i>Following the MFA Note Verbale and FCDO/UK Embassy approval, UNDP funded participation of 2 official delegates from Tajikistan's at COP26.</i></p> |
| | 2.3: Conduct a regional conference on climate resilience and energy security (virtually if required). | Completed | <p>Kyrgyzstan: Completed.</p> <p><i>This activity was conducted successfully according to schedule on 18-20 May.</i></p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The 4 speakers were represented Uzbekistan' energy sector and contributed with presentations to the relevant sessions: Mr. Shukur Aripov, Leading Specialist of the Department for control of</i></p> |

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| | | | <p><i>the operation of buildings and hydraulic structures of JSC Uzbekhidroenergo; Mr. Bahrom Umarbekov, Head of Investments department of the Ministry of Energy; Mr. Umidbek Narzullaev, Chief Specialist of the Department of Renewable Energy Sources of the Ministry of Energy; and Mr. Zafar Saipov, Association "Enterprises of alternative fuels and energy"</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: n/a.</p> |
| Output 3: Increased public awareness and advocacy for locally appropriate climate change actions. | 3.1: Conduct at least 3 mass media campaigns (one per country) on climate change held with media, civil society, and/or academia in target counties to raise awareness on the COP process and the rationale for stepped-up climate change action to increase public awareness of the COP process and potential benefits of action in Central Asia | <i>Completed</i> | <p>Kyrgyzstan: Completed.</p> <p><i>Kyrgyzstan has continued with its media campaigns this quarter. Two mass media campaigns have resulted in reaching an audience of 98,613 people. Posts on UNDP social media highlighting climate change issues and promoting the upcoming COP26 have been published regularly to increase public awareness and climate action in Central Asia. Project activities, such the photo exhibition, regional workshop on climate resilience and energy sustainability, regional youth negotiations, innovation lab workshop and other activities were featured in local press and social media.</i></p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>Communications and PR Plan have been development by the Communication Specialist in UNDP Uzbekistan Country Office, Mass media company contracted and is being implemented the comms Plan activities. To increase awareness of the youth and civil society about the climate change action, a public discussion was organized in the Café Scientifique in Tashkent at participation of the project experts, students from universities and journalists on 26 March 2021.</i></p> <p><i>The local company "Plug Store Solution LLC" was contracted and</i></p> |

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| | | | <p><i>provided full media coverage of events and outputs of project activities, see links provided in these reports and at the webpage https://af.climatechange.uz/index.php/ru/%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%8B/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BE%D0%BD-fcdo.html</i></p> |
| | <p>3.2: Conduct promotion activity sign-in to “Mission 1.5” computer games in local languages. This game enables players to simulate their climate future and to “vote” which climate actions best fit their context. Activity for Kyrgyzstan only.</p> | <p><i>Completed</i></p> | <p>Kyrgyzstan. Completed.</p> <p><i>The students has been involved in promotion activity sign-in to “Mission 1.5” computer games. This game was translated into local languages.</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The activity fully completed during Phase II.</i></p> |
| | <p>3.3: Produce at least 1 position paper/policy brief in each participating country produced by universities/ think tanks and/or civil society groups and presented to the Governments for consideration</p> | <p><i>Completed</i></p> | <p>Kyrgyzstan. Completed:</p> <p><i>Public Foundation “UNISON” prepared the position paper following the relevant stakeholder consultations and presentation of the position paper to government.</i></p> <p><i>Public discussion on the civil society position of the Kyrgyz Republic for the COP26 UNFCCC took place in Bishkek on 7th July. The participants discussed the position of the civil society and the contribution of NGOs to NDC , which is currently being finalized. The meeting was organized in cooperation with the members of the "Green Alliance of Kyrgyzstan" - Unison Group and BIOM:</i></p> <p><i>https://infoik.net.kg/images/files/position_oqo_02.07.2021_v2.pdf</i></p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>Discussion of the possible contribution of civil society (represented by the non-governmental organizations and associations: Association "Enterprises of alternative fuels and energy", Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, LLC "ITOchi ECO TEXNOPARK",</i></p> |

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| | | | <p><i>National University of Uzbekistan, TEAM University, NGO "Ecologik Qurilish Kengash", "Fergana Pravda" newspaper of the municipality (khokimiyat) of Fergana region, Radio "Uzbekistan", Radio channel "Uzbekistan 24", NGO KRASS (Khorezm Agro-Consultative Center), International Public Foundation Zamin, National Movement "Yuksalish", NGO "Rodnichok") of Uzbekistan to the global fight against the climate change and the role of the public was initiated at a round table held on May 21 in the conference room of UNDP Country Office. The participants proposed to formulate a Position Paper on wider harnessing the country's potential of renewable energy sources to achieve the carbon neutral future for Uzbekistan and hand it over to the government delegation to COP26. The civil society proposals and suggestions were collected by the project team through telegram communication channels and resulted in the "Position paper on the use of renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan", which was validated in the offline event conducted on June 25, 2021. It is handed over to the Government of Uzbekistan represented by Uzhydromet.</i></p> <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>Series of climate policy capacity building events (virtual/online and in-room) were conducted for governmental and non-governmental representatives in preparation to the 26th meeting of the Conferences of the Parties (COP-26) under FCDO supported project.</i></p> <p><i>Research Report "Mitigation Pathways for Tajikistan to Achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050" developed and presented on 03 November 2021 during the COP26 Regional side event on NDCs.</i></p> |
| | 3.4. Conduct an Innovative Action Competition for Youth Climate Change Action undertaken in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and | <i>Completed</i> | <p>Kyrgyzstan: Completed.</p> <p><i>A regional debate tournament took place between debaters in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on 25 April in the British Parliamentary Format. A total of sixteen (16) teams took part in the online tournament, eight (8) teams from each country. Welcome notes</i></p> |

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| | <p>Uzbekistan. The regional level on-line conference will be organized by the national competitions' winners to present their visions/proposals and formulate a joint Youth Statement.</p> | <p>were delivered by UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Kyrgyzstan Tomica Paovic and UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Tajikistan Christophorus Politis.</p> <p><i>Following the regional debates, eco activists from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan]participated in an online podcast to discuss traditional eco culture as a mechanism for solving social and environmental problems in the context of Central Asia, an event organized and facilitated by IDEA CA and co-moderated by HMA Charles Garrett</i></p> <p><i>On 29 April 2022, youth from 3 CA states gathered again for UN online negotiations titled "on the path to a common youth statement". . As a result of the negotiations, climate action youth statement was developed by the participants reflecting national priorities in combatting climate change and adaptation to its impacts with a purpose of achieving greater commonly shared benefits through the best possible combination of negotiated possibilities.</i></p> <p>Uzbekistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The Regional Youth Climate Change Negotiations "On the path to a common youth statement" was conducted and hosted by Uzbekistan on 29 April 2021. The climate change negotiations at the regional level included youth representatives from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (overall 30 participants). The aim of the event was to foster communication between the youth at the regional level to negotiate and reach a common youth statement on climate change action by the three countries in the Central Asia region. The Climate Action Youth Statement incorporated the national priorities in combatting climate change and adapting to its impacts with achievement the greater commonly shared benefits through the best possible combination of negotiated possibilities.</i></p> |
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| | | | <p>Tajikistan: Completed.</p> <p><i>The Regional Youth Climate Change Negotiations “On the path to a common youth statement” was conducted and hosted by Uzbekistan on 29 April 2021. The climate change negotiations at the regional level included youth representatives from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (overall 30 participants). The aim of the event was to foster communication between the youth at the regional level to negotiate and reach a common youth statement on climate change action by the three countries in the Central Asia region. The Climate Action Youth Statement incorporated the national priorities in combatting climate change and adapting to its impacts with achievement the greater commonly shared benefits through the best possible combination of negotiated possibilities.</i></p> |
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8.2 Delivery of Project Activities Against Output Level Milestones and Targets (this should have been regularly tracked through the Project's Results Framework) **Phase II**

| Output Statements (from project proposal) | Activities which contributed to the Output statement (from project proposal) | Progress: was your delivery against milestones and targets on track during the project? | |
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| | | Please indicate if activities are: <i>Completed</i> / or <i>Unable to complete</i> | Please describe briefly project progress against milestones and targets. If you were unable to complete an activity, please explain why and which mitigation measures you applied. All data about people must be disaggregated by gender and other relevant variables. (Word Limit per activity: 50) |
| Output 1: Research for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy | <p>1.1: Two reports produced in partnership with the Overseas Development Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report 1: Net-zero transition opportunities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan Report 2: Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a net-zero | <p><i>Example: Completed</i></p> | <p><i>Example: yes, completed. Milestone against output indicator 1.1 couldn't be delivered due to XYZ. We took XYZ measures as an alternative e.g. restrictions passed on NGO activity as a result of which project implementing partner now has to follow new regulations.</i></p> <p><i>At the regional level two reports will be carried out. – Report 1: Net-zero transition opportunities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.</i></p> <p><i>Kyrgyzstan: Yes, completed.</i> <i>Report 1: This study is a preliminary risk screening of regional climate change risks to electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. All three countries have established green energy visions and are pursuing renewables portfolios of small to utility-scale solar, wind and hydropower projects through mixed financing from development banks, the Green Climate Fund and private investment.</i> <i>While such climate change mitigation is extremely necessary, infrastructure investments need to be resilient to a number of rapidly changing threats related to climate change, environmental degradation and cyber-attacks, and be able to meet the opportunities of diversifying economies and new technologies, such as widespread use of electric vehicles. Yet, planning for the long-time horizons of climate change is novel for many energy policy makers and energy companies around the world. Energy infrastructure is a significant investment, with the expected lifetime of utility scale solar ranging from 25 to 40 years and hydropower plants around 80 years. A climate hazard may impact not only a specific piece of</i></p> <p><i>infrastructure, but also trigger cascading impacts throughout the energy system, as well as ecosystems.</i> <i>This study draws from original analysis of projections from high resolution regional climate models from CORDEX, combined with a review of national climate and disaster risk management plans and literature around climate change risks to energy infrastructure to present the preliminary risk screening. CORDEX regional models belong to the suite of international climate models that inform the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessments. However, they have not yet been incorporated into the</i></p> |

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| | economy in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan | <p><i>national assessments of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Drawing on this set of models expands the suite of models for examining more localized climate risks to infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>Report 2- Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a net-zero economy in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: This report explores opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a zero-carbon economy in the three Central Asian countries of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with specific focus on the energy sector and non-conventional renewable energy (RE) sources like solar, small hydropower and wind power. To do so, the report builds on available studies, evidence and secondary data on energy sector including that on renewables.</i></p> <p><i>All three countries have huge untapped renewable energy potential. With renewables becoming more cost competitive in energy landscape, increasing their stake in the energy mix and gradually replacing carbon-intensive sources of energy presents an opportunity to exploit natural endowments and take strong and decisive steps towards a zero-carbon future. Renewables can improve energy security and provide a stream of revenues if exported, helping to diversify the economy and add jobs. While structural changes implemented in a short period of time may add transition risks, the long-term benefits of renewables could be substantial.</i></p> <p><i>The reports have been prepared, comments and additions are being collected from local experts to improve the reports.</i></p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>On June 6, the “National consultation for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy in Central Asia” was held jointly with ODI colleagues in a hybrid format with the participation of over 26 people (13 female, 13 male) offline and 4 representatives of Uzhydromet (4 female) were present online.</i></p> <p><i>Representatives of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan attended the regional consultation for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy in Central Asia, (29 June 2022). From Uzbekistan 26 people (13 female, 13 male) people attended the workshop offline. These are representatives of the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, the Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection, Uzbekistan Airways JSC, Uzbekiston temir yullari JSC, Thermal Power Plants JSC, Uzbekhydroenergo JSC, UNDP in Uzbekistan, Uzhydromet, Research Hydrometeorological Institute under Uzhydromet, RES Research Institute, National University of Uzbekistan, www.anhor.uz. 1 representative of Uzhydromet was present online (female). The third session was devoted to the role of science in the climate agenda. Mr. Fayzulla Agzamov, Director of the Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute under Uzhydromet of Uzbekistan, made a presentation “Hydrometeorological science is at the forefront of combating climate change”.</i></p> <p><i>In 2022, the studies focused on climate projections for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in a changing world and climate risk management implications for energy infrastructure were conducted jointly by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) from UK and national experts. The study was facilitated by various rounds of consultations with international and national experts and government officials in the respective countries and resulted in development of the two publications. The first one presents results of</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>analysis of climate risk projections for the existing and planned generation and transmission infrastructure and produces country-specific good practice recommendations for reducing economic, social and environmental risks to energy infrastructure. The second one formulates opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a net zero economy and shares an overview of economic and energy needs, assess opportunities and co-benefits of adopting more renewable energy sources and outline country-specific challenges and potential opportunities to overcome them for each of the three countries. Publications of both studies in Uzbek produced.</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>In 2022 LOA with the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan was concluded and successfully implemented in collaboration with the Committee's Agency for Hydrometeorology. The team of the lead experts and contributors was set according to their field of expertise. The contracted experts, in particular, Technical Coordinator, Expert in Climate Governance Mr. Sheralizoda Nazrialo, Lead Expert on Climate Research Mr. Nazirzoda Kamoliddin, Lead Expert on NDC-IB Mr. Salimzoda Shamsullo, Expert on Data and Statistics Ms. Qosimova Gulbahor, Technical Assistant/Support Officer Mr. Saidov Sattor, National Public Relations Expert Ms. Tilloeva Gulruhsor and National Consultant to support Private Sector Engagement on CC Mr. Sadullozoda Shamsiddin, contributed to the lead researcher ODI on the methodology and approach development of the two regional studies. Relevant comments and feedbacks were presented to the UNDP and ODI by the leading experts. This engagement with the Government allowed direct involvement of national counterparts, including in working with the ODI, and facilitated comprehensive national consultations and close interaction of multiple stakeholders, representing various fields of professional activities on climate related matters. As the result two research papers "Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a net-zero economy in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan" and "Managing climate risks to protect net-zero energy goals" were developed, translated into Tajik and Russian language and disseminated among national counterparts</i></p> <p><i>ODI came up with the following seven recommendations as a result of our two researches.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations for Report 1: Net-zero transition opportunities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.</i></p> <p>Recommendation 1: <i>Update national disaster risk management policies and National Adaptation Plans to require all-hazards risk management for infrastructure, and develop a regional all-hazards risk management framework and guidelines.</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: <i>Require semi-quantitative to quantitative all-hazards risk assessments for infrastructure, and develop a regional energy system assessment.</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: <i>Continue to rehabilitate weather, river and glacier monitoring stations, and increase their numbers for better observational data. National hydrometeorology agencies should join CORDEX and other global climate modelling initiatives that underpin the IPCC Assessments.</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: <i>Consider cost-effectiveness, robustness and co-benefits of potential energy infrastructure over the short and long term, with the costs of climate change and failure to adopt robust infrastructure factored in.</i></p> <p>Recommendation 5: <i>Increase diversification of generation types, and strengthen transmission and distribution grids, but consider</i></p> |
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| | | <p>where they are built, to reduce exposure and transmission losses.</p> <p>Recommendation 6: Join the Asian Development Bank’s CAREC Disaster Risk Transfer Facility to reduce financial risks while enhancing regional collaboration on climate and all-hazards risk management.</p> <p>Recommendation 7: Continue to strengthen efficiency efforts to reduce energy and water demand, and use both within country and in coordination with regional partners.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for Report 2: Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a net-zero economy in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan</i></p> <p>1 Capitalise on RE potential and support its development: Non-conventional RE potential is largely untapped across the three countries. As discussed earlier, governments in the three countries have taken a series of steps to promote RE. However, a comprehensive set of measures is required to support the development of non-conventional RE. These may include developing a dedicated policy and operational framework for non-conventional RE sources, particularly solar and wind energy, with medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050) goals. The policy should align with existing energy sector plans and development programmes. This should be complemented by appointing an existing or separate government entity to be in charge of assessing and mapping the regional (within country) techno-economic potential of such sources. Furthermore, an in-depth regional assessment of the cost of electricity generation through such sources is recommended in the three countries, to assess their cost-competitiveness with existing fossil fuels and hydropower-based technologies. Such measures would also contribute to providing transparent information on RE development, which could help to boost investor confidence.</p> <p>2 Prioritise infrastructure development for non-conventional RE and its integration in the energy system: For a greater uptake of non-conventional RE sources in the three countries, governments should show their commitment by supporting the development of RE infrastructure. This should be complemented by on-time completion of ongoing energy generation projects. Existing infrastructural and grid connection constraints could hinder the integration of renewables in the energy system. Clearer rules and standard operating procedures should be formulated for RE project installation and grid construction. In addition, power systems should be made sufficiently flexible to adjust to power supply fluctuations that may occur due to non-conventional RE sources such as solar and wind.</p> <p>Governments in the three countries should build on the momentum created by a series of economic and energy sector reforms introduced in recent years. As discussed earlier, governments should play a pivotal role in diverting energy sector investments to RE in all three countries. As discussed in Section 3.3 which can be found in Report 2, the legal and regulatory frameworks to support private sector participation in the energy sector should be liberalised, with adequate incentives to encourage private investments in RE.</p> <p>3 Reform and implement progressive tariff structure to revitalise the energy sector: The energy sector across the three case study countries has been facing financial viability issues. Low electricity tariffs are one of the major reasons for the unprofitable energy sector in all three cases. A financially viable energy sector is likely to provide greater opportunities for RE development. All three countries are aware of this issue and have developed plans for restructuring tariffs (such as a multi-year mid-term tariff policy in Kyrgyzstan). However, such tariff restructuring plans have not yet been implemented across different types of users.</p> |
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| | | | <p>4 <i>Maximise energy efficiency through non-conventional RE sources: Energy inefficiency is common and an ongoing issue in all three countries. As shown in Section 3.5 of the Report 2, a combined portfolio of energy efficiency and RE energy generation plans could be mutually advantageous in addressing policy challenges posed by climate change. It is recommended that all three countries adopt an integrated policy/strategy on energy efficiency and RE generation. This integration should be part of their existing national plans and measures to promote efficiency and should be supported by developing clear monitoring indicators for energy efficiency. The development of new and resilient RE infrastructure with energy efficient technologies should complement efforts to reduce energy intensity in these countries.</i></p> <p>5 <i>Promote skill development and support R&D on RE technologies: To promote growth in the RE sector, governments of the three countries should invest in the development of a high-quality and skilled workforce, suitable for the sector's construction and operations requirements. A skilled workforce is essential to ensure a smooth and cost-effective transition to a net-zero economy. In addition, the development of standards and certification for technologies and components in the RE sector should align with international standards and practices. Given that non-conventional RE technologies are still evolving, it is recommended to promote R&D activities in the most critical aspects of such technologies, to improve their efficiency and deployment.</i></p> <p>6 <i>Foster regional cooperation: Consistent and coordinated efforts should be made by the governments of the three countries (along with other countries in the region) to resume regional cooperation, through the Central Asia United Power System, or by establishing a similar mechanism and an electricity export market. It is recommended to build on recent developments to revitalise regional cooperation through, for example, the Central Asian Conference on Energy Reforms and the Central Asia-South Asia power project.</i></p> |
| Output 2: Enhanced engagement with the Paris Agreement, NDCs, and UNFCCC | 2.1: Support for enhancing evidence-based climate policymaking, and the monitoring and implementation of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement at the national level through the formation of and assisting national-level bodies to support ongoing research and climate policy engagement, as | Completed | <p><u>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed:</u></p> <p><i>Our two experts Katia Simeonova and Daniela Carrington produced high quality documents such as:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- <i>Assessment of the NDC submitted by Kyrgyzstan</i> 2- <i>Reflections on COP26 and the way forward</i> 3- <i>Policy advice to build broader partnerships and mobilizing resources on Nationally Determined Contributions implementation for Kyrgyzstan</i> <p><i>These reports have been shared with FCDO.</i></p> <p><i>UPD: All the above mentioned reports were designed and posted on the UNDP website.</i></p> <p><u>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</u></p> <p><i>Research Paper on "Assessment of social and economic impacts of increased ambition NDC on energy, agriculture and water management sectors" had been developed, published and widely disseminated among the national partners, including members of the government Inter Agency Working Group on NDC.</i></p> <p><i>OpED "People and Government of Uzbekistan take action to confront the climate crisis collectively" developed and posted.</i></p> <p><i>A methodology on estimation of carbon footprint by SME and private companies was based on implementation of NDC2 under the Paris Climate Agreement. The methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions from direct combustion of fuel was chosen as a pilot one, since such emissions are most common in most industrial enterprises of the country. The purpose of this work was to</i></p> |

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| <p>well as support for monitoring the implementation of the NDCs and Paris Agreement (output: initiating and capacitating national bodies, capacity building interventions and round table discussions) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p> | | <p><i>adapt the international methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion to the conditions of Uzbekistan, based on many years of experience in preparing a national GHG inventory. It was important to ensure that the developed methodology is compatible with the methodology of the national inventory and applicable for an individual enterprise to estimate its GHG emissions within the national MRV system that is to be established.</i></p> <p><i>Brief on the trends and/or current efforts in undertaking the fossil fuel subsidy reductions in Belarus and formulation of recommendations, which are workable in the development context of Uzbekistan was developed with the international consultant support to unlock potential for fossil fuel subsidy reduction and re-direct them into development of renewable energy sector in Uzbekistan.</i></p> <p><i>Two of workshops were designed and conducted for the Ministry of Energy staff represented the energy sector, which is the biggest GHG emitter but at the same time is being implementing a number of investment projects on construction of solar power plants and wind turbine parks to generate green energy.</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>The activity was successfully implemented in close partnership with the Committee on Environmental Protection (CoEP).</i></p> <p><i>For the presentation of NDC-IB, on June 13, 2022, an article on the topic "Tajikistan updated its nationally determined contributions (NDC)" was posted on the official website of the Committee on Environmental Protection. This article described the role and functions of the NDC-IB, the facts of the country's vulnerability to climate variability and its consequences and that Tajikistan is prone to extreme events and dependent on natural resources. The main purpose of this article was to describe the updated information on the NDC of Tajikistan in accordance with decisions 1/CMA.2 and 1/CP.21 and Article 4 of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, confirming the country's interest in cooperating with the international community to contain global temperature increase of no more than 2°C and closer to 1.5°C, as outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>Also, on June 17, 2022, an article on the topic "Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories as a contribution to climate change mitigation" was posted on the official website of the Committee on Environmental Protection. This article described the efforts of Tajikistan in the process of updating the NDC by recalculating the GHG inventory based on the methodology of the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines instead of the methodology of the 1996 IPCC Guidelines, which led to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the country.</i></p> |
| <p>2.2: Support the participation of national</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>In 2021, to support preparations for COP26 under the FCDO project, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan strengthened the capacity of key government officials in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic on climate</i></p> |

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| delegations in COP26 [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan]. | | | <p><i>change negotiations, working with them to identify priority areas. In cooperation with civil society, the private sector and youth representatives, positions were prepared and announced at the COP26 platform.</i></p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Online session on preparations of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction for Side Event on Green development at COP26 held.</i></p> <p><i>During the COP26, the online thematic support was provided to the national delegation of Uzbekistan within the CA side event platform for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 and adaptation to climate change session (Uzhydromet), 4 November 2021;</i> • <i>Climate Change and Biodiversity in Uzbekistan session (Goscomecology), 8 November 2021;</i> • <i>Green Economy Transition Strategy of Uzbekistan session (Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction), 9 November 2021;</i> • <i>Sustainable development of Aral Sea region session (Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade), 9 November 2021;</i> • <i>Uzbekistan's second NDC session (Uzhydromet), 10 November 2021</i> <p><i>Financial support using FCDO funding was provided for 7 members of Uzbekistan's delegation (4 representatives of Uzhydromet and 3 representatives of Goscomecology) attended COP26.</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>In 2021, to support COP26 preparations, as part of FCDO-supported project, UNDP Tajikistan built capacities of key government officials within Tajikistan's Committee on Environmental Protection, on climate change negotiations, by working with them in identifying areas of priority in the country context; supported the civil society of Tajikistan to prepare alternative statement for COP26, calling the Government for raising ambition and commitment to the climate change cause, built awareness of the youth on climate change.</i></p> <p><i>In 2022, to facilitate formulation of the country's position for the COP27, 2 national delegates were supported to participate in the pre-COP27 "56th session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies" held in Bonn, Germany on June 6th to 16th, 2022. Further on, the national consultancy Mr. Turakul Murodov finalized the version of the country's position paper for COP-27 and pavilion concept, further submitted to the main beneficiary and presented at COP-27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022.</i></p> |
| 2.3: Support in establishing an MRV system within the framework of | Completed | | <p>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Mr. Ivan Filutich was hired as an MRV consultant. The work was completed, and the methodology, data availability matrix and full report on the MRV for Kyrgyzstan were prepared, taking into account all the feedback and comments received from local experts during the national and regional consultations.</i></p> |

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| <p>the Paris Agreement (outputs: analysis and roadmap for an MRV system, capacity building interventions and round table discussions) [Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan].</p> | | <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>With aim to provide policy advise on the development of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in Uzbekistan Mr. Ivan Filiutich (Belarus) was contracted in the capacity of the Regional International Consultant on MRV within the UNDP/FCDO ‘Policy Action for Climate Security in Central Asia – Phase II’ project framework. The International Expert was working in close collaboration with the National Consultant on national MRV system and new reporting requirements under UNFCCC and Paris Agreement – Ms. Taryannikova. International Consultant provided both draft and final reports. National experts from the Center of Hydrometeorological Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet) provided their feedback on the both versions of the reports provided. Also, several roundtables were conducted at the national and regional levels:</i></p> <p>On May 13, Regional Seminar was held on the topic “Prospects for the development of a monitoring, reporting and verification system for greenhouse gas inventory, climate change mitigation, adaptation and support in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.” The event was attended by experts and specialists from key ministries and departments involved in the decision-making process in climate change, assessment of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change, representatives of the academic community, NGOs, etc. Total: 23 participants (12 female, 11 male).</p> <p>On June 1, the priority measures for developing the national system for effective measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions was the topic of the national seminar devoted to the working out “roadmap” for the development of the MRV system in Uzbekistan. The event brought together the representatives of the government agencies, statistics departments, scientific organizations, business and non-governmental organizations involved in climate change mitigation, low-carbon policy and "green" financing. Total number of participants - 25 (18 female, 7 male).</p> <p>As the result of the above-mentioned activities, the concept and roadmap on establishment of a national MRV system in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in accordance with the requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement” were developed with support of the international consultancy and based on the available national data as well as best international practices. It was built on findings of review of existing methodologies on estimation of GHG emissions, national survey of private sector companies, and feedback collected during the sessions with stakeholders on estimation of GHG emissions. The outcomes have resulted in justification for the creation of an MRV system of GHG emissions at the level of individual enterprises and companies in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p>A review analysis of the existing national advisory bodies/committees on climate change in Tajikistan was completed by the international Consultant Ms. Nailia Timerkhanova.</p> <p>The project activities included support to the Government towards implementation of water-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, and preparation of the position paper for Tajikistan Climate Delegation team for COP27.</p> |
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| <p>2.4: Support for engaging with the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement after COP26 (outputs: summary report outlining actions following COP26 and CMA3 decisions) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p> | <p><i>Completed</i></p> | <p>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Our international expert Katia Simeonova did a tremendous work on preparing a voluminous document called "Analytical paper Reflections on COP26 and the way forward", where she summed up the results of COP26 for Kyrgyzstan with all the outcomes and recommendations.</i></p> <p><i>In April, a meeting was held with representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, where our international expert Dr. Simeonova presented this document. This document has been highly acclaimed by the Ministry.</i></p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>COP26 follow up meeting (online) with Economic Development and Poverty Reduction held.</i></p> <p><i>Within the framework of the project the brief on COP26 key outcomes with consideration of Uzbekistan's environment developed on 6 December 2021 and disseminated among the government agencies.</i></p> <p><i>National experts actively participated in both regional events: an online Climate Policy Dialogue; and a Webinar on the Paris Agreement Market-Based Mechanisms (Article 6).</i></p> <p><i>To support the key national partners in climate action and sustainable development, connecting the global discussions to programming on the ground on key issues, such as energy, mitigation, adaptation through capacity building and preparations of national delegates from Uzbekistan, the key outcomes of the UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference held in June 2022 and expected agenda for the forthcoming COP27 were formulated in a brief with consideration of Uzbekistan's environment and presented by the national responsible agencies.</i></p> <p><i>Two workshops for the representatives of the Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan on architecture of the mechanism of the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the UNFCCC were held on June,28 and July,1. And was attended in total by 18 specialists (7 female, 11 male).</i></p> <p><i>Brief on outcomes of UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference 2022 and expected agenda for COP27 with considerations for the Republic of Uzbekistan developed by international climate expert (Slovak Republic) and presented to national partners in October 2022 to support their preparations to COP27.</i></p> <p>TAJKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>On 25 November 2021 a bilateral meeting between UNDP Resident Representative and Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Protection (CoEP) was held during which a brief on COP26 key outcomes, events held/organized/attended by TJK Government (including the Central Asia Regional Pavilion organized by CAREC with all CA countries) were presented by CoEP.</i></p> <p><i>On 08 December 2021, a COP26 follow up meeting (offline) was held at the premises of UK Embassy in Tajikistan under the</i></p> |
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| | | | <p><i>leadership of Her Majesty's Ambassador H.E. Mr. Tim Jones, with participation of representatives of the Committee on Environmental Protection, International Fund for the Aral Sea, UNDP in Tajikistan and the UK Embassy in Tajikistan.</i></p> <p><i>Brief on COP26 key outcomes with consideration of Tajikistan's environment developed.</i></p> <p><i>On 03-04 February 2022 representatives of Tajikistan's governmental institutions contributed to the work of the Regional Climate Policy Dialogue on "Participating in International Climate Negotiations and Implementing Nationally Climate Commitments", where the development and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were discussed. The meeting also allowed exchange experiences from participating at COP26, discussing opportunities for improving the process of preparation/participation in Global Climate Negotiation and presenting countries readiness to implement the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>On 15 March 2022 Tajikistan's participants joined the project regional webinar on "Market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement (Article 6)", and contributed to the discussions on joint approaches towards implementing the Paris Agreement, relevant CMA3 results and how to prepare for participation in market mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>A national level Green Finance Workshop held on 23 June 2022, contributing to the implementation of water-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement (27 participants, including 5 women).</i></p> <p><i>A "Green Finance and Private Sector Engagement" high level workshop was held on 24 June 2022 addressing green finance mechanisms (81 participants, including 25 women).</i></p> |
| Output 3: ... <u>Education and public awareness-raising</u> | 3.1.: Youth regional cooperation on climate issues (outputs: climate resilience activities for youth in climate-affected areas, and an online youth regional cooperation programme) [regional]. | Completed | <p>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>In early March, "Climate Fresk" was held for Kyrgyz students from different universities. This is a game officially approved by the UNFCCC secretariat and was presented during COP26 and LCOY16 in Glasgow.</i></p> <p><i>More than 100 students from different universities of the country took part in the game. The main goal of the game was to interest and talk about climate change and its consequences for our planet and humanity (Photos can be viewed here). On the last day of March, this game was held together with representatives from Uzbekistan, and in mid-April it is also held with representatives from Tajikistan.</i></p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Two offline round tables focused on Youth contribution to combating climate change were held (24 February and 3 March 2022 respectively). 50 students (12 female, 38 male) from the national universities were familiarized learned on what do we know about climate change, Paris Agreement and its COP26 outcomes (moderated by the project contracted national experts Mr. Aleksey Semenov and Ms. Natalya Muzaffarova).</i></p> <p><i>Offline Workshop focused on youth was held with participation of 24 students (11 female, 13 male) who learned on what is climate</i></p> |

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| | | <p>change and why it matters through the “Climate Change Mind Map” interactive game (16 March 2022) conducted by the project national experts Mr. Aleksey Semenov and Ms. Natalya Muzaffarova.</p> <p>Online course on climate change negotiations and COP26 outcomes developed. Access to the course is provided for all through registering at the link: https://forms.gle/sXRBUwhFDQVuWLbaA. The aim of this course is to provide youth the opportunity to strengthen their knowledge of climate change as a global challenge, as well as to learn the history, dynamics and specificities of climate change negotiations on both global and regional levels with the view of the latest COP26 decisions. Students learn more about the position of Uzbekistan with respect to climate change and the commitments we made under Paris agreement, including commitments announced at COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021. In total 298 registrations were made (81-registrations for the Uzbek language, 82 – registrations for the Russian language, 135 – registrations for the English language). Registration is now closed. The course is stored at IDU university Moodle system. Registrations are available to the course via email notification to Aleksey.semyonov@gmail.com. The course is available in English, Uzbek and Russian.</p> <p>12 students from Uzbek universities participated in the online regional “Climate Fresk Game” held (30 March 2022) between the Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. It helped them to understand the climate change root causes, impacts and ways to combat it.</p> <p>On April,15 2022 the second “Climate Fresk” game was played by a group of young people from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and was facilitated by Ms. Cholpon Aitakunova a project consultant from Kyrgyzstan. The team included more than 15 participants from various backgrounds ranging from students of medical universities to young IT specialists from the three countries.</p> <p>On April 29, 2022, 44 students (22 female, 22 male) of Tashkent City universities visited renewable energy facilities in their city and the surrounding Tashkent region. On this study tour the students were familiarized with the significant research and development projects implemented by the ‘Physics of the Sun’ Institute of Material Sciences. They also visited examples of solar energy infrastructure supporting communities in the Tashkent region, and the Physics and Technology Institute under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan which develops advanced photovoltaics (PVs) and solar water heaters.</p> <p>On 6 of May, the project arranged a study tour to first “Near Zero Energy” building for students from various Tashkent City universities, to learn about advanced energy efficient and low-carbon technologies which can be used in residential buildings. The tour was attended by 35 participants (13 female, 22 male).</p> <p>Recreating the atmosphere of international climate negotiations and raising awareness of why environmental problems are addressed through this means, were the goals of the training for youth “International climate change negotiations” attended by 20 students (10 female, 10 male) on 10 of May.</p> <p>How are renewable energy sources utilized at industrial facilities and by households, what benefits do they bring to their operators, the community and the environment – this was a topic of the second study tour for youth, which was attended by 25 students (8 female, 17 male) on May,12.</p> <p>On May 24, 27 students (12 female, 15 male) of Uzbekistan’s universities participated in climate talks “On the way to a common vision of Uzbek youth in climate action”. The talks’ final outcome is a youth statement formulated by the students, announcing</p> |
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| | | <p><i>their proposals to take required climate actions and affirming their role in ensuring Uzbekistan’s climate commitments are met at an international level, including through the greater use of renewable energy sources.</i></p> <p>Study tour for young people with a demonstration of electric buses was held on June 24 and was attended by 18 students (4 female, 14 male).</p> <p><i>As part of the project activities, a survey of young people was conducted, in which more than a hundred students from various universities of Uzbekistan participated, who expressed their opinions on the climate change at the national and global levels.</i></p> <p><i>The approach to the development of the youth-views survey was based on its goal that is to engage youth in the implementation of the climate agenda in Uzbekistan aimed at combating the global climate change challenge at the national level. The responses of young people to the survey’s questions allowed to collect their opinions and determine the level of awareness about the required measures and actions to combat climate change, to which youth can make big contributions. Within the survey, participants also acquired basic knowledge of the outcomes of the 26th Conference Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Glasgow, UK in 2021 that were adopted by the world community. Moreover, the youth awareness about climate change was raised through participation in seminars, round tables and study tours to renewable energy sites conducted withing this project.</i></p> <p><i>During the implementation of the project Phase II in 2022, the youth focused activities were culminated with formulated of Uzbekistan’s Youth Statement through working in groups, discussing the required measures and actions that they can contribute or implement to achieve the ambitious climate targets committed by Uzbekistan to contribute to the global GHG emission reductions pledges committed under the ratified Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Capacitation of the youth through educational and awareness-rising events was implemented by engaging the environmental, youth-led, public organization. The Youth Climate Caravan, facilitated by the PO “Little Earth”, was aimed to help the young people to understand the underlying causes of climate change and its impacts through interactive activities and sessions. The campaign consisted of three main parts including 1) Education session on climate change in the global and local context and its adverse effects; 2) Mitigation and adaptation measures and youth action for climate protection; 3) Demonstration of solar technologies and eco-art activism, practical testing of solar kitchens. The climate advocacy sessions were offered in nine cities and districts of Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Fayzobod, Varzob, Tursunzoda, Vahdat, Romit, Rudaki, Shahrinav, and Gisar). All the visits took into consideration gender aspects and included at least 40% of females among the participants (448 youth participants totally covered, of them 180 females). The implemented activity contributed to the formation of a more robust youth for climate environmental movement in Tajikistan.</i></p> <p><i>The sub-project on integrating affordable farming practices in the context of climate change adaptation, implemented by the Youth Group for Protection of Environment (also acting as the Aarhus Center in Khujand) during September-November 2022 in the Goziyon Jamoat of B.Gafurof district (Sughd region), allowed to strengthen significantly the project practical component, and demonstrate the benefits of sustainable and affordable agricultural practices on the ground. As a first activity a series of trainings were offered to</i></p> |
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| | <p>3.2: Media campaigns on climate change focusing on the findings of the reports and raising awareness about the need for climate action (outputs: media campaigns) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p> | <p><i>Completed</i></p> | <p><i>KYRGYZSTAN: Yes, completed.</i></p> <p><i>As part of the closing of the project, the UNDP team prepared the final video, with the participation of involved experts and beneficiaries. Where they spoke in detail about the results of the FCDO project. The closure of the project and its final presentation took place in October 2022 to wide audience.</i></p> <p><i>Kyrgyzstan has continued with its media campaigns this quarter. Two mass media campaigns have resulted in reaching an audience of 98,613 people. Posts on UNDP social media highlighting climate change issues and promoting the upcoming COP26 have been published regularly to increase public awareness and climate action in Central Asia. Project activities, such the photo exhibition, regional workshop on climate resilience and energy sustainability, regional youth negotiations, innovation lab workshop and other activities were featured in local press and social media.</i></p> <p><i>To raise awareness of the donor and the partner work UK Aid support and visibility was highlighted via press and social media materials produced, on partner's websites, and e-banners provided during the online/offline events. UNDP Kyrgyzstan ensured that the social media accounts of UK in Kyrgyzstan, UNDP Tajikistan and UNDP Uzbekistan are tagged and visibly associated with the project.</i></p> |

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| | | | <p><i>Video on the outcomes of the “The Policy Action for Climate Security in Central Asia” project</i></p> <p>KG: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nMOMam4824&t=53s ENG: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgxOgU_967Q&t=13s</p> <p><i>Video on IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas:</i> https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=658760615972823&ref=sharing</p> <p><i>Marking the successful completion of the “The Policy Action for Climate Security in Central Asia” project</i></p> <p>https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1585978657851392001?s=20&t=nn79JcEOhQb41GX3rxOabQ https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbid0324DVuARJa4hXq8ZfsVBa7Mg7fobQ595nmWnvatae5MWRhnRYupC8cU1hxTAZQps3l https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6991745402920161280 https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/stories/publications-policy-action-climate-security-central-asia</p> <p><i><u>An open meeting of the private sector of Kyrgyzstan on green entrepreneurship</u></i></p> <p>Social media posts:</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbid037dMuXR4TmU1X1tL95Y7P8GFTeauqrnWDny4ddNwVJ22D89oPaDTfFeC1HwFhzMk4l</p> <p>Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CgRNYfisSFq/</p> <p>Photos: https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjzYMAT</p> <p>Post releases:</p> <p>KG: https://www.undp.org/ky/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/kyrgyzstandyn-zheke-sektorunun-zhashyl-ishkerdik-boyuncha-achyk-zhyyny-bolup-ottu?fbclid=IwAR3PNP2gfkKhZIK3yuhhj2FSegDggcNtgEmkMf5kw4kCbLyBf06UKKwnANuw</p> <p>ENG: https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/open-meeting-private-sector-kyrgyzstan-green-entrepreneurship-was-held</p> <p>RU: https://www.undp.org/ru/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/open-meeting-private-sector-kyrgyzstan-green-entrepreneurship-was-held</p> |
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| | | <p><i>Regional workshop for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy in Central Asia</i> https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1542080352247848960?s=20&t=p-J2oGPIq-WQ3bGMmlnqtg https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1542080968751808513?s=20&t=p-J2oGPIq-WQ3bGMmlnqtg CFC.KG: http://cfc.kg/language/ru/состоялся-региональный-семинар-по-кли/</p> <p><i>National consultation for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy in Central Asia</i> https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1534037424724221952?s=20&t=2RXeLhx4qzHljhPONcVK3A</p> <p><i>“Prospects for the development of a monitoring, reporting and verification system for greenhouse gas inventory, climate change mitigation, adaptation and support in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan”</i> https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbid02XJVvQq4TgdKbm64wDNKvMZcj381tXvwgUrQKvLCw5WLmWypXujYiHx2ZQBuzyeLdl</p> <p><i>Regional forum on private sector and climate change actions</i> https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/4967830383312831 https://www.instagram.com/p/CcpRn6mMwfm/ https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1517399689649344513?s=20&t=IB66pU1iBO4Udxkk-n1G_A https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6923153288800399360</p> <p><i>“Capacity building for renewable energy Targets in the Kyrgyz republic” Workshop</i> https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1509113126393942016?s=20&t=vRsXs7QOxYkTm_fmlii79A https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1509110473882492934?s=20&t=vRsXs7QOxYkTm_fmlii79A</p> <p><i>Kyrgyzstan holds first national dialogue on the role of science in fighting climate change</i></p> <p>Social media posts: Facebook Live: https://fb.watch/c2CNyfBKpt/ https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/4888212757941261 https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1504734292391469056?s=20&t=41Izjwf4s_1CMCo89MoZw https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1504749311476871168 https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6911987052674711552 https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/4867494033346467 https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/videos/1442163062852952 https://twitter.com/undpkg/status/1503596056340271104?s=20&t=41Izjwf4s_1CMCo89MoZw https://www.instagram.com/p/CbFjdH8MrxD/ https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6909079218773471232</p> |
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| | | <p>«3 takeaways from the IPCC Climate Change Report » video RU: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZD2Xr3R8oM&t=4s Eng: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0im0mW9jtSw&t=3s</p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p>24 national events were covered by the PR company, total number of participants is 613 (52% of female, 48 % of male). Press releases, stories and video materials informed about the events conducted during the project produced and posted at web resources and at uz.undp.org.</p> <p>Two events for young journalists were held on April 26 and 27, in Tashkent. First event was in the format of Cafe Scientifique "The contribution of youth to the fight against climate change" with participation of 30 people (26 female, 4 male) represented the Association of Volunteers of Uzbekistan (UVA); second event was conducted for the student of Journalism faculty on the topic of the "Critical thinking in the context of climate change" and was attended by 86 students (64 female, 22 male).</p> <p>Study tour to renewable energy facilities for journalists was held on May,11 and was attended by 13 participants (representatives of media; (10 female, 3 male)).</p> <p>Two events for young journalists were held on May 19-21, in Bukhara and May,27 in Fergana. The training (first event) "Non-standard solutions and tools in covering socially significant problems" was held in Bukhara where well-known bloggers and journalists shared their skills in covering and promoting relevant topics in social networks, this event was attended by 12 people (7 female, 5 male). Second event was in the format of Cafe Scientifique "Climate change (mitigation and adaptation to them). Background, root causes, necessary actions, and solutions. Paris Agreement and NDC 2. What input can be provided by the media?" with participation of 16 people (8 female, 8 male) represented the journalists and bloggers of the Fergana valley.</p> <p>To document the knowledge generated within the project activities, publications in English, Uzbek and Russian were produced, posted at UNDP Uzbekistan website and the regional web-platform, and shared with the national partners and project beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Recommendations on development of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for greenhouse gases emissions in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan — Pilot methodology on calculation of carbon dioxide emissions with consideration of Uzbekistan's climate and economy features — Private sector's contribution to combating climate change in Uzbekistan — Awareness of youth in Uzbekistan about climate actions and statement on youth views on contributions to combating climate change <p><u>Links to the publications:</u></p> |
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| | | | <p>1. <i>Awareness of youth in Uzbekistan about climate actions and statement on youth views on contributions to combat climate change:</i> Awareness of youth in Uzbekistan about climate actions and statement on youth views on contributions to combat climate change United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p><i>Информированность студенческой молодежи Узбекистана о действиях по борьбе с изменением климата и заявление молодежи о потенциальном вкладе в решение глобальной проблемы изменения климата на национальном уровне:</i> Информированность студенческой молодежи Узбекистана о действиях по борьбе с изменением климата и заявление молодежи о потенциальном вкладе в решение глобальной проблемы изменения климата на национальном уровне United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p><i>O'zbekiston talaba yoshlarini iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurash bo'yicha harakatlardan xabardor qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi global muammosini milliy darajada hal qilishdagi yoshlarning potentsial hissasi to'g'risidagi bayonot:</i> O'zbekiston talaba yoshlarini iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurash bo'yicha harakatlardan xabardor qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi global muammosini milliy darajada hal qilishdagi yoshlarning potentsial hissasi to'g'risidagi bayonot United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p>2. <i>Private sector's contribution to implementing Uzbekistan's nationwide objectives in combating climate change:</i> Private sector's Contribution to Implementing Uzbekistan's Nationwide Objectives in Combating Climate Change United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p><i>Вклад частного сектора в реализацию общенациональных задач Узбекистана по борьбе с изменением климата:</i> Вклад частного сектора в реализацию общенациональных задач Узбекистана по борьбе с изменением климата United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p><i>O'zbekistonning iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha umummilliy vazifalarini amalga oshirishga xususiy sektorning hissasi:</i> O'zbekistonning iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha umummilliy vazifalarini amalga oshirishga xususiy sektorning hissasi United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p>3. <i>Pilot methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions, considering the country's conditions and national features of Uzbekistan:</i> Pilot methodology for calculating carbon dioxide emissions, considering the country's conditions and national features of Uzbekistan United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> <p><i>Пилотная методика расчета выбросов углекислого газа, разработанная с учетом национальных условий и особенностей Узбекистана:</i> Пилотная методика расчета выбросов углекислого газа, разработанная с учетом национальных условий и особенностей Узбекистана United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</p> |
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| | | <p><i>O‘zbekistonning milliy sharoitlari va xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda karbonat angidrid gazi tashlanmalarini hisoblashning tajribaviy uslublari: O‘zbekistonning milliy sharoitlari va xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda karbonat angidrid gazi tashlanmalarini hisoblashning tajribaviy uslublari United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</i></p> <p>4. <i>Recommendations and proposals for the development of the monitoring, reporting and verification system of greenhouse gas emissions in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan: Recommendations and proposals for the development of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system of greenhouse gas emissions in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</i></p> <p><i>Рекомендации и предложения по развитию системы мониторинга, отчетности и верификации выбросов парниковых газов в Узбекистане и Кыргызстане: Рекомендации и предложения по развитию системы Мониторинга, Отчетности и Верификации выбросов парниковых газов в Узбекистане и Кыргызстане United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</i></p> <p><i>O‘zbekiston va qirg‘izistonda issiqxona gazlari tashlanmalarini monitoring qilish, hisobdorlik va tekshirish tizimini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar va takliflar: O‘zbekiston va Qirg‘izistonda issiqxona gazlari tashlanmalarini monitoring qilish, hisobdorlik va tekshirish tizimini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar va takliflar United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>In June-September 2022 the project awareness raising campaign on the national level was conducted by the Asia Plus, who covered the events envisaged within the project for the project’s lifespan. All events under the project were covered in media and social networks of Asia Plus considering provision of proper visibility of UNDP and donor contribution. Also, within the cooperation between UNDP and Asia Plus.</i></p> <p><i>2 video casts with the participation of UNDP and CoEP representatives were organized in Asia Plus premises (June 17th on “Climate change and what activities are being carried out in this direction” and on June 21st “Awareness raising of climate change issues”).</i></p> <p><u>Links to the posts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://asiaplustj.info/ru/news/tajikistan/society/20220524/v-dushanbe-proshla-klimaticheskaya-freska-dlya-povisheniya-osvedomlennosti-molodyozhi-ob-izmenenii-klimata ➤ https://t.me/asiaplus/38230 ➤ https://www.facebook.com/asiaplustj/posts/pfbid0yP8zM36dq9fKMNVfcSQ48FAymFoUc652rV5dirFjpDWkyGf43ttB5ozXxEGLdAj8l |
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| | <p>3.3: National-level private sector advisory group initiated and capacitated (outputs: round table discussions, capacity building, public-private dialogue) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p>KYRGYZSTAN. Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Private Sector and Climate Change Action Forum for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was held on April 28 in online format for all three countries.</i></p> <p><i>At the Forum “Private sector and climate change actions” participants shared experience and discussed different formats of involvement of the private sector in the national climate change priorities, such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) and market-based mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>Public-private partnerships involve collaboration between a government agency and a private-sector company that can be used to finance, build, and operate climate related projects and allow a project to be completed sooner or make it a possibility in the first place. These partnerships work well when private sector technology and innovation combine with public sector incentives to complete work on time and within budget. The three countries are at a different stage in establishing PPPs, with already some good practices in place.</i></p> <p><i>At the Forum experiences were shared amongst the countries on projects implemented as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol, and how this experience could be used to take part in the new market-based mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>Information was presented to the participants on the opportunities for the private sector to benefit from the financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement and its market-based mechanisms.</i></p> |

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| | | <p><i>At a roundtable discussion participants discussed opportunities for the private sector to take active part in national climate change priority actions.</i></p> <p><i>The Regional Private Sector and Climate Change Actions Forum meeting which was held on April 28, the first private sector meeting on climate issues, brought together over 120 participants.</i></p> <p><i>The private sector in Kyrgyzstan is an important driver in climate change issues. The event, which is planned on July 20, entitled "The first open meeting on the development of green energy in the Kyrgyz Republic" Green financing and the prospects for electric vehicles in Kyrgyzstan ", will bring together over 150 people online/offline.</i></p> <p><i>This event is planned to be attended by high-ranking officials of the Kyrgyz Republic, who are ready to discuss and implement.</i></p> <p>UZBEKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>Engagement of the private sector in climate action</i> was one of the foci of the project and <i>"Private sector's contribution to implementing Uzbekistan's nationwide objectives in combating climate change"</i> publication was developed based on the review of the current projects, state legislation and market analysis. The recommendations were shared with the representatives of the private sector and provided them with the guidance on their involvement facilitating more active and effective engagement in climate projects.</p> <p>On 3-4 February 2022, an online Regional Climate Policy Dialogue was held with participation of the speakers from Uzbekistan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>experience of Uzbekistan's delegation participation at COP26 by Ms. Nadezhda Gavrilenko, Lead Expert of Climate Group, Unit of Hydrometeorological services for sectors of economy, Uzhydromet, Uzbekistan.</i> 2) <i>readiness of Uzbekistan for implementation of NDC2 under the Paris Agreement by Ms. Yuliya Kovalevskaya, Lead Expert on climate change monitoring, Uzhydromet.</i> <p><i>Offline round table aimed at private sector's potential contributions to NDC2 implementation</i> (22 February 2022) with participation of 21 people (8 female, 13 male) represented the national private companies: Sof Energiya, Virtech Power, KICC, Oftobland, BEZOPASNOST I KONTROL, Eco Carbon, UzLITIEngineering, and Mir Solar. Experience of private companies' harnessing ozone and climate friendly cooling and air conditioning technologies; development of CDM project documentation and policy of GHG emission reduction in energy sector of Uzbekistan were presented and discussed.</p> <p>21 participants (9 female, 12 male) from Uzbekistan represented the Uzhydromet, UNDP, Sof Energiya, Virtech Power, KICC, Oftobland, BEZOPASNOST I KONTROL, Eco Carbon, UzLITIEngineering and Ministry of Energy familiarized with the Market-Based Mechanisms (Article 6 of Paris Agreement) through online Regional Webinar held on 15 March.</p> <p><i>Offline Workshop on "Methodology for calculating GHG emissions"</i> was held (30 March 202) to address the private sector request, and attended by 27 representatives (17 female, 10 male) of Sof Energiya, Virtech Power, KICC, Oftobland, BEZOPASNOST I KONTROL,</p> |
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| | | <p><i>Eco Carbon, UzLITIEngineering, and Mir Solar companies. Methodology for calculating GHG emissions was presented by Uzhydromet experts. Participants shared their experience in CDM projects and discussed the climate initiatives on the way to carbon neutrality.</i></p> <p><i>Two representatives (1 female and 1 male) from private sector shared/presented: a) «Experience in preparing CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol and possible directions for the development of SDM projects within the framework of the Paris Agreement»; and b) “Renewable energy sources - steps towards climate change neutralization” within the online Regional Private Sector and Climate Change Actions Forum (28 April).</i></p> <p><i>A supplementary, separate analysis on the effectiveness of round table discussions and events related to the implementation of national commitments helped to determine their effectiveness. A vivid example of such analysis is the round table with the private sector representatives: utilization of solid waste conducted by the specialist from the State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection, which draws upon the participation of stakeholders and their feedback during the relevant events. This event was held on 10 of May with participation of 25 people (12 female, 13 male) represented the national private companies: Sof Energiya, KICC, Enter Engineering, UzAuto Motors Power train. How can the private sector contribute to improving solid waste management and reducing greenhouse gas emissions -This question was the main focus of discussion at a roundtable meeting.</i></p> <p><i>These studies provided justification for organization of round tables as they add value to such components as validity and reliability of the studies, validation of actions and their methodologies, raising public awareness, building common understanding among stakeholders and synchronizing actions.</i></p> <p><i>22 participants (16 female, 6 male) represented the Uzhydromet, UNDP, Sof Energiya, KICC, UzLITIEngineering and others familiarized with the Pilot Methodology for Calculating Carbon Dioxide Emissions through offline national workshop was held on 14 June.</i></p> <p>TAJIKISTAN: Yes, completed.</p> <p><i>National-level activities on engaging private sector were implemented within the LoA with the CoEP.</i></p> <p><i>For the private sectors awareness raising on the market mechanisms of the Paris Agreement a regional forum on “Private Sector and Climate Change Actions Forum Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan” was held on April 28th, 2022 (in Tajikistan facilitated from the Hilton hotel), with the participation of 15 representatives of the state authorities, development partners and private sector from Tajikistan. The forum became a platform for the knowledge and experience exchange among Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan which further led to the conduction of a major event of the high level on “Green Finance and Private Sector Engagement”.</i></p> <p><i>On June 23, 2022, the National Seminar-Consultation on Green Financing Mechanisms of the Paris Agreement was held at the Rumi Hotel in Dushanbe with the participation of 27 representatives of state authorities, development partners and private sector. The purpose of the workshop was to educate stakeholders about the green finance mechanism and involve the private sector in this mechanism. The seminar touched upon and considered such topics as “Participation of Tajikistan in the global climate agenda”, “International conventions and promotion of climate initiatives in various sectors of the Tajik economy”, “Private sector involvement in the promotion of green finance in Tajikistan”, “Incorporation of environmental factors in the implementation of investment</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>projects”, “Opportunities for the private sector to benefit from “green” financing”, “Successful experience in implementing green technologies in practice”, “Which technologies are most in demand on the market” and other questions related to these topics.</i></p> <p><i>Also, on June 24, 2022, at the initiative of the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cooperation with UNDP in Tajikistan and the UK Development Bureau in Central Asia, a round table was held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Dushanbe on the “Access to Climate finance and Private sector engagement” where over 80 representatives of state authorities, development partners and private sector participated. The event was attended by the leadership of relevant ministries and departments, coordinators, international experts and development partners. The issues of climate finance, the development of green technologies, the development of zero-emission (CO2) transport, the “Country Investment Program of the Green Climate Fund for 2022-2025 in Tajikistan”, the requirements of the Green Climate Fund for the selection of projects and other aspects related to the above were considered. The event was opened with opening speeches by the Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Sheralizoda Bahodur Ahmadjon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Republic of Tajikistan Tim Jones and UNDP Resident Representative in Tajikistan Leni Montiel.</i></p> |
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DocuSigned by:
Signed: Monica Rijal
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Name: Ms. Monica Rijal
Position Held: Deputy Resident Representative
Implementing Organisation: UNDP
Date: 02-Jun-2023

Please now submit this Project Completion Report to the British Embassy CSSF project lead

British Embassy CSSF Project Lead Comments:

Please make an assessment of whether this is a fair and accurate report (Word limit: 1000):

This is a fair and accurate report.

Are there any key lessons the post/HMG department has learnt from this project? (Word limit: 1000):

Lessons have been learned on the no-cost extension process e.g. the need for repetitive checks - how better to respond to this

Following completion of the project what are the next steps? e.g. is an evaluation required or desirable? Will there be a follow on project? (Word limit: 1000):

Final APR review (scheduled for July 2023)

Signature.....
Name..... IC Namli
Position..... CSSF Deputy Programme Manager
Post..... BE Riyadh
Date..... 05/06/23