



MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Project for Promoting Green Transformation in the Pacific Region towards Net-zero and Climate-resilient Development

Project Number:

Project title	Project ID
REG: Promoting Green Transformation	01000357
PNG: Promoting Green Transformation	01000396
TLS: Promoting Green Transformation	01000417
WSM: Promoting Green Transformation	01000418
VAN: Promoting Green Transformation	01000416

Start Date: 29 June 2023 **End Date:** 21 February 2025 **PAC Meeting date:** 21 March 2023

Countries Participating:

Country	Implementing Partner	Outputs to be delivered by country
Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Output 1: Build resilience of Bougainville through expansion of renewable energy access
Samoa	UNDP	Output 1: Strengthened, integrated and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial and technical capacity of transport sector for zero-emission economic development across both land and maritime transport systems Output 2: Accelerated inclusive decarbonization of the land transport sector with a focus on inclusive, accessible, and greener public transport systems Output 3: Accelerated decarbonization of the maritime sector to optimize energy efficiency with a specific focus on fishing vessels
Timor-Leste	UNDP	Output 1: Households not connected to the national electricity grid have access to clean and reliable power supply Output 2: Health service centres have improved facilities for better service provision Output 3: Support select schools to have solar power-based Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) labs to promote digital teaching and learning
Vanuatu	UNDP	Output 1: Support to achieve the National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e. 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030 by installing eight Pico hydro projects
Bangkok Regional Hub	UNDP	Regional Technical/Management Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional management, reporting and oversight • Regional technical support and operational support • Communication, advocacy and knowledge management

Brief Description

Faced with escalating impacts of climate change compounded by the socioeconomic challenges following the COVID-19 pandemic, Small Island Developing States in the Pacific are taking the initiative in jump starting their green transformation to achieve a clean energy future and increasing resilience to climate pacts. Leveraging the countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that have outline the priorities and targets on clean energy and climate resilience, UNDP's Climate Promise, the world's largest offer of support to developing countries on designing and implementing these national climate commitments, is a uniquely positioned platform to support countries achieve ambitious climate targets under the urgent, necessary, and unpredictable situation faced by the Pacific SIDS. The Climate Promise framework serves as the chapeau for the 4 country-level implementations. The country-level actions and investments have been developed based on country specific needs within this framework to support countries towards realizing their green transformation ambitions for a more inclusive, gender-responsive, climate resilient future.

Direct Beneficiaries: At least 190,000 people

Indirect Beneficiaries: At least 500,000 people

<p>Contributing Outcomes (UNSDCF/CPD or RPD):</p> <p>Papua New Guinea: By 2025, Papua New Guinea demonstrates improved performance in managing environmental resources and risks emanating from climate change and disasters.</p> <p>Samoa: By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.</p> <p>Timor-Leste: By 2025, national and sub-national institutions and communities (particularly at-risk populations including women and children) in Timor-Leste are better able to manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience to climate change impacts, natural and human induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably.</p> <p>Vanuatu: By 2024 eight additional communities access to green energy that contributes to achieving the National Energy Road Map (NERM) target i.e. 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030</p> <p>Regional: RPD Output 1.4: Sustainable, scalable and innovative solutions and</p>	<p>Total resources required:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">USD 37,533,970.62*</p>
	<p>Total resources allocated:</p>
	<p>UNDP TRAC:</p>
	<p>Donor: Government of Japan</p> <p style="text-align: right;">USD 37,533,970.62</p>
	<p>Government:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">n/a</p>
	<p>In-Kind:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">n/a</p>

strategies for nature, climate and energy transformation strengthened through enhanced 'climate promise', nature-based solutions, and transitioning to clean energy and zero-carbon development.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker¹:
GEN2

Climate Promise Pillar 1:

- 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy
- 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions
- 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways

Climate Promise Pillar 2:

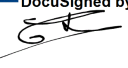
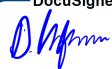
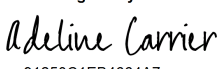
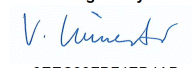

- 2.1. Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups
- 2.2. Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans

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* Of which USD 37,162,341.15 is project cost and USD 371,623 is UN coordination levy.

¹ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

Agreed by (signatures)²:

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² Note: This document, including the signature page, may be customized as needed. Separate signature pages (one per country) can be created and signed if needed to facilitate timely approval and budget revision if multiple countries are participating. Separate signature pages should still reflect all participating partners.

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

In 2022, the world stood at a critical junction to take necessary actions on climate change to ensure a sustainable world amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and uncertainty of availability and supply of food, fuel, and other commodities due to the war in Ukraine. In terms of climate change, it is projected that for every 0.1 degree increase in average global temperature, the threats from climate-induced disasters will increase exponentially, particularly on fragile natural systems. In this respect, the impacts of climate change are risk multipliers that contribute to human insecurity that already overstretched the government's capability and capacity and increased constraints for stability and peace. The update from the World Meteorological Organization confirms this. Climate and extreme weather events had significant and diverse impacts on population movement and the vulnerability of people already on the move in the South-West Pacific region. Ocean warming, deoxygenation, and acidification also forces fish to alter their migration patterns pushing fishing communities dependent on coastal and offshore fishing to increased fragility. The impact of climate change is not 'gender neutral'. Women commonly face higher risks and more significant burdens from the effects of climate change. Women's unequal participation in the decision-making process and access to climate-related information compound inequalities and often prevent women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making, and implementation. Gender inequality is a persistent development challenge.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are on the frontlines of the climate crisis. As affirmed by SIDS leaders at COP26, climate action is a matter of survival for their nations as they face more frequent and extreme weather events causing devastating damage to environmental, human, and economic dimensions. Therefore, climate mitigation and adaptation actions are paramount, and access to finance is at the heart of climate action. SIDS, particularly those in the Pacific, are also highly vulnerable due to their dependence on imports of goods, services, and energy supply and a lack of diversification of their economies. The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have exacerbated these vulnerabilities; the aftershocks the SIDS feel are expected to persist for years.

In the lead-up to the critical climate change negotiations at COP27, which has often been referred to as the "resilience" COP, the G7, during their meeting in May 2022, pledged to tackle the triple global crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The G7 endorsed a bold ocean action, the G7 Ocean Deal, recognizing that these challenges are inextricably interlinked and mutually reinforcing. At the 51st Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting in July 2022, the leaders endorsed the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. They reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Paris Agreement, including a collective aim to achieve carbon neutrality in the Pacific by 2050.

Pacific SIDS are submitting and implementing the national pledges on climate change under the Paris Agreement – NDCs – that outline targets for energy transition and increasing resilience to climate impacts. Taken together, these pledges demonstrate the political leadership to keep global temperature rise ideally below 1.5 degrees and work to keep the most vulnerable safe. It supports the inclusive implementation of gender-responsive actions to make women's and men's concerns and experience an integral dimension of climate-related policy and program. However, the pandemic and prolonged war in Ukraine have strained domestic budgets and international support. These essential pledges risk being underfunded and impacting lives, livelihood and human security.

UNDP's Project for Promoting Green Transformation in the Pacific Region towards Net-zero and Climate-resilient Development (Green Transformation for Pacific SIDS) aims to respond to the direst need to enhance human security through green transformation. This project aims to help Pacific counties address urgent, necessary, unpredictable, and un-substitutable needs to achieve ambitious climate actions. These include both mitigation – primarily focused on clean energy and just transition- and resilience and adaptation – focused on supporting fragile settings on energy security and resilience. Using countries' recent submissions on national climate targets under the Paris Agreement, the project will leverage the unique networks, infrastructure, and expertise of [UNDP's Climate Promise](#) portfolio to support countries to transition toward net

zero and climate resilient development pathways - directly in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and addressing human security for all.

(1) Urgency of the Situation

The stakes for a sustainable future could not be higher. In 2022 alone, the climate crisis has brought unprecedented levels of disasters— leading to humanitarian needs, especially in the fragile Pacific SIDS. The fluctuating commodity prices and food insecurity through production losses and supply chain disruption are pushing the most vulnerable sectors of society further into poverty. These socioeconomic realities are meeting our urgent collective need to take action to reduce emissions before it is too late – with key goals for 2030 and mid-century. Taking steps to shift the trajectory and come closer to these essential temperature goals through a green transformation push is needed now more than ever. It is critical to bolster government capacities to deliver on their national pledges and the Paris Agreement goals before decisions are locked-in that put countries – and the world – on a riskier and more unsustainable path.

(2) Necessity of the Intervention

Currently, most countries have submitted their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – or national pledges- and are now investing in translating these pledges into actions. The ability to deliver on these pledges can put the world on a pathway toward net-zero and climate resilient development and slow the human insecurity impacts of the climate crisis.

The G7 has recently put climate change at the center of its agenda, endorsed bold ocean action in the G7 Ocean Deal, as mentioned earlier, recommitting to the Glasgow Climate Pact and its 1.5C degrees Paris Agreement goal, and forming a climate club among G7 member states to drive forward the decarbonization efforts in high emitting industries.

Japan took early action back in November 2021, in early preparation for its incoming G7 Presidency in 2023, when Prime Minister Kishida committed to provide approximately USD 60 billion in public and private climate finance to developing countries and announced an additional USD 10 billion in the coming five years for decarbonization efforts in Asia and beyond. Moreover, Prime Minister Kishida has announced in June 2022 that Japan will contribute to strengthening the foundation for Pacific Island Countries' sustainable and resilient economic development, including addressing the existential challenge of climate change as part of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific.

(3) Unpredictability of the Situation

Due to the current multi-faceted crisis, nations are moving to ensure energy security from price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. Amidst the unpredictable geo-political and economic situation, Pacific SIDS governments have been stretching their limited resources – financial, operational, and technical - to minimize the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. These compounding events have slowed down government abilities to address climate change to deal with volatile food/energy prices. As many governments have shifted focus to address the immediate, short-term impacts, many national commitments on climate change are going underfunded at exactly the same time that the stakes for addressing climate change are higher than they have ever been. The inter-connected crises present unpredictable challenges to countries, especially to Pacific Island Countries, as many different pressures begin to feed on each other and cause unforeseen impacts.

(4) Unsubstitutability of the Situation

Japan is a uniquely-trusted partner to many of the Pacific countries, particularly for addressing humanitarian and disaster risk reduction needs. Countries depend on Japan's leadership and the road to the next G7 in Hiroshima in 2023 is a critical opportunity to deliver on the recent G7/G20/COP26 pledges on climate and laying the foundation for just and green transitions. In addition, this project leverages UNDP's Climate Promise networks that have extensive expertise and on-the-ground and knowledge across countries and the region. The continuation of Japan-UNDP partnership, particularly in the current geo-political landscape, could provide urgent and critical support to help Pacific countries tackle the green transformation and climate crisis head on.

STRATEGY

UNDP's Climate Promise, the world's most extensive support to developing countries on national climate pledges, provides a uniquely positioned platform to help countries achieve climate targets amidst global challenges while protecting vulnerable and marginalized people from the insecurity of climate impacts and evolving energy and food crises. The Climate Promise is a flagship initiative by the UNDP Administrator and already supporting over 120 countries and territories to advance their NDC processes. This project to implement priority elements of the Climate Promise will help governments to obtain the most urgent support to advance climate action while addressing key issues of human security and green transformation – through increasing resilience and adaptation to climate impacts through energy security and driving innovation to urgently advance renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy access for the most vulnerable in response to the evolving energy crisis. Supporting countries to take ambitious climate actions will also have numerous co-benefits, such as sustainable economic growth and job creation.

Countries have identified activities to advance their NDCs, supported by Climate Promise and the vast portfolio of climate programming. Further, gender mainstreaming will be implemented as way to ensure men and women participate in climate-related actions planning, implementation, and policy development, and subsequently, they will enjoy equal benefits from the intervened sector in countries; the project will leverage UNDP's unique Global Policy Network (GPN), which provides integrated sustainable development expertise to advance NDC priorities in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The GPN has fostered unparalleled relationships, partnerships and trust with governments and other stakeholders over decades of work. Specifically, the GPN provides strategic and operational support to countries through expertise in various sectors and thematic areas. This includes extensive resources, good practice, tools, and guidance.

a. Papua New Guinea

The strategy is to unlock economic development by increasing access to more affordable forms of renewable energy. By targeting renewable energy, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), predominantly female entrepreneurs, can provide greener livelihood opportunities, leaping over outdated fossil fuel technologies and accelerating the delivery of Papua New Guinea's NDC. This project is consistent with national policy. PNG aims to achieve 70% electrification by 2030, putting renewable energy technology at the forefront of this approach. This goal is central to achieving Papua New Guinea's NDC. The underdevelopment of PNG's power generation presents an opportunity to lead the region towards a clean, efficient, and sustainable way using the wide availability of renewable resources in the fight against climate change. Renewable energy presents a practical solution to PNG's topography and demographics challenges. Most communities are in rugged, remote and mountainous terrain where primary grid connections would be complicated and expensive. Headline targets for the energy sector under the NDC are:

Non-GHG Quantitative target:

- Enhance the level of renewables in the energy mix from 30% (2015) to 78% by 2030 for on-grid connection.

Non-GHG Action based target:

- Reduce energy demand by adopting and implementing Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling (MEPSL).
- Establish a framework for fossil fuel emission offsetting.
- Enhance data collection capabilities.

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Expected results towards target (full achievement or partial)
Energy sector	PNG is committing to a headline target of carbon neutrality within the energy industries sub-sector.	All Activities	Increased roll out of renewable energy products including solar panels by the community, Government private sector and other stakeholders.
Energy sector	PNG is committing to a headline target of carbon neutrality within the energy industries sub-sector.	All Activities	Visibility of micro solar farms will provide the necessary regulatory structure, skills and knowledge necessary to drive the wide

			adaptation of renewable energy across Bougainville island.
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b. Samoa

While Samoa's contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is negligible, climate change mitigation remains a critical government priority in light of the already felt and predicted increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Samoa's road transport sector, entirely dependent on fossil fuels, is the country's largest emitter of CO₂, accounting for 27.4% of GHG emissions (based on Samoa's National GHG inventory, 2020). With vehicle ownership having increased by 69.5% since 2013, along with the subsequent increase of fossil fuel imports to meet the growing demands of this sector, the green transformation of the transport sector is a significant and necessary step towards realizing Samoa's enhanced NDCs. With the transport sub-sector as the main source of GHG emissions within the energy sector (59% is contributed by land transport and 2.2% by maritime transport), Samoa must urgently pivot towards zero-emission economic development across both land and maritime transport systems to realize its Paris Agreement goals. These efforts require adopting a holistic approach addressing existing infrastructure, institutional, and technical limitations for Samoa to build inclusive, climate-resilient transport systems while meeting its sustainable development goals. To this end, the project envisions inclusive and accessible transformational change towards a green and low-carbon transport sector to support the achievement of Samoa's enhanced NDCs, by creating an enabling environment through strengthened and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial and technical capacities and accelerating the decarbonization of land and maritime transport systems.

In this context, the project's overall objective is **to promote urgent and inclusive transformation of the land and maritime transport sectors towards decarbonization by accelerating the uptake of electric vehicles and outboard motors** to support the achievement of Samoa's enhanced NDCs for the energy and transport sector by 2030.

This programme strategy takes a comprehensive gender-sensitive approach, based on the principles of leaving no one behind, towards green and zero-emission transformational change in the transport sector. Guided by the Samoa NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan (2021), the strategy identifies critical enablers supporting accelerated nationwide decarbonization of the land and maritime transport sector. Each pathway identified will ensure equal participation, access, and safety of land and maritime transport for all, focusing on marginalized groups such as women, the elderly, youth, children, and PWDs. In doing so, women and other marginalized groups who are too often neglected in the planning and implementation phases will be provided with a platform to ensure all perspectives are considered and factored in throughout project design and implementation.

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Expected results towards target (<i>full achievement or partial</i>)
Relevant Samoa NDC Sector: Energy sector inclusive of the electricity, land transport, maritime transport,	<p>NDC Overall Mitigation Target: Reduce overall GHG emissions by 26 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 91 Gg CO₂e compared to the new reference year 4 once Samoa's GHG emissions inventory has been updated).</p> <p>NDC Energy Sector Target: Reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector by 30 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 53 Gg CO₂e compared to the new reference year levels once the GHG emissions inventory is updated).</p>	All Activities	Partial achievement towards the energy sector NDC target to reduce overall GHG emissions by 26 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels and GHG emissions in the energy sector by 30 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels.
		Activity 1.1 – 1.6	Full achievement to create an enabling environment with increased governance, financial and technical capacity for decarbonization of transport sector.
		Activity 1.2 and 1.3	Full achievement to define and endorse sub-sector specific NDC targets for the land and maritime transport sectors upon revision of the GHG emissions inventory.

and tourism sub-sectors.	NDC Energy Sub-Sector: There are currently no sub-sector specific NDC targets for the land and maritime transport sub-sectors, but the NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan specifies aspired reduction targets by the Government of Samoa of 5.2Gg of Co2 by 2030 for land transport and 3.0Gg of CO2 by 2030 for the maritime transport.	Activity 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.7	Partial achievement towards the aspired land transport sub-sector NDC emissions reduction target estimated at 5.2Gg of CO ₂ e reduction by 2030.
		Activity 3.1 to 3.3	Partial achievement towards the aspired maritime transport sub-sector NDC emissions reduction target estimated at 3.0Gg of CO ₂ e reduction by 2030.

c. Timor-Leste

Both the Intended NDC (INDC) and draft NDC outline the country's commitment to scale up investment in renewable energy systems to reduce diesel consumption and improve the resilience of rural communities, men and women. The project will contribute to the country's objective under the NDC to prioritize actions to increase energy security and access in rural communities and use of low carbon technologies. The project will support the following:

- Communities not yet connected to the national grid with solar lighting will enable the household members to engage in productive work even in the evenings and for the children to study. It will also provide improved cooking stoves so that their consumption of firewood will be significantly reduced;
- The solarization of SAMES (Serviço Autónomo de Medicamentos e Equipamentos de Saúde) so that this critical health facility will have a reliable source of electricity to store medicines in the temperature required, strengthen service operations, strengthen its digital systems for inventory management, and save funds in the long run; and
- The solarization of SAMES (Armazen Mediku Autonomo) so that this critical health facility will have a reliable source of electricity to store medicines in the temperature required, strengthen its digital systems for inventory management, and save funds in the long run; and
- Solarization of schools so that the ICT labs can have a reliable energy source to conduct ICT classes uninterruptedly and promote access to digital learning platforms.

The proposed activities will directly contribute to the measures outlined in the INDC, which was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2016, detailing the government's commitments to fulfilling the goals of the Paris Agreement. It includes priorities for mitigation and adaptation, with food security, water resources, natural disasters, forestry, biodiversity, livestock production, infrastructure, and coastal ecosystem resilience identified as priority sectors for adaptation.

This project will add to the following mitigation measures outlined in the INDC:

- Renewable and low carbon energy: achieving higher efficiency and less carbon emissions from power generation by biomass, biogas, solar PV, and wind power at different scales.
- Rural electrification: enhancing rural electrification using renewable energy to support energy in rural communities.

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Expected results towards target (<i>full achievement or partial</i>)
Energy	No specified quantitative target on renewable energy	All activities	Partial, solar panel installed to 1,000 households, and 15 schools. 1,000 households supported with energy efficient cooking stoves
	No specified quantitative target on rural electrification	All activities	Partial, solar panel installed to 1,000 households, and 15 schools.

d. Vanuatu

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the goal of the Government of Vanuatu to achieve the

National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e., 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030 by the installation of 8 Pico hydro projects.

The rural population in Vanuatu needs more access to renewable energy. Vanuatu has approximately 8 years to realize the targets set in its National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e., 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030. According to the latest Utilities Regulatory Authority (URA) monthly energy update, 80% of the concession area's energy source is non-renewable or diesel. According to the Post PAM Mini-Census Report, only 30% of the population have access to a reliable energy source, and 70%, including those in remote rural areas, need more access to secure and reliable energy services. Vanuatu's 2017 census indicates that 71% of the nation's roughly 280,000 people lack access to grid electricity. As per the census, over half of those off-grid households have no access to power besides a solar lantern; around 72% have access only at this solar lantern level or somewhat better level of pico-PV systems (usually 10 to 20 W). UNDP supported the Government of Vanuatu by conducting a feasibility study of 13 Pico hydro sites. Out of the 13, UNDP supported installing and commissioning two Pico hydro.

The project support to Vanuatu towards achieving the National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e., 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030 by adding eight Pico hydro. The achievements are directly linked to the country's NDC target.

Country NDC sector	Country NDC target	Project activity contributing to this target	Expected results towards target (<i>full achievement or partial</i>)
Energy	By 2030, 100% electricity access by households in off-grid area	Installation of 8 Pico hydro	(partial achievement) 1,200 people benefited by accessing Clean Energy

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The project serves as the chapeau for 4 country-level implementations, all aligned with the Climate Promise global framework presented below. According to the local context and demand, national concepts have been developed based on country-specific needs within this framework. They are designed to respond to the current human security needs and are shaped to fit the status and context of the country's NDC process and green transformation.

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

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

These two pillars address the most common targets for NDCs and urgent development needs – mitigation, primarily through the energy transition, and adaptation and resilience. The initiative can help inform the critical development decisions being undertaken in response to the multiple crises countries face. Understanding how to address the climate crisis and realize NDCs amidst this global context is critical, thus supporting countries to lock in net-zero and climate-resilient pathways. **This project will focus on Pillar 1 while ensuring the resilience of vulnerable and marginalized communities in fragile settings.**

Pillar 1: Clean energy and just transition towards net-zero pathways	Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts
Driving investment in clean energy – supporting governments to identify strategic policy areas, often in partnership with the private sector, to increase the availability of, and access to, clean, reliable, gender-responsive and affordable energy as well as other mitigation efforts. This also includes clean energy	2.1. Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups - strengthening instruments such as early warning systems, finance and insurance mechanisms, agriculture policies to help

<p>infrastructure such as those for electric vehicles, industrial processes, and other energy intensive industries.</p> <p>1.1. Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions towards just transition - engaging key government Ministries to reduce barriers and de-risk the clean energy transformation. Supporting Ministries to make the gender-inclusive economic case and identify co-benefits for schools and hospitals, job creation and protection, poverty reduction, and entrepreneurship</p> <p>1.2. Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways - strengthening linkages between national pledges under the Paris Agreement on energy with longer-term (often 2050) net-zero pathways. Support will help governments to address the “just energy transition” of work forces (often from impoverished populations) in traditional fossil fuel industries toward clean energy</p>	<p>communities increase resilience and protect lives and livelihoods in countries that are highly vulnerable to climate impacts such as fragile settings, SIDS and LDCs, and countries in fragile contexts, and marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, women, and others</p> <p>2.2. Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans - integrating adaptation measures from NDCs with ongoing plans and processes, including on COVID-19 recovery and responses to the ongoing energy and food crises, in an effort to strengthen resilience of major sectors impacted by climate shocks and long-term impacts on infrastructure, health systems, forests, coastlines, food systems, nature, and other areas.</p>
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a. Papua New Guinea

The lack of access to reliable and clean energy restricts economic development and constrains access to education, health, and other services in rural areas. Development of renewable energy small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), such as small-scale solar power, can provide green livelihood alternatives to subsistence agriculture. The project will promote women-led SMEs to have access to renewable energy. Access to affordable renewable energies will improve the livelihoods of women and young people, through decreased workloads, improved cooking, processing of food and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), increased safety and security from reliable lighting, engaging in home-based businesses and educational activities in the evenings, and reducing air pollution.

The theory of change for this Project proposes that:

IF renewable energy and climate change initiatives are supported through investments in micro solar farms, then it would enable early adoption and development of policies, regulations, and necessary political and community support to sustain renewable energy in the region, and

IF understanding of the renewable energy capabilities is increased in Bougainville through community-led micro solar farms that are inclusive, easy to operate with a particular focus on the participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups;

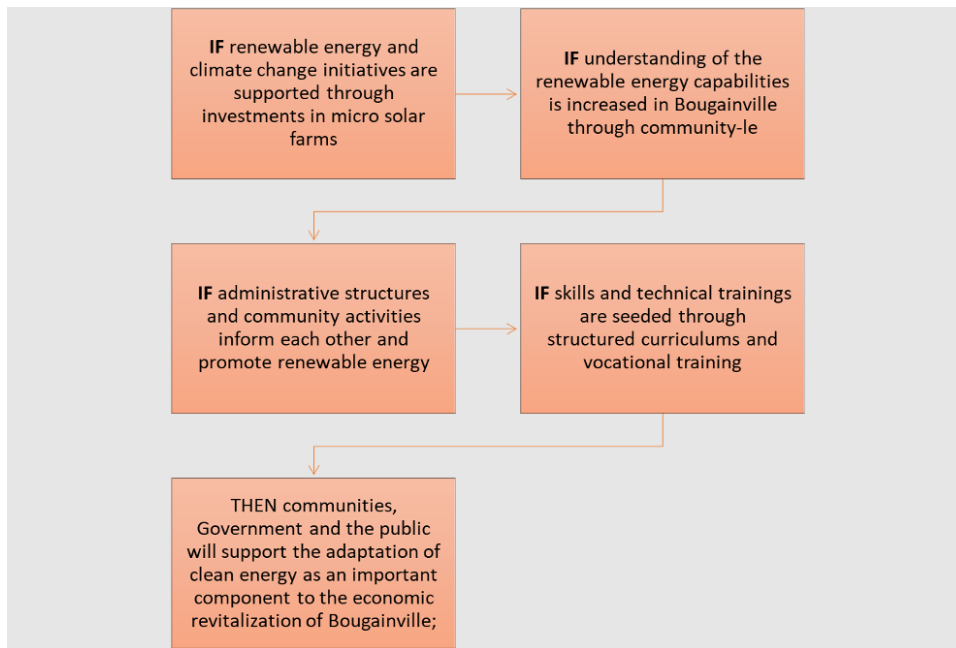
IF Bougainville as crisis affected region within Papua New Guinea, is provided with a new paradigm in renewable energy as a way to sustain peace, and

IF administrative structures and community activities inform each other and promote renewable energy adaptation across communities and regions while enhancing regulatory environment; and

IF skills and technical training are seeded through structured curriculums and vocational training to support the operational, maintenance, and technical capacities aligned to renewable energy needs:

THEN communities, Government and the public will support the adoption of clean energy as an essential component to the economic revitalization of Bougainville;

WHICH will enable Papua New Guinea to drive sustainable, inclusive, and peaceful development for communities while opening private sector opportunity and meeting its NDC.



Project results:

1. Renewable-based stand-alone solar systems for communities in three regions of Bougainville (North, Central, and South). The proposed minimum number of direct beneficiaries is 30,000, with indirect beneficiaries 300,000.
2. Resilient, reliable, and efficient micro-electricity grids in these three regions make measurable and substantial contributions to the NDC.
3. Energy-efficient government buildings in the three target districts and stimulation of private-sector opportunities through more significant ‘greening’ of local production. Among these will be downstream production and processing of critical commodities.

The project contributes to Pillar 1: Clean energy and transition towards net-zero pathways. The project will support clean energy and transition towards net-zero pathways. It will do this by driving investment in clean energy. It will:

- Support ABG Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment, and Planning to address critical energy-related decisions.
- Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathway.

Country Output 1 - Build resilience of Bougainville through expansion of renewable energy access.	
Global Climate Promise Output:	
1.1 Driving investment in clean energy.	
1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment, and Planning to address critical energy-related decisions.	
1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.	
Indicators	<u>Activity: 1.1.</u> Widen community engagement and consultation during the design phase to ensure inclusivity and on-the-ground needs are reflected.
1.1: Total solar energy generation installed in Bougainville.	<u>Activity: 1.2.</u> Developed and install mini-solar farms in the three regions of Bougainville.
1.2: Number of people to benefit from solar energy generation installation in Bougainville. (Sex-disaggregated)	<u>Activity: 1.3.</u> Strengthened regulatory and governance structures to expand renewable energy adoption in Bougainville.

1.3: Number of recommended legal structures and platforms proposed to ABG Government.	<u>Activity: 1.4.</u> Operations and maintenance of solar farms as a demonstration for expansion of renewable energy policy into the Bougainville.
	<u>Activity: 1.5.</u> Upskill the community to operate and maintain the new renewable energy sources.
1.4: Number of people trained to operate and maintain the solar energy generation systems (sex-disaggregated)	<u>Activity: 1.6.</u> Monitoring, Communication, Coordination (Regional Technical/Management Support)

b. Samoa

Samoa continues to lead climate action in its commitment to accelerate and enhance the implementation of its NDC to global climate change mitigation efforts with a focus on green transformation and zero pathways. In July 2021, the island nation launched its Enhanced NDC with the goal to reduce GHG emissions by 26% in 2030 compared to 2007 levels. As part of the UNDP's Climate Promise, UNDP is committed to accelerate action towards emissions reduction and increase SIDS' resilience to climate change related development priorities. The project contributes to **Pillar 1: Clean energy and just transition** towards **net-zero pathways** with its aim to accelerate the achievement of Samoa's enhanced NDC by supporting the decarbonization of the land and maritime transport sectors towards zero-emission islands.

In this context, the overall objective of the project is **to promote urgent and inclusive transformation of the land and maritime transport sectors towards decarbonization by accelerating the uptake of electrical vehicles and outboard motors** in support of the achievement of Samoa's enhanced NDCs for the energy and transport sector by 2030. As such, the project follows a three-fold approach comprised of three specific objectives mirroring the three outputs in the table below:

1. Creating an enabling environment through strengthened and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial, legal and technical capacities for accelerating the decarbonization of both land and maritime transport systems.
2. Accelerating inclusive decarbonization of the land transport sector with a focus on adoption and imports of electric vehicles and accessible electrification service networks targeting public transport and public service delivery vehicles; and
3. Introducing and piloting low-carbon outboard motors for Samoa's fishing fleet through a gender sensitive grant mechanism for local fisherfolk and training scheme on installation, operation, and maintenance.

This programme strategy takes a comprehensive gender-sensitive approach, based on the principles of leaving no one behind, towards green and zero-emission transformational change in the transport sector. Guided by the Samoa NDC Implementation Roadmap and Investment Plan (2021), the strategy identifies key enablers that would support accelerated nation-wide decarbonization of both the land and maritime transport sector. Each pathway identified will ensure equal participation, access and safety of land and maritime transport for all with a special focus on marginalized groups such as women, elderly, youth, children, and PWDs. In doing so, women and other marginalized groups who are too often neglected in the planning and implementation phases, will be provided with a platform to ensure all perspectives are considered and factored in throughout project design and implementation.

As such, the strategy is premised on the core **theory of change** that:

IF, zero-emission economic development in the transport sector is enhanced through, (1) strengthened, integrated and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial and technical capacity; (2) accelerated decarbonization of the land transport sector with a focus on inclusive, accessible, and greener public transport systems and (3) accelerated decarbonization of the maritime sector to optimize energy efficiency with a specific focus on fishing vessels.

THEN, an enabling environment will be created for inclusive and accessible transformational change towards a green and low-carbon transport sector;

THUS, accelerating the achievement of Samoa's enhanced NDC mitigation targets to reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector by 30 percent, and overall GHG emissions by 26% in 2030 compared to 2007 levels while meeting its sustainable development goals through inclusive and climate responsive transport systems.

<p>Country Output 1: Strengthened, integrated and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial and technical capacity of transport sector for zero-emission economic development across both land and maritime transport systems.</p>	
<p>Pillar 1 Global Outputs:</p> <p>1.1. <i>Driving investment in clean energy.</i></p> <p>1.2. <i>Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions.</i></p> <p>1.3. <i>Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.</i></p>	
<p>Output 1 Indicators</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: # of gender-responsive planning and policy instruments developed to support Samoa's transition to low-carbon transport, disaggregated by NDC sub-sector.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: # of inclusive finance mechanisms identified feasible to support investments in Samoa's decarbonization of land and maritime transport, disaggregated by type and target revenue potential.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: # of upskilling programs enhanced and/or developed.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1: Review and update Samoa's legislative and policy framework in support of a national transition to low-carbon land and maritime transport.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.2: Conduct a transport optimization and energy efficiency review.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.3: Develop a gender responsive Decarbonization Strategy in support of the Sector Plan for Land and Maritime Transport, to include sub-sector specific NDC emission target reductions and abatement measures, including a monitoring framework.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.4: Conduct a scoping and feasibility study on investment shifts away from carbon intensive transport and identify gender-responsive innovative finance mechanisms to support and sustain Samoa's low-carbon transition.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.5: Design and roll out an inclusive public awareness campaign promoting the environmental benefits and co-benefits of a transition to low-emissions vehicles and infrastructure.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.6: Develop an upskilling programme on electric vehicle automotive electronics, mechanics and engineering.</p>
<p>Country Output 2: Accelerated inclusive decarbonization of the land transport sector with a focus on inclusive, accessible, and greener transport systems for public service delivery.</p>	
<p>Pillar 1 Global Outputs:</p> <p>1.1. <i>Driving investment in clean energy.</i></p> <p>1.2. <i>Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions.</i></p> <p>1.3. <i>Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.</i></p>	
<p>Output 2 Indicators</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: # of electric vehicles procured, disaggregated by type/service.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: annual total emissions (tCO₂e) avoided from the land transport sub-sector.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: # of solar-charging stations installed, disaggregated by location.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Conduct a baseline assessment of traffic volumes, vehicle registration and imports, vehicle ownership disaggregated by gender and age, EV and hybrid vehicles, and market demand.</p>
	<p>Activity 2.2: Enhance land transport monitoring, including the procurement of emissions testing equipment and optimization of the Road Transport Administration System (RTAS) to improve fuel efficiency and optimize emission reduction potential.</p>
	<p>Activity 2.3: Design and roll out awareness campaign for inclusive and safe mobility especially for women, PWDs, elderly, youth and children, based on a public survey on perceptions of barriers to low-carbon mobility.</p>

Indicator 2.4: # of plans developed that promote inclusive and accessible low-carbon mobility.	Activity 2.4: Develop a gender-sensitive Sustainable Land Use and Mobility Plan, to promote green, inclusive, and accessible infrastructure and mobility.
	Activity 2.5: Design and install charging station network for public service delivery electric vehicles (EVs).
	Activity 2.6: Explore technical, policy, infrastructural and technological solutions for safe disposal and recycling of EV batteries.
	Activity 2.7: Support accessible electrification of vehicles targeting public service delivery vehicles based on country needs assessment.
Country Output 3: Explored and accelerated decarbonization of the maritime sector to optimize energy efficiency with a specific focus on fishing vessels.	
Pillar 1 Global Outputs:	
1.1. Driving investment in clean energy.	
1.2. Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions.	
1.3. Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.	
Output 3 Indicators	Activity 3.1: Optimize the national registration system for vessels, including private fishing and transport boats for improved emissions tracking and control, and fuel efficiency.
Indicator 3.1: # of feasible low-carbon maritime transport options identified.	Activity 3.2: Conduct a feasibility study, gender and cost-benefit analysis of low-carbon maritime transport options, prioritizing fishing vessels.
Indicator 3.2: % of fisherfolk with electrified and/or energy efficient vessels, disaggregated by gender.	Activity 3.3: Assess and pilot low-carbon propulsion systems of Samoa's fishing fleet through a gender sensitive grant mechanism for local fisherfolk and training scheme on installation, operations and maintenance.
	Activity 3.4 Monitoring, Communication, and Coordination (Regional Technical/Management Support)

c. Timor-Leste

The project contributes to **Pillar 1: Clean energy and just transition towards net-zero pathways, and Pillar 2: Helping vulnerable and fragile settings more resilient to climate impacts**. This project has 3 outputs, namely:

Output 1: *Households not connected to the national electricity grid can access a clean and reliable power supply.*

Output 2: *Health service centres have improved facilities for better service provision.*

Output 3: *Secondary and vocational/technical schools have ICT labs for better access to ICT education.*

Theory of Change

Both INDC and draft NDC outline the country's commitment to scale up investment in renewable energy systems to reduce diesel consumption and improve the resilience of rural communities. The project will contribute to the country's objective under the NDC to prioritize actions to increase energy security and access in rural communities and the use of low-carbon technologies. The project will, therefore, address the problems identified above.

To address **Problem 1** (*The national electricity grid has not reached 32.7% of the household, and even where the grid has reached, the power supply is not reliable and is interrupted frequently*): the project will support communities that are not yet connected to the national grid with solar lighting that will enable the household members, men, and women, to engage in productive work even in the evenings and for the children to study. It will also provide improved cooking stoves so that their consumption of firewood will be significantly reduced

and could prevent women from being exposed to air pollution from traditional cooking habits, which contributed to deaths from chronic respiratory illnesses, 60% of whom were female.

To address **Problem 2** (*The services of the health facilities—National Hospital and its related institutions, referral hospitals in municipalities, and community health centres and health posts—are limited and quality compromised as the supply of energy is either insufficient or unreliable*): this project will support the solarization of SAMES so that this critical health facility will have a reliable source of electricity to store medicines in the temperature required, strengthen service operations, strengthen its digital systems for inventory management, and save funds in the long run. The project will also aim to solarize 2 community health centres/health posts in rural areas, improving community services, especially for women who often do not have access to better health facilities in the big towns/cities.

To address **Problem 3** (*The secondary and vocational schools where ICT is supposed to be taught do not have a reliable power supply, ICT labs either do not exist or are not functional and hence the access to computers and digital learning is limited*): this project will support the solarization of schools so that the ICT labs can have a reliable source of energy to conduct ICT classes uninterruptedly and promote access to digital learning platforms.

The theory of change (TOC) that guides the results logic of this project is that *if* households are provided with solar lights and improved cooking stoves, *then* children can study better, men and women can engage in productive work even in the evening, women will have much more leisure time to prevent them from multi burden gender roles, and negative impact on respiratory health of the household members and deforestation will be reduced; *if* health facilities are provided with reliable energy through solar power, *then* their services can be improved and expanded leading to better health outcomes; and *if* schools are supplied with solar power for ICT labs, *then* students can have access to digital learning and ICT education that will expand their knowledge and skills and prepare them better for the job market. These three inter linked pathways of change will lead to better human development outcomes for families and communities while accelerating green transformation in Timor-Leste.

Country Output 1 Households not connected to the national electricity grid have access to clean and reliable power supply.	
Global Climate Promise Output	
1.1 Driving investment in clean energy	
1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways	
Indicators	<u>Activity: 1.1.</u> Detailed feasibility studies incorporating gender lens conducted in villages that are not yet connected to the national grid
1.1 Number of households having access to solar-based electricity.	
1.2 Number of individuals (sex-disaggregated) benefiting from solar energy in their households	<u>Activity: 1.2.</u> Designs and detailed estimates developed towards procurement and provision of solar lights and energy efficient cooking stoves
1.3 Number of households piloted with energy efficient cooking stoves	<u>Activity: 1.3.</u> Mechanism to establish maintenance support developed including training for local technicians
Country Output 2 Health service centres have improved facilities for better service provision.	
Global Climate Promise Output	
2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to fragile settings and marginalized groups	
Indicators	<u>Activity: 2.1.</u> Detailed feasibility studies conducted for SAMES for solarization
2.1. Number of Solar PV system installed at SAMES.	<u>Activity: 2.2.</u> Solar systems installed in SAMES
2.2. Number of Solar PV system installed in community health centers and health posts	<u>Activity: 2.3.</u> Solar systems installed in two (2) community health centres/health posts
Country Output 3 Support select schools to have solar power-based Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) labs to promote digital teaching and learning.	

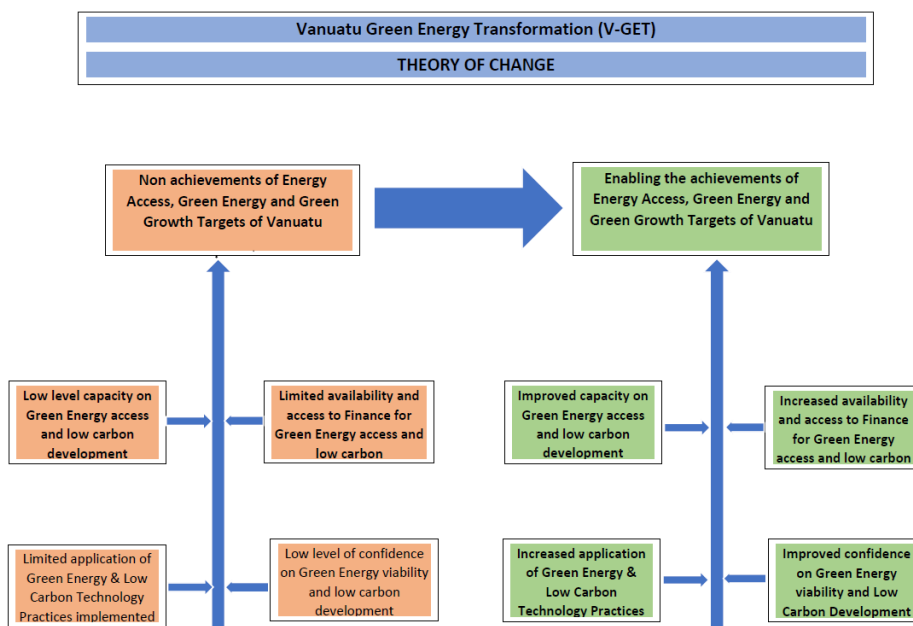
Global Climate Promise Output	
2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to fragile settings and marginalized groups	
Indicators	<u>Activity: 3.1.</u> Secondary schools and vocational/technical schools identified for solarization (based on the UNDP's 2022 assessment report) and detailed feasibility studies conducted for renovation of infrastructure and solar system
3.1 Number of secondary and vocational/technical schools with new or renovated ICT labs	<u>Activity: 3.2.</u> Cost of implementing solarization plan
3.2 Number of ICT labs with functioning computers	<u>Activity: 3.3.</u> Renovation of facilities in schools conducted to house the ICT labs
3.3 Number of ICT labs supported with solar power	<u>Activity: 3.4.</u> Computers and other accessories procured to make ICT labs functional
	<u>Activity: 3.5.</u> Mechanism to establish maintenance support developed
	<u>Activity: 3.6.</u> Training to teachers conducted on ICT teaching and learning materials and delivering ICT courses
	<u>Activity 3.7.</u> Monitoring, Communication, and Coordination (Regional Technical/Management Support)

d. Vanuatu

As part of the UNDP's Climate Promise, UNDP is committed to supporting the Government of Vanuatu in achieving the National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e., 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030. The project contributes to **Pillar 1: Clean energy and just transition towards net-zero pathways.**

UNDP support the Government of Vanuatu from low level capacity on Green Energy access and low carbon development to Improved capacity on Green Energy access and low carbon development. The application of Green Energy increased and the level of confidence on Green Energy **viability and Low Carbon Development improved.**

Theory of Change



Country Output 1 Support Achieve the National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e. 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030 by installing eight Pico hydro projects.	
Global Output: 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy. 1.2 Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions. 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways.	
Indicators 1.1 Number of Pico Hydro stations installed in 8 locations, and integrated with national Grid System. 1.2 Number of residents to have access to Clean energy (<i>disaggregated by: male, female, and youth (15-24)</i>) 1.3 Number of Government officials and staff trained 1.4 Number of green/sustainable jobs created (<i>disaggregated by: male, female and youth (15-24)</i>)	Activity: 1.1. Finalized feasibility study and detail design estimate for installation of 8 Pico Hydro
	Activity: 1.2 Developed detailed technical specifications and procurement of the 8 Pico hydro
	Activity: 1.3 Installed Pico Hydro stations and strengthen resilience of rural communities through renewable energy sources
	Activity: 1.4 Strengthened capacity of national and local government in operation and maintenance of the newly installed systems
	Activity: 1.5 Monitoring, Communication, and Coordination (Regional Technical/Management Support)

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

In collaboration with the country focal points, BRH will establish an integrated regional Project Board that will provide overall direction to the project, as shown in the Project Implementation Arrangements in section IX. The regional team will support coordination, consolidating work plans, data management, and analysis, and reviewing CO initiatives' implementations. The BRH team will coordinate between BERA and link COs with global/regional procurement. It will also facilitate technical coordination with other regional and relevant development as well as CSOs, INGOs, and academia, as enumerated in the section on Partnerships.

The BRH team will also be accountable for monitoring and consolidating reporting for all four COs and ensuring visibility by communicating progress, significant actions on the ground, interviews with beneficiaries and government officials, including with the government of Japan, and promoting results using different social media and traditional platforms. To facilitate this content the communications specialist will work with CO communications officers as well as colleagues at the Bangkok Regional Hub and BERA global to develop and disseminate content.

Detailed information on specific resources is indicated in the Annexes and the succeeding sections of the project document.

Partnerships

a. Papua New Guinea

▪ Japanese Agencies (NGOs, Private Sector, JICA, etc.)

- In compliance with UNDP's competitive Procurement Rules and Regulations, the UNDP Papua New Guinea country office will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan in Port Moresby as a key liaison partner to widely circulate procurement tenders and recruitment advertisements in support of project interventions through their networks with domestic chambers of commerce, private sector, education, and other organizations in Japan, enabling access to Japanese markets and expertise. UNDP PNG will also reach out to Japanese business councils based in Australia to assist with the circulation of procurement and tender notices to Japanese companies and professionals based in Australia.
- In compliance with UNDP's Private Sector Partnerships Policy, the UNDP Papua New Guinea country office will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan in Port Moresby as a key liaison

partner to engage with Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform (YECAP) platform to explore synergy and collaboration for youth-led climate focus entrepreneur in the Asia-Pacific region.

The project will partner with various agencies in designing, operationalizing, and maintaining the micro solar farms. Such partners will include the Autonomous Bougainville Government as a principal partner with whom UNDP has enjoyed an extremely strong partnership since 2005. Other partners will include:

- Government of Papua New Guinea Department of Petroleum and Energy.
- Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) Department of Primary Industries.
- ABG Department of Technical Services.
- ABG Department of Education.
- Bougainville Technical College.
- Bougainville Youth Federation.
- Bougainville Womens Federation
- PNG Power Limited
- National Energy Authority.
- Climate Change and Development Authority

b. Samoa

The Samoa MCO will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan (EoJ) and ongoing collaboration with the Japanese partner, the Pacific Island Centre (PIC) based in Tokyo under the concluding 2020 Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB)-funded COVID-19 Preparedness and Recovery: Diversification of the Economic Sector in Samoa project, to facilitate liaison, networking, knowledge exchange and collaboration with market stakeholders, technical experts, and educators within the electric vehicle and low-carbon transport industries in Japan. Timely procurement tenders and recruitment advertisements for all goods, international staff positions, including a Japanese UNV Communications Specialist, and expert consultancy services required will be shared with EoJ and PIC to be widely circulated amongst their networks, including domestic chambers of commerce and the private sector, and academic institutions in Japan, enabling access to Japanese markets and expertise. This will therefore allow potential engagement with Japanese companies and experts in compliance with UNDP's Private Sector Partnerships Policy and competitive Procurement Rules and Regulations.

c. Timor-Leste

This project will seek to coordinate with WHO and UNICEF, which are closely working with the Ministry of Health and Education, Youth, and Sports, respectively. Information relevant to these sister agencies will be shared to strengthen complementarities between the three agencies' efforts to support these ministries.

UNDP will explore the following possibilities of partnership with Japanese agencies:

- It will seek JICA-funded UNVs to work as the international engineer for this project. Also, suppose JICA-funded UNVs can be found for the M&E and Communications officer. In that case, this position will be made international as having a Japanese speaking person will facilitate the communication and liaising with the Japanese Embassy in the country.
- UNDP will also explore partnership with the JICA supported capacity development initiative with the National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) so that UNTL's relevant engineering departments can be engaged to conduct the various feasibility studies that this project needs and create learning opportunities for students in this process.
- In compliance with UNDP's competitive procurement and recruitment rules and regulations, UNDP in Timor-Leste will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan and JICA key liaison partners to widely circulate procurement tenders and recruitment advertisements in support of project interventions through their networks with domestic chambers of commerce, private sector, education and other organizations in Japan and those working in the Asia and the Pacific, enabling access to Japanese markets and expertise.
- In compliance with UNDP's Private Sector Partnerships Policy, the UNDP Timor-Leste Country Office will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan and JICA as key liaison partners to engage with Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform (YECAP) platform to explore synergy and collaboration for youth-led climate focus entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific region.

d. Vanuatu

In compliance with UNDP's competitive Procurement Rules and Regulations, the Fiji MCO will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan as key liaison partner to widely circulate procurement tenders and recruitment advertisements in support of project interventions through their networks with domestic chambers of commerce, private sector and other organisations in Japan, enabling access to Japanese markets and expertise.

In compliance with UNDP's Private Sector Partnerships Policy, the Fiji MCO will leverage its strong relationship with the Embassy of Japan as key liaison partner to engage with Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform (YECAP) platform to explore synergy and collaboration for youth-led climate focus entrepreneur in the Asia-Pacific region.

Fiji MCO will leverage its ongoing relationship with JICA in the Pacific as well as specifically in Vanuatu to support the project. JICA provides assistance to Vanuatu with a focus on infrastructures as a base for economic activities, environment and climate change measures, disaster preparedness, and improving the development index. With this project building Pico hydro in different parts of Vanuatu, UNDP through its presence in Vanuatu will seek collaborative support to receive information on economic status of the communities to strengthen the base line. Building on the feasibility studies which has been conducted by UNDP/BRANTV project, information from JICA will support the triangulation of data and capture missing data. Likewise, information regarding the disaster-prone areas and vulnerability add value to take appropriate measures before and after Pico hydro construction. The project will also seek support from Japan's experts on Climate Change and Disaster management based on the need. UNDP intends to also formulate a joint monitoring team headed by Department of Energy and invite JICA as an active member of the team to monitor project activities and also provide suggestions and guidance as per need. In addressing climate change challenges, the project will use mitigation measures, i.e. transitioning and enhancing green energy which also aligns with JICA priorities in Vanuatu. Enhanced future collaboration will also be explored with this project in long-term engagement on climate change intervention with Japan. UNDP would also ensure Japanese visibility for the project jointly work on the visibility activities and information which would be shared on websites and other visibility platform of both organisations.

Risks and Assumptions

The project's management team at the regional and country levels will employ adaptive management techniques to maintain the delivery of the expected outcomes. The significant risk factors in the three countries that could result in the project not producing the expected results are the following:

- **Strategic risks:** Power dynamics and political and economic structures at the regional and sub-national level may undermine the implementation and impact of the project and lead to resources being allocated in a manner that is not consistent with the project objective.
- **Organizational risks:** Successful implementation will depend on careful coordination with various levels of government, across ministries and complementary regional, national, and sub-national initiatives.
- **Human resources risks:** Overworked, overstretched, and overtired essential staff and stakeholders such as solar panel installer and repairperson, making introducing necessary new practices/technologies highly challenging. Personnel, particularly women, face increased workloads due to domestic care responsibilities, so women workers may need to be consulted when introducing new technologies/practices.
- **Implementation capacity risks:** Inadequate and/or non-capacitated human resources to successfully implement the project are a risk. This includes potential insufficient technical capacity to complete the project at a high level of rigor or overworked, overstretched, and overtired stakeholder's staff and other essential staff that will have no bandwidth to absorb additional responsibilities.
- **Project management risks:** A committed project management team with adequate outreach and networking skills are essential for the activities' success. The team will need to have the ability: i) to engage the key stakeholders in constructive discussion about Green Transformation; ii) to guide and supervise the implementation activities and effectively cooperate with the donors iii) to present their findings and recommendations convincingly to key policymakers and opinion leaders; iv) to coordinate capacity building and training activities with a wide variety of stakeholders, and iv) to identify areas of future work. Required technical experts must also support the management team during project implementation.

- **Social and environmental risks:** This project is planned in areas with many indigenous and vulnerable communities. There is a risk that the voices of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and indigenous and/or marginalized communities may not be represented in the project activities and studies that will be carried out. Every effort will be made to include these communities in dynamic ways that will be identified during the development of the stakeholder engagement plans during project inception so that their recommendations are integrated at all levels in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner. There are also risks related to environmental pollution and human health hazard, should there be a malfunction in equipment, guidelines not properly followed, and damage to the facilities constructed. The project involves the installation of solar farms, installation of Pico Hydro stations, design and installation of an accessible public solar-charging station network, and renovations to ICT facilities in schools. If managed improperly, these interventions could result in adverse impacts to the ecosystems in which they take place, potentially including critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas.
- **Logistic risks:** Closed borders, limited commercial/cargo flights, 14-21 days compulsory quarantine for experts and personnel, slowing down the delivery of essential green transformation goods and the provision of technical on-the-ground expertise. Delays in procurement, inflation, and exchange rate losses (3 separate entries), as supply chain issues are ongoing, and inflation is rising.
- **Sustainability of project inputs:** Unplanned, uncoordinated, rushed, and inappropriate procurement can result in duplication and waste of resources, underutilized, or not utilized due to not considering local circumstances, lack of accountability, and unplanned funding for the long-term operations and maintenance of technologies and medical equipment.
- **Disruptions in the global supply chain:** COVID-19 demonstrated that disease outbreaks can impact the procurement supply chain but also result in lockdowns at the country level, paralyze travel to project sites and staff turnover, etc. In addition, political unrest, geopolitical dynamics, economic changes, natural disasters, and climate change can contribute to disruptions in global and regional supply chain management.

Reputational Risks to UNDP: Potential issues that could surface include situations of delay, fraud, or controversies implicating UNDP or the donor's commitment to sustainable green transition could pose reputational risks and potentially impacting the relationship with the donor, and potential future donors and member states.

Stakeholder Engagement

a. Papua New Guinea

The project will partner with a range of agencies in the design, operationalization and maintenance of the micro solar farms. Such partners will include the Autonomous Bougainville Government as a principle partner with whom UNDP has enjoyed strong partnership with since 2005. The Autonomous Bougainville Government, as part of Bougainville Peace Agreement, has drawn down a number of national responsibilities related to various sectors including education, mining and local Government. Other partners will include:

- Government of Papua New Guinea Department of Petroleum and Energy.
- ABG Department of Primary Industries.
- ABG Department of Technical Services.
- ABG Department of Education.
- Bougainville Technical College.
- Bougainville Youth Federation.
- Bougainville Womens Federation
- PNG Power limited.
- National Energy Authority.
- Climate Change and Development Authority.

The project will have the following numbers of beneficiaries in Papua New Guinea:

- Total direct beneficiaries of 30,000 people, men & women.
- Total indirect beneficiaries of 300,000 people

b. **Samoa**

UNDP will engage with Government counterparts through existing national institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms for the implementation of Samoa's NDC, including the National Energy Coordination Committee. Academic institutions will be engaged to embed upskilling and capacity development efforts to strengthen local human capacity for Samoa's transition towards zero-carbon islands. UNDP will collaborate with key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to ensure meaningful engagement with community groups especially the most marginalized including, women, youth and persons with disabilities across all stages of project implementation, to ensure that the interventions reflect and respond to the specific needs of all. As an institutional partner to Regional and International Development organisations, UNDP will also leverage technical expertise and research related to on-going low-emission transport projects in the Pacific Islands for both land and maritime transport sectors.

The project will have the following numbers of beneficiaries in Samoa:

- Total direct beneficiaries of 14 Government Ministries/Agencies; 350 employees in the transport sector; 18 boat owners; 1-2 academic institutions; Total indirect beneficiaries of 202,500 people (entire population).

c. **Timor-Leste**

This project will seek to coordinate with WHO and UNICEF that are closely working with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, respectively. Information relevant to these sister agencies will be shared so that complementarities could be strengthened between the three agencies' efforts to support these ministries. UNDP will also with Ministry of State Administration, National Authority for Electricity, National Institute for Medicines and Medical Supplies, as well as other relevant institutions and organizations that work in the sector.

The project will have the following numbers of beneficiaries in Timor-Leste:

- Total direct beneficiaries of more than 750,000 people, men & women

d. **Vanuatu**

UNDP Fiji MCO would leverage its ongoing relationship with JICA in the Pacific as well as specifically in Vanuatu to support the project. JICA provides assistance to Vanuatu with a focus on infrastructures as a base for economic activities, environment and climate change measures, disaster preparedness, and improving the development index. With this project building Pico hydro in different parts of Vanuatu, UNDP through its presence in Vanuatu will seek collaborative support to receive information on economic status of the communities to strengthen the base line. Building on the feasibility studies which has been conducted by UNDP/BRANTV project, information from JICA will support the triangulation of data and capture missing data. Likewise, information regarding the disaster-prone areas and vulnerability add value to take appropriate measures before and after Pico hydro construction. The project will also seek support from Japan's experts on Climate Change and Disaster management based on the need. UNDP intends to also formulate a joint monitoring team headed by Department of Energy and invite JICA as a active member of the team to monitor project activities and also provide suggestions and guidance as per need. In addressing climate change challenges, the project will use mitigation measures, i.e. transitioning and enhancing green energy which also aligns with JICA priorities in Vanuatu. Enhanced future collaboration will also be explored with this project in long-term engagement on climate change intervention with Japan. UNDP would also ensure Japanese visibility for the project jointly work on the visibility activities and information which would be shared on websites and other visibility platform of both the organization.

Other partners will be:

- (i) Department of Energy
- (ii) Water Resources Department
- (iii) Department of Forestry
- (iv) Department of Environment
- (v) Private sector technical and equipment companies

- (vi) Other development agencies working in the area of Energy
- (vii) Local villagers and indigenous people including women and youth

The project will have the following numbers of beneficiaries in Samoa:

- Total direct beneficiaries of 2,366 people, (men 1,260 & women 1,106)
- Total indirect beneficiaries of 6,000 people, (men 3,350 & women 2,650)

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

This project will enable South-South and Triangular Cooperation not only between the four countries through capturing of good lessons but also beyond, through regional technical assistance in developing regional work plans/briefs/policy papers/ and organization of webinars and/or South-South Exchange Dialogues for a global audience, to serve as a platform for broader resource mobilization. Some COs have already developed technical guidance notes that will be shared throughout project implementation. In addition, the results of this project will contribute to sharing knowledge, skills and expertise across and beyond the four countries and the project's remit to other projects on Green Transformation.

As the proposed project covers four countries, there is a need for a regional coordination mechanism for better coordination and articulation, as well as to promote effective communication and exchange of experiences between countries. The Regional Project Management team will be responsible for consolidated implementation support services and will be the main liaison with MOFA/GoJ in the project-related matters.

The regional project management team will allow for greater sharing of experiences and good practices among the three programme countries and is best managed at regional level, with potential for replication in other countries in the region and possibly beyond the project scope to other regions. The impact and visibility could be broader if managed regionally, taking advantage of UNDP organizational structure and presence in other regions such as RBLAC, RBEC, RBAS, and RBA to leverage UNDP's Global Policy Network. This project will enable South-South and Triangular Cooperation not only between the three countries through capturing of good lessons, but also beyond, through regional technical assistance in developing regional work plan/briefs/policy papers/ and organization of webinars for a global audience, to serve as a platform for wider resource mobilization, and across similar projects at the Hub.

Digital Solutions³

The project will explore integration of digital solutions during the initiation phase for viable technologies that will complement integration and analytical capacity of the technologies being installed across the four countries. The digital solutions may include, but not limited to, sensors, metering, dashboards, smart facility model.

Knowledge

UNDP's communications efforts will generate donor visibility across multiple channels through the most effective and innovative communications methods identified at the country, regional and global levels. UNDP will provide visibility opportunities for the Government of Japan (GoJ) at the country level, working closely with the Japanese Embassies as well as with UNDP's Tokyo regional office to amplify visibility/communications efforts. If project will also develop and apply a visual identity that shall include the logos and other communication input materials to be provided by the GoJ. Workshops, training and other similar activities will be open for the participation of representatives of the GoJ.

The communications specialist will closely with project communications and programme colleagues to develop content that highlights the work, progress, impact and results, in project countries. The content will also highlight the role of Japan and its commitment to Green Transformation in the region.

The communications will also provide a comprehensive vision of the regional impact with regional stories that tie and link the work happening in all four countries, but also how it impacts regionally and globally.

This content will also tie into the environmental work being done by UNDP across the region and world, to provide a cohesive narrative of our work and its impact on green transformation, the climate promise and the

³ Please see the [Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design"](#).

achievement of the SDGs in countries, and the region.

Content generated will also be highlighted to showcase best practices, serve as material for knowledge management, and promote and disseminate lessons learned.

The project will seek collaboration with the GoJ in various areas of cross-cutting interests, as well as support for technical assistance, technology transfer and other cooperation activities. In Papua New Guinea, UNDP works closely with the Japanese Embassy and Japanese chamber of Commerce and Industry based in Australia to disseminate opportunities and highlighting tender and procurement notices. In Samoa, UNDP works closely with the Japanese Embassy and the Japan-based Pacific Islands Centre (PIC) to facilitate knowledge exchange where possible. Additionally, Samoa's PMU will onboard a Japanese UNV Communications Specialist and to make efforts to ensure knowledge products are bilingual and reach a greater audience. In Timor-Leste, UNDP works closely with the Japanese Embassy, will explore collaboration with JICA, and a current role of a Japanese-funded UNV for communication specialist will be engaged to streamline communication and visibility products. In Vanuatu, UNDP works closely with the Japanese Embassy and will explore collaboration with JICA. At the regional level, a Tokyo-based Partnership Specialist will hold a review session twice a year to understand each country's progress and address any issues each country might be facing during implementation.

UNDP will strategically consult Japanese representatives on visibility surrounding issues related to the Pacific Green Transformation Project. Japan is a leader on these issues, and the activities outlined seek to draw on those experiences and expertise. With prior agreement, UNDP is keen to ensure Japan's contributions, giving them their proper acknowledgment. UNDP will ensure that a communication plan is in place for this project to highlight its progress and results.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Project sustainability and scale-up will be achieved by deploying green transformation technology and training to relevant stakeholders to maintain installed technology and systems in parallel with policy advisory to government entities to support expansion and scalability of similar measures. Additionally, lessons learned about green and efficient procurement standards can be adapted and replicated in other areas not supported by the project. Technical assistance for the operation and maintenance of the installed technologies will be provided to support the full and efficient use of the hardware during its lifecycle. The technical assistance will also support the participating governments in sustaining and scaling up their green transformation initiatives. The project will include advocacy to ensure co-financing or operation and maintenance allocations to ensure the sustainability of the equipment, as well as ensure the availability of well-trained technical capacity beyond the project lifetime.

Strengthened national capacities and increased stakeholder awareness will sustain the project results. By building this capacity, the national counterparts will continue maintaining the equipment and facilities so that project sustainability can be maintained. At the regional level, lessons learned will be consolidated and shared to contribute to the global knowledge management tools, data and evidence that will inform policies and programmes on inclusive green transformation practices at the national or sub-national level.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost efficiency and effectiveness in the project management will be achieved through adherence to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and reviewed regularly through the governance mechanism. To apply the principle of economy of scale, where possible, corporate LTAs will be used to speed up the procurement process and to get the best market offer. Joint work plans as well as procurement plans will be put in place to maximize results with the available resources, such as explore pooled procurement opportunities, joint monitoring activities, joint evaluation, communications and partnerships.

Cost-effective green transformation technologies and practices will be promoted throughout this project to ensure engagement and awareness of the private sector stakeholders. Lessons learnt will be collected by the regional project management unit, based in BRH and will be duly registered and shared among UNDP COs and governments so to foster south-south exchanges, scale up and replicability in Asia and the Pacific.

This project will leverage existing related activities as well as partnerships to improve cost-effectiveness. The countries and the Regional Hub have identified all procurement items and will develop detailed procurement plans and timelines. The project will engage technical specialists from UNDP and consultants to support the process, in addition to engaging procurement specialists and working with regional advisors. Attention will be paid to ensure that gender-responsive procurement practices are applied and UNDP's PSEA terms and conditions are adhered to by vendors. To this end, the project will explore opportunities under capacity building to include awareness on UNDP's zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse with local procurement vendors.

Project Management

Project Implementation

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The Project will be implemented as multi-country project by UNDP Country Offices (COs) in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu with overall coordination and technical management support from the regional project management unit based in Bangkok Regional Hub.

The COs have capable and professional teams with adequate experience in implementation and compliance with UNDP regulations and policies for Programme and Project Management (PPM). The COs are well structured to address the two complementary areas of project implementation and financial management as well as application of Rules and Regulations on Programme and Operations Policies. Each country will implement the project under the DIM modality, with dedicated project teams in each country. The regional project management unit, housed in BRH NCEW team will provide technical, coordination and communications advisory services.

Project teams in country offices will work closely with operation support team, led by Operations Manager, who is supported by a Head of Finance, a Head of Human Resources and a Head of Procurement. The CO project teams also work closely with programme staff members in different thematic clusters, Partnerships team, Communications team, Innovation teams, Gender teams to seek additional support in cross-cutting areas of the project.

Oversight and assurance

BRH Regional Programme Management Unit provides support on oversight and assurance for regional activities and support the organization of a joint regional Project Board. Country offices' Programme Management Unit/Programme Officers/ M&E officers provide oversight and assurance for their respective country project. Oversight and assurance activities will ensure operational and financial management of the projects are in compliance with UNDP's procedures, rules and regulations.

The CO's HACT focal points oversees HACT compliance of project implementing and responsible partners (Executing Partners). On an annual basis, regular spot checks and project audits are conducted for all projects, in line with UNDP POPP and the Assurance Plan approved by the CO's Resident Representative. The COs

are also bound to comply with UNDP's PPM Policies and the UNDP's Financial Regulation 16.02 and Financial Rule 116.02.

a. **Papua New Guinea**

UNDP Papua New Guinea will implement this project under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in consultation with the project's beneficiaries and other project partners. UNDP will establish a *Project Management Unit (PMU)*. UNDP's Bougainville Programme Team Leader will supervise the Project Manager. This project will form part of UNDP's broader Bougainville programme.

The Project Manager will be responsible for:

- Day-to-day management of the project, including supervision of the PMU staff, consultants and project budget.
- Ensuring that the project produces the outputs and results specified as determined by the Project Board, in compliance with the required standards of quality, and within the specified limits of time and cost.
- Reporting as required on the project's activities and outcomes. An annual narrative report (including a financial report) will be submitted to the National Advisory Group for onward submission to Regional Project Board and the Government of Japan. While quarterly reports will be prepared for the project partners. A final narrative and financial report will be submitted at the end of the project. Adhoc reports will be issued at the request of the Government of Japan.

The project will be delivered from UNDP's office in Buka, Bougainville. A joint terminal project evaluation will be conducted per the UNDP Evaluation Policy. *National Advisory Group*: UNDP Papua New Guinea (project executive); Embassy of Japan (senior supplier) and Autonomous Bougainville Government and PNG Climate Change and Development Authority (beneficiary representative) provide oversight and approve key execution functions as per agreed threshold delegated from the Regional Project Board. UNDP Papua New Guinea through the project management unit represents key implementing body, while ABG Department of Technical Services; PNG Power Limited and ABG Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Environment, and Conservation represent key responsible parties.

b. **Samoa**

The UNDP Samoa MCO will implement this project under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Where they have a comparative advantage in implementing specific activities, in compliance with [PPM Design Select Responsible Party and Grantees.docx \(undp.org\)](#), UNDP will engage government and non-government entities, leveraging existing national institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms to implement Samoa's NDC, including the National Energy Coordination Committee as per UNDP. Academic institutions will be engaged to embed upskilling and capacity development efforts to strengthen local human capacity for Samoa's transition towards zero-carbon islands. UNDP will collaborate with key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to ensure meaningful engagement with community groups, especially the most marginalized including, women, youth and persons with disabilities across all stages of project implementation, to ensure that the interventions reflect and respond to the specific needs of all. Engagement of government and non-governmental entities will be done following UNDP rules and regulations. As an institutional partner to Regional and International Development organizations, UNDP will also leverage technical expertise and research on ongoing low-emission transport projects in the Pacific Islands for both land and maritime transport sectors.

A dedicated *National Advisory Group (NAG)* comprising of all stakeholders will be established as per the standard UNDP project management arrangements to provide country-level oversight, strategic advice and guidance for the project. The NAG reviews performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure the quality delivery of results. It also serves as a mechanism for leveraging partnerships and will meet at least once a year. The Embassy of Japan in Samoa will be a member of the NSC.

The *Project Management Unit (PMU)* will develop the full Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework in line with relevant SDGs, Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS 2021-25), Samoa's NDC, the UNDP Strategic Plan's Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2022-25 and UNDP's Multi-Country

Programme Document (MCPD) for the Pacific Countries and Territories 2023-27 during the project inception phase and submit it to the National Advisory Group for review and approval. The PMU will submit annual narrative and financial progress reports to the Regional Project Board and the Embassy of Japan, and a final project report on the completion of the activities within three months. The final financial report of expenditures will be shared with the Government of Japan as per UNDP's policies on final financial statements within one year of project completion. A joint terminal project evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP Evaluation Policy. Project site visits will be conducted throughout the duration of the project for verification of the progress of activities and monitoring of results in line with the Annual Work Plan (AWP), with representatives from the Embassy of Japan invited to attend. Site visits will be documented in the standard UNDP Samoa monitoring format. The UNDP Samoa Environment and Climate Change Unit (ECCU) in collaboration with other relevant staff of the Samoa Multi-Country Office will be responsible for Project Assurance and oversight in line with standard UNDP policies and procedures, including Project Quality Assurance, Project Management in UNDP's ERP system (Quantum/Quantum+) and implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT).

c. Timor-Leste

This project will be implemented by UNDP Timor Leste under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and continuously monitored through various mechanisms outlined below. In addition to process monitoring and annual result monitoring, this project will also monitor the outcome level results of, for example, having the solar power systems in health facilities and schools particularly in terms of how it has improved the services provided by these facilities and how access to these services have improved. Special monitoring activities (e.g. surveys with beneficiaries) will be conducted to track these outcome level results. A joint terminal project evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP Evaluation Policy.

The *National Advisory Group* will be composed of the senior beneficiaries including Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), Ministry of State Administration (MSA), Autonomous Service of Medicines and Medical Equipment (SAMES) under the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS). Embassy of Japan in Timor-Leste as the senior supplier will also be involved in the National Advisory Group. The main roles of the National Advisory Group shall include, *inter alia*, overseeing the implementation of the project, providing advice and guidance, and approval of work plan and budget within the threshold delegated from the Regional Project Board.

On the other hand, the *Project Management Unit (PMU)* will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project. The PMU shall comprise of a national Project Manager, international and national Engineers, ICT specialist, Solar PV technician, Electrician, ESIA/ESMP safeguard specialist, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion officer, Communications and Monitoring and Evaluation officer, Admin and Finance officer, and Driver. PMU will also oversee the works undertaken by contractors and Consultants as required.

d. Vanuatu

The project will be implemented as Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP has the technical and administrative capacity to mobilize and effectively apply the required inputs to reach the expected outputs. UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. UNDP may identify a Responsible Party to carry out activities within a DIM project. A Responsible Party is defined as an entity selected to act on behalf of the UNDP based on a written agreement or contract to provide goods and/or services to the project, carry out project activities and/or produce outputs using the project budget. The Responsible Party may manage these goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs. All Responsible Parties are directly accountable to UNDP per the terms of their agreement or contract with UNDP.

The project will be housed within the Environment Portfolio of the CO, with a conscious cross-unit collaboration with the Operations Unit, given the highly cross-sectoral nature of the project. This project will entail close support from the Operations Unit of the CO, with QA ensured by the DRR. A *National Advisory Group*, co-chaired by the respective government agency of each implementing countries, will be set up to guide at the national level and include all development partners and donors involved in green transformation at the national level. This group will ensure the effective use of resources for the Pacific Green Transformation Project at the national and sub-national levels between countries.

A joint terminal project evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP Evaluation Policy.

e. Bangkok Regional Hub

As the project covers four countries, there is a need for a regional coordination mechanism for better coordination and articulation and to promote effective communication and exchange of experiences between countries. BRH Regional Project Management Team, housed within BRH Nature, Climate, Energy and Waste (NCEW) team, will closely coordinate with the RBAP Climate Strategies and Policies team and the Project Coordinator in consolidated implementation support services and will be the main liaison with MOFA/GoJ in the project-related matters.

Further at the regional level, BRH Regional Project Management Team will facilitate sharing of experiences and good practices among the four programme countries. This is best managed at regional level, with potential for replication in other countries in the region. The impact and visibility may be broader if managed regionally, taking advantage of UNDP organizational structure and presence in other regions such as RBLAC, RBEC, RBAS, and RBA to leverage UNDP's Global Policy Network. This project will enable South-South and Triangular Cooperation not only between the four countries through capturing of good lessons, but also beyond, through regional technical assistance in developing regional work plan/briefs/policy papers/ and organization of webinars and/or South-South Exchange Dialogues for a global audience, to serve as a platform for wider resource mobilization, and across similar projects at the Hub.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Refer to Annex 1

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Refer to Annex 2

MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN BY PARTNER COUNTRY⁴⁵

Budget Summary (Refers to Annex 4)

Country	Output	Output Description	Amount (USD)
Papua New Guinea	Output 1	Build resilience of Bougainville through expansion of renewable energy access	3,000,000.00
		DPC	450,000.00
		GMS	276,000.00
		UN Levy (1%)	37,260.00
		Sub-Total Papua New Guinea	3,763,260.00
Samoa	Output 1	Strengthened, integrated and gender-sensitive institutional governance, financial and technical capacity of transport sector for zero-emission economic development across both land and maritime transport systems.	775,000.00
	Output 2	Accelerated inclusive decarbonization of the land transport sector with a focus on inclusive, accessible, and greener transport systems for public service delivery.	10,141,473.00
	Output 3	Explored and accelerated decarbonization of the maritime sector to optimize energy efficiency with a specific focus on fishing vessels.	2,155,000.00
		DPC	1,141,027.00
		GMS	1,137,000.00
		UN Levy (1%)	153,495.00
		Sub-Total Samoa	15,502,995.00
Timor Leste	Output 1	Households not connected to the national electric grid have access to clean and reliable power supply	717,500.00
	Output 2	Health service centres have improved facilities for better service provision	1,040,310.00
	Output 3	Secondary and vocational/technical schools have functioning ICT labs for better access to ICT education	2,028,400.00
		DPC	1,513,790.00
		GMS	424,000.00
		UN Levy (1%)	57,240.00

⁴ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

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Country	Output	Output Description	Amount (USD)
		Sub-Total Timor-Leste	5,781,240.00
Vanuatu	Output 1	Achieve the National Energy Road Map (NERM), i.e. 100% electrification with Renewable Energy by 2030 by installing eight Pico hydro projects	3,197,500.00
		DPC	1,040,000.00
		GMS	339,000.00
		1% UN Levy	45,765.00
		Sub-Total Vanuatu	4,622,265.00
Regional Technical/Management Support	Output 1	Regional management, reporting and oversight	1,170,885.00
	Output 2	Regional technical and operational support	1,345,833.00
	Output 3	Communication, advocacy, and knowledge management	4,349,547.69
		DPC	343,315.00
		GMS	576,766.46
		1% UN Levy	77,863.47
		Sub-Total Regional Technical/Management Support	7,864,210.62
		Total (All Four Countries and Regional Technical/Management Support)	37,533,970.62

For details of country-specific and regional technical/management support budget and workplans, please refer to Annex 3 and 4

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented following DIM modality. The Regional Project Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for the project. The two main roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board shall be responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor, and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

The Project Board will meet on an annual basis and its responsibilities include:

- The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the Board, who is BRH Manager, will mediate to find consensus, and if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- Approve the Annual Work Plans and Budgets, and ensure project manager's tolerances remain within the parameters outlined in the AWP, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor.
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management units to ensure that deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Review and advise on the Project Risk Register and risk management plans including SES that have implications on the project implementation.
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks
- Address project-level grievances, if any, and follow up actions required.

The **Project Board** will be chaired by the Executive, represented by UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub Manager. Senior Representatives from the Country Offices (Resident Representative or his/her delegate) represent Senior Beneficiaries in the Project Board. A representative of the Donor will serve in the Senior Supplier/Development Partner role.

At the country level, Senior Management of the individual CO will set up a **National Advisory Group** to ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes at the national level, and ensure that community and other relevant stakeholders are consulted and included in the decision making related to the project implementation and coordination at national and sub national levels. The National Advisory Group will include the direct beneficiaries, and the indirect beneficiaries, which include the communities at the sub national level, all of whom will derive benefit from an improved sustainable and climate resilient environment. The Beneficiary representatives' will be engaged in the decision making for the project and to ensure project results bring positive impact for the community and beneficiaries.

Project Assurance: UNDP BRH Regional Programme Management Unit performs quality assurance and supports the Regional Project Board, by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards

of UNDP. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The project assurance function is independent of project execution. Each country office will provide project assurance for their respective country project under the direction of their respective Senior Management. A designated Programme/ M&E Officer in each Country Office will play the project assurance role in line with UNDP corporate rules and regulations. Each individual country office will follow similar structures of project QA.

The UNDP BPPS team on Nature, Climate, Energy and Waste (NCEW) provides technical quality assurance and strategic oversight of the project, in partnership with the Country Office Support and Quality Assurance (COSQA) team through the respective country desk officers. The Regional Project Management Team will present key deliverables and documents to the Regional Project Board for review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk logs. BRH Regional Programme Management Unit will perform project assurance role for the regional activities and attend the joint Project Board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

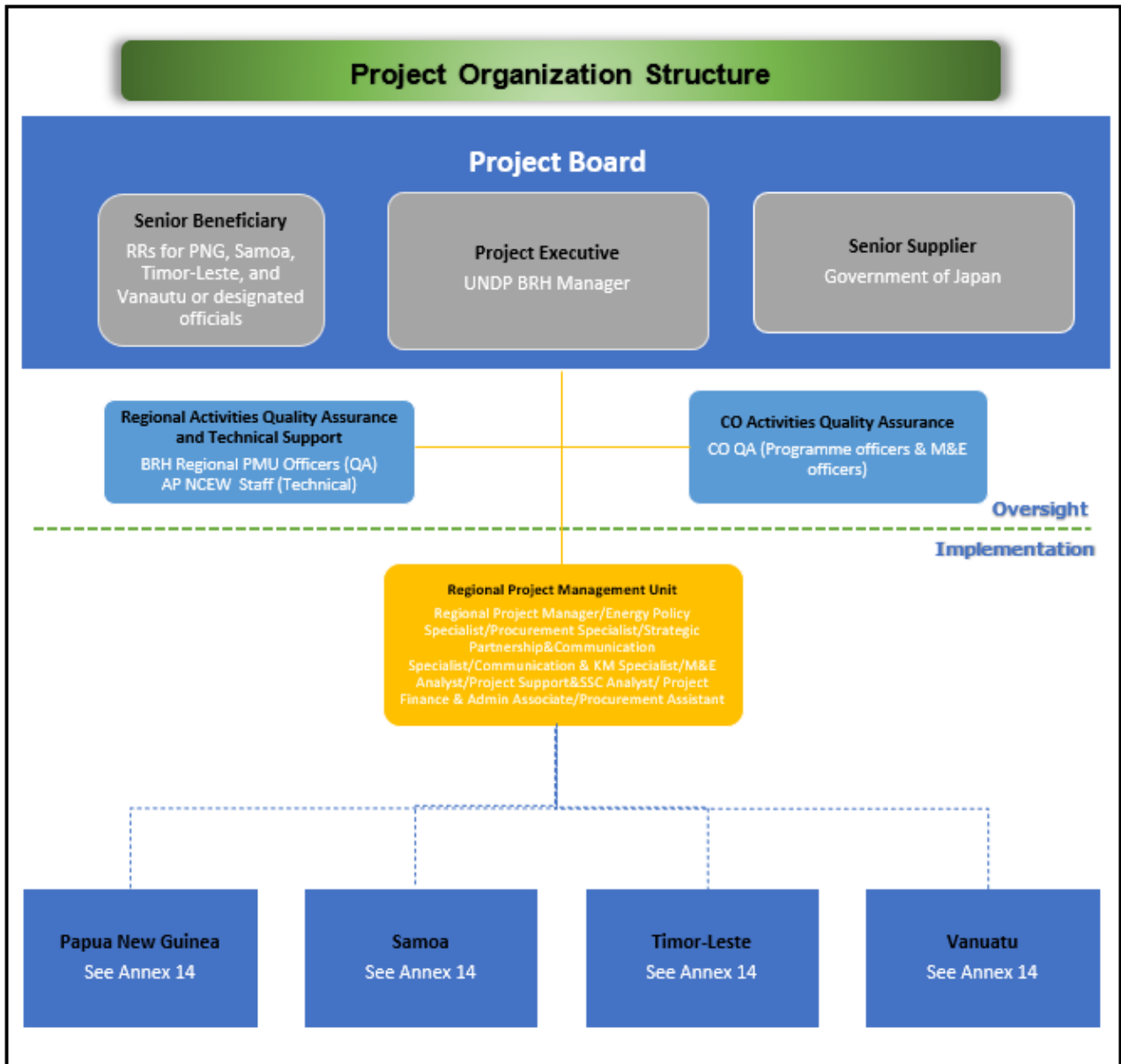
Project Management:

The Regional Project Management Team will consist of:

- 1) A Regional Project Manager, a Regional Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist, a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, and a Project Support and South-South Coordination Analyst, a Project Finance and Administrative Associate, and a Procurement Assistant will be based in UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub.
- 2) A Strategic Partnership and Communication Specialist will be based in UNDP Tokyo to ensure close coordination and timely response to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.
- 3) A Regional Procurement Specialist to be based in UNDP Papua New Guinea to ensure coordination for timely delivery of a procurement plan in all four countries
- 4) An Energy Policy Specialist to be based in UNDP Samoa MCO to further strengthen the green transformation policy in the energy sector in all four countries

The Regional Project Manager will be responsible for the overall day-to-day coordination of the regional component of the project and ensure thematic and sectoral synergies and coordination of programme activities across all four countries. The regional positions that will be running the project with their respective terms of reference are indicated in Annex 11.

Each country will set up its Project Management unit, to be led by Country Project Managers. The Project Managers will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, managing all project inputs, supervising project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors as well as coordinate the procurement and in country coordination. The project manager will present key deliverables and documents to the National Advisory Group for their review for onward approval by the Regional Project Board, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.



LEGAL CONTEXT

Global and Regional Projects

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

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

RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁶ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁷ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s

⁶ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁷ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

- i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
 - (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.
- d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

- e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

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

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

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

- l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

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

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Results Framework
- Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation
- Annex 3: Multi-Year Work Plan
- Annex 4: Budget Summary
- Annex 5: Risk Management
- Annex 6: Project Quality Assurance Report
- Annex 7: Social and Environmental Screening Template
- Annex 8: Project Risk Analysis
- Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Action Plan
- Annex 10: Procurement Plan with Timeline
- Annex 11: Description of Regional Positions
- Annex 12: Climate Promise Country Indicators
- Annex 13: Maps of Targeted Areas
- Annex 14: Country-Level Project Organization Structures