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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROJECT DOCUMENT
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1. PROJECT TITLE: EU4CLIMATE		
Country: Republic of Belarus	Implementing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (MNREP)	Management Arrangements: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Outputs: Output 1.1: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies and plans in the Republic of Belarus through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>low</i>	UNDP Gender Marker: 1	
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00115652	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00114345	
Planned start date: December 2019 <i>The project's actual start date is the date when the last signs the project document</i>	Project duration: 48 months	
LPAC meeting date: December 21, 2018		
Brief project description: The project aims to assist the Government of the Republic of Belarus to implement its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction commitments and climate resilient development under the Paris Agreement. The objective of the project is to support the development and implementation of climate-related policies in the Republic of Belarus. It identifies key actions and results in line with the Paris Agreement, the "20 Deliverables for 2020", and the key global policy goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project will also translate into action priorities outlined in the Eastern Partnership Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change of October 2016.		
FINANCING PLAN		
Total resources required:	USD 1,299,515	
Total resources allocated:	USD 1,299,515	
	Total amount of EU budget contribution	USD 1,299,515 <i>(the detailed distribution can be found on p. 32)</i>
SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

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List of Abbreviation

CC	Climate Change
CFF	Climate Finance Framework
CoMo	Covenant of Mayors East
COP	Conference of the Parties
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations Region
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EEA	European Environment Agency
EFSD	European Fund for Sustainable Development
ESP	Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environmental Partnership
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGF	Green for Growth Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFI	International Financing Institutions
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IP	Implementing Partner
IRH	Istanbul Regional Hub
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building
LEDs	Low Emission Development Strategy
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MNREP	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIF	Neighbourhood Investment Facility
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NIP	Neighbourhood Investment Platform
PA	Paris Agreement
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAP	Sustainable Energy Action Plan
SECAPs	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WB	World Bank

1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Background

1. The reality of climate change as a result of global warming prints a massive step to the future of the nations around the world. It is expected that under current climate policies, global temperature will increase up to 4.9°C compared to the pre-industrial level. This will lead to unfortunate consequences not only for humanity but also to natural capital.¹ Climate change will exacerbate the current pressure on natural resources and ecosystems.
2. An intense abatement of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions may help to avoid, change, or influence such unfortunate climate change prediction. Preserving the world and transitioning it to a climate-resilient economy with low emission are promising pathways to succeed in achieving the climate goals stated in the Paris Agreement, the international treaty, that many countries committed to and promised to reduce anthropogenically sourced emissions to target 1.5°C warming.
3. Technological innovation, including economic trends to reduce the cost for renewable energy support the objective to keep the temperature of global warming below 2°C. What is left to encounter now is implementation and one of the addressed keys is the finance mechanism along with desirable unrelated growth of infrastructure development. To mitigate climate change and continue sustainable development, infrastructure development has to become low-carbon. The transition to a low carbon, resource-efficient economy demands a fundamental shift in technology, energy, economics, finance and ultimately society as a whole. Nevertheless, for the Republic of Belarus, this change could provide important opportunities, notably for economic transformation, jobs and growth.

Paris Agreement

4. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change was adopted at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in December 2015 and officially entered into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement was the first ever universal, legally binding climate deal that set out a plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to “well below 2°C”. Together with Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement provides an unprecedented opportunity to create an integrated development approach towards inclusive resilient economies with a zero-carbon footprint by 2100.
5. The Paris Agreement builds upon submissions from 192 countries for national climate pledges known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which become a binding Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) when a country ratifies the Paris Agreement. NDCs reflect a country’s ambition for reducing GHG emissions, considering domestic circumstances and capabilities, and the majority have also included adaptation goals. The entry into force of the Paris Agreement is only 11 months after it was formally adopted, which signifies the importance of being placed on the NDCs for addressing climate change. However, the current pledges fall short of the 2°C goal. Under the provisions of the Paris Agreement, countries are expected to submit updated and more ambitious NDCs every five years. NDCs are thereby expected to become the main vision by which national, subnational and sectoral climate change policies and actions are aligned with national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. The EU, UNDP and other partners supported countries in preparation of INDCs in the lead-up to the Paris Agreement that included direct technical and financial support to countries through the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme and the project Support to Developing Countries on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. UNDP has also organised global and regional Technical Dialogues in collaboration with the UNFCCC and other development partners to build technical capacity and exchange experiences on NDC design and implementation. Among the key lessons learned on NDC planning and implementation to date are:
 - (i) NDCs encourage a more holistic approach to climate and sustainable development that should be treated in an integrated manner at the national level. NDC implementation will require a new institutional framework that moves climate action beyond the sole purview of ministries of

¹ Climate Analytics (2015) *Annual Report*. Available at: <http://climateanalytics.org/files/ca-annualreport2015-final-web.pdf>.

environment toward more inclusive approaches with clearly defined inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities as well as engagement of non-state actors.

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

Paris Agreement and the Republic of Belarus

- 7. Belarus has submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC in 2015 with an absolute GHG emission reduction target. In its INDC, Belarus undertakes by 2030 to reduce GHG emissions by at least 28 % of the 1990 level, excluding emissions and removals in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector and without any additional conditions (the commitments do not imply the use of the international carbon market mechanisms or mobilizing foreign financial resources for the implementation of best available technologies to reduce GHGs).
- 8. In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Belarus developed and approved on February 3, 2017, the Action Plan for the implementation by the Republic of Belarus of the requirements of the Paris Agreement, which contains the main measures aimed at the implementation of its provisions. In accordance with decision items 22, 24, 25, 27, 32 paragraphs 2, 3 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, a second NDC of the Republic of Belarus will be prepared which will contain more ambitious commitments of the Republic of Belarus to reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG absorption based on the greenhouse gas sinks indicated in the proposed NDC of the Republic of Belarus submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat in September 2015. Whereas in the first nationally defined contribution, there are no commitments to increase the absorption of greenhouse gases by sinks for the Republic of Belarus, this situation will change in the second NDC where this issue will be addressed. In accordance with decision 1 / CP.21, paragraph 35, Article 4, paragraphs 1, 19 of the Paris Agreement, a Long-Term Development Strategy for the Republic of Belarus with low GHGs for the period up to 2050 will be developed, the main objective of which is to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases by 2050.

Eastern Partnership and EU bilateral agreements

- 9. The Eastern Partnership (EaP) initiative represents the Eastern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy and aims to deepen and strengthen relations between the EU and its six Eastern neighbors: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The European Parliament resolution on women, gender equality and climate justice recognises that men and women experience the impacts of climate change differently and calls on the EU to make the financing of both adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects gender-responsive.²
- 10. In the EU Eastern Partnership, countries have been receiving capacity building support and technical assistance from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in setting up UNFCCC monitoring and reporting

² Report: Motion for a European Parliament Resolution on women, gender equality and climate justice. Adopted by the European Parliament on 21.11.2017. Article 38 of the resolution “Stresses the need to make the financing of both adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects gender-responsive; welcomes the recent progress made with regard to gender policy in the field of multilateral finance mechanisms; ... calls for the EU and its Member States to ensure that their climate change programmes comply with the highest international standards on human rights and do not undermine gender equality;”

frameworks through the on-going Global Support Programme on National Communications and Biannual Update Report (led by UNDP and UNEP).

11. The Work Programme for 2014 – 17 of Eastern Partnership Platform 2 on "Economic integration and convergence with EU policies" states that "close coordination will be sought with the activities of the Energy Security Platform and its Flagship initiative in the field of sustainable energy due to the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues and climate change." This has also been acknowledged in the revised Work Programme of Platform 3 on Energy which lists the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as one of its priorities.
12. The '20 Deliverables for 2020', adopted at the Eastern Partnership Summit in 2017, asks under its priority III (connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate change) for enhanced climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts to help Partner Countries to develop more efficient economies, while becoming less vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change. In particular, it foresees decisive steps to be taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Deliverable 15)³ and states that adaptation to climate change will be supported by improving water resources management and trans-boundary cooperation and promoting climate change resilience (Deliverable 16).
13. Multilateral climate cooperation with Eastern Partner countries is undertaken under a Platform for connectivity, energy efficiency, environment. Climate change and a thematic Panel for the environment and climate change is established under this platform. Other thematic panels, such as the one for energy, deal with relevant climate change issues on a sectoral level. The panels facilitate the exchange of information and best practices in the development and implementation of climate change policies and promote convergence with EU legislation as appropriate. According to the Joint Communication from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European Commission on the Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy of November 2015, the EU will put greater attention to the energy security and climate action both of the EU and of its partners. The joint communication proposes "energy security and climate action" as a joint priority for cooperation and calls for the "promotion of the full implementation of the expected Paris Climate Agreement and its subsequent developments". The EU commits to sharing best practices, including on the introduction of "robust emissions monitoring, reporting and verification frameworks, including in the longer term, emission trading systems, which could be linked to the EU emissions trading system as they become ready."

Regional Action Rationale within the context of the Republic of Belarus

14. The Republic of Belarus is one of the six EU Eastern Partnership countries that faces a broad spectrum of climate-related issues. With more frequent and severe meteorological hazards, rural and urban populations across the country are likely to become more vulnerable. The development of the economy is characterized by a relatively high level of energy intensity and inefficiency, relying on fossil fuels for over 93.9⁴ percent of the energy needs. The overall costs of climate adaptation and mitigation are projected to increase dramatically in the not very distant future. The challenge for the country is to shift to a low-carbon resource efficient development model, while at the same time shielding people from the adverse consequences of climate change and natural disasters. One of the possible ways to make this transition viable is to reallocate a capital required for climate change adaptation and mitigation capacities from high-carbon assets to low-carbon investments.
15. Belarus is interested to learn from the best respective EU practice and experience in the area of tackling climate change require strengthening national capacities to meet its obligations under the Paris Agreement. In this context, the proposed country action is highly relevant to Belarus as it will allow knowledge transfer, learning and cross-fertilization of ideas between the countries of the Eastern Partnership. Moreover, Belarusian participation in this action will strengthen its climate policies and actions. The Republic of Belarus has already experienced an interaction and knowledge exchange in the framework of the earlier EU-supported ClimaEast programme (see below). The EU4Climate project will

³ Available at: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/28117/EU%20revises%20the%2020%20key%20deliverables%20for%202020%20for%20the%20Eastern%20Partnership

⁴ Available at: http://energoeffekt.gov.by/programs/govporgram20162020/3440-20190408_gosprogr

offer focus on common cooperation on climate agenda, learning and knowledge transfer through various trainings and information exchange workshops, study tours, joint knowledge and communication products.

16. The EU4Climate project will set up a network of resource people and entities across the country to lead the implementation of various thematic components. The project will facilitate the transfer of the best practices across the EaP countries and encourage more focussed and ambitious climate strategies through dialogues and exchanges within Belarus. This country project will also facilitate access to global climate policy initiatives and existing EU platforms. In view of the above, there is a strong value added to the country approach in this project.
17. The Republic of Belarus also confirmed the strong relevance of this project to its national climate policy. Belarus has certain limitations in institutional, technical and financial capacities to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement and to proactively promote national climate action. In order to address these gaps, the project will support:
 - (i) the development of the strategic documents for inclusive and participatory climate action;
 - (ii) strengthening institutional capacities and knowledge through institutional capacity reviews, recommendations for structural changes as needed;
 - (iii) enhancing national expertise and knowledge exchange opportunities through workshops, trainings, study tours and improved stakeholder participation.
18. The project will be in close coordination with the other on-going activities supported by the country itself and its development partners (past and on-going EU projects, other bilateral donors' and vertical funds, e.g. the GEF). The action will be aligned with the work under the Covenant of Mayors' initiative. Thus, the proposed project strategy is based on the analysis of baseline activities and on-going projects to secure the complementarity and efficiency of technical assistance.
19. Gender mainstreaming is an important priority in Belarus. Each component of the project will involve a tailored activity to mainstream gender into climate policy⁵. Details are given in the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 3).

Sustainable Development Goals

20. The project directly contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts on Poverty", especially targets 13.2 (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning) and 13.3 (Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning). Beyond SDG 13 on Climate Action, the project will indirectly contribute to the achievement of other SDGs related to urban and rural resilience, gender equality, affordable and clean energy, responsible production and consumption and partnership. This contribution will be possible through enhanced national planning capacities, reducing the vulnerability of economic sectors to climate risks, spearheading mitigation action in energy production and energy consuming sectors.

2. STRATEGY

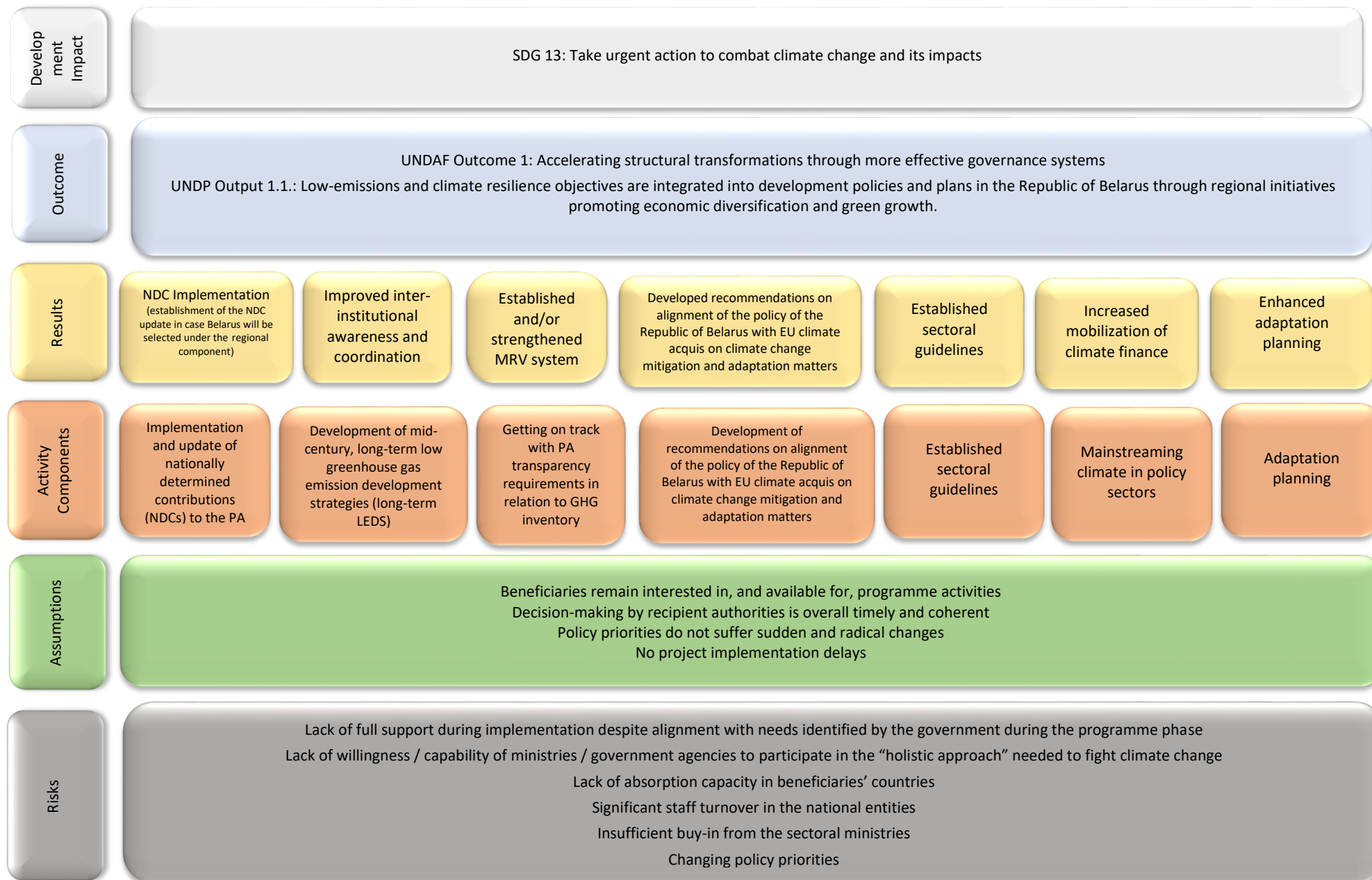
21. The current project falls under the UNDP Regional Programme for Europe and the CIS2018-2021 Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems. More specifically, the project responds to the Regional Program's Output 1.1: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies and plans in the Republic of Belarus through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth. The project builds on UNDP's strong foundation, expertise, and lessons learned from climate change mitigation and

⁵ Gender toolkit for climate experts and decisionmakers; UNFCCC guidance on Gender and Climate Change; Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change.

adaptation programmes and projects, as well as UNDP work on National Communications, transparency, REDD+, gender, health, and climate change governance.

22. The project also falls under the EU Eastern Partnership initiative and the "20 Deliverables for 2020" as endorsed by the 2017 Eastern Partnership Summit Declaration as well as under the EU Global Strategy and the reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy.
23. **The project goal** is to integrate low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans in the Republic of Belarus through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth.
24. The project implementation **methodology** will follow the logic of the PA framework and relevant EU climate acquis, as well as their subsequent developments. The respective climate change EU acquis will be an integral part of the project logic and implementation methodology, the EU best practices will be shared. Relevant technical guidance on various elements of climate policy development will be used through capacity building and training activities.
25. This project will operate on the country level. It will support in-country cooperation, learning, knowledge exchanges and policy dialogue among the beneficiaries of the project. Knowledge exchange and dialogues will be supported for each of the proposed thematic priority areas. Project progress and results will be reported to the relevant board meetings.
26. In addition to the country activities mentioned along with the document, this project will provide tailored technical assistance to Belarus in the areas prioritized by the beneficiaries. The project will support NDCs in areas such as LEDS; respective sectoral plans; adaptation plans; respective robust transparency systems, as well as attracting financial resources to develop and implement potential pilot projects.
27. Horizontally this project will maximise the capacity building effect and ensure the efficiency and sustainability of results. In particular:
 - Contribution to enhanced environmental sustainability through improved sectoral policies and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation into development sectors.
 - Improved governance systems by mainstreaming inclusive and participatory medium- and long-term planning into climate and environmental policies.
 - Broaden capacities towards low-emission economy: developed knowledge on how to induce policy work and strategies into planning on national and sectoral levels.
 - All guidelines or procedures developed with the support of this project will not contradict legal provisions of the country in question.
 - Human rights would not be directly affected, but access to environment information shall improve, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention.
28. The project will leverage multiple partnerships for climate action and advancing LED in Belarus. The project will also work with beneficiaries to increase the ability of public and private institutions to mobilize climate finance. Improvements in project planning and programming, prioritization, pipeline development and overall project management capacities will be a result of project involvement. Finally, NDC implementation will induce changes in behaviour and practices. Project work with sectors on guidelines will influence investment decisions and more climate efficient funds management.
29. The EU4Climate project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into development and climate policies. In particular, gender considerations will be taken into account and mainstreamed through the development of LEDS, national adaptation plans and mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral strategies and plans. Gender and climate change mainstreaming knowledge and guidance developed by this project will be applied throughout the implementation of this project.
30. **A theory of change** diagram is provided below, presenting the analytical flow from the development impact level to overall outcome and output, to project level results and planned interventions. The theory of change will be regularly reviewed and updated if and when needed during the meetings of the National Coordination Project Board (NCPB).

EU4Climate Theory of Change Diagram



3. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The project goal is to integrate low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans in the Republic of Belarus through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth.

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

- Result 1:** Finalized or up-dated nationally determined contributions and national strategies
- Result 2:** Improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination at the political and technical level of the Paris Agreement and the corresponding national commitments
- Result 3:** Established and/or strengthened MRV system, getting on track with Paris Agreement transparency requirements
- Result 4:** Developed recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters
- Result 5:** Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Belarus
- Result 6:** Increased mobilization of climate finance (potential NIF/NIP proposals and domestic resources)
- Result 7:** Adoption of national and/or sectoral adaptation plans

Components and activities

31. **Project Objective:** Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies/plans in the Republic of Belarus through improved and consolidated climate policies and legislative alignment.
32. To achieve its objective, the EU4Climate project will be implemented through the **following components** related to the abovementioned results. Each component integrates a tailored activity on gender mainstreaming as reflected in Annex 3. The rationale of the activities is described in the narrative below under each component.
 - 1) Implementation and update of NDCs to the Paris Agreement
 - 2) Development of national long-term LEDS
 - 3) Introduction of a robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) framework
 - 4) Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters
 - 5) Mainstreaming climate in other sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the PA
 - 6) Climate investment
 - 7) Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and/or sectoral)
 - 8) M&E, communication, visibility and reporting
 - 9) Project Management

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

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

Agreement

33. The Republic of Belarus has submitted intended nationally determined contributions, which have already become NDCs. While the combined efforts of the international community are still far from sufficient to meet the well-below 2°C target, fulfilling the existing commitments is already a challenge. With the successful entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the focus must now rapidly shift towards implementation, which requires actions in all sectors of the economy. At the same time, each country that ratified the Paris Agreement has to update with more ambitious NDCs by 2020 compared to the previously established ones.

Activities:

1.1. *Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC (under the Enhanced Transparency Framework). This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH⁶.*

1.2. *Support to NDCs implementation in four selected Eastern Neighbourhood countries. Selection of the countries to be supported by the project will be done during the project implementation phase. Belarus, if interested, will be able to participate in the selection process. The following activities will be implemented in selected countries and funded from the regional component:*

1.2.1 *Screening of the national and sectoral strategies and plans that contribute to NDC implementation.*

1.2.2. *Modelling for priority sectors on possible development scenarios. For selected priority sectors the detailed sectoral strategies/plans will be developed/updated through the Output 5 (Mainstreaming of CC) to secure implementation of the NDC targets.*

1.2.3. *Identifying and establishing focal points in the relevant ministries for the respective sectors to ensure the NDC implementation in the sector. Strengthening sectoral institutional capacity for NDC development, implementation and reporting. This activity will include assessment of institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support NDCs.*

1.2.4. *High-level and technical national roundtables/workshops in countries with different target groups to discuss the findings and further steps to implement NDC by sectors. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.*

1.2.5. *Development of the NDC implementation plans/roadmaps with timeframes, responsible national and sectoral institutions, including plans for updates and development of Second NDC.*

1.2.6. *Support on how to set up reporting systems on NDC implementation and under the Paris Agreement (under the Enhanced Transparency Framework) is undertaken.*

1.2.7. *Support NDCs updates, following the latest UNFCCC guidance for preparation of NDC and based on existing best practices in the EU.*

1.3. *National awareness on NDCs: awareness-raising activities related to NDC implementation phase for the private sector, academia, and NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders.*

Component 2: Development of long-term low GHG emission development strategies (long-term LEDS).

34. Under the Paris Agreement, all parties are invited to develop, by 2020, mid-century long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LEDS). A number of countries, including some EU Member States, have already submitted their strategies and Eastern partner countries will have to start this exercise soon. To be successful, this will require an inclusive process, ensuring country ownership and involvement of all relevant stakeholders across sectors. The project will assist the relevant stakeholders to participate in various training and knowledge exchange activities under this component to develop national LEDS. This component will support the mainstreaming of gender considerations and indicators into LEDS.

Activities:

2.1. *Regional training workshops on the LEDS development process. The first LEDS workshop will present best practices/examples from EU member-states and beneficiary countries (e.g. Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia) and*

⁶ Activities funded by the regional component and implemented by IRH are in italics; activities not in italics are funded and implemented by the country component

introduce UNDP guidance and tools for LEDS. At least 3 representatives from Belarus will be trained (with gender-balanced composition or quote for at least 30% less represented sex). This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.

2.2. National technical roundtables including the private sector, local authorities and civil society to discuss and set up national coordination mechanisms for the development of LEDSs, stakeholder participation, alignment with other national strategies, launching the LEDSs development process. 10 government officials from key ministries and experts (at least 30% less represented sex) will be trained and will have improved knowledge and understanding to spearhead LEDS development process in their countries.

2.3. Development of gender-sensitive long-term LEDS in Belarus driven by NDC targets will take place. The LEDS development will include cost-benefit analysis. Finalized LEDS will be submitted to the government for adoption-

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

The PA establishes a new transparency regime, under which countries will have to report progress on reducing GHG emissions and building climate resilience. This transparency regime is currently being established within the UNFCCC framework and its final details are still to be defined. In the past years, significant technical assistance has been provided by the regional ClimaEast project, but countries' capacities for MRV still need further strengthening.

in Belarus, the MRV related activities will be implemented within and funded by the GEF-UNDP- project "Capacity building for Emission Trading and Strengthened MRV in the Republic of Belarus".

Component 4: Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters

35. The process of legislative approximation with the EU has started more than ten years ago in some of the countries of Eastern Partnership. Currently, EU is negotiating Partnership priorities with Belarus, which also includes queries on climate action. These should lead to building a modern, transparent and predictable environment for consumers, investors and business world. The importance of negotiation grows and speedily defines the bilateral cooperation between the EU and partners. It has been advised for the contracting parties to prepare the analytical, institutional and regulatory preconditions for the development and adoption of integrated national energy and climate plans for the period from 2021 to 2030. To identify the main elements and appropriate procedures for the development of these national plans, it is vital to take into consideration the relevant elements of the Guidance to the Member States on such plans, communicated by the European Commission on 18 November 2015 as Annex 2 of the 2015 State of the Energy Union. What is more, the European Commission is expected to propose a decision on the incorporation of suitable provisions of the new EU Energy Union Governance Regulation, entered into force on 24 December 2018⁷. Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters will also help Belarus to meet its international obligations under the PA and the Montreal Protocol. Overlap with approximation work done under previous EU-financed contracts will be avoided.

Activities:

4.1. Workshops on respective EU acquis organised in Belarus.

4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for the Partnership Priorities with Belarus. Gap analysis with current legislation and strategic plans (Roadmap for implementation) will be developed and followed up. Policy papers, plans, and recommendations will be produced for legislative alignment that is foreseen in the Partnership Priorities, technical assistance and coaching on their implementation will be provided.

⁷ Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/governance-energy-union>

4.3. The project will provide relevant input on progress to relevant Sub-Committee meetings, Platform and Panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and provide an update to DG NEAR and relevant EU Delegations. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.

Component 5: Mainstreaming climate in other sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

36. By signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement, Belarus has made a strong commitment to transform into a low-carbon economy. This ambitious objective requires a holistic approach, where climate change is mainstreamed into development policies, plans and programmes across all sectors of the economy. Climate change is still too often seen as a purely environmental issue and it is of utmost importance to strengthen coordination between different parts of the government and to ensure ownership of sectoral ministries for the process. It is also critical that gender considerations are mainstreamed into sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
37. Such sectors of economy as industry, agriculture, transport and energy are the main sources for GHG emissions and should be addressed by the NDC and LEDS implementation. Mainstreaming of climate in the sector policies will be a strong priority for this component.
38. Agriculture has a high potential of GHG emission reduction and has been facing increasing climate change impacts and vulnerability. Mainstreaming of climate change in the agricultural sector will deliver benefits related to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Work on mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral policies will be performed taking into account the work previously done by the ClimaEast project, to avoid duplication of efforts.

Activities:

5.1. Inception/training workshop on CC mainstreaming into sectoral policies, possibly focussing on energy, transport, and/or industry.

5.2. Development of the gender-sensitive mainstreaming recommendations for at least two priority sectors in Belarus. The energy sector will be a strong priority for this component. Consultations with the IEA will be conducted, and engagement of the IEA will be explored to ensure strong involvement of not only MNREP, but other ministries. This will include detailed sectoral policy review, analysis of climate risks and GHG emission reduction potential, cost-benefit analysis, mainstreaming recommendations, regulatory/institutional/coordination framework, monitoring framework, and financial resources/planning. Gender-responsive policy development will be ensured through analysis of sectoral context for gender mainstreaming and sector-specific sex-disaggregated data; engaging gender experts in the activity implementation; assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms for selected sectors; integrating gender equality into sectoral climate change policy and planning instruments and processes; and engaging in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, relevant national governments agencies that address gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g. ministries for labor and social policy), as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local and national levels. Working on mainstreaming recommendations, Guidelines on "Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development" will be taken into account.

In addition to energy, the selection of another priority sectors for CC mainstreaming will be agreed at the first NCPB meeting. To identify the sector, there will be consultations through NDC implementation planning process (component 1), detailed sectoral policy review, analysis of CC mitigation potential, barriers, risks, cost-benefit analysis.

5.3. Sub-regional sector-based trainings and knowledge exchange workshops. A series of national consultations and workshops (high-level events if deemed necessary) with sectoral stakeholders and decision-makers on mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation in sectoral policies, strategies and plans.

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

Component 6: Climate investment

39. The shift to a low-carbon economy requires substantial financial investments. The lack of bankable projects to meet these needs is often due to capacity constraints and a lack of understanding of how a pipeline for such projects could be developed. EU4Climate will address this issue, taking into account

already existing initiatives driven by the EU, other donors and especially IFIs, such as Green for Growth, E5P, Smart Cities and other relevant initiatives, looking for complementary actions. The project will promote climate finance instruments and tools that are 100% gender-responsive, and that target and reaching community groups, grassroots women enterprises and sustainable development outcomes. Capacity building on enhanced climate investment with a gender lens will engage policymakers, women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local and national levels.

Activities:

6.1. *Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance. The events will provide opportunities to discuss the climate finance pipelines, to review climate investment planning and budgeting tools, to meet and interact with IFIs, donors and potential investors. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.*

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

6.3. *Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks engaging the ministries of finance, economy and planning. The regional workshops will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.*

6.4. *A pilot study on gender-responsive climate finance frameworks, climate budget tagging and integrating CC indicators into national budget planning and reporting systems will be conducted in two selected countries. Selection of the countries to be supported by the project will be done during the project implementation phase after the regional training workshop (Activity 6.3). The pilot study will be funded from the regional component. Belarus, if interested, will be able to participate in the selection process*

Component 7: Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and/or sectoral)

40. Belarus is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. An increase in extreme weather events, more frequent heat waves, forest fires and droughts, heavier precipitation and flooding are just some of the consequences, which are likely to lead to significant economic losses and public health problems. The Paris Agreement aims for "enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change". Countries, ratified the Paris Agreement, will have to submit and periodically update information about their adaptation priorities, implementation, and support needs. Thus, it is expected to undertake continuous iterative adaptation planning and action, and to communicate about those actions to the international community. The EU4Climate project will support Belarus to develop national adaptation plan (NAP) including all the components recommended by UNFCCC following up with the adoption process. Gender focal points in participating UNDP country offices and national partners will be actively engaged in regional knowledge transfer events on NAP. NAP is aimed at reducing vulnerability, improving adaptation capacity and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into all sectors. This is a definition of technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into current medium- and long-term national planning.

Activities:

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

7.2. *Follow up and facilitation of adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans⁸. This will be done above all through high-level events to facilitate the adoption of existing plans and launching the development of new ones. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.*

⁸ Different formats for adaptation planning instruments (e.g. National Adaptation Strategy, Action Plan, Adaptation Framework, etc.)

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

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

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

41. M&E, communications, visibility (As per Annex 4 - Communication and Visibility Plan), reporting, lessons learned, and implementation of communication and visibility plan will be conducted according to the M&E plan presented in Section VIII based on the indicators outlined in the Logical Framework presented in the Section VI below. The use of sex-disaggregated data and indicators will be ensured where relevant. During the first year of the project, the project team with the assistance of external consultants, where necessary, will develop necessary tools to track the progress and results under the project (i.e. institutional capacity scorecard to measure gains in the national institutional capacities for the implementation of the Paris Agreement). UNDP will submit progress reports and the final report of the action to the EU in line with Article 3 of the General Conditions.

Component 9: Project management

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

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

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

44. The human and time resources are required to achieve the expected project results. Project staff will include National Project Coordinator⁹ and Administrative and Finance Assistant. Detailed Terms of References for the key project staff are provided in Annex 5 to the project document. International and national consultants will be involved to carry out highly specialised tasks and provide the necessary expertise to the project. Short-term consultants will be hired per UNDP rules and procedures. UNDP Country Office is expected to provide support with the meeting space, recruitment of experts and consultants, coordination of stakeholder consultations and partners in Belarus. The project work plan will be developed with a corresponding financial allocation at the initial stage and will be presented at the first meeting of the National Project Steering Committee. During the project implementation, the effectiveness of the project activities will be ensured through interaction with other projects and initiatives, coordination, joint work planning and active participation of stakeholders.

45. The EU4Climate project builds on numerous past and on-going projects, partnerships and initiatives that combine EU and UNDP expertise at country level in climate policy development and governance with cross-cutting expertise in capacity building, stakeholder participation and financing investments to assist Belarus to implement the Paris Agreement and contribute to its low emission and climate resilient development. UNDP Country Office in Belarus brings a strong baseline of support to this project through the on-going activities as well as partnerships with government and other development partners.

Partnerships

46. The EU4Climate project will work in close collaboration and form a partnership with key sectoral and line ministries to reach its main objectives. In addition, the project will cooperate closely with the following on-going and planned initiatives with shared objectives to promote low emissions and climate resilient development in Belarus, namely:

could be chosen.

⁹ In Russian version of the project document "National Project Coordinator" is read as "Национальный руководитель проекта"

UNDP-GEF “Capacity Building for Emission Trading and Strengthened of Measurement, Reporting and Verification in the Republic of Belarus” project (2019-2022, 840 000 USD)

47. The project is aimed to implement GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC in the context of national sustainable development goals. Specifically, the project objective is to build Belarus’ capacities to design and implement market-based climate finance mechanisms, to improve and continuously update its NDC, as well as to set-up a robust MRV system for GHG emissions in the priority sectors. The project was approved by GEF on 5 November 2018.

UNDP-GEF “Belarus: Supporting Green Urban Development in Small and Medium-Sized Cities in Belarus” project (2015-2020, 3,09 mln USD)

48. The project aims to introduce the concept of green urban development and support for planning and developing green cities and their infrastructure. The project has a component that focuses on the promotion of sustainable transport system in two cities (Novopolotsk and Polotsk) where GHG emissions from the transport sector have been increasing in recent years. For this component of the project, both of the cities expressed that their priority should be given to tramways and to increased use of cycling as an alternative to automobiles in order to reduce GHG emissions. The cities also stress the importance of integrating these measures into their entire green urban development planning. It should be noted that the whole project of Belarus Green Cities has also policy support components to help the country develop a National Green Urban Development Plan for the country, which covers a range of issues associated with the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient cities within the country.

GEF-funded “Forestry Development Project” (2015-2020, 2,7 mln USD) by the World Bank

49. The project aims to contribute to the country’s mitigation efforts in various ways. The measures to be taken include improvement of silviculture and the sustainability of forest management; improvement of forest fire prevention, monitoring, detection, and suppression of forest fires; capacity building for sustainable forest management. In particular, measures on forest fires can reduce the loss by about 30% of average annual losses from forest fires, which occurred during the last twelve years, and increased carbon sequestration (i.e. removals).

EU4Environment Project

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

The Covenant of Mayors East (CoMO East) Initiative

51. The Covenant of Mayors East (CoMO East) initiative – in place since 2011 - provides specific assistance to local and regional authorities from the Eastern Partnership region in developing sustainable energy planning or in drafting Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). Through the CoMO East initiative, almost 200 cities have signed up in the Eastern Partnership countries and over 80 of them have already produced and submitted their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans. The second phase of CoMO East (EUR 4.5M) has been launched in 2016 and will cover the period until 2020. EU4Climate will coordinate with Covenant of Mayors East Secretariat to explore synergies.

The Green for Growth Fund (GGF)

52. The Green for Growth Fund (GGF) is a structured fund (public private partnership) providing financing and technical assistance for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It provides refinancing for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energies to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and households, primarily via local financial institutions. The EU also contributes through its Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), which is soon to be transformed to Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP), to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P), which aims to promote energy efficiency investments in Eastern Partnership countries.

The Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB)

53. The proposed project will establish coordination and synergy with the other technical assistance projects in the beneficiary countries supported by multilateral and bilateral donors. Cross-fertilization of ideas and best practices will be established between this proposed project and the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, financed by the EU and implemented by UNDP in 38 countries, and its successor Global NDC Support programme, being implemented in over 30 countries with the ambition

to grow to 60. The Global LECB Programme supported countries for activities related to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and in particular NDCs. It notably provided support in the implementation of NDCs, the preparation of LEDS and the establishment of MRV systems and Greenhouse Gas Inventory Systems, which are all also important subjects of the proposed project. It will most likely be succeeded by a new global NDC support programme. The proposed project will, therefore, be able to draw from the experiences and lessons learned of the LECB Programme, build on its results and search synergies and coordinate with the new global NDC support programme.

The High-Level Energy Efficiency Initiative

54. The high-level energy efficiency initiative involving the EU and International Financing Institutions (IFIs) - EIB, EBRD, WB, IFC and IMF - was jointly launched in 2016 at the high-level meeting in Washington. All IFIs and EU agreed to collaborate actively to bring energy efficiency reforms and investments to scale in different pilot countries representing each of DG NEAR's geographic regions. The initiative's focus is on buildings, both public and residential, as buildings account for up to 40% of energy consumption in most of DG NEAR countries. Previously, despite the great potential for significant energy saving, relatively little investment has been made in this area, with the legal and regulatory framework often being a key barrier to attracting adequate levels of sustainable investments. As a result of the initiative, major bilateral Programmes for energy efficiency in buildings have been developed.

The new European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)

55. EFSD is the central piece of the Union's External Investment Plan which aims to boost private and public investment in our partner countries in European Neighbourhood in order to address some of the obstacles to growth and the root causes of irregular migration. The EFSD is an integral financing mechanism to support investments by public financial institutions and the private sector.
56. The EFSD combines existing investment facilities and a dedicated financial guarantee instrument (€1.5 billion) in order to attract additional financing, in particular from the private sector. The new EFSD guarantee is expected to reduce specific risks in investment projects and could absorb potential losses. For example, in renewable energy projects, the EFSD guarantee can help to alleviate short-term liquidity problems and this way encourage investors to get on board.

ClimaEast

57. The project will also build upon the results and lessons of the EU-funded ClimaEast Programme (2013-2017) that supported Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighbourhood East and Russia – Policy (EUR 8 100 000) and Pilots (EUR 11 000 000) (2012-2017). ClimaEast Policy aimed at developing approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in order to better equip partners to achieve greenhouse-gas emission reductions and deal more effectively with the impacts of climate change. In particular, the EU4Climate project will benefit from the Clima East Policy project supported the partner countries to (i) engage effectively in international negotiations and delivering on their commitments under international (UNFCCC) agreements, (ii) design/modify appropriate legislation to underpin national policy, and align it with, as deemed appropriate, EU climate change law and approaches, (iii) strengthen capacity for strategic planning with regard to mitigation (including the development economy-wide and sectoral low-carbon strategies) and adaptation to climate change.

4. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

58. Risks and risk analysis as well as risk mitigation strategy are explained in more details in Annex 2. As per standard UNDP requirements, the National Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP. Progress will be recorded in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high. The Results Framework presented in the section V below outlines the main assumptions built into the design of the project objectives, outputs and activities.

Stakeholder Engagement

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

- Competent authority within national government to coordinate climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. This often coincides with the Focal Point for the UNFCCC. Within the EU4Climate project it is Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus;

- Technical departments of other relevant ministries (i.e. energy, economy, industry, agriculture, finance) and other government agencies (i.e. forestry, water management agencies);
- Major regional and national structures responsible for the management of natural resources, i.e. forests, rivers;
- Women's Commissions and relevant line ministries with gender equality and women's empowerment mandate among the project stakeholders;
- Other stakeholders such as regional and local governments, academia, civil society organisations (i.e. NGOs, academia) and the private sector shall be involved in and benefit from certain specific activities.

Knowledge and learning

59. The project provides ample opportunities for knowledge exchange and learning for the beneficiaries within the country, outside and among other member-states of Eastern Partnership. All project components include specific activities on the knowledge exchange and learning. Capacity building of national institutions is at the core of the project strategy. Exchanges with the EU institutions and experts will be secured through study tours, joint capacity building and training events. The project will establish working level cooperation and information exchanges with the Global NDC Support programme, with the EU4Energy project, as well as with the international climate policy and enabling environment programmes supported by the EU, GEF and other donors.

Visibility and Communication

60. Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This project's communication and visibility measures will be based on Communication and Visibility Plan, Annex 4. In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures will be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, UNDP and/or entrusted entities.
61. Visibility actions should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. UNDP will be responsible for the implementation of the communication activities in collaboration with the implementing organisations. These activities will be funded from the Budget of the Action that contains various costs allocated for their execution Based on the General Conditions and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field¹⁰, all appropriate measures will be taken to publicize the fact that an action has received funding from the European Union. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations) will be strictly adhered to.
62. It is the responsibility of the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and the UNDP Country Office in Belarus to keep the EU Delegation fully informed of the planning and implementation of the appropriate milestones specific visibility and communication activities. UNDP will report on its visibility and communication actions, as well as the results of the overall action to the relevant monitoring committees.
63. This project will be communicated externally as part of a wider context of EU support to the country, and where relevant to the Eastern Partnership region in order to enhance the effectiveness of communication activities and to reduce fragmentation in the area of EU communication.
64. UNDP will coordinate all communication activities with EU Delegation as well as regional communication initiatives funded by the European Commission to the extent possible. All communication strategies developed as part of this project will ensure they are in line with the priorities and objectives of regional communication initiatives supported by the European Commission and in line with the relevant EU Delegation's communication strategy under the "EU4Country" umbrella initiative. Communications and awareness raising are fundamental for ensuring visibility of the European Union.
65. Due to the nature of the intervention being linked with the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the Eastern Partnership initiative, visibility for the EU will be embedded into the activities and deliverables of this project which offer the best visibility and communications outreach potential. UNDP is known for its active and strong impact communication capacity, including web and social media communication, as demonstrated in several previous joint initiatives between the EU and UNDP. Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Project and UNDP will create utmost visibility for the project, always focusing on human interest stories. This will be

¹⁰ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations_en

carried out through media reports, press releases, joint social media campaign with EU Delegation to Belarus, as well as through project brochure, leaflets, newsletters, and other promotional items to increase and steer communication with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. UNDP will also use its regional and global communication resources such as newsletters, web stories and social media to disseminate project information. Targeted information sessions and outreach to stakeholders will raise awareness about the opportunities provided by the project.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

66. The Project has been designed to be country-driven and country-owned, with technical and institutional capacities developed through a learning-by-doing approach. National government ownership of project implementation and achieved results is considered instrumental for sustaining enhanced capacities within beneficiary governments and other national partners. The project specifically supports UNDP's Strategic Plan objective to enhance Planning, policy frameworks and institutional capacities to substantially reinforce action on climate change by supporting integrated governance and transparency systems. A focus on increased mobilization of climate finance will support governments to scale up and sustain mitigation actions that support zero-carbon development.
67. Through strengthening of institutional capacities and policy mechanisms, the Republic of Belarus will create an enabling environment that reduces investment risks, creates the conditions for reduced dependency on grant funded initiatives by instead attracting private finance, and ensure gender responsiveness of national climate action. Institutional strengthening at national levels coupled with mainstreaming of climate policies and planning into national development policies and frameworks and improved access to climate finance will contribute to the sustainability of project interventions.
68. UNDP in Belarus has an active portfolio on climate change including projects in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, climate policy development and capacity building to the governments with regard to their climate negotiations and commitments to the climate action. UNDP has been having a coordinating role with the UN Teams as well as an access to key decision-makers, and a strong positive engagement with the governments, non-government partners and expert communities.
69. UNDP is strongly involved in the region in strengthening the capacity of national institutions in climate change policy and planning, promoting south-south exchanges and promoting inter-sectoral planning. The project will be able to use this expertise for a better involvement of national institutions and support other agencies in coordinating with the institutions.
70. The project will develop a set of tools, methodologies and best practices for supporting Belarus to improve its institutional and technical capacities to implement the commitments under the Paris Agreement as well as those coming from its agreements with the EU.

Social and Environmental Safeguards

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

Gender Analysis and Gender mainstreaming Action Plan

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

Climate change and gender context: IPCC

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

IPCC 2014 Summary for Policymakers

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

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

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

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

75. Additional approaches to be utilized by this project to secure an efficient gender mainstreaming into the climate policy development, as reflected in Annex 3, include:
- Establishing a network of resource people on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in the beneficiary country; engaging UNFCCC and UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.
 - Promoting collaborative efforts to ensure climate finance is 100% gender-responsive, and that it is reaching community groups and grassroots women leaders.
 - Supporting progress on ensuring women's full and equal participation in all levels of decision-making, and reaching the goal of gender balance, through targeted resources and capacity building efforts.
 - Use and promote guidelines and capacity building at national level to ensure gender is integrated into the planning, development and monitoring of NDC and NAP, as well as coherence with the SDGs.
 - Promoting greater coherence among the thematic areas, national entities and agencies engaged in climate policy development and implementation on sharing information, data, tools and activities on efforts to implement gender-responsive climate policy.
76. The EU4Climate project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into the development and climate policies. In particular, gender considerations will be taken into account and mainstreamed through the development of LEDS, national adaptation plans and mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral strategies and plans. Gender disaggregated indicators will be proposed for the national policy instruments/plans. Gender and climate change mainstreaming knowledge and guidance developed by the UNDP-led national adaptation planning project supported by the Government of Austria project will be applied throughout the implementation of this project.
77. Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan is provided in Annex 3.
78. Additional UNDP tools for mainstreaming gender in climate action:
1. (UNDP 2017). Gender and climate change policy briefs
 2. (UNDP GGCA 2017) Gender and climate finance.
 3. UNDP (2015). Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions Capacity Building Package, particularly pp 12-14.
 4. UNDP (2010). Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook
 5. UNDP Gender Inequality Index
 6. UNDP Gender Development Index

5. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 1: Results Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF Programme Results and Resource Framework:									
Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems.									
Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional programme document for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2014-2017, including baseline and targets:									
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies and plans in the Republic of Belarus through regional initiatives promoting economic diversification and green growth.									
Project title and Atlas Project Number: EU4Climate, 00114345									
EC Objective/Atlas Output: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies/plans in the Republic of Belarus through improved and consolidated climate policies and legislative alignment.									
Indicators:									
i. Status of nationally determined contributions, national strategies and NAPs communicated to the UNFCCC in Belarus;									
ii. Level of institutional capacities in Belarus for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;									
iii. Level of alignment with EU acquis;									
iv. Level of mobilization of new climate finance resources in Belarus (including under NIF/NIP) since the start of the project, EUR.									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE		TARGETS					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	FINAL	
EC Output 1/Atlas Activity 1: Implementation and update of NDCs to the Paris Agreement. Regional activities partially implemented by the IRH and funded from the	1.1 Availability of NDC implementation plans/roadmaps	National reporting to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement	No NDC implementation plans	TBD ¹¹	TBD	TBD	TBD	NDC implementation plans/roadmaps developed in Belarus with the direct support of the project.	National reporting to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement & lack of willingness of government agencies to increase the ambition of their NDC target
	1.2 Level of knowledge and institutional capacities for sectoral implementation of NDCs (measured through capacity scorecard). This activity will be funded from the	Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	75% increase over baseline	Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/reports & High staff turnover at the government agencies involved in the climate policy development and implementation

¹¹ Annual targets for the indicators will be defined at the Inception Phase.

<i>regional component</i>	<i>regional component and executed by IRH.</i>								
	1.3 Level of awareness and buy in of the targeted national private sector and other stakeholders in the NDC implementation	Workshop reports	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	50% increase over baseline	Workshop reports & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector); The developed NDCs and implementation plans are not adopted and submitted on time.
	1.4 Number of training and awareness events directly supported by the project / number of decision makers and practitioners benefiting from capacity building	Targeted private sector questionnaire	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 6 events in Belarus / 50 national decision-makers/stakeholders benefitted from training and awareness events (30% are from less represented sex)	Targeted private sector questionnaire & Lack of interest of Ministries/government agencies in participating as a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action; Institutional tensions among various government stakeholders.
EC Output 2/ Atlas Activity 2: Development of national long-term LEDS.	2.1. Status of LEDS in Belarus	UNFCCC Registry	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	1 LEDS developed and submitted for the government approval in Belarus	UNFCCC Registry & Significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retainment of the knowledge and experience on LEDS
	2.2. Number of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDS	Training workshop reports. LEDS Guidebook	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	10 (30% are less represented sex)	Training workshop reports; LEDS Guidebook & Insufficient level of institutional cooperation among participating government entities; Delays due to heavy bureaucratic procedures within the beneficiary governments.
EC Output 3/ Atlas Activity 3: Introduction of robust domestic emissions monitoring,	3.1. State of the domestic emissions MRV framework in Belarus	National reporting to the UNFCCC	0 (initial analysis in support of the establishment of MRV system)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Robust domestic emissions MRV framework (GHG inventories) developed in Belarus.	National reporting to the UNFCCC & Significant staff turnover in the national entities hampering retainment of the knowledge and experience on MRV

reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.	3.2. Guidance/training materials for private sector on incorporation of GHG emission reporting requirements into corporate reporting.	Workshop reports E-publication of the guidelines for private sector	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Guidance/training materials for private sector on MRV developed and presented in Belarus	Workshop reports; E-publication of the guidelines for private sector & Private sector inactively participates in the project and is not committed to meet the national reporting requirements
	3.3. Number of government officers/practitioners trained / Number of training events on MRV	Workshop reports E-publication of the guidelines for private sector	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 100 sectoral government officers/practitioners trained (30% are less represented sex) 5 trainings conducted on MRV for sectoral government agencies e.g. energy, transport, agriculture, forestry.	Workshop reports; E-publication of the guidelines for private sector & Proposals for the enhancement of national MRV (GHG inventory) systems are endorsed by the governments.
EC Output 4/ Atlas Activity 4: Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters. <i>Regional activities partially implemented by the IRH and</i>	4.1. Level of alignment with EU acquis on Climate Change. <i>Number of laws, legislative/regulatory acts drafted, adopted and implemented when it is appropriate in line with Partnership priorities between EU and Belarus (Specific laws will be identified after the gap analysis performed during the inception phase)</i>	National policies and legislation	to be defined after the inception phase	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	References to the specific laws will be added after the inception phase of the project	National policies and legislation & Potential major external factors influence the pace of regulatory alignment reforms; Decision-making on the adoption of regulatory enhancements is delayed
	4.2. Number of stakeholder meetings organized in the process of policies and legislation development	Workshop reports	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	3 workshops conducted	Workshop reports & Lack of Interest in cooperating with the EU

<i>funded from the regional component</i>	4.3. Number of workshops conducted by the project/number of people trained	Workshop reports	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	90 people trained (30% are less represented sex)	Workshop reports & Lack of Interest in cooperating with the EU; Political, social and economic instability in the region
EC Output 5/ Atlas Activity 5: Mainstreaming climate in other sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.	5.1. Number of sectoral climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed	Sectoral policy documents and strategies	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 2 sectoral gender-sensitive climate change mainstreaming policy papers/ recommendations developed	Sectoral policy documents and strategies & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries (e.g. energy sector); The developed mainstreaming policies/recommendations are not adopted.
	5.2. Level of institutional capacities for CC mainstreaming (institutional capacity scorecard/baseline, mid-term and completion surveys)	Workshop reports Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/ reports	Baseline to be established during the first year of the project	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	50% improvement against baseline Sectoral gender-sensitive guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement	Workshop reports; Institutional capacity assessment scorecards/ reports & Lack of interest to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action; Institutional tensions among various government stakeholders; Unfavourable investment and lending climate in Belarus
EC Output 6/ Atlas Activity 6: Climate Investment.	6.1. Status of investment pipelines of bankable projects contributing the implementation of NDCs	Sectoral policy documents and strategies	No NDC-related investment pipelines	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Belarus has developed national/sectoral pipelines of investment projects linked to the NDC implementation plans NDC implementation plans, LEDS, NAPs supported with financial frameworks	Sectoral policy documents and strategies & CC agenda is weakly pursued at the political level; Insufficient buy-in from the national ministries of finance, planning and economy
	6.2. Number of national officials from the finance and planning ministries trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change	Workshop reports	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	3 (30% are less represented sex)	Workshop reports & Lack of interest of ministries/government agencies to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to climate action

	finance frameworks and budgeting								
	<i>6.3. Implementation of pilots on climate budget tagging. This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.</i>	<i>Project reports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>2 national pilots implemented</i>	<i>Project reports & Unfavorable investment and lending climate</i>
EC Output 7/ Atlas Activity 7: Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and/or sectoral).	7.1. Number of NAPs adopted	NAP documents	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NAP is developed ¹²	NAP documents & Insufficient buy-in from the sectoral ministries – limited recognition of adaptation priorities
	7.2. Number of regional knowledge transfer events on NAPs / number of people trained	Workshop reports	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	6 workshops	Workshop reports & Lack of interest of ministries/government agencies to participate in a holistic “all-of-the-government” approach to NAPs; Lack of interest from countries to participate in knowledge transfer and information exchange on NAP processes
	7.3. Transboundary NAPs (TBC)	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	At least 1 transboundary NAP (TBC)	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting & Lack of interest of countries to participate in knowledge transfer and information exchange on NAP processes
	7.4. Status of NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and NAP processes	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NAP roadmaps, institutional and coordination frameworks and gender-responsive NAP processes established at least in 2 countries	Capacity assessment scorecards on NAP implementation and reporting & Significant staff turnover in the national entities

¹² Different formats for adaptation planning instruments (e.g. National Adaptation Strategy, Action Plan, Adaptation Framework, etc.) could be chosen.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project Monitoring Reporting

80. The International Chief Technical Advisor, supported by the IRH CDT and COs, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports and updates that form part of the monitoring process:

- **Inception Review (IR)**

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

- **Annual Project Report (APR)**

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

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

- **Quarterly Progress Updates**

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

- **Final Report**

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

- **Technical Papers (project specific)**

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

- **Project publications (project specific)**

86. Project publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be in the form of journal articles, multimedia

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

- **Independent Evaluations.** *This activity will be funded from the regional component and executed by IRH.*

The project is subject to two independent evaluations as follows:

- 87. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken during the third year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP IRH.*
- 88. An independent Final Evaluation will take place no later than three months prior to the final RPB meeting. The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development for the low carbon and resilient development and implementation of the Paris Agreement in the beneficiary countries. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP IRH.*

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

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

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

Table 2: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$25,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH	IRH staff cost \$0
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. An Inception Review will be conducted in the Year 1 of the project. Further reviews will be incorporated in the Annual Project Reports.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the NCPB and used to make course corrections.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$0
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the NCPB and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost \$15,000

	The progress reports and the final report of the action to be submitted to the EU will be prepared in line with the Article 3 of the General Conditions.				
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., NCPB) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the NCPB and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	EC, IRH, UNDP CO, beneficiary governments	IRH and CO staff cost and travel \$15,000

91. Mid-term review and final evaluation will be executed by the regional component and funded by IRH.

Table 3. Evaluation Plan

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

7. BELARUS - MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹³

Table 3: Multi-Year Work Plan

						Belarus Budget USD				
OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
1	Implementation of NDCs according to PA	EU	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	1B	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1E		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00
		Total EU Activity 1					12,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
2	Development of mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies	EU	71300	Local Consultants	2B			5,000.00		5,000.00
			71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2C	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	2F	20,000.00				20,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	2G	27,500.00	75,000.00	70,000.00		172,500.00
		Total EU Activity 2					59,500.00	87,000.00	87,000.00	12,000.00
3	Introduction of robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks	EU	71200	International Consultants	3A	Activity 3 lies within the implementation framework of the regional EU4Climate project and is funded by the UNDP IRH.				
			71300	Local Consultants	3B					
			71600	Travel	3E					
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3F					
		Total EU Activity 3								
4	Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters	EU	71200	International Consultants	4A		5,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00
			71300	Local Consultants	4B	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
			71600	Travel	4D	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	4E	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	15,000.00
		Total EU Activity 4					20,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00

¹³ For the purpose of interpreting clause 11.3 of the General Conditions, the budget heading is understood as "Activity" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

5	Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors	EU	71200	International Consultants	5A	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	55,000.00
			71300	Local Consultants	5B	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	5C		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00
			71600	Travel	5D	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	15,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	5E	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
		Total EU Activity 5					40,000.00	66,000.00	65,000.00	64,000.00
6	Climate Investment		71300	Local Consultants	6C	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	10,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	6F		5,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00
		Total EU Activity 6					2,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	2,500.00
7	Adaptation planning	EU	71200	International Consultants	7A	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	105,000.00
			71300	Local Consultants	7C	20,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	160,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	7D	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00
			71600	Travel	7E	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	15,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	7F	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	55,000.00
		Total EU Activity 7					68,000.00	119,000.00	119,000.00	109,000.00
8	M&E, Communications, Visibility and reporting		71300	Local Consultants	8B	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	8E	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	8G	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
		Total EU M&E, Communication, Reporting					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
9	Project Management		72500	Supplies	9A	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
			71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9E	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		Total EU Project management					14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Total Direct EU Eligible Cost						236,000.00	360,500.00	354,500.00	263,500.00	1,214,500.00
Total Remuneration (GMS) 7%						16,520.00	25,235.00	24,815.00	18,445.00	85,015.00
Total EU project costs						252,520.00	385,735.00	379,315.00	281,945.00	1,299,515.00

*An indicative calendar plan is provided in the Annex 1 and will be finalized during the inception phase.

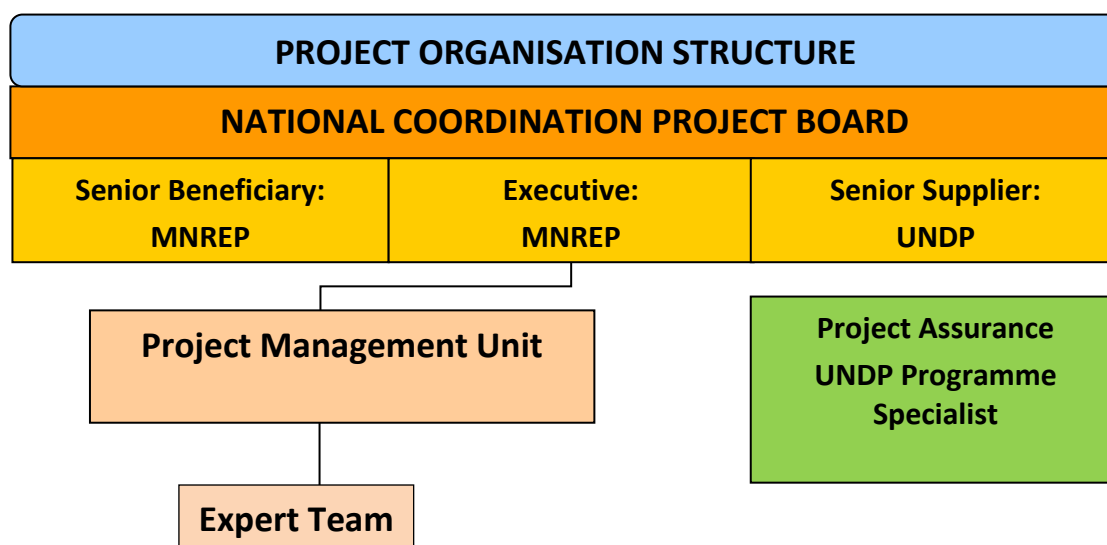
Table 4: Budget Notes

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of Cost
1B	Contractual Services - Individ	National Coordinator / Advisor (50%) in Belarus (1 person/4 years)
1E	Training, Workshops and Conference	National awareness raising events in Belarus: awareness-raising related to NDC implementation phase for private sector, academia, NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders. Events integrate gender mainstreaming agenda. (Years 2,3 and 4)
2B	Local consultants	National Consultant to assist the development of LEDS in Belarus, including gender expert. Consultancy Fee (\$200 daily fee*25 days)
2C	Contractual Services Individuals	National Coordinator/Advisor (50%) in Belarus (1 person/4 years)
2F	Training, Workshops and Conference	National training workshop/technical round table on LEDS in Belarus (Year 1)
2G	Contractual Services - companies	Consultancy company to support development/updating gender-sensitive LEDS in Belarus
4A	International Consultants	International Consultants/Advisors to support Belarus on policy alignment
4B	Local Consultants	National experts to support analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment (\$200 * 40 days * 4 years)
4D	Travel	Travel of national experts and professionals for consultations on policy and regulatory alignments
4E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Workshops on respective EU acquis, including possibilities to participate in the new market based mechanisms under the Paris Agreement
5A	International Consultants	International Consultant to provide advice and guidance and to support development of sectoral gender-responsive mainstreaming plans in Belarus. This will include advice on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance (years 2-4).

5B	Local Consultants	National experts to review sectoral strategies and plans and to develop CC mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors in Belarus. This will include detailed sectoral policy review, analysis of climate risks and GHG emission reduction potential, cost benefit analysis, mainstreaming recommendations, regulatory/institutional /coordination framework, monitoring framework, and financial resources/planning. National experts to be recruited by the UNDP CO in Belarus.
5C	Contractual Service Companies	Subcontracts (consultancy services) managed by UNDP CO at the national level: to support the development of sectoral mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors in Belarus (including gender analysis).
5D	Travel	Travel costs associated with Component
5E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Annual workshops and consultations on sectoral mainstreaming in Belarus
6C	Local Consultants	National experts on piloting CFF and climate budget tagging and on climate investment pipelines
6F	Training, Workshops and Conference	National workshops on investment pipelines and CFF
7A	International Consultants	International Consultants to provide advice and guidance for the development of NAPs in Belarus
7C	Local Consultants	National experts to lead the development of NAPs in Belarus, including gender expert.
7D	Contractual Service Companies	Subcontracts (consultancy services) to support development of gender-responsive NAPs in Belarus. This could include in the country: scoping study, road map, NAP development, gender analysis, institutional, coordination, financing, monitoring, reporting and communication frameworks for the NAP. The contracts will be managed by UNDP CO in Belarus.
7E	Travel	Travel costs associated with Component 6
7F	Training, Workshops and Conference	National technical meetings, consultations and workshops on NAP in Belarus
8B	Local Consultants	Local communication consultant in Belarus
8E	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Publication and promotion materials: annual translation, editing, printing and production costs
8G	Training, Workshops and Conference	Annual media and awareness events in Belarus
9A	Supplies	Office supplies
9E	Contractual Services Individuals	National project administrative and finance assistant (part time) in Belarus hosted by UNDP CO

8. Project Management and Governance Arrangements

92. This project is part of the regional project EU4Climate being implemented in six Eastern Partnership countries, including the Republic of Belarus. The UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (UNDP IRH) implements the regional project in the "direct" implementation modality. To involve Belarusian stakeholders in the project implementation process to the fullest extent possible and to ensure the sustainability of results, the Belarusian part of the regional project will be implemented in the "national" implementation modality.
93. UNDP IRH will be responsible for overall management of the regional project, insurance of coherence, backstopping, monitoring as well as implementation of regional activities. The Regional Project Board (RPB) will ensure external governance of the project. RPB will provide overall guidance and direction to the regional project in successful delivery of outputs and its contribution to outcomes under the regional programme. The RPB will facilitate and coordinate partnerships between beneficiary countries, the EU, and relevant government agencies.
94. Country office UNDP in Belarus will be responsible for strategic, effective, and functional implementation of the national project EU4Climate that will be implemented according to Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and United Nations Development Program on 24 September 1992, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the UNDP Country Program Document for the Republic of Belarus. The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus (MNREP). The IP is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of the project resources.



Project Organisation Structure is as follows:

95. **National Coordination Project Board (NCPB):** NCPB is a strategic body managing the project on the national level. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection appoints a senior official as National Project Focal Point (NPFP), who will be responsible for the implementation of the project on behalf of the National Implementing Partner and chairs NCPB. NCPB is responsible for making management decisions by consensus. To ensure full responsibility for the results of the project NCPB will make decisions per standards that ensure sound management to achieve development results, including the best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective competition. The Implementing Partner is also responsible for approving and signing the multiyear workplan, approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year, and signing the financial report or the funding

authorization and certificate of expenditures. A work plan for the first year of Project implementation will be developed and approved by the MNREP and UNDP during the inception phase. Work plans for the second and subsequent project implementation years will be prepared during the last month of the work year.

96. The National Project Coordinator¹⁴ is an Executive Secretary of NCPB, attends meetings as a member of NCPB with no right to vote and is responsible for arranging the NCPB meetings and keeping the minutes of NCPB.
97. The progress of the Project will be discussed at NCPB meetings at least twice per year. The NCPB meetings can be held more frequently on an as-needed basis, which includes through voting by email. The first NCPB meeting will take place within the first 3 months after the launch of the Project. The members of with right to vote will be representatives of the key national stakeholders and partners, as follows (the exact composition of the NCPB will be formalized during project inception stage):
- Ministry of Economy
 - Ministry of Energy
 - Ministry of Forestry
 - Ministry of Construction and Architecture
 - Ministry of Utilities and Housing
 - Ministry of Finance
 - NGO Green Economy
 - EU Delegation
 - UNDP

Specific responsibilities of the NCPB include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the National Project Coordinator, MNREP and UNDP or other NCPB members;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on National Project Coordinator's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the National Project Coordinator's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes as required.

The composition of the NCPB must include the following roles:

98. **National Project Focal Point (NPFP):** NPFP – is a role will be held by a senior official appointed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. NPFP will chair the NCPB. This. The NPFP is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The NPFP's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The NPFP has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the NCPB)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the National Project Coordinator;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;

¹⁴ In Russian «National Project Coordinator» is read as «национальный руководитель проекта».

- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair the NCPB meetings.

99. **Senior Supplier:** The Senior Supplier is an individual or a group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the NCPB is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is: UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the NCPB)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on National Coordination Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

100. **Senior Beneficiary:** The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the NCPB is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus.

101. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the NCPB)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on the NCPB decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

102. The operations management of the project on the national level will be carried out by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the overall guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative in Belarus and the National Project Focal Point. The PIU will include National Project Coordinator (NPC) and Administrative and Finance Assistant (AFA). Terms of Reference for the main project personnel is presented in Annex 5 to the project document. Project staff will be selected through an open competitive process in accordance with the UNDP rules and procedures in effect with due regard for the consultations between the UNDP and the MNREP. Effectiveness of the PIU staff's work will be evaluated annually by UNDP Belarus. Based on the evaluation results and consultations a decision will be made on renewal/ non-renewal of the PIU staff contracts.

103. International and national consultants will be involved to carry out highly specialised tasks and provide the necessary expertise to improve the efficiency of the project. Short-term consultants will be hired per UNDP rules and procedures.

104. The transfer of assets acquired under the project will be carried out after the completion of the project following the decision of PSC and UNDP rules and procedures.
105. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the EU for providing grant funding, the EU logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the EU will also accord proper acknowledgement to the EU. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies.
106. Project Assurance role will rest with the respective UNDP Belarus Programme Specialist. UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the National Project Coordination function. The quality assurance role supports the NCPB and PIU by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The NCPB cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the National Project Coordinator. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the respective specialist from the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, as needed.

9. LEGAL CONTEXT

107. 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 the Standard Basic Assistance Agreements (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."
108. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus ("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 the best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

109. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
- a) 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;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security and the full implementation of the security plan.
110. 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 Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

111. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
112. 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>).
113. The Implementing Partner shall: (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.
114. 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.
115. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
116. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner 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.
117. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', 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 the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
118. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
119. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
120. The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds

determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

121. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.
122. 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.
123. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner 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 the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
124. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, 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.
125. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

11.ANNEXES

Annex 1. Activity Plan

Annex 2. Risk analysis

Annex 3. Gender mainstreaming action plan

Annex 4. Communication and visibility plan

Annex 5. Terms of Reference for key project staff

Annex 6. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening

Annex 1. Activity Plan

Indicative Action Plan (the Detailed Annual Work Plan for the Project and action plan will be developed during the Inception Phase and presented at the Inception Workshop).

Action/activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>0. Inception workshop</i>	X															
1. Implementation and update of NDCs to the Paris Agreement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>1.1. Two regional training and knowledge exchange workshops on the NDC implementation and reporting to UNFCCC</i>		X						X								
<i>1.2. Support to NDCs implementation in Belarus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
<i>1.3. Public awareness on NDCs: awareness-raising activities related to NDC implementation phase for private sector, academia, and NGO community and for other relevant stakeholders</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Development of national long-term LEDS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>2.1. Regional training workshops for six beneficiary countries on the LEDS development process</i>		X			X							X				
<i>2.2. National technical roundtables in Belarus</i>	X	X	X													
<i>2.3. Development of long-term LEDSs in Belarus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
3. Introduction of robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>3.1. A regional workshop/training on MRV systems according to the UNFCCC requirements (GHG Inventories)</i>		X	X													
<i>3.2. A study tour to the European Environment Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen to learn about MRV system in EU</i>				X												
<i>3.3. Review of the existing MRV systems (GHG Inventories) in Belarus, identifying gaps and needs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X										
<i>3.4. Proposals for national MRV systems (GHG Inventories) that are in line with the UNFCCC requirements, builds on EU experience and is fit for national circumstances of Belarus</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>3.5. Trainings of MRV experts from technical departments of line ministries (i.e. energy, transport, environment, agriculture, forestry) and other relevant government agencies</i>						X										
<i>3.6. Training materials/guidance for the private sector stakeholders on their contribution to national UNFCCC reporting developed in English and in local language. (Years 2-3)</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

4. Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1. Workshops on respective EU acquis organised in Belarus		X	X	X	X												
4.2. Analysis of the national legislation and fiscal policies, and elaboration of proposals and plans for legislative alignment and relevant recommendations that are foreseen in the Partnership Priorities with Belarus		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
4.3. <i>Delivering input on progress to relevant Sub-Committee meetings, Platform and Panel discussions, Energy Community meetings and provide update to DG NEAR and relevant EU Delegations</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Mainstreaming climate in other policy sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the PA		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1. Inception/training workshop on CC mainstreaming into sectoral policies		X															
5.2. Belarus develops mainstreaming recommendations for 2 priority sectors	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.3. Sector-based training and knowledge exchange workshops			X				X				X						
5.4. Sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris agreement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Climate Investment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.1 <i>Two regional climate finance forums: regional events on investment planning and increased mobilization of climate finance</i>								X								X	
6.2 Training and capacity building through national workshops to relevant staff in the ministries to enable them to develop a prioritized pipeline of bankable projects		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.3 Regional and national workshops on climate finance frameworks			X		X		X		X		X						
6.4. <i>Two pilot studies and two sub-regional workshops on climate budget tagging and introducing CC parameters into national budget planning and reporting</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	
7. Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and/or sectoral)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7.1. Support to the national adaptation planning in Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.2. <i>Follow up on NAPs adoption in Belarus. High level events and facilitation to the adoption and initiation of NAPs</i>							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.3. <i>Cross country knowledge exchange on NAP development and implementation. Consultations/alignment on transboundary and interregional cooperation. 6 workshops</i>		X	X		X		X				X					X	
7.4. Workshops for national and local authorities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
8. M&E, communications, visibility and reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Project management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Annex 2. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of full support from beneficiary governments during implementation despite alignment with needs identified by governments during the programming phase	December 2017	Political	P = 3 I = 4	During the project implementation UNDP will be conducting regular policy dialogues with the project countries and their relevant institutions. During the project preparation, all relevant government stakeholders were consulted through UNDP COs and continuous follow up will be provided in order to maintain relevance and ensure project support.	UNDP IRH, UNDP CO	UNDP CO		
2	Changing policy priorities	December 2017	Strategic	P = 2 I = 4	UNDP will carefully monitor policy reforms in all countries and respond timely	UNDP CO	UNDP CO		
3	Lack of absorption capacity in beneficiary countries	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 4	The project will coordinate with all relevant on-going activities in countries and sequence activities with other initiatives and coordinate with other donors	UNDP IRH, UNDP CO	UNDP IRH, UNDP CO		
4	Lack of willingness/capability of other ministries or government agencies to participate in the "holistic approach" needed to fight climate change. Institutional tensions among various stakeholders, including governmental authorities.	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	UNDP will closely coordinate and use all available climate policy tools at highest political levels as well as at technical level across sectors. Throughout the activities, the project will work on ensuring high-level participation from all sectors in order to ensure support for integrated approach.	UNDP CO	UNDP CO		
5	Administrative reforms and staff turn-over within the key government agencies weakens the efficiency of project's capacity building activities, causes implementation delays and to erosion of institutional memory	December 2017	Operational	P = 4 I = 3	The risk cannot be mitigated fully. As a risk mitigation strategy, the project will involve technical staff and mid-level managers and also will exercise whole-of-the-government approach to engage all relevant institutional stakeholders in the beneficiary countries and secure sustainability of action. The project	UNDP IRH, UNDP CO	UNDP CO		

					will develop tools and guidelines to be disseminated across participating entities.				
6	Delays because of heavy bureaucratic procedures within the beneficiary governments	December 2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	Systematic involvement of the UNDP COs and EU Delegations and provision of support to project implementers, blended with careful planning of activities and good knowledge of procedural requirements by the beneficiary governments	UNDP CO	UNDP CO		
7	Political and social unrest	December 2017	Political	P = 1 I = 3	Flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level	UNDP IRH, UNDP CO	UNDP CO		
8	Major disasters / extreme weather events in the region, including those caused by the changing climate, result in temporary disruption of the government operations and/or constraints in national budgetary resources for climate policy reform.	December 2017	Environmental	P = 2 I = 3	Flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level. The project itself will contribute to the enhanced resilience of governance and government systems to withstand disasters and extreme weather events.	UNDP CO	UNDP CO		

Annex 3. Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<p>Goal: Enhanced resilient and low carbon development in the Republic of Belarus</p> <p>Objective: Low-emissions and climate resilience objectives are integrated into development policies/plans in Belarus through improved and consolidated climate policies and legislative alignment</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender considerations integrated into NDC planning and implementation processes Enhanced understanding and acceptance of gender-specific vulnerability to climate change and the need for a gender-sensitive climate action 			
Component 1: Implementation and update of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement			
Assess institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support NDCs.	Gender equality integrated into instruments such as NAPs, LEDS, NAMAs, REDD+ and other UNFCCC.	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO
Component 2: Development of national long-term LEDS			
Support mainstreaming of gender considerations and indicators into LEDS. Support capacity development of different groups in development of LEDS, including communities, women's organizations, and government officials at the national and level. At least 30% of roundtable and training participants will be women. Develop gender-sensitive mid-century, long-term LEDSs in Belarus.	At least 30% of national government officials and planning practitioners trained in the development of LEDS are women. Gender-sensitive mid-century, long-term LEDSs in Belarus are developed.	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO
Component 4: Development of recommendations on alignment of the policy of the Republic of Belarus with EU climate acquis on climate change mitigation and adaptation matters			
Engage in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at national and local levels.	3 stakeholder meetings organized in the process of policies and legislation development and engaged with women organizations at local and national levels (at least one representative from each country)	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO
Component 5: Mainstreaming climate in other sectors , interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level) and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris Agreement			
Gender considerations are mainstreamed into sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Gender-responsive sectoral policy development will be ensured through: analysis of the sectoral context for gender trends and sex-disaggregated data; assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms for selected sectors; integrating gender equality into sectoral climate change policy and planning instruments and processes; and engaging in multi-	Gender considerations mainstreamed in three different sectors (and their guidelines) that are highly vulnerable to climate change and its impacts.	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO

stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.			
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Component 6: Climate investment			
<p>The project will promote climate finance instruments and tools that are 100% gender-responsive, and that target and reaching community groups, grassroots women enterprises and sustainable development outcomes. Capacity building on enhanced climate investment will engage women and women's organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local and national levels.</p> <p>Gender considerations will be taken into account for the consultations planning and access to the training and capacity building events.</p> <p>Two national pilot studies on gender-responsive climate finance frameworks, climate budget tagging and integrating CC indicators into national budget planning and reporting systems</p>	<p>Gender-responsive climate finance instruments and tool are promoted</p> <p>30% of training participants are women</p>	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO
<p>National officials from the finance and planning ministries are trained on climate finance leveraging and management, climate change finance frameworks and budgeting.</p>	<p>Gender parity assured in such training efforts, with women constituting at least 30% of national officials from the finance and planning ministries.</p>	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO

Component 7: Adaptation planning, with special focus on adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans (national and/or sectoral)			
<p>Gender Focal Points in the UNDP Country Office and national partners are actively engaged in knowledge transfer events on NAP.</p> <p>NAP development will analyse the national context for gender trends, sex-disaggregated data and differing situations of women and men and the resulting identification of key sectors, strategies and mechanisms for policy and action. The activity will integrate gender equality objectives and engage with women and women's organizations as relevant.</p>	<p>1 UNDP CO Gender Focal Point is trained/aware of linkages between gender and climate change in adaptation planning; 1 thematic workshop comprehensively address gender mainstreaming agenda; and at least 3 participants are trained.</p>	2019-2022	Project team UNDP CO
Project Management, M&E			
<p>Establish a network of resource people on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in Belarus and assign a CO as a focal point for gender mainstreaming; engage UNFCCC and UNDP gender resource people in the training events. Collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data for the project indicators.</p>	<p>1 UNDP CO identify gender resource person for the project.</p>	2019	Project team UNDP CO

Annex 4. Communication and Visibility Plan

Objectives:

The purpose of the Communication and Visibility Plan is to outline communications goals and approach, so as to ensure effective and efficient communication about the results and objectives of the EU4Climate project to all target groups, including beneficiaries, partners and key national stakeholders and the general public in Belarus.

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

The General Conditions of the Action (Article 8) and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Action in the field¹⁵ are the key reference documents for EU-UN Actions and will guide the implementation of the present plan. All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions¹⁶. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations) will be applied as much possible and relevant in the context of the project. The EU4Climate will approach communication in a strategic way, promoting not only project objectives and results, but also importance of Climate Action, its impact on people lives and relevance of EU policies in this context. The Communication and Visibility Plan will contribute to the efficient implementation of the Project by ensuring that information and any communications activities and products, its objectives, results and achievements are executed and produced with highest quality and distributed in a timely manner to target groups, and relevance of Climate Action as such and the broader policy context will be explained in a simple, easy to understand way to broader, non-technical audiences.

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

The EU4Climate implementation team at the UNDP will keep the EU institutions informed about the implementation of visibility and communication activities. In particular the EU Delegation to Belarus (Communication Expert and Programme Manager responsible for Climate Action) will be informed about the activities that take place in relevant for them locations. Importantly, production and release of all communications and visibility materials and media appearances and press conferences as described in this Communication and Visibility Plan will be consulted and closely coordinated with the respective Press and Information Officer of the Delegation of the European Union to Belarus. Coordination of visibility activities of relevant EU-funded programmes and projects will be ensured.

¹⁵ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/guidelines-joint-visibility-eu-un_en.pdf

¹⁶ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf

Overall communication objective:

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

Specific communications objectives are as follows:

- Raise awareness and increase visibility of the PA, the CA and SDGs and the contribution of the project towards the climate action and SDGs; Raise awareness on how CC affects people lives;
- Raise awareness of the Belarusian climate and sectoral policy reform in a strategic, coherent, coordinated, and unified way;
- Increase interaction with other international organisations, financial institutions and donors active in the Partner Countries of EU4Climate programme;
- Promote the strategic approach of the EU in Belarus creating links with the Eastern Partnership architecture (in particular the Panel on Environment and Climate Change) and other relevant initiatives, when appropriate;
- Build connections and increase visibility, as relevant, with other EU-led and funded Initiatives, specified in Partnership section of the EU4Climate project document;
- Facilitate development, adoption and implementation of reforms and relevant laws;
- Raise awareness about the objectives and impact of the Project among the beneficiaries, private sector and general public;
- Increase visibility of the progress and achievements made by the project, particularly the key beneficiary institutions responsible for the development and implementation of the climate policy in Belarus: UNFCCC Focal Points, national environmental ministry, national ministries of economy and finance, sectoral/line ministries, legislators; Contribute to the effectiveness of the national climate action and to the mobilization of climate investments in Belarus through raising awareness of donor agencies, climate funds and investors;
- Inform local stakeholders as well as regional and international donor community of the progress and impact of the Project and encourage the scaling-up of the approach,
- Increase visibility of NGOs' participating in the Project, stimulate discussion on Climate Action;
- Increase visibility of the EU-UNDP partnership as well as of the European Union as the donor and UNDP as the implementing partner of the Project and this message will be included in press releases and other communications work.

Target groups

Within the country where EU4Climate is implemented:

- Competent authority within national government to coordinate climate change mitigation and adaptation policy. This often coincides with the Focal Point for the UNFCCC. In EU4Climate project it is Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection;
- Technical departments of competent ministries (i.e. environment, energy, natural resources, economy, industry, agriculture, finance) and other relevant government agencies (i.e. forestry);
- Major regional and republic structures responsible for management of natural resources, i.e. forests, rivers, oceans, permafrost soils;
- Legislators (Relevant committees of the national Parliaments);
- Private sector stakeholders;
- Media (international, local, national and regional media, newspapers, TV, electronic news portals, etc.);
- Relevant practitioners, networks, similar projects and development organizations in a wider region and globally;
- Academia

Within the EU:

- EU Delegation to Belarus
- EU Member States embassies in Belarus
- EU Member States

Internationally (as applicable):

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

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

Key messages

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

'EU4Climate helps government in the Republic of Belarus to take action against climate change. It supports country in implementing the Paris Climate Agreement and improving climate policies and legislation. Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens lives and make them more resilient to it. EU4Climate is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).'

Any additional and specific messages should be developed and specifically tailored for each of targeted groups identified in close cooperation with the EU Delegation to ensure that communication is conducted in a most effective way.

Communication approach

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

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

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

Social media will be used continuously as a cross-border communication channel that can be administrated by each partner organization. Modality of the social media approach and its use will be determined by UNDP Country Office in Belarus in consultation with the EU Delegation to Belarus during the project inception phase.

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

Communication principles

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

- **Beneficiary-tailored and human-centred communication:** The overall communication approach will pay high attention to the specific target groups, to tailor the overall information-sharing (including channels and tools used) to their specific needs.

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

Communication tools chosen

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Media appearances and interviews:**

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

- **Press material and press conferences:**

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

- **Infographics and fact-sheets:**

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

- **Website presentation:**

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

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

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

- **Social media:**

Recognising the reach and increasing impact of social media in daily communication, the Project will regularly propose content to the EU Neighbours website (www.euneighbours.eu) and social Media channels, coordinate with the social media, including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube channels to share updates on news and achievements as well as to promote informational material and stories.

- **Special PR and communication opportunities:**

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

- **Communication with stakeholders:**

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

Completion of communications objectives

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

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

- keep track of journalists' lists and contacts during media events;

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

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

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




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

Expected communications results		
Output level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project related messages disseminated via different forms and channels of communications ▪ Media published/broadcasted stories about the Project ▪ Stakeholders took part in events ▪ Stakeholders received communications messages ▪ Stakeholders understand communications messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raised awareness and understanding about the Project among targeted audiences ▪ Development and maintaining of mutually beneficial, two-way communications with targeted project stakeholders ▪ Communication used as a tool for better understanding of project related issues ▪ Communication used as a tool for solving (communications related) project's challenges and problems ▪ Communication used as a tool for empowering project's stakeholders to make informed decisions ▪ Communication used as a tool for engaging new partners, private sector stakeholders and investors ▪ Communication used as a tool for influencing behaviours of decision makers ▪ Increased participatory communication and interactivity among project's stakeholders ▪ Increased media understanding of project's issues and areas of expertise of the EU and UNDP
		Outcome level

Success Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of disseminated messages (media advisories, press releases, e-newsletter, interviews, news and features stories submitted to media, posts on social media –Facebook, YouTube, Twitter) Number of published, broadcasted, narrowcasting messages in print, broadcasting and online media Project's key messages presented by media Number of participants in PR events Number of people in target groups who received our messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people in target groups who understand the Project's messages Number of people in target groups who positively (re)act and start with actions based on Project's messages which influenced their behaviours Prominent, affirmative presentation of donors and partners in media Number of likes, comments, shares in social media Measurement of quality of relationships with project's stakeholder based on focus groups / expert discussions.
Means of Verification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media monitoring, press clipping Content analysis of media coverage, Feedback from participants in events Social media measurement tools (such as Facebook insight, Google analytics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative assessment of media coverage Media content analysis

Visual identity, use of logos and disclaimers

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

Logo/Visual identity	Explanation and disclaimers
 EUROPEAN UNION	<p>The EU flag will be prominently displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Project. In addition, all materials, publications, press-information, banners, etc. produced within the Project will duly contain the following disclaimer: <i>"The EU4Climate Project is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)."</i></p>
 <i>Empowered lives. Resilient nations.</i>	<p>In addition, the logo of the UNDP will also be displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Action.</p>
	<p>Importantly, the logo of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus will be displayed on all materials, events and products within the Project, so as to underline their engagement and ensure visibility for all partners.</p>

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

Resources

The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of UNDP and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

Human resources: For purposes of visibility and promotion of the Project, a local Communication Consultant will be recruited (part time) to ensure the Communication and Visibility Plan is efficiently implemented. International and National Coordinators/Advisors will be responsible for securing continuous and effective communication including formulation of the technical messages, blogs and stories of the project. The Project Management Team will reserve adequate time for the communication activities to feed in quality content to communication specialist.

Financial resources: In order to ensure adequate implementation of visibility and communication activities, it is foreseen to allocate USD 80,000 in total (identified at Output 8) for this purpose which is 6.16% of the overall total budget of the Action. The funding for the UNDP Communication Specialist is in addition to this amount.

Description:	Budget, USD
Local communication consultants in Belarus	40,000
Publication and promotion materials: annual translation, editing, printing and production costs of IRH and 6 Cos	20,000
Annual media and awareness events in participating countries	20,000
TOTAL:	80,000

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

Annex 5. Tentative Terms of Reference for key project staff

Tentative Terms of Reference for the National Project Coordinator

Duty Station: Minsk, Belarus

Duration of Assignment: 1 year with possible extension (full time)

Scope of Assignment:

Background

The National Project Coordinator assumes overall responsibility for the successful implementation of all project activities and the achievement of planned project outputs. He/she reports directly to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus and the UNDP CO.

The objective of the assignment is to ensure effective project management and monitoring.

Duties

- Supervise and coordinate the Project to ensure its results are in accordance with the Project Document and the rules and procedures established in the UNDP Programming Manual and national rules and procedures;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of the Project Management Unit, subcontracted individuals and legal entities;
- Assume primary responsibility for the daily project management - both organizational and substantive matters, budgeting, planning and general monitoring of the Project;
- Prepare detailed annual work plans, to be approved by the Project Focal Point and the UNDP Resident Representative, ensure adherence thereto;
- Prepare terms of reference for national consultants and subcontractors in line with relevant national and UNDP procedures;
- Prepare annual project reports, Project implementation reports as well as any other reports requested by the MNREP or UNDP;
- Monitor the expenditures, commitments and balance of funds under the project budget lines;
- Assume overall responsibility for meeting financial delivery targets set out in the agreed annual work plans, reporting on project funds and related record keeping;
- Guide and coordinate the work of national and international consultants and subcontractors and oversee its compliance with the agreed work plan;
- Organize and supervise workshops and trainings needed during the Project;
- Liaise with relevant ministries, national institutes and other relevant institutions in order to involve their staff in project activities as necessary and gather and disseminate information relevant to the Project;
- Coordinate project activities with other related technical assistance projects\programs in Belarus;
- Undertake any other actions related to the Project as requested by the MNREP, UNDP or the Project Focal Point.

Qualifications:

- University degree in environmental management, energy, sustainable development, public administration, or management; advanced degree or academic training in these areas would be considered an asset;
- Previous experience in the area of climate changes policies and climate finance mechanisms;
- Working knowledge of national and UNDP rules and regulations is an asset;
- At least 2 years of relevant professional work experience in international project management;
- Computer literacy;
- Excellent written and spoken English, Belarusian and/or Russian are required.

Tentative Terms of Reference for the Administrative/ Financial Assistant

Duty Station: Minsk, Belarus

Duration of Assignment: 1 year with possible extension (full time)

Scope of Assignment:

Background

The Administrative/ Financial Assistant (AFA) will be directly responsible for the overall financial management of the Project. The AFA will work under direct supervision of the NPC and report to the NPC. The AFA will be responsible for supporting the NPC in meeting government obligations under the Project, under the national implementation modality.

Duties

Administrative Duties and Responsibilities

- Monitor project budgets and financial expenditures;
- Assist in recruitment processes;
- Advise all project counterparts on applicable financial procedures and ensures their proper implementation;
- Contribute to the preparation and implementation of progress and financial reports;
- Support the preparations of project work-plans, budgets and operational and financial planning processes;
- Assist in the preparation of payments requests for operational expenses, salaries, insurance, etc. against project budgets and work plans;
- Work closely with financial counterparts on payment requests;
- Maintain data on co-financing commitments to the Project;
- Perform other duties as required.

Finance Duties and Responsibilities

- Collect, register and maintain all information on project activities;
- Contribute to the preparation and implementation of progress reports;
- Advise all project counterparts on applicable administrative procedures and ensures their proper implementation;
- Assist in procurement and recruitment processes;
- Receive, screen and distribute correspondence and attach necessary background information;
- Prepare routine correspondence and memoranda for National Project Coordinator signature;
- Assist in logistical organization of meetings, training and workshops;
- Prepare agendas and arrange field visits, appointments and meetings both internal and external related to the project activities and write minutes from the meetings;
- Maintain a project filing system;
- Maintain records over project equipment inventory.

Qualifications and experience

- A post-school qualification (diploma, or equivalent), preferably in book-keeping (or equivalent);
- At least 5 years of relevant financial management experience;
- Work experience in UNDP-EU projects under the national implementation modality is highly desirable;
- Demonstrable ability to maintain effective communications with different stakeholders, and arrange stakeholder meetings and/or workshops;
- Demonstrable ability to administer project budgets, and track financial expenditure;
- Excellent computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package;
- Excellent written communication skills; and
- A good working knowledge of Russian is a requirement, while knowledge of English will be an advantage.

Annex 6. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	EU4Climate
2. Project Number	00115652
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Republic of Belarus

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project is not focused on mainstreaming a human rights based approach.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The Project will ensure a gender-responsive policy development through analysis of sectoral context for gender mainstreaming and sector-specific sex-disaggregated data; engaging gender experts in the activity implementation; assessing institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms for selected sectors; integrating gender equality into sectoral climate change policy and planning instruments and processes; and engaging in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women's organizations, relevant national governments agencies that address gender equality and women's empowerment.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The Project contributes to environmental sustainability through improved sectoral policies and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation into development sectors. Good governance should be a positive side effect of the programme, as modern government and administration has to include medium- and long-term environmental planning on issues such as climate change adaptation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 2 – Risk Analysis Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 2 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>		QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?	
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.	
No risks identified.	I = P =				
	I = P =				
	I = P =				
	I = P =				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
	Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				

	Check all that apply		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁷	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No

¹⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁸ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No

¹⁸ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁹	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

¹⁹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.