**Country: Azerbaijan**

**Country Plan**

**Project Title:** Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

**Sub-title (national) if any:** Energy Efficiency in Public and Apartment Buildings outside of Capital area in Azerbaijan

**Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):** People including those left behind benefit from climate strategies and environment protection policies that ensure natural resources are sustainably managed, livelihoods are protected, and resilience strengthened

**Expected CPD Output(s):** Output 3.3. Innovative solutions developed to promote energy efficiency on national and subnational levels

**Initiation Plan Start/End Dates:** March 2022-March 2023

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP-Azerbaijan

Programme Period: 1 year

Atlas Project Number: **00130986**

Atlas Output ID: **00142807**

Gender Marker: 1

Total resources required $ 885,772

Total allocated resources: $ 885,772

* Regular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Other:
  + Japan $ 885,772
  + Donor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unfunded budget: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In-kind Contributions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Brief Description**

As evidences show, the areas outside of Baku continue consuming excessive amount of energy, as both old and newly constructed buildings lack basic energy-saving construction elements, and their inhabitants - energy-saving consciousness and habits. This increases vulnerability of low-income families due to high spending on utilities, which in combination with generally lower incomes of people out of capital area contributes to the bigger inequality among people.

The objective of the proposed project is to demonstrate on the examples of Ganj and Barda, two representative cities the opportunity to reduce energy consumption, and respectively, the GHG emissions by: a) shifting from inefficient means of heating to more efficient centralized heating system; a) abandoning heavy reliance on fossil fuel by introducing alternative sources of energy, solar energy in particular; c) increasing awareness and changing the habits of people.

Agreed by UNDP:

# Purpose and Expected Output

According to the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change, the building sector is responsible for one third of all GHG emissions in Azerbaijan. In turn, the “In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan”[[1]](#footnote-2) completed by the Energy Charter Secretariat in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2020 concluded that there is a significant untapped energy saving potential both in the residential and public sector buildings, which could cut the energy consumption and related GHG emissions from this sector by 50%.

For example, according to the data of the State Committee on Statistics, there is a very high level of the electricity consumption in cities outside of the capital city, Baku. In Ganja, the second largest city of the country, per capita electricity consumption in 2019 (the year 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic cannot be used as a reference year) was equal to 1277 kWh, whereas in Baku this figure was almost two times lower. Though, this difference could be partly explained by higher usage of the natural gas for heating in Baku in comparison with Ganja, more in-depth studies and analysis were required to reveal underlying causes.

UNDP Azerbaijan recognized the problem, and to define its scope, has conducted a feasibility study in two areas outside of the capital – in the second largest city Ganja and in Barda, being one of the typical district centers in the country.

The study revealed the following reasons for higher energy inefficiency in the regions outside of capital area:

* Limited coverage by centralized and district heating systems/boiler stations in both locations.

Low awareness and concern about energy efficiency among the general public, as well as construction companies, energy supply agencies and city authorities.

Usage of inefficient small electric appliances to warm the apartments.

Usage of inefficient incandescent bulbs for lighting.

According to the statistics, families in Azerbaijan spend on utilities about 10-15% of their total income. Thus, energy inefficiency results in less opportunities for leisure, health, education, etc. Worth considering that more and better paid jobs are available in capital area, where oil and gas extraction is concentrated. Thus, citizens outside of Baku have less income, but spend higher portion of it on utilities.

Not only residential areas, but even schools and hospitals outside of Baku do not have centralized heating and cooling systems, thus, creating less healthy environment in educational and medical facilities. Covid pandemic emphasized this deficiency even more. Lack of centralized systems has made following to sanitary norms more difficult, putting at risk the health of people.

The recent escalation of conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia added more urgency to the proposed actions. Ganja and Barda are two cities outside of line of contact the most damaged by the recent military activities. Big construction and reconstruction works are expected in both cities in the very near future. Therefore, the proposed demonstration project along with improving social conditions of vulnerable population in semi-urban area will facilitate that the investment in construction and reconstruction of damaged areas are done by taking into account energy efficiency.

In this regard, the JSB offers a timely and impactful opportunity to target areas outside of conflict area, where majority of the country’s population live (as the regained territory is about 17-18% of the total) and concentrate on tangible technical and technological solutions. The Government expressed its intentions to accomplish “green” reconstruction, by relying on sustainable sources of energy and energy efficiency. Therefore, less funds could be available on infrastructure, residential areas, and public buildings in the rest of the country. However, those “old” areas are responsible for the most of the GHG emissions. There is a need for a speedy demonstration projects in the rest of the country as well, where most of existing infrastructure responsible for the GHG emissions is located.

## Strategy

Under Business-as-Usual scenario, areas outside of Baku will continue consuming excessive amount of energy, as both old and newly constructed buildings lack basic energy-saving construction elements, and their inhabitants - energy-saving consciousness and habits. Thus, vulnerability of low-income families will increase due to high spending on utilities under business-as usual scenario.

The objective of the proposed project is to urgently demonstrate on the examples of these two representative cities the opportunity to reduce energy consumption, and respectively, the GHG emissions by: a) abandoning heavy reliance on fossil fuel by introducing alternative sources of energy, solar energy in particular; b) shifting from inefficient means of heating and lighting to more efficient technical solutions; and c) increasing awareness and changing the habits of people.

Currently, the prevailing practice is that each individual apartment uses for heating either combis installed in each apartment, or electric heaters installed sometimes not only in each apartment, but even in each separate room in most of apartments. Most common practice in schools in rural areas is that often in the absence of centralized heating system for the entire school building, electric heaters or ovens using natural gas, diesel fuel, wood and even charcoal, installed in each classroom are used.

Worth mentioning that electricity in Azerbaijan is produced from burning natural gas at big thermal stations. Therefore, replacing the usage of electric heaters installed in each room with the centralized heating system decreases the GHG emissions. It creates also more healthy living, studying and working conditions.

Along with the alternative energy production, energy efficiency is considered as the most effective way to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the climate change. Proposed project pursues such a two-pronged approach. First, creating centralized heating systems significantly reduces the natural gas consumption, and respectively, lowers the funding for gas production. Second, solar batteries will be used to produce energy for the outdoor lightning. In the result, overall energy consumption will be reduced. Thus, the project does not envisage increased funding for natural gas, - vice versa, according to estimations, energy efficiency may result in up to 20% decrease in overall natural gas consumption.

The Theory of Change (ToC) on development challenge and immediate, underlying and root causes and the related causal chains are presented in Annex 1.

**Expected Outputs**

Direct beneficiaries of the Project will include all residents of Ganja and Barda cities, around 400,000 in total, covered by the Project’s awareness-raising and advocacy activities. Energy efficient renovation will benefit approximately 400 inhabitants of 9-store building in Ganja and more than 600 schoolchildren of energy efficiently renovated school in Barda.

Preliminary estimations are showing benefits of creating centralized heating system instead of using electric heating appliances and/or individual combi systems for each apartment. Especially, in the light of the recent significant increase in natural gas prices for residents. Even though, initial installation costs are high, running costs are significantly lower. The pilot projects will help to identify effective payback period for the investments, their results will be used for successful advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns with the ultimate goal of scaling-up and replication of project activities by local authorities, government agencies and local communities.

The proposed project will aim to catalyse new opportunities for technology and knowledge transfer from advanced economies such as Japan to Azerbaijan in the area of energy efficient building equipment. Some reference will be made to most recent Japanese Government and private sector projects such as large-scale projects of reconstruction of “Janub” and “Shimal” thermal electric stations, and small water supply, kindergarten remodelling and other similar projects. Proposed project will build-up on existing conversations on Japanese expertise in energy efficiency of small-scale district heating stations and boilers as well as smart cities/villages.

***Alignment with global Climate Promise framework***

Azerbaijan has taken obligation under the Paris Agreement to reduce its GHG emissions by 35% by 2030 in comparison with the base year 1990. Under the Climate Promise, as was expressed recently after the COP26 in Glasgow, the Government of Azerbaijan announced to decrease its GHG emissions by 40% by 2050. Such an increase will require significant efforts from the country, taking into account: a) continued population growth in Azerbaijan; b) country’s intention to move away from the current heavy reliance on hydrocarbon extraction and diversify the economy by investing in agriculture and tourism infrastructure; both these sectors are big energy consumers; c) on-going large infrastructure projects on regained in 2020 territories. Current inefficient energy use puts at risk achievement of not only the enhanced NDC targets, but relevant SDG goals as well, such as Goal #13 on Climate Change, Goal #1 on Poverty reduction by increasing energy bills of population, Goal #7 on affordable clean energy, Goal #11 on sustainable cities and communities, and Goal # 3 on improving health and well-being of population.

The Project Proposal is a perfect fit with the current strategy of the Government of Azerbaijan on “green development” and priority 5 under new “Azerbaijan 2030” strategy. The timing of the project is also relevant, as on July 1st, 2021 the Government introduced a new tariff scheme for the natural gas, by increasing prices from $0.06 per cubic meter to $0.12-0.15, (i.e., by 2-2.5 times depending on the consumed amount). In a contrary, tariffs for the gas used by the centralized heating systems and boilers have been decreased. Thus, proposed project is very timely in both demonstrating its benefits and mitigating negative social effect of recent tariff changes.

Energy audits of the pilot buildings will be conducted before and after the energy efficiency measures. By comparing numbers, the benefits of centralized heating system will be demonstrated to the citizens by using local and social media. Lessons-learned and results of the activities have potential for scaling-up and replication. Utilization of solar energy will create new green jobs as well.

As shown in the Project Organogram in Annex 2, the Project will be implemented in close consultation with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) and the Ministry of Energy. All necessary energy and environmental standards will be taken into account. The MENR is the operational focal point (OFP) in Azerbaijan for the relations with the UNFCCC, and the Ministry of Energy, - the main government body setting energy policy in the country. The findings of the Project will be used by both ministries for future planning and policymaking.

**Alignment with the Climate Promise Pillars**

The Proposed project fits well into Pillar 1 of the Climate Promise Global Framework by facilitating the move of the country towards net-zero pathway. Azerbaijan is a country with abundant oil and gas reserves and extraction. However, energy efficiency is no less important than energy supply both from the country’s social-economic perspectives, as well as for global climate change mitigation efforts by reducing GHG emissions. The proposed projects will drive investments in energy efficient building construction and reconstruction by demonstrating the economic feasibility and social advantages of centralized heating systems.

One of the problems with the centralized heating systems is that usually instead of installing meters for hot water and the heat, the inhabitants and users pay fixed price, leading to inefficient usage of energy: instead of reducing the temperature of radiators by valves, the tenants open the window, increasing significantly the total energy bill for the centralized boiler. Therefore, energy efficiency measures should be accompanied by broad and targeted awareness-raising campaign. All apartment owners and inhabitants should understand and accept collective responsibility for the energy saving and effective usage of energy.

Even though, the primary objective of the proposed Project falls under the Climate Change mitigation pillar, indirectly it contributes to some aspects of climate change adaptation as well. According to the statistics, healthy population is more resilient and suffers less from negative impacts of climate change. Inhabitants of apartment buildings outside of capital are usually middle-class and below-middle class citizens. This acquires especial importance during current COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, improving the living conditions of people contributes to the healthier population, especially, older people, women and children, which traditionally spend more time at home comparing to men that culturally dedicate their daytime to work.

**Contribution to the Implementation of Azerbaijan’s NDC**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country NDC sector** | **Country NDC target** | **Project activity contributing to this target** | **Expected results towards target *(full achievement or partial)*** |
| Building Sector both public and private. | 35% reduction of GHG Emissions by 1930 in comparison with the base year 1990 as expressed in the NDC, and by 40% by 2050 as announced recently during COP 26 in Glasgow ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AZERBAIJAN\_cop26cmp16cma3\_HLS\_EN.pdf](https://checklink.mail.ru/proxy?es=2NOEGZ9KBl3%2FW6WzLzwW%2BvUdzHTwOSeCJUFaEeQD4lQ%3D&egid=vJNI%2Fx1Q0KfBgTZg%2B%2F%2F%2B0K40g%2Fz2Srp9LwHNPgfgbuM%3D&url=https%3A%2F%2Fclick.mail.ru%2Fredir%3Fu%3Dhttps%253A%252F%252Funfccc.int%252Fsites%252Fdefault%252Ffiles%252Fresource%252FAZERBAIJAN_cop26cmp16cma3_HLS_EN.pdf%26c%3Dswm%26r%3Dhttp%26o%3Dmail%26v%3D3%26s%3Dca90093e18484409&uidl=16407703491258685198&from=&to=&email=chingizm%40list.ru)) | Energy Efficiency in Buildings through centralized heating system reducing GHG emissions and improving social conditions in apartment buildings and in schools. | Partial. Through the pilot projects in the areas outside of capital area demonstrate social and energy saving advantages of centralized heating system. |

# Management Arrangements

UNDP Azerbaijan will be responsible for implementation of the project, monitor and review progress in the realisation of the project outputs and ensure the proper use of JSB funds.

A Project Board (PB) will serve as the executive decision-making body for the project, together with the specific approvals set forth by the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN or the Embassy of Japan in Azerbaijan. The Project Board will consist of UNDP Senior staff member, from the representatives of beneficiaries in Ganja and Barda and Embassy of Japan.

The day-to-day administration of the project on behalf of UNDP will be carried out by a part-time Project Manager (PM) and a part-time Project Assistant (PA). The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP procedures. The PM’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost, ensuring the timely delivery of the final narrative report within 3 months and the final financial report within 12 months from the project completion

The PM will be technically supported by key technical experts in energy efficiency (EE) in buildings and in heating systems selected in accordance with UNDP requirements. The same expert in EE and/or in heating systems may serve the needs in both localities. Long-term key experts will be supported in their daily work by short-term consultants and logistics supporters in each location. While selecting the individual experts, while following all UNDP rules and procedures, the project will seek to use vast Japanese expertise in EE.

During the Project preparation period UNDP has met with JICA representative and with the Second Secretary of Japanese Embassy in Azerbaijan. It was agreed that acquaintance and monitoring missions will be organized by UNDP jointly with the Embassy and JICA to the project sites.

The organogram of the project’s management structure is presented in Annex 2.

The Project’s Results Framework is presented in Annex 3.

The Project’s Work Plan/Budget is presented in Annex 4.

**Visibility and Potential Cooperation with Japan.**

Taken overall, along with communicating its activities and consulting when necessary with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Energy in Azerbaijan, also communication line will be kept active with the Embassy of Japan in Azerbaijan and JICA. The representatives of these institutions will be invited to the workshops and other public events organized within the framework of the project to the extent possible. UNDP Azerbaijan will ensure donor visibility throughout entire period of the project implementation; the logo of Japan will be placed on all procured goods, and respective plaques will be placed on energy efficiently renovated buildings and auxiliary facilities.

Worth mentioning that the Embassy of Japan has funded many community-based initiatives in Azerbaijan from building and renovating schools to providing water to communities to repairing community buildings to supplying with the equipment small tea factory. During the design stage of proposed energy efficient measures, the experience accumulated through these projects will be taken into account and used as well. The opportunities to benefit from the Japanese technical expertise in the sphere of energy efficiency will be explored, and cooperation with the Japanese government and private sector will be sought through the Japan Embassy in Azerbaijan and JICA Office in Baku.

To communicate the project results and Japanese contribution and involvement into the project and enhance the visibility, the social media will be widely used, including Twitter, Facebook/Meta, other social media platforms. Along with that, traditional media, such as local TV station in Ganja, and printed media in both locations will be used. Taken overall, donor visibility and communication of the results will be prioritized throughout the project implementation period.

**Annex 1.**

Theory of Change (ToC) addressing the development challenge and immediate, underlying and root causes and the related causal chains.

**FEEDBACK**

Annex 2

**Part-time Project Manager**

**Project Board**

**Beneficiaries:**

**Ganja and Barda Executive Authorities**

**Executive and Senior Supplier: UNDP**

**Japanese Embassy in Baku or other relevant organization**

**Project Assurance**

UNDP Programme and Admin

Officer

**Part-time Project Assistant**

**Project Organisation Structure**

**Necessary Short-term Local consultants/logistics assistants**

***Key Expert in***

**EE in Buildings**

**In Ganja**

***Key Expert in***

**Heating Systems**

**In Barda**

***Key Expert in***

**Heating Systems**

**In Ganja**

***Key Expert in***

**EE in Buildings**

**In Barda**

**Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources**

**Ministry of Energy**

**Other Partners:**

**Annex 3.**

# Results Framework

*The following table outlines the core global indicators which will be tracked to aggregate impact across the entire portfolio. X is indicated as indicators which will be tracked by this project. Other indicators may be monitored only where relevant.*

| **Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:** People including those left behind benefit from climate strategies and environment protection policies that ensure natural resources are sustainably managed, livelihoods are protected, and resilience strengthened |
| --- |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:** Number of municipalities applying enhanced energy management information system and green social housing. Baseline: 0. Target 15 (2 through the proposed Project) |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** Output 3.3 Innovative solutions developed to promote energy efficiency on national and subnational levels |
| **Project title and Atlas Project Number:**  **Title:** Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency  **Sub-title**: Energy Efficiency in Public and Apartment Buildings outside of Capital area in Azerbaijan  **Atlas Project ID**: 00125580 |

| **CORE INDICATORS[[2]](#footnote-3)** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | | **Pillar 1** | | | **Pillar 2** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Year** | 1.1 Driving investment in clean energy sectors and infrastructure | 1.2   Support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery | 1.3 Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways | 2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups | 2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery |
| ***1.1*** Tonnes of CO2 emissions avoided or reduced |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| ***1.2*** Megawatts of renewable or low-emission energy capacity installed, generated or rehabilitated |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| ***1.3*** Number of beneficiaries with new access to green/sustainable energy *(disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)* |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| ***2.0*** Number of direct beneficiaries with increased resilience to climate change (i.e. more resilient physical and natural assets, diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income, new/improved climate information systems) *(disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***3.0*** Number of green/sustainable jobs created *(disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)* |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| ***4.0*** Number of people trained/educated/informed through technical transfers, dialogues, workshops, campaigns, and other efforts *(disaggregated by: male, female, youth (15-24) and indigenous people)* |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| ***5.0*** Number of development or sectoral policies/plans/budgets that integrate NDC targets or net-zero goals |  |  |  | *X* |  |  |  |  |
| Legislation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Covid-19 response measures or   assessments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development plans or roadmaps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sectoral policies and plans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National or sectoral budgets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial instruments or models |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidy reforms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***6.0*** Number of partnerships with Japanese organizations | *X* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JICA/University/technical experts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Annex 4.

# WORK PLAN

**Period: 1 year**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | **PLANNED BUDGET** | |
| Budget Description | Amount |
| Country Output 1  Energy efficiency has been enhanced through the creation of the Centralized heating system  *Alignment with the global output:*   * 1. *Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways* | Centralized heating system for the apartment building is installed | 0 | 1 | 1. Activity Result: Centralized heating system/boiler station is built in Ganja for one 9-store 3-entrance apartment building  - Action: Installation of the centralized heating system/boiler station and piping system for one typical 9-storey 3-entrance residential building in Ganja | USD | 100,000 |
| Centralized heating system for the 2-store school building is installed | 0 | 1 | 2. Activity Result: Centralized heating system/boiler is built in Barda for one 2-store school building  - Action: Installation of the centralized boiler system for one school in Barda with accompanied piping | USD | 90,000 |
| Inside piping of the 9-store building is complete | 0 | 1 | 3. Activity Result: The 9-store building in Ganja is piped from the outside/inside, radiators are installed  - Action: Piping the building from the outside and/or inside, installing radiators in the apartments | USD | 100,000 |
| Inside piping of the 2-store school building is complete | 0 | 1 | 4. Activity Result: 2-storey school building in Barda is piped and radiators are installed  - Action: 2-storey school building in Barda is piped from the outside and/or inside, radiators are installed in the classrooms, lobbies, sport facility and other areas | USD | 65,000 |
| Country Output 2:  Energy efficient renovation of the buildings are conducted, and solar panels are installed  *Alignment with the global output:*   * 1. *Alignment of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathway* | 9-store apartment building is energy efficiently renovated | 0 | 1 | 1. Activity Result: 9-storey apartment building in Ganja has been energy efficiently renovated  - Action: Undertaking energy efficient renovation of the building in Ganja, such as outside walls isolation, double-glass windows installation, roof isolation, installation of energy-efficient lighting system | USD | 133,577 |
| 2-store school building in Barda is energy efficiently renovated | 0 | 1 | 2. Activity Result: 2-store school building in Barda has been energy efficiently renovated  - Action: Undertaking energy efficient renovation of the school in Barda with similar activities | USD | 100,000 |
| The system of solar batteries to supply electricity for the 9-store apartment building are installed | 0 | 1 | 3. Activity Result: Solar batteries are installed either on the roof of the 9-store building or available surrounding area  - Action: Installation of solar batteries including automatization and accumulation systems on the roof of the building or at available surrounding space to supply electricity | USD | 65,000 |
| The system of solar batteries to supply electricity for the 2-store school building are installed | 0 | 1 | 4. Activity Result: Solar batteries are installed either on the roof of the school or available surrounding area  - Action: Installation of solar batteries including automatization and accumulation systems on the roof of the school or surrounding area | USD | 45,000 |
| Country Output 3:  Comprehensive and targeted awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns are conducted  *Alignment with the global output:*   * 1. *Alignment of energy targets in*   *NDCs with net-zero pathway* | Training materials for the local officials and private companies are prepared | 0 | 2 | 1. Activity Result: Training materials for the local officials and private companies are prepared  - Action: Preparation of training materials for the local officials, decision-makers and private construction companies | USD | 10,000 |
| Series of trainings in EE are conducted in Ganja and Barda | 0 | 4 | 2. Activity Result: Series of trainings in EE are organized in Ganja and Barda  - Action: Series of trainings both in Ganja and Barda by using prepared training materials, including travel costs | USD | 20,000 |
| Documentary covering advantages of centralized heating system is prepared | 0 | 1 | 3. Activity Result: Documentary movie on EE and project’s activities are prepared and demonstrated  - Action: Developing a documentary movie on energy efficiency, highlighting the results achieved under the Project. Its broadcast organized by using national TV channels and local TV channel in Ganja | USD | 20,000 |
| Contest among start-ups and engineers in EE solutions is organized | 0 | 1 | 4. Activity Result: Innovative challenge contest is organized among start-ups and engineers  - Action: Innovation challenge contest is organized among start-ups and engineers to mobilize new solutions on energy efficiency | USD | 25,000 |
| DPC |  |  |  | Item 1: Admin Support by UNDP  Item 2: Program Support by UNDP  Part-time Project Manager (UNDP Service contract, 40% of SB-4 level)  Part-time Project Assistant (UNDP Service contract, 50% of SB-2 level) |  | 38,462 |
| SUBTOTAL/Total net budget | |  |  |  |  | 812,039 |
|  |  |  |  |  | GMS (8%) | 64,963 |
| Total programme budget |  |  |  |  |  | 877,002 |
|  |  |  |  |  | UN Levy | 8,770 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  | 885,772 |

Annex 3

**Part-time Project Manager**

**Project Board**

**Beneficiaries:**

**Ganja and Barda Executive Authorities**

**Executive and Senior Supplier: UNDP**

**Japanese Embassy in Baku or other relevant organization**

**Project Assurance**

UNDP Programme and Admin

Officer

**Part-time Project Assistant**

**Project Organisation Structure**

**Necessary Short-term Local consultants/logistics assistants**

***Key Expert in***

**EE in Buildings**

**In Ganja**

***Key Expert in***

**Heating Systems**

**In Barda**

***Key Expert in***

**Heating Systems**

**In Ganja**

***Key Expert in***

**EE in Buildings**

**In Barda**

**Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources**

**Ministry of Energy**

**Other Partners:**

1. <https://www.energycharter.org/what-we-do/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-country-reviews/in-depth-review-of-energy-efficiency-policies-and-programmes/in-depth-review-of-the-energy-efficiency-policy-of-the-republic-of-azerbaijan/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)