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**PROJECT DOCUMENT**  
*Regional Project*

**Project Title:** Enhancing access to climate finance in the ECIS region

**Project Number:** 104887

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

**Start Date:** 1 September 2017    **End Date:** 31 August 2019    **PAC Meeting date:** 31 August 2017

**Brief Description**

The UNDP programme countries in the Europe and CIS (ECIS) region represent a highly diverse group with distinct sub-regional development perspectives and challenges. All of these countries are now classified as middle income. This has been affecting the countries' ability to attract development assistance in general and the international climate finance in particular in the context of the increasing scarcity of global development finance. Nonetheless, many countries in this region face difficult and often growing development challenges as well as multiple risks related to energy and climate, including energy shortages and vulnerability to climate change. Although climate change will affect countries to varying degrees, the entire region will be affected by long-term trends such as increasing scarcity of fresh water and increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters. These trends could threaten food security and prospects for economic growth, and create new sources of conflict and instability. Given the complexity of the international climate finance architecture and an increasing global competition for resources, the most vulnerable ECIS countries require assistance to access new climate finance sources. This regional project will provide such assistance to the eligible countries in the region and will result in leveraging new and additional climate finance and private sector investments.

UNDP has had significant success in helping developing countries secure access to finance for climate action, based on its partnerships with the Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, multilateral funds, bilateral partners, and the private sector. Since 2008, UNDP has supported more than 140 countries to access more than US\$2.3 billion in grant finance to develop and implement climate change initiatives. In the Europe and CIS since 2008 UNDP has mobilized and invested \$278 million in 20 countries across the region. The Green Climate Fund is a new powerful source of climate finance for climate change adaptation and mitigation. UNDP has been very successful in helping programme countries to leverage GCF resources in 2015-2016. There is a solid pipeline of projects in the ECIS region, but the countries require financial and technical support in project scoping and development. Lack of project preparation funding hampered the ability of ECIS countries to accelerate development of their climate finance portfolios.

This project will enhance access to climate finance to the eligible countries in the ECIS region and support knowledge exchange across the countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance. At least four new funding proposals on climate change adaptation and mitigation will be submitted to the GCF (supported with adequate co-financing) by the end of the project. At least \$100 million of new and additional funding will be leveraged for enhanced climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions. Countries to be supported through this project: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz republic, Moldova, Serbia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

**Contributing Outcome:**

Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented

Gender marker: GEN1

<b>Total resources required:</b>		\$1,500,000
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>		\$1,500,000
	UNDP and recipient governments (parallel):	\$640,000
	Russia-UNDP Trust Fund for development	\$750,000
	UNDP COs (in-kind):	\$110,000
<b>Unfunded:</b>		

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP
Gerd Trogemann, Manager, Istanbul Regional Hub
Date: 21/09/17

## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The UNDP programme countries in the Europe and CIS (ECIS) region represent a highly diverse group with distinct subregional development perspectives and challenges. All of these countries are now classified as middle income. This has been affecting the countries' ability to attract development assistance in general and the international climate finance in particular in the context of the increasing scarcity of global development finance. Nonetheless, many countries in this region face difficult and often growing development challenges related to the pace and quality of economic growth, natural resource management, and relatively high development risks including economic volatility, social exclusion, conflict, climate change, resource stress and institutional weaknesses.

The ECIS programme countries face multiple risks related to energy and climate, including energy shortages and vulnerability to climate change. In the majority of countries in Central Asia and other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, primary energy intensity is still more than double the levels of the European Union<sup>1</sup>. Global warming has increased climate variability and associated meteorological and geophysical hazards. Although climate change will affect countries to varying degrees, influencing social stability and jeopardizing sustainability and many productive sectors, the entire region will be affected by long-term trends such as increasing scarcity of fresh water and increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters.<sup>2</sup> These trends could threaten food security and prospects for economic growth, and create new sources of conflict and instability.

As reflected in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) of the ECIS countries, on their path towards low carbon and climate resilient development these countries require technical assistance and investments into climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions. Given the complexity of the international climate finance architecture and an increasing global competition for resources, the most vulnerable ECIS countries require assistance to access new climate finance sources.

## II. STRATEGY

In the area of climate change, UNDP positioned itself as a broker of environmental finance globally and in the region, helping countries to access funds from global and regional trust funds. UNDP has had significant success in helping developing countries secure access to finance for climate action, based on its considerable partnerships with the Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, multilateral funds, bilateral partners, and the private sector. Since 2008, UNDP has supported more than 140 countries to access more than US\$ 2.3 billion in grant finance to develop and implement climate change initiatives.<sup>3</sup>

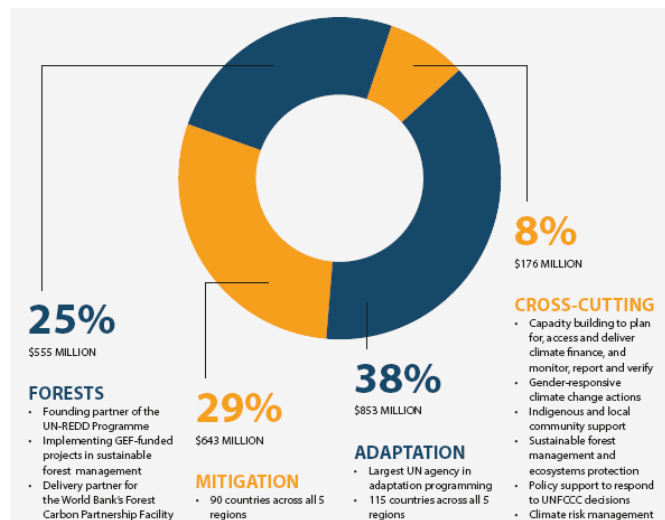


Fig. 1: UNDP climate change portfolio globally since 2008

In the ECIS region in 2015 UNDP active portfolio exceeded \$150 million with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund and other funds for climate change. Since 2008, UNDP has invested \$278 million in 20 countries across the region (see Figure 3). UNDP programme also successfully set standards in climate risk management to assess existing and future patterns of risk stemming from

<sup>1</sup> International Energy Agency 2013. "IEA Statistics Online." <http://www.iea.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Regional programme document for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2014-2017

<sup>3</sup> UNDP and climate change. Zero carbon, sustainable development, 2016.

climate variability, including those deriving from climate change, and integrate them into national development strategies and policies. UNDP programme in the region supports transition to low-emission economies by supporting the design, implementation, and financing of low-emission climate resilient development strategies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNDP support allowed the countries in the region to access climate finance for the following national mitigation and adaptation priorities:

- Energy efficiency and sustainable energy: UNDP’s energy interventions in the region benefited over 400,000 people in over 400 communities and cities, and is estimated to have resulted in over 10 million tons of reduced direct GHG emissions. Since 2012, UNDP invested over \$100 million in sustainable energy projects and Energy Management Information Systems in the region.
- Promoting private sector investments into low carbon and climate resilient development through UNDP de-risking approach
- Innovative ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation through

## EUROPE AND CIS

Building Partnerships with the Private Sector to Improve Energy Efficiency



sustainable forest, peatland and pasture management.

Fig. 2: Leveraging finance for improved energy efficiency in the

- Adaptation solutions in agriculture, forestry and water sectors, enhancing resilience of rural livelihoods and promoting resilient agricultural practices
- Supporting flood and drought risk management for enhanced resilience of people and infrastructure
- Development of low-emission climate resilient strategies, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and INDCs and support the countries on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.

### Scaling-up UNDP-supported climate action in ECIS

Over the past years, UNDP has been supporting the programme countries in scaling-up their investments into climate change adaptation and mitigation through policy and planning, and through access to new and emerging climate finance sources. The following work has been supported in the region:

- Establishing new partnerships, supporting intraregional knowledge transfer and engaging with new donors in the ECIS region in order to increase the regional resource base for low-carbon and climate resilient development.
- Initiating NAP processes to inform sustainable development programming and improve the resilience of development results.

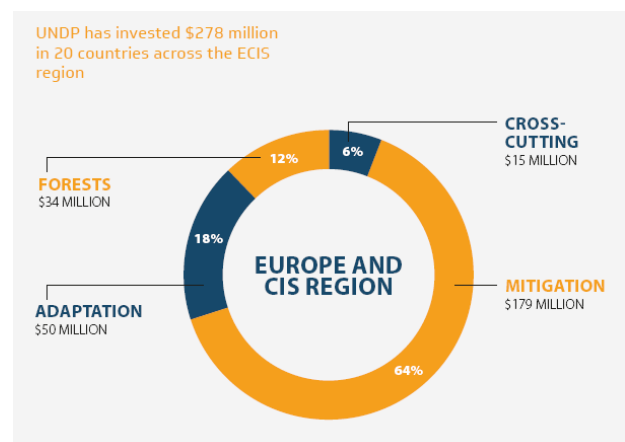


Fig. 3: UNDP climate change portfolio in ECIS in 2008-2016.

- Building capacities to establish national designated authorities and developing funding proposals for the GCF.
- Developing timely and ambitious INDCs for the Paris climate change agreement, and support to INDCs and Low-Emission Development Strategies and Plans (LEDS) implementation, including access to climate finance.
- Replicating and scaling up successful adaptation practices in agriculture and water sectors by exploring new funding opportunities for the region.
- Supporting policy reform and public-private partnerships initiatives to de-risk scaled up renewable energy investments.

### **Green Climate Fund:**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was established at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Durban in 2010 as one of the instruments to be used for disbursing the \$100 billion of resources a year that developed countries promised at the 15th COP in 2009 to mobilize by 2020 from a variety of sources for developing countries. Its key purpose is, within the context of sustainable development, to help finance the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient pathways by providing support to developing countries to help limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Green Climate Fund finances projects and programmes through a wide range of institutions which go through a process of “accreditation,” designed to assess whether they are capable to meet adequate fiduciary, social and environmental standards. Accredited Entities carry out a range of activities that may include developing and submitting funding proposals; overseeing the management and implementation of projects and programmes; deploying a range of financial instruments within their respective capacities; and mobilizing private sector capital. Detailed information about the GCF is provided in the Annex 1.

First GCF projects were approved by the GCF Board in November 2015. The total GCF approvals reached \$1.3 billion by the end of 2016, of which UNDP-supported GCF projects represent \$348 million. UNDP is one of the Accredited Agencies for delivering the GCF grant support to the beneficiary countries. UNDP remains the largest agency in terms of number of approved projects (eleven) and the second largest in terms of volume mobilized. In addition, as of the end of 2016, UNDP has submitted further funding proposals and concept notes worth over \$700 million. Pipeline develops across all regions. UNDP’s corporate engagement with the GCF is centralized in Headquarters through the UNDP-Global Environment Finance (UNDP-GEF) Unit.

It is crucial that eligible countries are able to effectively access and deploy resources from the GCF. That is why GCF provides early support for readiness and preparatory activities to enhance country ownership and access. GCF focuses its readiness support on particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States – a minimum of 50% of country readiness funding is targeted at supporting these countries. At its thirteenth meeting, the GCF Board decided on the operational modalities of the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to support project and programme preparation. However, the PPF will be prioritized for direct access entities and micro- to-small size category projects, as requested by a number of GCF Board members during official Board meetings.

Out of the 35 GCF approved projects by the end of 2016, only two regional and one national project (UNDP-GCF building energy efficiency in Armenia) were approved in the ECIS region. There is a solid pipeline of project concepts that need to be developed into full project proposals for submission to the GCF. The accelerated full proposal development and access to the GCF finance in the region is hampered due to insufficient project preparation funding available to the recipient governments.

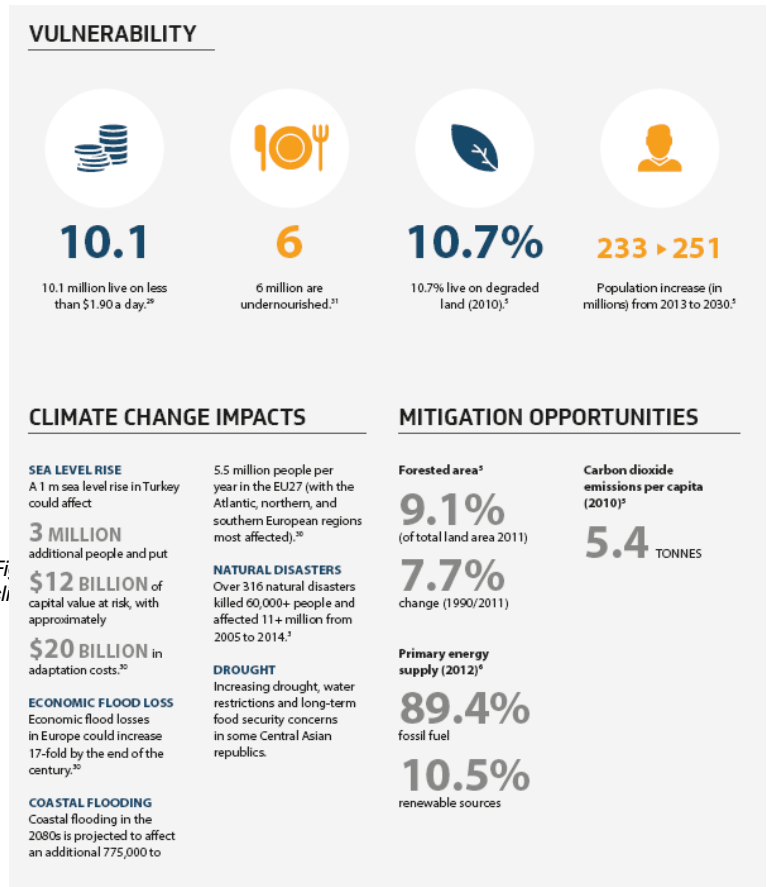
All countries eligible to obtain resources from the Climate Window of the Russia-UNDP Trust Fund for Development started to develop their pipelines for GCF. Currently, there is a pipeline of six project ideas/concepts/proposals in these countries at various stages of preparation. All these ideas have been

supported with the formal requests from the beneficiary governments to UNDP. These project ideas cover a wide range of topics including: building energy efficiency, climate smart agriculture, resilience of small holder farmers and agricultural sectors, low carbon and resilient cities. Further portfolio development in these countries requires availability of predictable project preparation support.

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

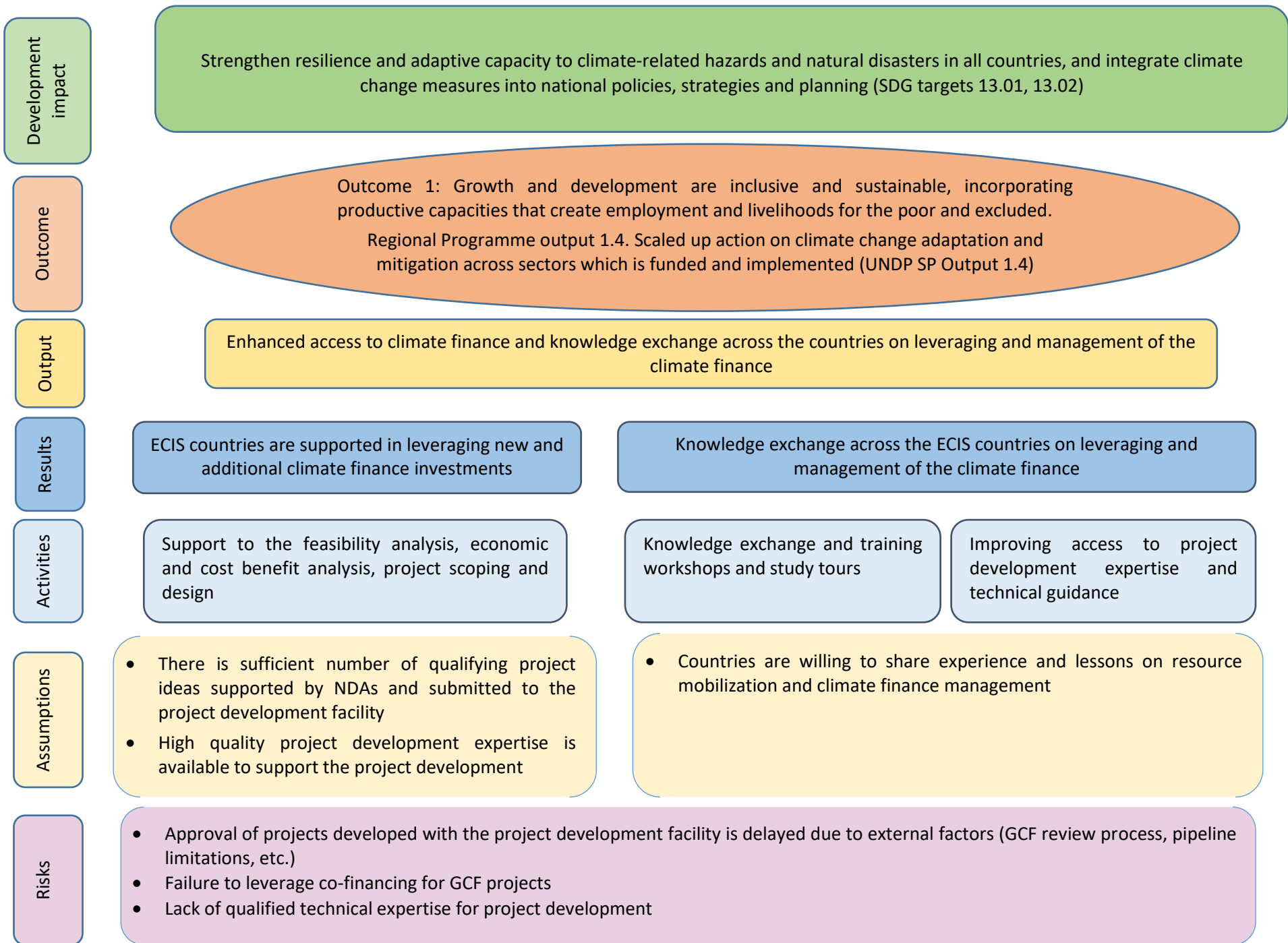
The project will deliver climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits in the ECIS region through expanding access to climate finance and thus paving the way for new and additional technical assistance, IFIs' and private investments into low carbon and climate resilient development:

- At least four new funding proposals on climate change adaptation and mitigation will be submitted to the GCF (supported with adequate co-financing) by the end of the project.
- At least \$100 million of new and additional funding will be leveraged for enhanced climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions.
- Capacities of the beneficiary countries to pipeline, structure, plan and fundraise for climate change projects will be enhanced.
- Each project proposal to be developed will integrate a comprehensive Results and Indicator Framework to measure and monitor climate-related impacts (such as GHG emission reductions, reduced vulnerability and increased resilience of people, infrastructure, ecosystems and economic sectors, improved adaptive capacities, project's contribution to enhanced gender equality, etc.).



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The project directly contributes to the UNDP Strategic Programme and Regional Programme Outcome 1 by catalysing and enabling a scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation and thus promoting sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient development in the ECIS region. Regional intervention will secure knowledge and experience exchange and cooperation among the ECIS countries.



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### **III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

#### ***Expected Results***

The main **objective** of this project is to enhance access to climate finance for the eligible countries in the ECIS region and to support knowledge exchange across the countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance.

There are several phases in project preparation, from early stages of project identification, concept development, to due diligence and project structuring. With each phase having different needs, it would be important to establish a regional mechanism (project development facility) for coordinated and transparent technical and financial support to governments in preparing their projects. Based on a review of the project development needs and requirements in each particular case, the project development facility will provide financial support to the following preparatory activities:

- (i) Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, as well as project design;
- (ii) Environmental and social impact analysis and environmental and social risk management framework;
- (iii) Gender analysis and gender mainstreaming action plan (see Annex 5 for guidance);
- (iv) Risk assessments;
- (v) Economic and cost benefit analysis of the proposed project options;
- (vi) Advisory services and/or other services to financially structure a proposed activity; and
- (vii) Identification of project-level indicators;
- (viii) Other project preparation activities, where necessary, provided that sufficient justification is available.

The project will also support knowledge transfer among the ECIS countries and cross-fertilization with ideas, low carbon and climate resilient solutions, project development lessons. Specific requests for study tours to experienced/successful countries in terms of leveraging climate finance have already been received by UNDP from the government counterpart in the region.

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

The project activities will be clustered in two components:

##### **Component 1: Project Development Facility**

**Activity 1.1. Support to the feasibility analysis, economic and cost benefit analysis, project scoping and design aimed at leveraging new and additional climate finance investments in the eligible countries.**

The project will provide project preparation grants up-to \$100,000 to the requesting UNDP Country Offices in the nine eligible countries to co-finance projects preparation jointly with the governments of the programme countries. Co-financing ratio will be established based on the country situation and type of project and will be in the range of 50-100% of the requested grant amount. Allocation of funds will be triggered by the request from the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) in the recipient country.

Allocation of funds will be conditional to the following criteria:

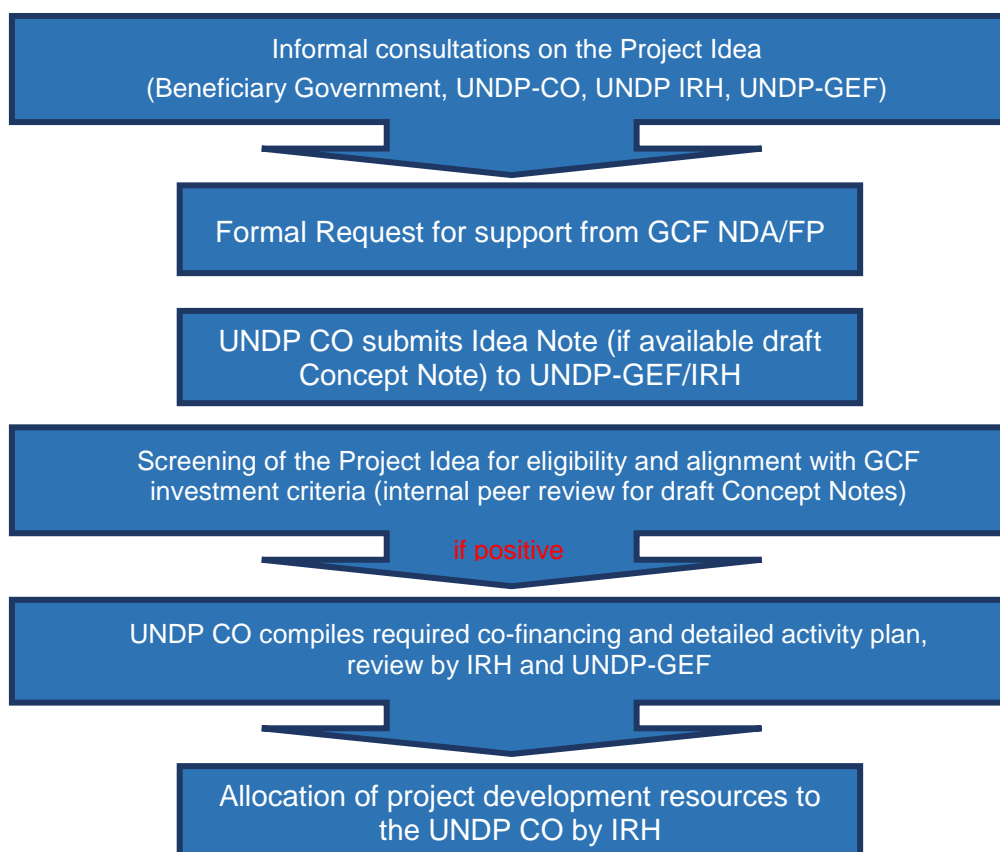
1. Formal communication from the GCF NDA in the recipient country

The national ownership and leadership are the key investment criteria of the GCF and a critical prerequisite for UNDP assistance. If a country would like UNDP to assist in submitting a project concept and/or full funding proposal, the National Designated Authority (NDA) or Focal Point need to communicate their formal request related to the development of a particular project proposal with the UNDP assistance and inform the GCF Secretariat accordingly.

2. GCF project idea note discussed with and supported by the UNDP-GEF  
 UNDP-GEF Unit established advisory, support and quality assurance structures to assist the Country Offices and beneficiary countries throughout all the phases of the project scoping, development and implementation. At the regional level (IRH) the countries are supported by the UNDP-GEF Regional GCF Focal Point and Regional Technical Advisors/Specialists on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Prior to investing financial and human resources in the GCF Concept/Proposal development, all project ideas are subject for review and endorsement by the UNDP-GEF. Such reviews help to ensure that the proposed project ideas have a potential to address the GCF strategic objectives and investment criteria and also correspond to the UNDP eligibility requirement. Thus this criteria is an important tool to secure wise allocation of the Russia-UNDP TF resources.
  
3. Co-financing to the project development at the ratio of 50-100% of the requested grant amount.  
 The requesting Country Offices will have to indicate the value and the sources of cash and/or parallel co-financing for the project development activities. The co-financing could come from the CO programme/project resources and from the beneficiary governments/partners.
  
4. Detailed project development activity plan  
 Proposed activity plans could include a range of the project scoping and development activities as outlined in the section C. above. Indicative TORs for the development of the various technical elements of the GCF proposal package will be attached to the Russia-UNDP TF Project Document.

Requests from and technical assistance to the UNDP Country offices will be managed by the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) Climate and Disaster Team in coordination with the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisors on climate change mitigation or adaptation. The requests will be considered and served on the “first come – first served” basis. Once the project development activity plan is agreed between the recipient UNDP Country Office, IRH and the government, the resources will be channeled to the UNDP Country office for operational management of procurement and other inputs. Support of the proposed project Development Facility will result in at least four full project proposals developed and submitted to the GCF by the end of the project.

The country requests will be served and supported through the following process:





The following costs will be funded through the project development facility in support of the activities outlined in the Section C above:

1. International project development consultants
2. National technical and project development consultants
3. Travel and project development workshops
4. Acquisition of technical baseline data

Description of indicative activities/project design elements to be supported through the Project Development Facility is provided in the Annex 4. Guidance for conducting gender analysis and preparing gender mainstreaming action plan is presented in Annex 5. For each particular country proposal project development needs will be assessed with the country office and specific TORs will be designed based on these indicative design elements. It is expected that 10 proposals will be supported in total, not more than 2 per country. Each country should first have the opportunity for 1 proposal development before any country receives funding for a second GCF proposal.

## **Component 2: Knowledge exchange across the ECIS countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance**

The following specific activities and mechanisms will be supported:

### **Activity 2.1. Knowledge exchange and training workshops and study tours**

UNDP has been supporting the countries globally and in the region with the access to climate finance in general and GCF readiness activities in particular. The demand for such support has been growing since the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund.

UNDP have been receiving specific requests from the government counterparts in the region to support training workshops and study tours to successful/experienced countries in terms of leveraging and managing climate finance and finance blending. In December 2016 UNDP in partnership with the EIB conducted a GCF training workshop for NDAs from the ECIS regions. The workshop was very well attended and well received by the representatives from 11 NDA offices. The need for the further support has been clearly indicated. The level of capacities and knowledge in handling climate finance varies greatly across the region. There is a strong potential for regional exchanges and cross-fertilization with ideas and practices. Thus, the countries eligible for the support from the Russia-UNDP TF will be both the beneficiaries and contributors of this activity. Through this activity, UNDP will support at least 2 knowledge sharing/training workshops and up-to 4 study tours or similar knowledge transfer events. Beneficiaries of these knowledge sharing and training events will include: NDAs or their delegates, other relevant government officials/project proponents, and UNDP COs.

### **Activity 2.2. Improving access to project development expertise and technical guidance**

The project will set up and expand a regional roster of experts with track record and experience on project preparation for international organizations (project development, cost benefit analysis, gender analysis, social and environmental risk management, etc.). The project will also produce and/or translate into Russian technical guidance/information notes on the key technical aspects of GCF project development. Technical guidance in Russian will be presented/disseminated through the knowledge transfer events under Activity 2.1.

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

Given the nature of the project, key resources required to achieve the expected results will mostly consist of payments to experts and consultants to provide analytical and technical support for project development, data acquisition, travel expenses, meeting and workshop costs, contractual services to support feasibility analysis. UNDP Country Offices are expected to provide support with the meeting space, recruitment of experts and consultants, coordination of stakeholder consultations and partners in the beneficiary country, and to designate a responsible supervisor or contact person for the project.

Due to the nature of the project, the project management will be carried out by existing staff of UNDP IRH and respective UNDP Country Offices, therefore, no additional project management/coordination costs will be covered from the Trust Fund for Development.

Annex 1 provides detailed budget of the project.

## ***Partnerships***

GCF Focal Points/National Designated Authorities (NDAs) in the eligible ECIS countries will be the key partners for this project. All activities and financial assistance of the project will have to be triggered by requests from the GCF FP/NDAs based on appropriate process of national consultations about the proposed project ideas. Country drivenness and ownership are key GCF investment criteria. Engagement of national, sectoral and local partners in the project scoping and design will be secured. The project will also support and catalyse partnerships and regional cooperation among ECIS national authorities responsible for managing climate finance.

Similarly, partnerships with private sector will be explored at all stages of the project development as key to achieve real transformational change and paradigm shift – another core GCF investment criteria. Depending on the focus of individual projects/project ideas private sector partnerships will be explored and pursued with private sector service providers (e.g. ESCOs, suppliers of products and technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development, ICT companies, etc.) and investors.

The project will also partner with the other co-financiers including IFIs and donors in order to leverage adequate financial package to address climate related issue. In doing so, the project will seek synergies with ongoing Russian development assistance projects (both bi-lateral and multilateral). Financial support from the Russian Federation to this project is instrumental to accelerate access to climate finance in the eligible beneficiary countries. The project has a great potential for leveraging much larger climate finance resources from the international sources. It will therefore position Russia as an important partner in the climate finance architecture and as a broker of new climate funds.

The project implementation will be coordinated with the implementation of another UNDP-RF TFD project "*Facilitating Climate Resilience in Tajikistan*" aimed at supporting Tajikistan in the development of a detailed technical feasibility study for a climate change project proposal. IRH implementation team will ensure that there is no duplication between the two RF TFD projects.

## ***Risks and Assumptions***

Risk analysis is attached (Annex 2).

## ***Stakeholder Engagement***

Stakeholders' engagement is key for the development of a successful GCF project. In the course of the project development all stakeholder consultations will be documented. Stakeholder analysis and stakeholder engagement plans will be prepared as part of the GCF project proposal package. UNDP and GCF pay high attention to engaging local community-based stakeholders and beneficiaries in the project design with the particular focus on vulnerable groups, including women. For the climate change adaptation proposals, vulnerability analysis will be embedded in the feasibility study process. At the national level, stakeholder consultations will be conducted with all relevant line ministries and agencies under the guidance and leadership of GCF NDAs/FPs and national implementing partners.

## ***Knowledge and learning***

Knowledge management and capacity building is one of the project objectives and expected outputs. Under the Component 2 the project will support study tours and exchanges among the beneficiary countries and across the ECIS region related to leveraging and management of climate finance. It is expected that as a result of the project activities the beneficiary countries (NDA Offices) will have a better understanding of the global climate finance architecture, and enhanced capacities to develop climate finance portfolios. Each individual proposal to be developed with the support from the RTF Project Development Facility will emphasize knowledge and learning as an element to achieve sustainability and effectiveness of the suggested climate action.

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

Sustainability and scale-up is another core GCF investment criteria referred to as “Paradigm Shift Potential”. Each project idea submitted to the TFD Project Development facility will be reviewed against the sustainability, scaling up and transformative change potential. Sustainability and scaling up of the individual proposals will be ensured through (a) UNDP de-risking approach; (b) removal of regulatory, institutional, information, technological and other barriers; (c) institutional capacity building embedded into the project design from the on-set; (d) a sound co-financing framework; (e) analysis and engagement of private sector; (f) support to learning and knowledge exchange.

The proposed project has a very large leveraging potential. TFD investments will unleash the potential of new investments into low carbon and climate resilient development in ECIS. At least \$100 million (conservative estimate) of new and additional funding will be leveraged for enhanced climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions in the ECIS countries with the support from the proposed project.

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

According to the UNDP and GCF policies any project proposal requesting support should adhere to the international social and environmental standards. Each proposal will undergo social and environmental screening several times during the project development and implementation. Each proposal development process will engage social and environmental safeguards consultants, will develop analysis of social and environmental risks and prepare a social and environmental management plan/framework with costing. Proposals that will be rated as high risk will not be supported. UNDP has an explicit social and environmental safeguards policy and guidance. In addition, UNDP-GEF team has a roster of highly qualified international social and environmental safeguards consultants to support GCF project development.

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

Climate change impacts men and women differently, largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels. For example, in the Asian Tsunami in 2004 (70 percent of the victims were women) many women and children were trapped inside their homes while most men were working out in the open. Further, cultural and religious norms on “acceptable” roles for women sometimes limit their abilities to make snap decisions to move to safer grounds in disaster situations and, in some cases, their clothing (e.g. in some Muslim communities) could hamper mobility in times of emergency. Similarly, some societies do not encourage girls to learn skills such as swimming and tree climbing, useful skills during flush floods.<sup>i</sup> 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 not involved in political and household decision-making processes that affect

### **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*

their lives. Women tend to possess fewer assets and depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods.<sup>ii</sup> The law backs the disparity in most 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.<sup>iii</sup> For example, women do not always enjoy the same rights as men to land, a crucial resource for poverty reduction, food security and rural development. Although women make up more than 40 percent of the overall agricultural labour force in the developing world, (ranging from 20 percent in Latin America to 50 percent or more in parts of Africa and Asia), they own between 10 and 20 percent of the land.<sup>iv</sup> Poverty and socio- economic and political marginalization, therefore, cumulatively put women at a competitive disadvantaged in coping with the adverse impacts of the changing climate. 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.

Gender mainstreaming is core organization objective of both UNDP and GCF. 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 dialogue and climate finance structures. The Green Climate Fund has placed gender as a key element of its programming architecture, and

“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).

its commitment to gender equality centres on gender-responsive climate action programmes and projects that benefit women and men. Gender mainstreaming is central to the GCF’s objectives and guiding principles, including through engaging women and men of all ages as stakeholders in the design, development and implementation of strategies and activities to be financed. The GCF Governing Instrument states that: “The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation ... promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.” Thus, gender equality considerations should be mainstreamed into the entire project cycle to enhance the efficacy of climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions, and ensure that gender co-benefits are obtained. Gender mainstreaming is fundamental to any project intervention and does not necessarily signify additional costs; in fact, mainstreaming gender makes climate interventions more effective and efficient.

Each project proposal supported by the Project Development Facility will be accompanied with the detailed gender analysis and gender action plan with specific performance indicators and budget. UNDP issued comprehensive guidance on gender mainstreaming in the GCF project development. Global and regional rosters of gender consultants are available for the project developers. The guidance for the gender analysis and gender mainstreaming action plan is outlined in the Annex 5.

Additional tools for conducting a gender analysis:

1. UNDP-GEF gender toolkit: <https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/SitePages/Gender.aspx>
2. UNDP (2015). [Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions Capacity Building Package](#), particularly pp 12-14.
3. UNDP (2010). [Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook](#).
4. [UNDP Gender Inequality Index](#)
5. [UNDP Gender Development Index](#)
6. Mainstreaming gender in Green Climate Fund projects: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/mainstreaming-gender>
7. Gender policy of the Green Climate Fund: [https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/319135/1.8\\_-\\_Gender\\_Policy\\_and\\_Action\\_Plan.pdf/f47842bd-b044-4500-b7ef-099bcf9a6bbe](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/319135/1.8_-_Gender_Policy_and_Action_Plan.pdf/f47842bd-b044-4500-b7ef-099bcf9a6bbe)

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## **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). IRH Climate and Disaster Team will be responsible for the oversight, project management, coordination and reporting. UNDP-GEF Team including IRH-based technical advisors will provide technical oversight and guidance to the project preparation process. National activities will be implemented through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries.

Cost efficiency and effectiveness will be achieved by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives. As the project management will be carried out by existing staff of UNDP IRH and respective UNDP Country Offices (through UNDP DPC arrangement), therefore, no additional project management/coordination staff will be covered from the Trust Fund for Development.

The Project Board will be established to provide guidance and supervision over the project implementation. In line with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures the Project Board will include stakeholders representing the following roles in the project (see also Section VIII on the Governance and Management Arrangements):

- 1) An Executive (individual representing the project ownership to chair the group): UNDP IRH Manager.
- 2) Senior Supplier (individual representing the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project): Manager of the Russia-UNDP TFD.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary (individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project): UNDP Country Offices.

GCF National Designated Authorities and Focal Points and national implementation partners in the recipient countries will be fully informed and engaged in the project implementation.

## V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b>								
Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.								
<b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional programme document for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2014-2017, including baseline and targets:</b>								
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented								
<b>Project title and Atlas Project Number:</b> Enhancing access to Climate Finance in the ECIS Region								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	July 2018	July 2019	FINAL	
<b>Output 1</b> Enhanced access to climate finance and enhanced knowledge exchange across the ECIS countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance	<b>1.1</b> Number of ECIS countries received assistance in GCF project scoping and development	Project report	0	2017	4	6	6	Reports, feedback questionnaires
	<b>1.2</b> Number of project concepts and proposals submitted to the GCF with the assistance from UNDP-Russia TFD	Project report	0	2017	2	4	4	Reports, feedback questionnaires
	<b>1.3</b> Resources leveraged for climate action in the ECIS region with the assistance from UNDP-Russia TFD (US\$)	Project report	0	2017	US\$25 mln	US\$100 mln	US\$ 100 mln	Reports, feedback questionnaires
	<b>1.4</b> Number of knowledge exchange and learning events on climate finance leveraging and management	Project report	0	2017	2	4	4	Reports, feedback questionnaires

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners	Cost
<b>Track results progress</b>	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least every 6 months	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Learn</b>	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRH, UNDP CO	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH	IRH staff cost
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	IRH, UNDP COs	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved 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)	In the project report of 2018, the lesson learnt will be analyzed and suggestions for potential scaling up should be presented.	IRH, UNDP COs	IRH and CO staff cost
<b>Project Review (Project Board)</b>	The Project Board will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	IRH, UNDP COs, UNDP-RF TFD Manager	IRH and CO staff cost

## VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET					
		June – Dec 2017	Jan - June 2018	July – Dec 2018	Jan – Aug 2019		Funding Source	Budget Description	TOTAL US\$	2017, US\$	2018, US\$	2019, US\$
<b>Output 1</b> Enhanced access to climate finance in the ECIS region and improved knowledge exchange across the countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance Gender marker: GEN1	<b>Activity 1.</b> Project Development Facility	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	UNDP	TFD	71200 International consultants	300,000	75,000	150,000	75,000
							TFD	71300 Local consultants	200,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
							TFD	71600 Travel	80,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
							TFD	74500 Miscellaneous	20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
							TFD	75100 GMS	48,000	12,000	24,000	12,000
	<b>Activity 2.</b> Knowledge exchange across the ECA countries on leveraging and managing climate finance	16,200	37,800	31,800	16,200	UNDP	TFD	71200 International consultants	12,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
							TFD	71600 Travel	21,040	5,260	10,520	5,260
							TFD	75700 Workshops	34,444		34,444	
							TFD	74200 Translation costs	8,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
							TDF	75100 GMS	7,556	1,200	5,156	1,200
						TDF	64399 Staff time for monitoring and management (DPC)	18,960	4,740	9,480	4,740	
<b>TOTAL TFD</b>								<b>750,000</b>	<b>178,200</b>	<b>393,600</b>	<b>178,200</b>	



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## VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and IRH Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Programme Management. UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub will act as the Executive and be responsible for overall management, backstopping and monitoring of the project. IRH Climate and Disasters Team (CDT) will be responsible for the project management, coordination and reporting. UNDP-GEF Team including IRH-based technical advisors will provide technical oversight and guidance to the project preparation process. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Team and other IRH substantive teams will provide necessary expertise and support as required. National activities will be implemented through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).

In terms of roles and responsibilities, the project will be directed by the Project Board, chaired by the Manager of the Regional Hub. The key distinct roles of the members of the Project Board are identified in the scheme below:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group (UNDP IRH Manager).
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. Manager of the UNDP-Russia Trust Fund for Development will act as Senior Supplier.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Senior Management of UNDP Country Offices will perform the role of Senior Beneficiary, they will be invited to participate in the TFD SC meetings on agenda items related to the Project implementation.

The Project Board will be responsible for making management decisions for the project when guidance is requested by UNDP acting as the Project Implementing Partner. The Project Board will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the regional programme, ensuring the project remains within any specified constraints;
- Make strategic decisions, including the approval of project revisions (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Authorize any major deviation from the project document and agreed annual plans;
- Meet at least once a year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Review annual progress reports;
- Review and recommend for UNDP approval of end project report;
- Address project issues as raised by UNDP and make recommendations on follow-on actions;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

The project management will be carried out by existing staff of UNDP IRH and respective UNDP Country Offices (through UNDP DPC arrangement), therefore, no additional project management/coordination staff will be covered from the Trust Fund for Development.

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

### UNDP IRH specific responsibilities:

#### a) *Project Manager*

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

#### b) *Project Support Unit (PSU)*

- Provide overall project management support for the regional component, including financial management support and budget monitoring through ATLAS to keep track of the financial status of the project at all times and to monitor the performance of contractors; prepare budgetary revisions in ATLAS to reflect any adjustments to the initial approved budget and to be finalized for the year(s) affected by the adjustment.
- Support procurement and contracting processes such as consultants, purchases within the regional component.
- Provide event organization support for the regional events as required;
- Financial reports and monitor use of cost sharing funds/other resources; (year-end and operational closure of projects);
- Provide administrative services: set up and maintain project files, collect project related information data, update plans, administer the quality review process, administer Project Board meetings.

#### c) *Quality Assurance Team*

- Guide on the preparation of the project reviews and Project Board meetings as well as clear the applicable project and quality assessment reports in line with the monitoring policy of UNDP and IRH SOP for Regional Programme Management;

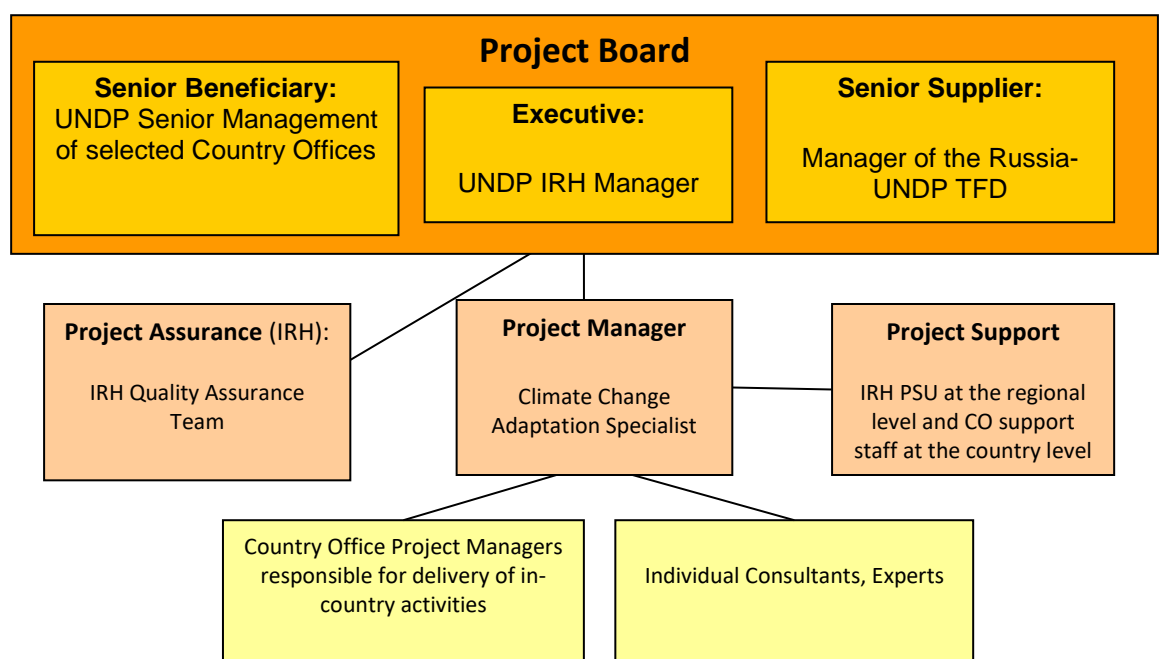
- Monitor project delivery on regular basis and tracks project management milestones, as required;
- Provide QA support and monitor regional initiatives and activities;
- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded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

UNDP Country offices’ Specific Responsibilities:

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

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

**Project Structure**



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## IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

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

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## X. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds<sup>4</sup> are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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

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

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

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

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its

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<sup>4</sup> To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used

inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

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

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

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

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

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## **XI. ANNEXES**

**Annex 1. Detailed budget**

**Annex 2. Risk Analysis**

**Annex 3. Information about the Green Climate Fund**

**Annex 4. Indicative GCF project design elements / project development activities**

**Annex 5. Guidance for gender analysis and gender action plan**

**Annex 6. Project Quality Assurance Report**

## Annex 1. Detailed budget "Access to Climate Finance in the ECIS region, US\$"

annex 1. PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE "Access to Climate Finance in the ECIS region (2017-2019)"											
No	Output/Activity	Management Unit	Quantity	Price per unit, US\$	2nd half of 2017	1st half of 2018	2d half of 2018	1st half of 2019	Total, US\$	UNDP contribution	
<b>1</b>	<b>Output 1. Project Development Facility</b>										
	<i>Project preparation grants to COs</i>										
	International Consultants	work/day	500	600.0	75000.0	75000.0	75000.0	75000.0	<b>300000.0</b>		
	National Consultants	work/day	800	250.0	50000.0	50000.0	50000.0	50000.0	<b>200000.0</b>	500000.0	
	Travel				20000.0	20000.0	20000.0	20000.0	<b>80000.0</b>		
	Miscellaneous (data acquisition, meeting costs, etc.)				5000.0	5000.0	5000.0	5000.0	<b>20000.0</b>	50000.0	In-kind and parallel
	<b>Output 1 subtotal</b>				150000.0	150000.0	150000.0	150000.0	<b>600000.0</b>	<b>550000.0</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Output 2. Knowledge exchange across the ECA countries on leveraging and management of the climate finance</b>										
	Workshops				0.0	20000.0	14444.0	0.0	<b>34444.0</b>	30000.0	in-kind*
	Study tours				5260.0	5260.0	5260.0	5260.0	<b>21040.0</b>	30000.0	in-kind*
	Translation costs				2000.0	2000.0	2000.0	2000.0	<b>8000.0</b>		
	Consultants	work/days	30	400.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	<b>12000.0</b>		
	<b>Output 2 subtotal</b>				10260.0	30260.0	24704.0	10260.0	<b>75484.0</b>	<b>60000.0</b>	
	<b>Project Management, Technical Support, M&amp;E</b>										
	Staff time	years	2		4740.0	4740.0	4740.0	4740.0	<b>18960.0</b>	90000.0	
	Rent of premises/utilities/security	year	2						<b>0.0</b>	30000.0	
	IT&Communication services	year	2						<b>0.0</b>	20000.0	
	<b>Project management, technical support, M&amp;E subtotal</b>				4740.0	4740.0	4740.0	4740.0	<b>18960.0</b>	<b>140000.0</b>	
	<b>Outputs 1-2 and project management support subtotal</b>								<b>694444.0</b>	<b>750000.0</b>	
	<b>General Management Service (GMS), 8%</b>								<b>55556.0</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>750000.0</b>		

\* UNDP COs as host organizations will provide working space, equipment, local transportation to the missions, meeting costs, local project development workshop costs.

## Annex 2. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of qualified technical expertise for project development	March 2017	Organizational	P = 1 I = 4	The project will engage global and regional UNDP expert rosters/networks and will receive support from the UNDP-GEF team on locating qualified international project development consultants.	Project Developer	Project Developer		
3	Approval of projects developed with the project development facility is delayed due to external factors (GCF review process, pipeline limitations, etc.)	March 2017	Strategic	P = 3 I = 2	UNDP-GEF technical team is closely involved in the project implementation. UNDP-GEF closely monitors GCF pipeline development and evolution of the GCF review and approval policies and procedures. Counterparts in the beneficiary countries and project development teams will be duly updated on these development and potential risk of delays. Any project idea submitted to the Project Development Facility will be screened by the UNDP-GEF for the various eligibility and investment criteria thus reducing the risk for potential rejection by GCF. Allocation of TFD resources will help to accelerate project development and reduce delays that could be related to the technical reviews, response to GCF comments, required adjustments to the proposal packages, etc..	Project Developer	Project Developer		
4	Failure to leverage co-financing for GCF projects	March 2017	Regulatory	P = 2 I = 5	New and additional co-financing is among the key requirements for the GCF financing. NDA and national government counterparts will be engaged in all co-financing consultations and negotiations on co-financing. The project ideas and concepts will be screened by UNDP-GEF technical specialists to ensure that co-financing plans are sound and feasible.	Project Developer	Project Developer		



### Annex 3.

#### Information about the Green Climate Fund<sup>5</sup>

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was established at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Durban in 2010 as one of the instruments to be used for disbursing the \$100 billion of resources a year that developed countries promised at the 15th COP in 2009 to mobilize by 2020 from a variety of sources for developing countries. Its key purpose is, within the context of sustainable development, to help finance the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient pathways by providing support to developing countries to help limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Fund pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

GCF is accountable to the United Nations. It is guided by the principles and provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is governed by a Board of 24 members, comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed countries. The Green Climate Fund is the only stand-alone multilateral financing entity whose sole mandate is to serve the Convention and that aims to deliver equal amounts of funding to mitigation and adaptation. GCF Headquarters have been established in Songdo, Republic of Korea in 2013.

#### GCF Timeline

- **2009:** GCF first proposed at COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark
- **2010:** GCF established by UN at COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico
- **2011:** Governing instrument adopted at COP 17 in Durban, South Africa
- **2014:** Initial resource mobilisation raises over USD 10 billion
- **2015:** First GCF funding decisions
- **Dec 2016:** 35 projects approved globally for a value of ~USD 4 billion

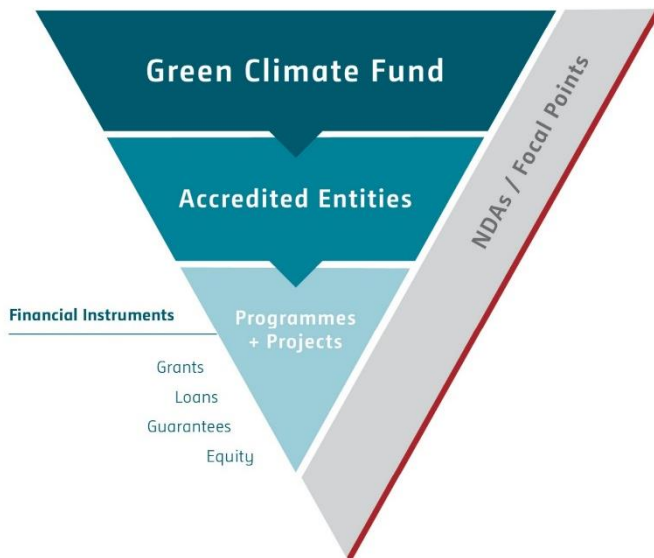
The Green Climate Fund finances projects and programmes through a wide range of institutions which go through a process of “accreditation,” designed to assess whether they are capable to meet adequate fiduciary, social and environmental standards. Accredited Entities carry out a range of activities that may include developing and submitting funding proposals for, and overseeing the management and implementation of, projects and programmes; deploying a range of financial instruments within their respective capacities (grants, loans, equity, and guarantees); and mobilizing private sector capital.

The Green Climate Fund recognizes the need to ensure that developing country partners exercise ownership of climate change funding and integrate it within their own national action plans. GCF adopted a country-driven approach and strengthen program coherence and stakeholder coordination at the national level. In every developing country there are **National Designated Authorities (NDAs)**, who are the interface between each country and the Fund. These Focal Points communicate the country’s strategic priorities for financing low-emission and climate-resilient development across its economy. Over 130 countries have selected NDAs to play this role. They are chosen by governments to act as the core interface between a developing country and the Fund. NDAs provide broad strategic oversight of GCF’s activities in a country and serve as the point of communication with the Fund. Funding proposals are submitted through these NDAs, ensuring that investments are aligned with local needs and existing climate change planning.

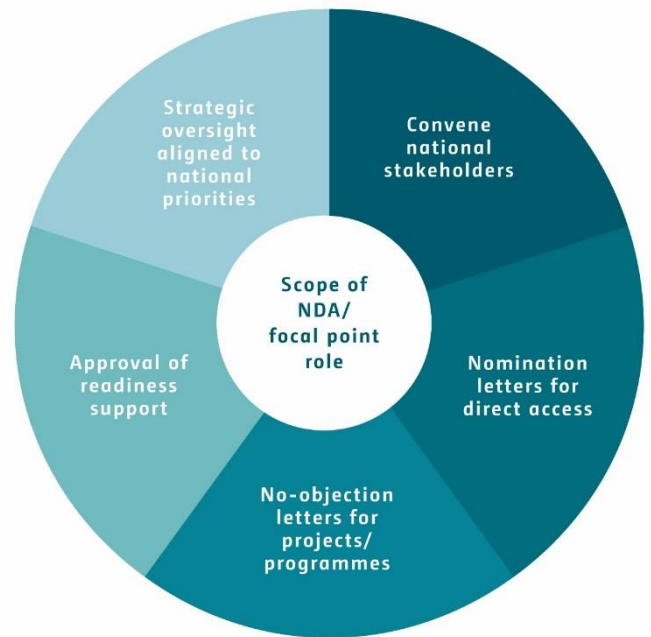
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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.greenclimate.fund>

## Financing architecture

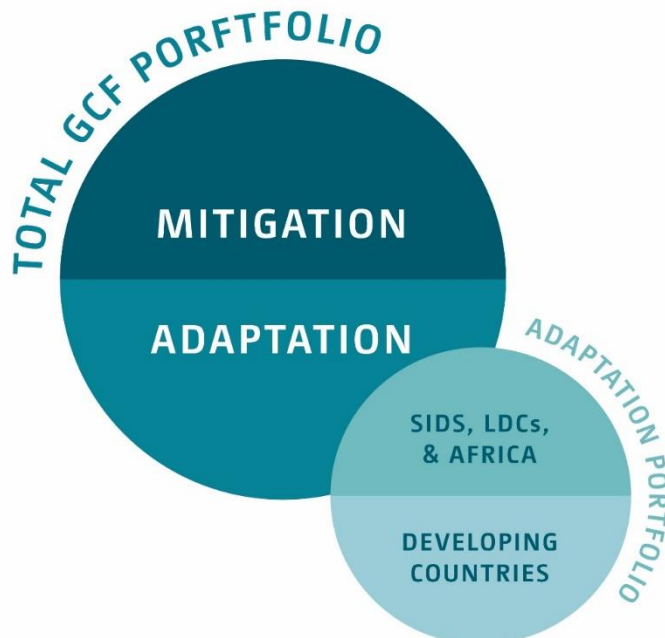


## Roles of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and Focal Points



### GCF Strategic focus:

- 50:50 balance between climate change mitigation and adaptation over time
- 50% of adaptation allocation for vulnerable countries (LDCs, SIDs and African Countries)
- Geographical balance and a reasonable and fair allocation across a broad range of countries
- Maximise engagement with the private sector – to provide incentives that encourage a paradigm shift to low-carbon development

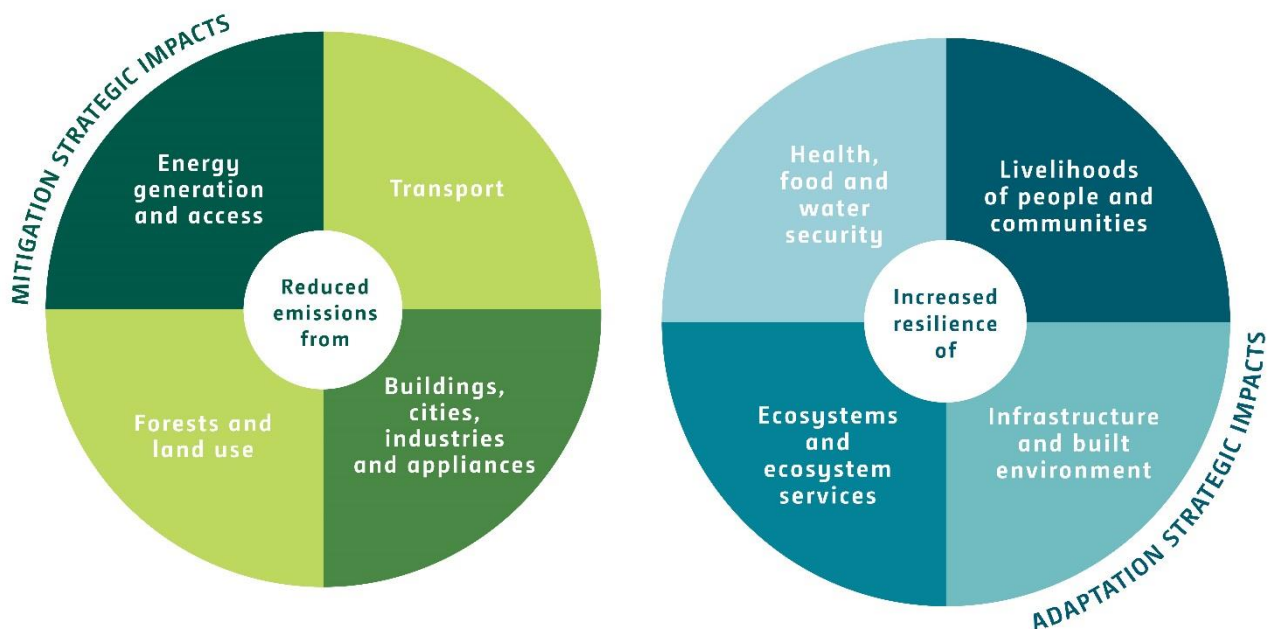


**Size of GCF projects:** (i) Micro – up to \$10 million; (ii) Small – \$10 million to \$50 million; (iii) Medium – \$50 million to \$250 million; and (iv) Large – more than \$250 million.

## GCF Results Areas and Strategic Impacts:

In **climate change mitigation** GCF supports projects that will result in reduced GHG emissions from: i) energy; ii) transport; iii) infrastructure; and iv) forestry/land use.

In **climate change adaptation** GCF projects result in an increased resilience of: (i) most vulnerable people and communities; (ii) health and well-being, and food and water security; (iii) infrastructure and built environment; and (iv) ecosystem and ecosystem services.



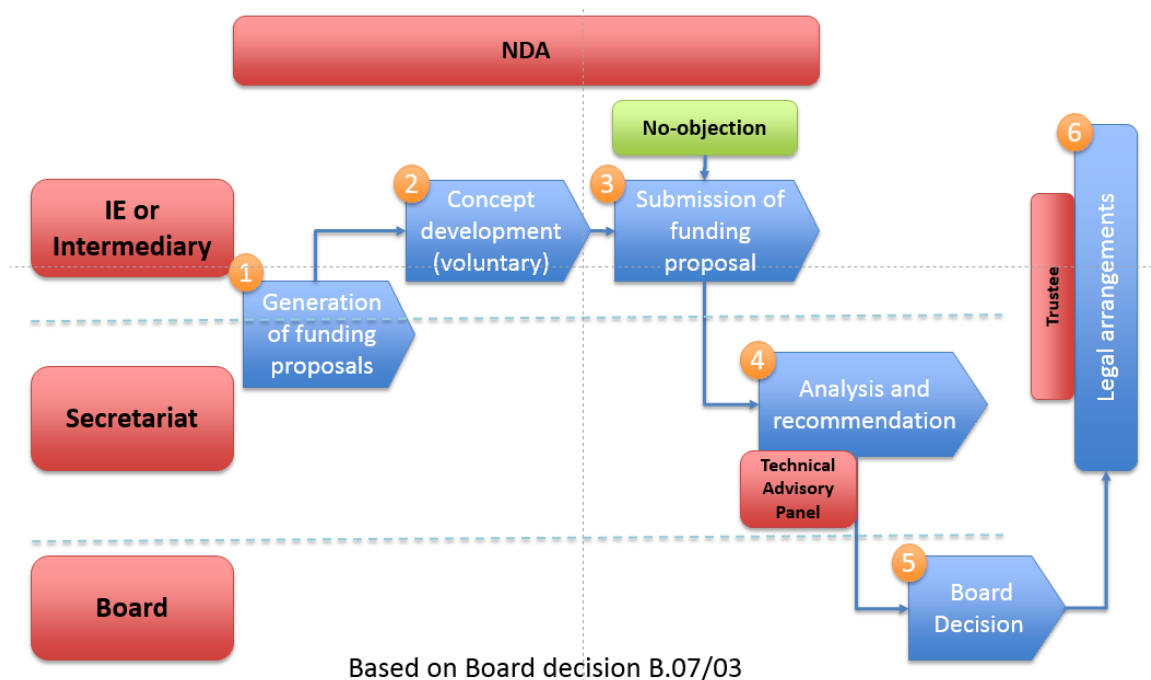
**GCF Private Sector Facility (PSF)** was established in order to mainstream the private sector into climate change mitigation and adaptation. Type of interventions supported through the PSF:

- Fund climate risk assessment models and tools
- Long-term debt; liquidity backstops and refinancing;
- Equity required to develop a project to full bankability
- Guarantees to bear specific risk to entice hesitant investors

### GCF Investment Framework

Impact Potential	• Potential to the achieve the Fund's objectives and result areas
Paradigm Shift Potential	• Potential to catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment
Sustainable Development Potential	• Potential to provide wider benefits and priorities
Needs of Recipient	• Vulnerability and financing needs in recipient country
Country Ownership	• Beneficiary country ownership of and capacity to implement funded activities
Efficiency & Effectiveness	• Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the programme/project

## Overview of the project approval process



An overview of the GCF portfolio is provided here: <http://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/portfolio>.

**Annex 4.**

**Indicative GCF project design elements / project development activities**

<b>Type of activity / design element</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Resources / Lead</b>
Feasibility study	Provides comparison of alternative solutions, a detailed technical evaluation of the proposed solution and an assessment from the technical perspective. If a particular technological solution has been chosen, describes why it is the most appropriate for this project based on the detailed baseline analysis.	National and international consultants
Climate outlook and climate-related problem	Outlines the climate-driven problem that the project will address. Describes current and projected climate change and climate change impacts, provides climate vulnerability analysis for the adaptation projects. Provides assessment of GHG emissions in the given sector and GHG emission reduction potential analysis for the mitigation project.	National and international consultants
Financial and Market analysis	Applicable to the projects that results in revenue generation or benefits to private sector, engage financial instruments. Describes the market for the product(s) or services including the historical data and forecasts. Provides the key competitors with market shares and customer base (if applicable). Provides pricing structures, price controls, subsidies available and government involvement (if any). Provides an overview of the size of total banking assets, debt capital markets and equity capital markets which could be tapped to finance the proposed project/programme. Provide an overview of market rates. Provides examples or information on comparable transactions.	National and international consultants
Economic analysis	Provides the narrative and rationale for the detailed economic and financial analysis and the economic and financial justification for the concessionality that GCF provides. Specifies the expected economic and financial rate of return with and without the Fund's support. Describes financial viability in the long run beyond the Fund intervention. Describes the GCF's financial exit strategy in case of private sector operations.	Economic analysis consultant
Gender analysis and action plan	Describes how the gender aspect is considered in accordance with the Fund's Gender Policy and Action Plan. Includes gender analysis, action plan with budget and performance indicators.	Gender expert, UNDP CO Gender Focal Point
Barrier analysis, Theory of Change	Defines and analyzes barriers to the suggested low carbon or climate resilient development solution. Defines and justifies the theory of change for the project.	National and international consultants, UNDP-GEF
Co-financing framework	Outlines co-financing, leveraging and mobilized long-term investments. Provides the co-financing	NDA, national implementing

	ratio (total amount of co-financing divided by the Fund's investment in the project/programme) and/or the potential to catalyze indirect/long-term low emission investment.	partners, UNDP CO
Logical framework, M&E framework	Specifies the logic framework in accordance with the GCF's Performance Measurement Framework under the Results Management Framework. Outlined performance and result based indicators at fund level, and project level. Provides project specific institutional setting and arrangements for monitoring and reporting and evaluation. Indicates how the interim and final evaluations will be organized. Provides information on M&E and reporting methodologies.	National and international consultants, UNDP-GEF
Social and environment management framework/plan	Describes the main outcome of the environment and social impact assessment. Specifies the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts at each stage (e.g. preparation, implementation and operation), in accordance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) standard.	UNDP-GEF Social and environmental safeguards consultant/s
Procurement plan	Describes the project financial management and procurement, including financial accounting, disbursement methods and auditing.	National and international consultants, UNDP CO
Costing and budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a breakdown of cost estimates analyzed according to major cost categories including GCF funds and co-financing.</li> <li>• a financial model that includes projection covering the period from financial closing through final maturity of the proposed GCF financing with detailed assumptions and rationale;</li> <li>• a description of how the choice of financial instrument(s) will overcome barriers and achieve project objectives, and leverage public and/or private finance.</li> <li>• disbursement schedule.</li> </ul>	National and international consultants, UNDP CO
Stakeholder analysis and action plan	Describes engagement with NDAs, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders Provides a full description of the steps taken to ensure country ownership, including the engagement with NDAs on the funding proposal and the no-objection letter. Specifies the multi-stakeholder engagement plan and the consultations that were conducted when this proposal was developed.	National consultants, UNDP CO
Timetable for the project implementation / work plan	Detailed timetable for the implementation of proposed activities and delivery of outputs by calendar quarters.	National and international consultants, UNDP
Operations and Maintenance Plan	Assessment of operation and maintenance (O&M) costs associated with physical assets procured with	National and international

	GCF support for the 20 years horizon. Outlines O&M institutional arrangements and co-financing commitments.	consultants
Alignment with GCF Investment criteria	<p>Each proposal should meet six GCF investment criteria as outlined below. Throughout the project development the proponents need to provide evidence and justification for the elements outlined below.</p> <p>1. <u>Climate change impact potential</u>: mitigation and/or adaptation impact, taking into account the relevant and applicable sub-criteria and assessment factors in the Fund’s investment framework. Describes the detailed methodology used for calculating the indicators above. Describes how the project/programme’s indicator values compare to the appropriate benchmarks (i.e. the indicator values for a similar project/programme in a comparable context).</p> <p>2. <u>Paradigm Shift Potential</u> or a degree to which the proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment. Describes potential for scaling up and replication. Describes how the proposed project/programme’s expected contributions to global low-carbon and/or climate-resilient development pathways could be scaled-up and replicated including a description of the steps necessary to accomplish it. Describes how the project/programme contributes to the creation or strengthening of knowledge, collective learning processes, or institutions. Describes how proposed measures will create conditions that are conducive to effective and sustained participation of private and public sector actors in low-carbon and/or resilient development that go beyond the program. Describes how the proposal contributes to innovation, market development and transformation. Describes how the project strengthens the national / local regulatory or legal frameworks to systematically drive investment in low-emission technologies or activities, promote development of additional low-emission policies, and/or improve climate-responsive planning and development.</p> <p>3. <u>Sustainable Development Potential</u> describes broad environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact.</p> <p>4. <u>Needs of the recipients</u> - Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population. Describes the scale and intensity of vulnerability of the country and beneficiary groups,</p>	International consultants, UNDP-GEF

	<p>and elaborates how the project addresses the issue (e.g. the level of exposure to climate risks for beneficiary country and groups, overall income level, etc). Describes economic and social development level of the country and the affected population, an absence of alternative sources of financing, a need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity.</p> <p>5. <u>Country Ownership</u>. Describes national climate change policies including national climate strategy and coherence with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPAs and NAPs.</p> <p>6. <u>Efficiency and Effectiveness</u>. Describes economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project and how the financial structure is adequate and reasonable in order to achieve the proposal's objectives, including addressing existing bottlenecks and/or barriers; providing the least concessionality; and without crowding out private and other public investment. Describes the efficiency and effectiveness, taking into account the total project financing and the mitigation/adaptation impact that the project/programme aims to achieve, and explain how this compares to an appropriate benchmark. Explains how best available technologies and practices are considered and applied.</p> <p>The proposal should also specify why the GCF involvement is critical for the project, in consideration of other alternatives, and describe how the project contributes to country's identified priorities for low-emission and climate-resilient development, and the degree to which the activity is supported by a country's enabling policy and institutional framework, or includes policy or institutional changes.</p>	
Sustainability analysis and exit strategy	Explains how the project sustainability will be ensured in the long run, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources, taking into consideration the long-term financial viability. This should include a description of strategies for longer term maintenance of physical assets – operation and maintenance plan and commitments (if applicable).	National and international consultants, UNDP CO, UNDP-GEF
Risk analysis	Provides a summary of main risk factors with detailed description of risk factors and mitigation measures. Describes financial, technical and operational, social and environmental and other risks that might prevent the project/programme objectives from being achieved.	National and international consultants, UNDP CO



<p>Implementation and management arrangements</p>	<p>Describes in detail the governance structure of the project, including but not limited to the organization structure, roles and responsibilities of the project/programme management unit, steering committee, executing entities and so on, as well as the flow of funds structure. Also describes which of these structures are already in place and which are still pending. For the pending ones, please specify the requirements to establish them. Describes construction and supervision methodology with key contractual agreements. Describes operational arrangements with key contractual agreements following the completion of construction. Provides a timetable showing major scheduled achievements and completion for each of the major components of the project/programme. Describes the quality of the management team, overall strategy and financial profile of the potential Executing Entity and how it will support the project/programme in terms of equity investment, management, operations, production and marketing.</p>	<p>UNDP, NDA, national implementing partners</p>
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**Annex 5.**

***Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis for projects supported by UNDP with GCF financing***

**When:** A gender analysis must be carried out during the project preparation phase to inform the design of the project. The findings should be fully incorporated into the project document, including into the project’s theory of change and results framework.

**Who:** A gender expert (with specialized expertise in gender issues and/or sector-specific and region/country expertise) – in the form of an external consultant or internal expert – should work as part of the project document development team to carry out the gender analysis and integrate gender considerations into the project document.

**What:** Gender analysis is a fundamental component of gender mainstreaming and is used to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men (including considerations of intersecting categories of identity such as age, social status, ethnicity, marital status, etc.) given a project’s context, and appropriate measures taken to address and these and promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, when relevant.

**Why:** A gender analysis helps ensure women’s and men’s equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from project resources, activities and results. A gender analysis provides concrete approaches to address gender inequalities and identifies strategies to advance women’s and other marginalized groups’ participation and empowerment. It can reveal the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels and how these inequalities may impact the participation of women and other vulnerable social groups in the project. Since neither women nor men form a homogeneous group and gender relations intersect with many categories of social identities, such as religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, social status, age, and sexual orientation, if we don’t make those linkages we run the risk to reinforce the existing imbalances and limit meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable social groups.

**How:** Use the guiding questions in the gender analysis template below to analyse the national and local context, and understand issues around gendered division of labour and time use, access and control, power and decision making, and knowledge and capacities. A review of national gender statistics, time-use surveys, national action plans, and qualitative data generated through policy and academic research and participation assessments should be used to inform the analysis. Information from stakeholder consultations and interviews should be incorporated into the analysis. A site visit to the proposed projects sites may also be necessary depending on the project context and availability of data.

<b>Gender Analysis Template</b>	
1. What is the context?	<p><i>To help better understand:</i> legal rights and status; the status of women and gender relations in the local and national context and project substantive technical area; relevant background information.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions:</i> What is the legal status of women in the country of intervention? Are there national policies, plans or commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment? How are women and men regarded and treated by customary and formal legal codes and the judiciary system (this includes an assessment of state issued documentation such as identification cards, voter registration, and property titles, the right to land, inheritance, employment, atonement of wrongs, and legal representation)? What are the gender norms and values? What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes relating to gender? Are there differences between women and men in the local context in terms of rights, resources, participation, and gender-related mores and customs? Identify and analyze any additional issues related to the context of specific areas of work and types of interventions, outcomes and impacts related to the proposed project.</p>
2. Who does what?	<p><i>To help better understand:</i> Time use and the gendered division of labour. How the gender division of labour and patterns of decision-making effect the project, and vice versa, how the projects effects the gender division of labour and decision-making. Information on time use and decision making recognizes gender differences surrounding various needs of availability and allotment of time. It examines the implications that gender differences have on commitments and in turn the effect on poverty and work-life balance and acknowledges the division of productive and reproductive work. We can infer how this determines the contribution of men and women to the welfare of the family, community, and society.</p>

	<p><i>Guiding questions:</i> What is the division of labour among women and men? What is the participation of women and men in the formal and informal economy? Who makes decisions and manages household time and resources? Who takes responsibility for the care of children and the elderly? Are there certain tasks that only women or men are expected to perform? Are there shifts in the household division of labour? Are these shifts shared equitably? Discuss the gendered division of labour relevant to the project's interventions including how the gendered division of labour and patterns of decision-making effect the project, and vice versa how the project could affect the gendered division of labour and decision-making. Include an assessment of the gender differences surrounding various needs, availability and allotment of time examining the implications that gender differences have on commitments and in turn the effects on poverty and work-life balance. What is the gendered division of productive and reproductive work; how do women and men spend their time throughout the day, week, month, and/or year, and during the seasons? Identify and analyze any additional issues related to who does what in the specific areas of work and types of intervention related to the project.</p>
<p>3. Who has access and controls what?</p>	<p><i>To help better understand:</i> Activities surrounding access to control over resources. It includes a perception of gender differentials of access to and control over resources, income, time, technologies and services. In addition, it helps us identify who has the better means to opportunities.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions:</i> Who has access to and control over resources? Do women and men benefit equally from resources and are women and men likely to benefit equally from the resources, products or activities proposed by the project during its different phases? Identify who benefits from opportunities, for example in regards to land, livestock, financial services, health and education, employment, information and communication. What are the barriers and opportunities in relation to mobility, as well as in access to services? Part of this is understanding the risks and barriers that women and men, and girls and boys take when entering public or private sector spaces and accessing services. What are the barriers they face in accessing quality services that are accountable, transparent and responsive to their needs and interests? Identify and analyze any additional issues related to meaningful access, participation and control in the specific areas of proposed project work/types of interventions.</p>
<p>4. Who decides?</p>	<p><i>To help better understand:</i> Power and decision-making; women's priorities, restraints and motivations. This set of information refers to people's ability to decide, influence, control, and enforce individual and governmental power. It examines the capacities of existing institutions and the mechanisms in place to reach out equitably to girls and boys, women and men, and to promote gender equality among target groups. It also refers to one's capacity to make decisions freely, and to exercise power over one's body, whether in one's household, community, municipality, and state. This category also includes a review of the different, but equally significant, needs and interests of women and men; depictions of the barriers faced by women in seeking to meet their practical and strategic gender interests; an identification of opportunities for greater equality and empowerment for women and other vulnerable social groups in the contexts of the proposed project.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions:</i> Who participates in the decision-making in the household, the public sector and the private sector? Are the bargaining positions of women and men different? Are women involved in making economic decisions? What are the decision making structures related to the proposed project? Who is likely to participate in the proposed decision making structures at the different levels or phases of the project? What are women's and men's capacities to make decisions freely, and to exercise power over one's body, whether in one's household, community, municipality, and state. In what kinds of decisions do women in the household participate? Or which ones do they decide on their own (household management, schooling for children, family decision-making, family planning, etc.)? In what avenues or strategies do women engage to influence household decisions? What barriers do women and other vulnerable social groups face in meeting their practical needs and interests? Identify and analyze any additional issues related to decision-making in the specific areas of work and types of intervention related to the project.</p>

5. Who knows what?	<p><i>To help better understand:</i> capacity needs, skills, knowledge level and the value associated women’s and men’s knowledge and capacity. This can help identify practical and strategic needs and constraints related to knowledge and capacity.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions:</i> What are the training, education and literacy levels of women, men and other social groups in relation to the proposed project? Do women and men have equal access to education, technical knowledge and/or skill upgrading? Do men and women have different skills and capacities and face different constraints? What is the value associated with women’s and men’s respective knowledge and skills? Are women’s or men’s knowledge or skills in specific areas valued differently? Identify and analyze any additional issues related to knowledge and capacity in the specific areas of work and types of intervention related to the project.</p>
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The results of the gender analysis are the foundation for taking gender into account in all steps of a project cycle. Conducting a gender analysis should provide the basis to:

1. Respond to gender issues within the scope of project interventions;
2. Answer questions in regard to the baseline situation;
3. Integrate gender considerations into the project’s theory of change;
4. Integrate gender considerations into the project’s results framework;
5. Develop a Gender Action Plan with outputs and activities that respond to the gender analysis.
6. Comply with UNDP’s project quality assurance standards.
7. Support the project’s Social and Environmental Screening procedure.

Both the gender analysis and action plan should be attached as annexes to the project funding proposal.

### Gender Action Plan template

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<b>Impact:</b>			
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Output 1:</b>			
<b>Output 2:</b>			
<b>Output 3:</b>			
<b>Output 5:</b>			

### Gender Assessment and Action Plan Budget template

Type of Supply	Category	US\$	Activity	Description of procurement	First year % of disbursement
Individual Contractor	IC – National Consultants				
Services					
Goods					
[add lines as needed]					
<b>Total Estimated Procurement Plan</b>		<b>US\$</b>			

Additional tools for conducting a gender analysis:

8. UNDP-GEF gender toolkit: <https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/SitePages/Gender.aspx>
9. UNDP (2015). [Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions Capacity Building Package](#), particularly pp 12-14.
10. UNDP (2010). [Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook](#).
11. World Agroforestry Centre. [Compilation of Gender Research Methods and their Application](#).
12. [UNDP Gender Inequality Index](#)
13. [UNDP Gender Development Index](#)
14. Mainstreaming gender in Green Climate Fund projects: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/mainstreaming-gender>
15. Gender policy of the Green Climate Fund: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/319135/1.8 - Gender Policy and Action Plan.pdf/f47842bd-b044-4500-b7ef-099bcf9a6bbe>
16. [FAO Gender and Land Rights Database](#)
17. [World Bank Gender Databank](#)

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<sup>i</sup> Wong, S., "Can Climate Finance Contribute To Gender Equity In Developing Countries?" *J. Int. Dev.* Vol 28, Issue 3 428–444, 2016; Institute of Development Studies (IDS), "Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages - A Scoping Study on Knowledge and Gap," 2008.

<sup>ii</sup> World Bank, "Social Dimensions of Climate Change," 2010; IDS 2008. Note 15

<sup>iii</sup> Iqbal, S., 2015. *Women, business, and the law 2016: getting to equal*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group

<sup>iv</sup> FAO 2011. Note 11; World Bank 2011. "World Development Report 2012 - Gender Equality and Development". Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.