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ANNEX I

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan for the NDICI-Global Europe thematic programme on Global Challenges (Planet) for 2023-2026

Action Document for International Climate Governance

MULTI-ANNUAL

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	International Climate Governance OPSYS/CRIS ¹ number: N/A Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out worldwide (NDICI – Global Europe geographical coverage)
4. Programming document	NDICI-Global Europe ‘Global Challenges’ thematic programme Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 ²
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Multi-annual Indicative Programme Global Challenges - Priority Area 2 (Planet - Climate change and disaster risk reduction)
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Environmental sustainability / Climate change (DAC sector: General Environment protection – 410)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Other significant SDGs: SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation SDG 7: Affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities SDG 14: Life below water

¹ Depending on the availability of OPSYS at the time of encoding, a provisional CRIS number may need to be provided.

² Decision C(2021)9157.

	SDG 15: Life on land SDG 16: Peace and justice			
8 a) DAC code(s)	41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management (100%)			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Main Delivery Channel: 40000 Multilateral Organisations 6000 Private Sector Institutions			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES	NO	/
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020241 Total estimated cost: EUR 15 million Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 15 million The contribution is for an amount of EUR 15 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2023.			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through Procurement Indirect management with the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

As clearly shown by the recent reports³ from the United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change remains an existential threat to humanity with catastrophic effects on all countries, and particularly developing countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Furthermore, the continuous impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine are putting additional pressures on countries' energy and food security and public budgets, thus affecting their capacities to allocate sufficient resources to the fight against climate change.

The EU acts decisively on climate change both through its domestic and international actions. The "Fit for 55" package and the cooperation with our partner countries on climate change in line with the external dimension of the European Green Deal are two strong examples of such commitment. As far as the international dimension is concerned, the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP28), to be held in the United Arab Emirates in December 2023, will be a milestone in our common efforts to avert climate catastrophe and will allow to focus on topics related to climate adaptation and loss and damage.

This Action Document outlines six key sub-actions which will be part of the EU's commitments and pledges for COP28. The following sub-actions are proposed for financing through this document:

³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Sub-action 2: Support to progressive developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC

Sub-action 3: Supporting the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change

Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets

Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform

The **Overall Objective** (impact) of the Action is to enhance climate adaptation and mitigation action worldwide, with a focus on developing countries.

To achieve this, the Action Document presents six **specific objectives**:

- SO1: Action supporting the UNFCCC secretariat to advance the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (**Sub-Action 1**).
- SO2: Implementation of the Paris Agreement enhanced through the engagement of progressive developing countries platforms in UNFCCC international coordination and negotiation processes (**Sub-Action 2**).
- SO3: OECD Climate Change Expert Group's (CCXG) ability to deliver technical inputs to the UNFCCC international negotiations and towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement maintained (**Sub-Action 3**).
- SO4: Phase out of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons mitigation supported under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (**Sub-Action 4**).
- SO5: Capacity of in-country modelling teams to model power sector and energy market impacts on mitigation pathways considering macroeconomic and just transition aspects improved (**Sub-Action 5**).
- SO6: Climate adaptation and resilience capabilities in the Caribbean and the Pacific improved (**Sub-Action 6**).

The implementing entities of the sub-actions above will be chosen based on their mandate, technical and managerial competence, and track record in the respective policy field. The sub-actions in this document will all fully contribute to SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

This Action and its sub-actions are aligned with, and contributing to, the external dimension of the European Green Deal and the EU climate diplomacy. In particular, the action contributes to SDG13, the EU's joint commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change,⁴ the Montreal Protocol⁵ and its Kigali amendment,⁶ and the international dimension of the EU Adaptation Strategy.⁷

As clearly shown by the recent reports from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change remains an existential threat to humanity with catastrophic effects on all countries. Furthermore, unequal exposure and vulnerability to climate impacts of regions and socio-economic groups worsens pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities. Men and women, older people, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, or socially marginalised have different adaptive capacities and adaptation measures need to consider their situation.⁸

⁹ ¹⁰

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁵ <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/who-we-are/about-montreal-protocol>

⁶ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVII-2-f&chapter=27&clang=en

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:82:FIN>

⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:82:FIN>

⁹ <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC126594>

¹⁰ <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC133580>

The EU and its Member States show leadership in the global efforts to address climate change. Here, the EU's recent commitments under the European Green Deal give credibility to its diplomatic efforts, both in bilateral and multilateral fora. Together with the Global Gateway, the European Green Deal lays the foundation for the EU's efforts to prioritise the green transition in our partner countries.

In February 2021 the Commission adopted the EU Adaptation Strategy which sets out the pathway for the EU to become climate resilient by 2050. The Strategy focuses on how the EU can prepare for the unavoidable impacts of climate change and commits the EU to set up its international climate adaptation actions. The Strategy pays particular attention to ensuring that adaptation measures need to consider different adaptive capabilities of men and women, older people, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and socially marginalised.

In July 2021, the European Climate Law entered into force, writing into law the EU's target to be climate-neutral by 2050. The law also sets an intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. In the same month, the Commission also presented its ambitious "Fit for 55" package which presents how the EU will achieve the 55% target by 2030.

Together, these policies will help continue the EU's trend of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, and in line with this, the EU's contribution to global emissions has continuously declined since 1990. But to tackle the global climate challenge, ambitious policies need to be adopted by all parties to the UNFCCC and demonstrated through their regularly updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The EU provides increasing support to its partner countries to support their climate commitments, including through climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer as included in this action document.

The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) aims to restore and protect the Earth's ozone layer by phasing out the consumption and the production of most chemicals that deplete it. The global consumption of ODS has been reduced by some 98% and the ozone layer is expected to recover fully sometime the second half of this century. The Montreal Protocol, in its Kigali Amendment, has since taken on the task to reduce hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) consumption and production, global warming gases typically used to replace ODS. This was done by adding HFCs to the list of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol. The first reduction step to be taken under this Kigali Amendment by the EU and other developed countries was required in 2019, while most developing countries will start their obligatory phasedown in 2024. A successful HFC phasedown is expected to avoid up to 0.4°C of global temperature rise by 2100.

As part of this global picture, the following six sub-actions have been identified by the Commission services as relevant for the climate governance support to developing countries. The six sub-actions will be managed by the Commission:

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

The Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement adopt the biennial work programme and budget of the Secretariat. The EU, as other Parties, contributes regularly to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the Convention according to an indicative scale based on the United Nations scale of assessment. However, the expanding range of activities for the implementation of the work programme, with a view to the expanding mandates of the process, as well as the comprehensive participation of eligible representatives from developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, in the UNFCCC process, require additional long-term reliable support by the donor community in the form of voluntary contributions. In this context, the EU support is critical towards a well-functioning multilateral process that enhances (gender-responsive) ambition and implementation of climate action through its different mandates, including through an effective and efficient participation of developing countries in international climate relevant policy forums.

Sub-action 2: Support to progressive developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC

This action aims to promote the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the transition to low carbon and climate resilient economies through the engagement of progressive developing countries platforms in international coordination and negotiation processes. It aims at enabling preparedness for international engagement while also allowing for discussing implementation challenges such as establishing governance arrangements, attracting finance, long term planning, tracking NDC progress etc. It fosters progressive thinking in the multilateral space, promoting and maintaining the spirit of consensus and constructiveness by also strengthening developing countries

alliances and build their capacity to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations and its processes both at technical and Ministerial level with a view to build climate resilient economies and increasing mitigation ambition.

Sub-action 3: Supporting the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change

The OECD Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) is well placed to continue to provide technical inputs to the international negotiations under the UNFCCC and towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement. CCXG events provide an informal space for both developing and developed countries delegates to discuss different topics based on technical yet policy-relevant input, exchange views with key stakeholders, share lessons learned as well as priorities and concerns. The platform provided by the CCXG to discuss, analyse, and build common understanding of key issues needed to deliver a robust implementation of the Paris Agreement is arguably more important and urgent than ever. As the focus of the CCXG is on international climate change issues, the beneficiaries of the proposed action are global, i.e., developing and developed countries.

Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The aim of this sub-action is to foster more comprehensive support among developing countries in Latin America for taking robust mitigation measures under the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol as well as the Paris Agreement (e.g.: in NDCs, in the sectors using Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Going beyond the international obligations under the Kigali Amendment is highly beneficial for the concerned Latin American partner countries; to achieve buy-in, the EU and its Member States must effectively demonstrate support enabling partner countries to leapfrog to more sustainable technologies. Leapfrogging from ODS to green technologies and abandoning those HFCs with too high Global Warming Potential would also support sustainable development in these countries and contribute to ozone and climate protection. As Europe is world leader in the use of alternative climate-friendly technologies, this action also helps European industry and business opportunities in other world regions. This action will be implemented in five Latin American countries to complement similar EU support for regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol previously implemented in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets

The recent dynamics on global energy markets high prices and supply chain disruptions in the fossil fuels sector – especially for natural gas highlights the urgent need to continue efforts to cut emissions in the power sector (including the heat and fuel production sector), in particular through the scale-up of renewables and the acceleration of energy efficiency improvements. The complexity of this task requires a robust analytical base, providing insight into current emission pathways considering announced pledges and pathways under a 1.5°C scenario. These scenarios should contribute to the mitigation pathway knowledge on a regional, national, and sub-national level. This project aims to close existing knowledge and capacity gaps linked to creating this modelling based analytical base in selected developing and emerging countries. Further, in-country teams should be equipped to contribute to the development of future Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTSs) for low-carbon development.

Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform

As clearly shown by the recent reports from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change remains an existential threat to humanity with catastrophic effects on all countries, and particularly developing countries, LDCs, and SIDS. Consequently, the EU is stepping up its international actions on climate adaptation in line with the 2021 EU Adaptation Strategy. This action will support climate adaptation in the Caribbean and the Pacific via the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (IFRC) Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP) launched at COP27. Measures will be taken to complement funding provided to the IFRC by various other Commission services including those dealing with humanitarian assistance, and contributions by EU Member States to the GCRP.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

A comprehensive participation of developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, in the UNFCCC process needs long-term reliable support by the donor community. As the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine have put additional pressures on public budgets, many developing country governments are finding it difficult to cover the costs of the functioning of the UNFCCC and participation of their delegated representatives

in this multilateral process. The EU support is crucial for a well-functioning multilateral process that enhances (gender-responsive) ambition and implementation of climate action through its different mandates, processes, and activities with a view to achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including through an effective and efficient participation of developing countries in international climate relevant policy forums.

Sub-action 2: Support to progressives developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC

There are continuous capacity related challenges related to the engagement of progressive and ambitious developing countries as part of the international climate negotiation processes. Such progressive and ambitious developing countries often play a crucial role highlighting the impacts of climate change, and the need for urgent action to limit global warming in accordance with the Paris Agreement. The limited participation of progressive countries risks negatively impacting the final outcomes of the climate negotiations, resulting in less ambitious outcomes and slower progress. To alleviate these risks, the EU has been supporting their preparedness for international engagement and promoting ambition in the UNFCCC as well as for the platform's own coordination and discussion of implementation challenges, establishing governance mechanisms, attracting climate finance, consider long-term planning, NDC design and implementation etc. This support facilitates progress in the multilateral space and promotes the establishment of alliances with ambitious and progressive developing countries. This action seeks to help build their capacity to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations by enhancing their coordination processes both at technical and ministerial level.

Sub-action 3: Support the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change

As part of the international climate negotiations under the UNFCCC there is a need for technical input and informal spaces allowing both developing and developed country delegates to discuss and exchange views with key stakeholders, share lessons learnt, as well as priorities and concerns. This action aims to support the OECD-led Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) to provide such a platform, thereby strengthening dialogues, technical analysis of different options helping to build a common understanding of key issues needed to deliver a robust implementation of the Paris Agreement. By providing a space for these technical exchanges among relevant negotiators of the UNFCCC, CCXG meetings are considered a key outreach milestone in the consensus building exercise leading towards decisions in the multilateral space.

Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) are responsible for the majority of global HFC emissions and a growing share of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as cooling demand continues to increase. HCFCs are another type of refrigerant and an ODS already phased-out by developed countries under the Montreal Protocol, but it is still in the process of being phased-out by developing countries according to agreed timelines under the Montreal Protocol. HCFCs are thus still present in many of the existing RAC equipment and typically, HCFCs are replaced by HFCs. The growing use of RAC appliances leads to increasing GHG emissions due to leaks from applications using HFCs and HCFCs as refrigerants. These gases can leak during operation, servicing or when an appliance is scrapped, and they cause substantial direct emissions. HFCs used as refrigerants are the fastest growing GHGs in many regions of the world, increasing at a rate of 10 to 15% per year. A phasedown of the production and consumption of HFCs can provide an estimated 6 to 10% of the total GHG reductions by 2050. There are synergies focusing on both reducing ODS and HFC use and doing so in a manner that optimises energy efficiency. The technologies exist and can be implemented at low cost. Some of the technologies with lowest Global Warming Potential, can even be cost effective due to more energy efficient equipment. Almost all countries in Latin America have ratified the Kigali Amendment and are currently in the phase of preparing the strategy for HFC reduction, but require better access to technologies, as well as technical and financial support in building a stronger uptake and their technical mastering. This sub-action will support five Latin American countries' implementation of the Montreal Protocol (tentatively Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay).

Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets

There is an urgent need to significantly lower emissions in the power sector, and to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. Both COP26 and COP27 encouraged parties to bring forward more ambitious mitigation goals for instance through updated NDCs by 2025. The power sector (including heat and fuel production) and energy efficiency improvements are central to reach these targets. In recent years, energy markets have been impacted by dynamics resulting in short- and long-term changes. In the short term, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has started a liquified natural gas boom, which impacts might jeopardise decarbonisation in the energy sector globally through

a natural gas lock-in, and higher use of coal in emerging economies and developing countries. At the same time, high prices and supply chain disruption have further evidenced the urgent need to save energy, where possible, and to transition to clean alternatives as soon as possible. In the medium to long term, significant changes in energy mixes through a coal phase out, a minor role for natural gas use, significant renewable generation capacity additions, increased importance of e-fuels, energy storage etc. as well as strong efforts on energy efficiency are necessary to manage the transition to a decarbonised power system. However, capacity to model these short- and long-term impact on the national, regional, and global energy markets is limited in developing and emerging countries. This includes the lack of capacity to model different GHGs, different sectors and their integration (e.g., clean energy and industry), behavioural elements or regional considerations. Nevertheless, it is this group of countries that is not only most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, but that also needs to be a crucial element of the energy transition. GHG modelling, being able to reflect sectorial trends and perspectives and national circumstances, is central to design and implement efficient and effective policies and regulation, focusing on phasing out fossil fuels, removing and/or reducing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and phasing in renewable electricity generation and energy efficiency solutions. It is therefore crucial to create and enhance the in-country modelling capacity to analyse these challenges to help countries decarbonise their power sector.

Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform

There is still a gap between current adaptation actions and adaptation needs to avoid the increase of climate impacts, especially in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) countries such as the Caribbean and the Pacific. These regions are particularly vulnerable to both natural disasters and slow-onset events such as storms, floods, droughts, heatwaves, saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, and sea-level-rise. This results in both economic and non-economic losses, which can be reduced through effective adaptation actions. This action aims to support increased adaptation action in the Caribbean and the Pacific through support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP) launched at COP27 in 2022. It will also be the occasion to generate further learning on how effective adaptation actions can be implemented in disaster prone countries. As part of implementing the action, the Commission will take measures to ensure the funding complements support provided to the IFRC by other Commission services such as those working on humanitarian assistance, as well as contributions to the GCRP announced by EU Member States.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action and its sub-actions:

The main stakeholders and duty-bearers of this action are developing countries' government offices and agencies which have the responsibility for topics related to energy, climate change and/or the protection of the ozone layer. Key groups for the sub-actions include expert communities and local think tanks working in their respective fields (e.g., air conditioning, refrigeration, and heat pump subsectors etc). These stakeholders will be represented by civil society organisations, including women's organisations and organisations representing rights of indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.

Throughout all the six sub-actions and their respective activities, the strengthening of ownership of developing countries and all people living in them shall be an explicit goal. Representation of women in UNFCCC processes is still insufficient. Therefore, gender equality in decision-making and support for gender-responsive climate actions and implementation of the process is a cross-cutting issue in the action and particularly sub-actions 1, 2 and 3.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The EU and developing countries share strategic interests linked to managing climate risks and the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed international climate governance programme will contribute to effective international action pursuing the following objectives and results.

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this Action is to enhance climate adaptation and mitigation action worldwide, with a focus on developing countries.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action and its sub-actions are to:

1. SO1: Action supporting the UNFCCC Secretariat to advance the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (**Sub-Action 1**).
2. SO2: Implementation of the Paris Agreement enhanced through the engagement of progressive developing countries platforms in UNFCCC international coordination and negotiation processes (**Sub-Action 2**).
3. SO3: OECD Climate Change Expert Group's (CCXG) ability to deliver technical inputs to the UNFCCC international negotiations and towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement maintained (**Sub-Action 3**).
4. SO4: Phase out of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons mitigation supported under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (**Sub-Action 4**).
5. SO5: Capacity of in-country modelling teams to model power sector and energy market impacts on mitigation pathways considering macroeconomic and just transition aspects improved (**Sub-Action 5**).
6. SO6: Climate adaptation and resilience capabilities in the Caribbean and the Pacific improved (**Sub-Action 6**).

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

1. **Output 1:** Key activities of the UNFCCC work programme are implemented effectively and developing countries participate fully in the UNFCCC process (including upcoming UNFCCC Conferences of Parties, COPs).
2. **Output 2:** Enhanced capacity of progressive developing countries platforms to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations.
3. **Output 3:** The OECD-led Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) provides enhanced technical input to UNFCCC negotiations.
4. **Output 4:** Five Latin American countries are able to adopt green technologies and develop strategies for end-of-life treatment for the disposal of waste equipment, foams and products containing ODS and HFCs.
5. **Output 5:** Enhanced capacity and knowledge of in-country modelling teams in developing and emerging countries to model power sector climate mitigation informing climate actions implementation and planning such as NDCs and LTS.
6. **Output 6:** Climate adaptation activities in countries in the Caribbean and the Pacific enhanced through the implementation of the IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Platform, including Early Warning and Anticipatory Action and Nature-based Solutions.

3.2 Indicative Activities

To achieve its objectives, the programme will support several targeted policy interventions within the UNFCCC and/or related policy arenas. In particular, the programme plans activities in six areas:

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

This activity will support the UNFCCC Secretariat in its fulfilment of tasks supporting the international climate regime and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. These include the organisation of at least 2 negotiation sessions per year and the support to each agenda item or workshops and/or dialogues across mandated work programmes, supporting the work under the Constituted Bodies as well processes such as the ones related to the Enhanced transparency Framework etc. These often include preparation of technical papers, presentations, coordination with different institutions/organisations and logistic considerations that arise when preparing meetings.

Sub-action 2: Support to the progressives developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC

This activity will support the implementation of the Paris Agreement through an enhanced engagement of progressive platforms of vulnerable and ambitious developing countries in the UNFCCC process allowing them to promote robust decisions in the multilateral process as well as delivering a robust implementation of the Paris

Agreement and its long-term goals. The support will be directed towards coordination activities (meetings, position papers, press releases, etc) among the members of the selected groups in preparation for the UNFCCC negotiations, enabling the identification of priorities and engagement strategies. The organizations selected include negotiating groups such as the least developed countries or the small island developing states or even the African group of negotiators. It also includes platforms like the High-Ambition Coalition (HAC) who engage different negotiating groups and countries in view of promoting higher ambition.

Sub-action 3: Support the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change

This activity will support the functioning of the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change (CCXG), which meets twice a year, gathering developed and developing countries to discuss key issues related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the multilateral negotiations in the UNFCCC. The activities include the preparation of the meetings as well as technical inputs and outputs that are useful to the UNFCCC negotiations agenda.

Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol

This activity intends to provide five Latin American countries with better capacity to access technologies, finance, and technical support in building a stronger uptake of green technologies in notably the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors and their technical mastering and leapfrogging from fluorinated substances to low or no GHG emission substances. This may include development of case studies showcasing integration of climate and ozone institutional frameworks and policies, knowledge sharing on the EU F-Gas Regulation, support for implementing arrangements for manufacturing and commercialisation of hydrocarbons, support for designing regulatory voluntary measures to use energy efficient technologies and gases with lower Global Warming Potential, implementation of pilot projects, financing scheme to develop a business strategy for energy efficiency, and the development of strategy for end-of-life treatment of ODS and HFCs.

Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets

This activity intends to support experts based in relevant institutes in developing countries and emerging economies to enhance their national capacity to model GHG emission pathways in the power sector, create ambitious decarbonisation models for the power sector (including energy efficiency improvements and system integration), model national greenhouse gas emissions, track progress towards targets and estimate the impacts of domestic policies & measures. Domestic climate governance, and its monitoring and reporting will be enhanced through the sub-action, including through the participation of international experts and access to relevant tools (such as models). Activities will include regular exchange of knowledge in a dedicated group of participating in-country modelling teams, expert exchanges between relevant institutes from developed, emerging, and developing countries, the exchange of best-practice modelling approaches, in-person workshops to narrow and close capacity gaps, drafting and publishing of relevant papers and reports to inform duty bearers, and contributions to events in the international climate negotiations such as the COP.

Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform

This activity intends to support actions under the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP) and its implementation in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The GCRP was launched at COP27 and will build coherence between the humanitarian, development and climate change agendas whilst promoting and implementing integrated risk management approaches at the national and local level to increase overall resilience. The GCRP is a global initiative and aims to support at least 500 million people through 100+ National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, including through meaningful participation and active leadership of women, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other marginalised and/or underrepresented groups. In particular, the GCRP will support the development of Early Warning and Anticipatory Action, Safety Nets and Shock Responsive Social Protection, and Nature-based Solutions.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

All the activities proposed under this Action Document contribute to the 35% climate finance spending target [on top of the 30% spending target laid down in the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (2021-2027)], the Commission committed an additional 4 billion euro for climate

finance until 2027, which equates to a 35% climate finance spending target¹¹ and directly target climate mitigation and adaptation.

Aid to environment is a clear implicit goal. Biodiversity and Combatting desertification are not directly targeted, yet they will be supported through the UNFCCC component and the individual NDCs of participating developing countries.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that the gender equality is a significant cross cutting objective and mainstreamed across project outputs and indicators. Many people already suffer from the impacts of climate change, and women and girls are among those groups that are disproportionately affected, especially in LDCs and SIDS. Gender equality is a goal that the EU promotes in its support to developing countries' participation in the global efforts to combat climate change.

In particular, some of the sub-actions should contribute to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and thus indirectly to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan,¹² as well as the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III, 2021-2025) and its thematic area of engagement "Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation".¹³ Where relevant, this action will involve women's full, equal and meaningful participation, including gender experts and representatives of community in planning, decision-making, identifying barriers, communicating information. However, as the selection of delegates to most UNFCCC and related climate and energy meetings is the prerogative of partner governments, it is suggested that the EU does not apply a strict conditionality on the conditions for appointments in the context of this action.

As part of sub-action 4, the implementing organisation plans to carry out a gender assessment during the inception phase to develop an action plan ensuring that the gender dimension is considered throughout the project cycle. The implementing organisation will also give special attention to encourage female participation in training activities, both at managerial and technical level, as well as participants and trainers. Furthermore, the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol approved a gender policy in 2019 with the objective of promoting gender mainstreaming in the preparation and implementation of projects financed by the fund.

Human Rights

Where possible, this action and its six sub-actions will be implemented through a human rights-based approach, including its key principles of participation, non-discrimination, accountability, and transparency. The action will focus on inclusive policies targeting women and persons living in vulnerable situations (e.g., indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities). The action will also have a direct impact on the citizens and their fundamental rights to live their lives in a safe environment with access to relevant environmental information. The proposed sub-actions will help achieve this by: Building coalitions and alliances through user platforms focused on change, ensuring gender balance and inclusiveness, setting up new institutional actors and arrangements, adjusting legal rights and responsibilities, and changing ideas and accepted norms through awareness raising, outreach campaigns and trainings.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0.

Democracy

Not applicable.

Conflict sensitivity, peace, and resilience

Not applicable.

Disaster Risk Reduction

¹¹ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/02/21/climate-diplomacy-council-calls-for-accelerating-the-implementation-of-the-glasgow-cop26-outcomes/>

¹² <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-gender-action-plan>

¹³ https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-01/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

As an action contributing to climate adaptation, this Action Document also contributes to disaster risk reduction.

Other considerations if relevant

Not applicable.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat	EU contribution used to finance UNFCCC agenda items or activities that are the priorities of others and don't lead to higher ambition and implementation of climate action, or activities that should be financed by the core budget and not via the supplementary activities fund.	Low	Low	Donor coordination plays a supervisory function when negotiating the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget. The Commission can also mitigate the risks when drafting a bilateral agreement with the UNFCCC.
Sub-action 2: Support to the progressives developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC	Low impact on the activities of the progressive developing countries' platforms in the multilateral process	Low	Low	Continued engagement with progressive developing countries' groups/platforms, through dedicated sessions/meetings organised by UNDP to reflect on lessons learned and address challenges.
Sub-action 3: Support the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change	Low EU impact on the priorities in the OECD and the CCXG	Low	Low	The EU is strongly involved in the CCXG and the definition of priorities for each session, along with other donors.
Sub-action 4: Support the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol	Lack of coordination between various Latin American partners involved.	Low	Low	Proper coordination will be sought through the governmental national ozone units and ad-hoc working groups per sector/theme could be set up as needed, bringing in other partners and rights-holders.

	National policies that require the collection and/or destruction of ODS, bans for the venting and strategies are not initiated or considered by governments of selected countries in Latin America considering they do not have the necessary know-how or expertise.	Low	Low	The activity can only reach and train a limited number of stakeholders, but synergies with other ongoing or planned initiatives and programmes can increase the impact and support the efforts made under this project.
Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets	Replication of already existing energy models	Low	Low	Special focus will be put on the additionality of modelling work, either in novelty of modelling approach, geographical scope of the model and level of granularity of the model (e.g., sectorial, sub-national, consideration of socioeconomic aspects, etc). Stakeholders tendering for the project will be asked to provide this information during the tendering process
	Lack of success in creating lasting in-country modelling capacity	Low	Middle	The activities under this sub-action will be designed ensuring that knowledge is passed on to in-country modelling teams, for instance through interactive workshops, the provision of guidelines and best practice approaches. Data will be made available to participating modelling teams
	Lack of relevance of results for regional, national, and sub-national context	Low	Middle	Coordination with relevant stakeholders, such as modelling experts, duty bearers, researchers, etc. will be suggested to mitigate this risk.
Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform	Lack of formal climate adaptation organisations active in the Caribbean and the Pacific	Low	High	Coordination with IFRC as part of selection of countries.
	Insufficient participation of partner countries	Low	High	Consultation of partner countries and EU Delegations, and MS embassies prior to selection of countries.

	Limited lessons-learned from project in other countries	Medium	Medium	Coordination with other EU funded adaptation initiatives and dedicated activities related to communication to enhance lessons learnt also by other SIDS and LDCs.
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Lessons Learnt:

A continuous lesson learnt in international climate projects is the great need for support for evidence-based analysis of national, regional, and global climate and energy policy scenarios. Experience has shown that such support contributes to more methodologically solid climate documents, strategies, and policies.

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Part of the activities under this action, especially concerning those related to the UNFCCC, are recurring activities on global climate governance. The formulation of and follow-up on lessons learnt is an ongoing activity in the EU and the wider donor community. The contractual relation to be established with the UNFCCC should be more descriptive on how EU funding should be used; For this purpose, the Commission intends to offer more targeted support to particular activities of the UNFCCC biannual workplan to link its funding to specific activities of the workplan.

Sub-action 2: Support to the progressive developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC

Allowing progressive developing country experts and organisations to learn from each other through joint sessions on lessons learned has proven to be effective under this action in its earlier phases, as well as via the reporting exercise. These exchanges allowed to improve some of the processes and clarify some of the priorities for allocation of support. Nonetheless, the whole action has proven to be fruitful of building capacity and engagement of the most vulnerable in arguing for climate action and ambition from all Parties. For example, the adoption of the Paris Agreement would have been hard to imagine without the ambitious push by alliances such as the High Ambition coalition and its members.

Sub-action 3: Support to the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change

These are recurring activities under global climate governance. The formulation of and follow-up on lessons learnt is an ongoing activity. The early planning of activities and a regular dialogue with the OECD colleagues helps the Commission addressing potential obstacles or risks.

Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Activities under sub-action 4 build upon a previous action for sustainable and climate friendly phase-out of ODS as part of regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The formulation of and follow-up on lessons learnt is an ongoing activity and addressed throughout this sub-action. First, in three out of the seven countries of implementation of the previous action (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Cuba and Grenada) case studies had been developed for the adoption of low Global Warming Potential technologies in commercial end users, evaluating adoption feasibility. Technical capabilities for the adoption of these technologies were identified as a barrier. Second, in Mexico and Venezuela, national strategies for addressing the end of life of equipment and substances were developed to minimise the environmental degradation and addressing the circularity of the value chain. The development of policies for end of life as well as integrating the currently proposed action as a climate action is valid and relevant. Finally, strong cooperation is another key lesson with the finding that National Ozone Units work in parallel with their climate counterparts, not creating enough synergies to accelerate mitigation actions, particularly for energy efficiency. These main lessons learnt are reflected in the current sub-action 4 and the contract with the implementing body for this sub-action should have a strong focus on the adoption of green technologies developing end-of life policies and creating policy linkages between the National Ozone Units and national climate offices in view of raising awareness of the need to reflect the refrigeration, air conditioning and heat-pump equipment sector actions in countries' NDCs.

Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets

Activities under this sub-section benefit from experience gathered in various modelling contracts, specifically the IMAGINE consortium in which modelling teams from Europe, Asia and Latin America work together under the Deep Decarbonisation Initiative. Three main lessons can be drawn from previous projects that will inform the design and execution of the sub-action. First, clear targets in terms of additionality of the modelling work need to be defined and set. This helps to provide an early indication of the expected results and leads to a better selection process of relevant participants in the sub-action. Second, while there is a strong focus in mitigation pathway modelling, and power sector modelling, in developed countries and major emitting economies, there is less focus and capacity in developing countries outside of the group of major emitting economies. Therefore, this sub-action will increase the geographical scope to allow for capacity building and knowledge creation in currently underrepresented countries in emission mitigation modelling. Third, it is important to align the time plan of the sub-action with international climate negotiations and the events and submissions (such as NDCs).

Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform

Activities under this sub-action draw on the lessons learnt as part of the Commission's wider engagement on international climate adaptation. This includes the development of the 2021 EU Adaptation Strategy, as well the Commission's previous funding to other initiatives such as Adaptation Without Borders, the Africa Adaptation Initiative, and the Team Europe Initiative for Adaptation & Resilience in Africa. As part of these engagements, the existential threat to humanity with catastrophic effects on all countries, and particularly developing countries, LDCs and SIDS has become increasingly clear. This sub-activity therefore aims to build on experiences of existing adaptation and resilience initiatives in the Caribbean and the Pacific through implementation via the IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP). The Commission will take measures to ensure the funding complements support provided to the IFRC by other Commission services such as those working on humanitarian assistance, and other financial contributions by EU Member States to the GCRP.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic of this action is that in a small number of selected climate policy fields the enhanced participation of developing countries' representatives and experts can lead to improved outcomes and impacts. The expected change to take place through this project can be summarised as enhanced capacity to prepare and implement (gender-sensitive) climate action in developing countries and qualitative and quantitative enhancement of the participation of developing countries (and in certain policy fields transition countries) in the UNFCCC and related international climate policy processes. There is confidence that positive change is likely to happen due to the plausible assumption that developing countries remain committed in international climate change cooperation forums to ensure a successful and ambitious outcome of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs for concerned populations, including the most vulnerable in LDCs and SIDS, as well as major emerging market emitters.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

<p>This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.</p> <p>On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g., including baselines/targets). - Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator. - The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator. <p>The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action. The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.</p>
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PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	0.1 Climate adaptation and mitigation action worldwide, with a focus on developing countries, is enhanced.	0.1 Enhanced climate mitigation capacity of developing countries 0.2 Enhanced climate adaptation capacity of developing countries	0.1 Insufficient capacity of developing countries to mitigate climate change as per NDC, BUR and LTS submissions (2022) 0.2 Insufficient capacity of developing countries to adapt to climate change as per NDC, Adaptation Communication, and NAP submissions (2022)	0.1 Enhanced climate mitigation capacity of developing countries as per future NDC, BUR and LTS submissions (2025) 0.2 Enhanced climate adaptation capacity of developing countries as per future NDC, Adaptation Communication, and NAP submissions (2025)	UNFCCC Interim NDC registry UNFCCC NAP registry NDC Synthesis reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1. Action supporting the UNFCCC Secretariat to advance the implementation of	1.1 Number of formal negotiating sessions and other meetings organised in line with mandate, with EU co-financing	1.1 Two UNFCCC formal sessions per year between 2022 – 2023 (SB and COP)	1.1 Two UNFCCC formal sessions per year between 2024 – 2025 (SB and COP)	UNFCCC Interim NDC registry UNFCCC NAP registry	Secretariat follows up on the mandates agreed by Parties, considering the most efficient and

	the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement				NDC Synthesis reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat	effective approach for the process. Successful outcome of COPs according to EU assessment
Outcome 2	2. Implementation of the Paris Agreement enhanced through the engagement of progressive developing countries platform in UNFCCC international coordination and negotiation processes	2.1 Extent to which the progressive alliances is able to participate in UNFCCC negotiations, supported by EU funding.	2.1 Two UNFCCC formal sessions per year between 2022 – 2023 (SB and COP) based on current EU support	2.1 Two UNFCCC formal sessions per year between 2024 – 2025 (SB and COP) based on EU support	UNFCCC and UNDP reports, Reports by the respective platforms, social media, statements etc. UNFCCC Secretariat COP and SB meeting minutes and reports	Continued engagement of progressive developing countries in the multilateral process.
Outcome 3	3. OECD Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) ability to deliver technical inputs to the UNFCCC international negotiations and towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement is maintained	3.1 Number of technical discussions of the CCXG	3.1 Two meetings per year focusing on COP related topics (2022)	3.1 Two meetings per year focusing on COP related topics (2025)	Reports by the OECD	Continued engagement of different Parties on the relevant matters related to the UNFCCC
Outcome 4	4. Phase out of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons mitigation supported under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	4.1 Number of approaches and/or practices to challenges of global and/or mutual concern, which have been developed/embraced/implemented 4.2 Number of approaches and/or practices which have been taken up in partner countries	4.1 0 approaches / practices (2022) 4.2 0 approaches / practices taken up (2022)	4.1 ≥ 3 approaches / practices (2025) 4.2 ≥ 5 approaches / practices taken up (2025)	Meetings of the Parties (MOP) Reports, statements, etc. Project reports	Continued engagement of developing countries in the Montreal process and in transiting to climate-friendly replacement technologies

Outcome 5	5. Capacity of in-country modelling teams to model power sector and energy market impacts on mitigation pathways considering macroeconomic and just transition aspects improved	5.1 Improvement of existing power sector and energy models and creation of new models	5.1 0 improved, updated, or new models (2022)	5.1 4 improved and updated models, and 2 new models (2025)	Final project reports by contractor to the Commission	Active engagement of in-country modelling teams National reporting to UNFCCC will not necessarily acknowledge contribution to the action. Therefore, reporting to the Commission as a complementary source of information.
Outcome 6	6. Climate adaptation and resilience in the Caribbean and the Pacific improved	6.1 Number of engaged countries in the Caribbean and the Pacific 6.2 Number of Early Warning and Anticipatory Action and/or Nature-Based Solutions supported	6.1 0 countries (2022) 6.2 0 solutions supported (2022)	6.1 ≥ 4 countries (2025) 6.2 ≥ 4 solutions supported (2025)	IFRC GCRP annual reports	Active participation of Caribbean and Pacific states in the activities of the IFRC GCRP
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1.1 Key activities of the UNFCCC work programme are implemented effectively and developing countries participate fully in the UNFCCC process (including upcoming UNFCCC Conferences of Parties, COPs)	1.1.1 Fulfilment of the multilaterally agreed mandates of the UNFCCC Secretariat between 2024 - 2025, in particular for the EU priority issues 1.1.2 Share (%) of implementation of the UNFCCC Secretariat activities identified in the biennial work programme for 2024 – 2025, in particular for the EU priority issues	1.1.1 0% of agreed mandates fulfilled at time of approval of the work programme (2024) 1.1.2 0% of activities implemented at the time of approval of the biennial work programme (2024)	1.1.1 Fulfilment of 100% of the agreed mandates which are identified as core EU priorities between 2024 – 2025 (2025) 1.1.2 Implementation of 100% of biennial work programme activities which are identified as core EU priorities between 2024 - 2025 (2025)	UNFCCC COPs official decisions and conclusions. Press releases and/or statements by the EU and the supported progressive developing countries at COPs or relevant multilateral processes NDC Synthesis reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat	Effective delivery of the mandate's activities in line with budget biennium

					UNFCCC Secretariat Trust Fund reports	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.1.1 Enhanced capacity of progressive developing countries platforms to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations	2.1.1 Number of progressive developing countries representatives participating in the UNFCCC negotiations with support from the EU between 2024 – 2025, disaggregated by sex	2.1.1 0 progressive developing countries representatives participating in the UNFCCC negotiations with support from the EU between 2024 – 2025, disaggregated by sex (as of 2022)	2.1.1 ≥ 20 progressive developing countries representatives participating in the UNFCCC negotiations with support from the EU between 2024 -2025, disaggregated by sex, out of which at least 40% are women (2025)	UNFCCC Secretariat COP and SB meeting minutes and reports COP attendance reports	Effective engagement and built-in capacity within the progressive groups in the UNFCCC negotiations and their results
Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	3.1.1 The OECD-led Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) provides enhanced technical input to UNFCCC negotiations	3.1.1 Number of technical papers produced by the CCXG used for Parties' UNFCCC preparations	3.1.1 Two technical papers (2022)	3.1.1 Two technical papers (2025)	CCXG reports and technical papers	Technical exchanges between negotiators on key issues under the COP agendas Assuming maintaining a consistent frequency of meetings and technical papers support the climate negotiations
Output 4 relating to Outcome 4	4.1.1 Five Latin American countries are able to adopt green technologies and develop strategies for end-of-life treatment of the disposal of waste equipment, foams and products containing ODS and HFCs	4.1.1 Number of participating countries active in global warming mitigating activities under the Montreal Protocol 4.1.2 Number of end-of-life treatment strategies developed 4.1.3 Number of individuals/ organisations participating in project events support the adoption of green technologies with EU funding	4.1.1 0 participating countries funded by the EU (2022) 4.1.2 0 end-of-life treatment strategies developed with EU funding (2022) 4.1.3 0 individuals broken down by sex, and 0 organisations participating in project events supporting the	4.1.1 ≥ 5 countries (2025) 4.1.2 ≥ 5 end-of-life treatment strategies developed with EU funding (2025) 4.1.3 ≥ 50 individuals broken down by sex, and ≥ 10 organisations participating in project events supporting the	Meetings of the Parties (MOP) Reports, statements, etc. Project reports	Political acceptance by developing countries to undertake ambitious climate action.

			adoption of green technologies with EU funding (2022)	adoption of green technologies with EU funding (2025)		
Output 5 relating to Outcome 5	5.1.1 Enhanced capacity and knowledge of in-country modelling teams in developing and emerging countries to model power sector climate mitigation informing climate actions implementation and planning such as NDCs and LTS	5.1.1 Number of NDC and LTS submissions or Biennial Transparency Reports (BURs) or domestic proposals improved as a result of capacity enhancement under the action	5.1.1 0 NDCs, LTS, BURs or domestic proposals improved (2022)	5.1.1 Six NDCs, LTS, BURs or domestic proposals improved (2025)	UNFCCC reports, project reporting, respective journals UNFCCC NDC interim registry	Created capacity and knowledge can be actively used by in-country modelling teams
Output 6 relating to Outcome 6	6.1.1 Climate adaptation activities in countries in the Caribbean and the Pacific enhanced through the implementation of the IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Platform, including Early Warning and Anticipatory Action and Nature-based Solutions	6.1.1 Number of IFRC national centres involved in the GCRP with EU support 6.1.2 Number of national organisations participating in the GCRP 6.1.3 Number of people trained on topics related to climate adaptation through the GCRP, with EU support, disaggregated by sex	6.1.1 0 IFRC national centres (2022) 6.1.2 0 national organisations participating (2022) 6.1.3 0 people trained, disaggregated by sex (2022)	6.1.1 ≥ 4 IFRC national centres (2025) 6.1.2 ≥ 4 national organisations participating (2025) 6.1.3 ≥ 40 people, disaggregated by sex, out of which at least 50% women (2025)	IFRC reports to the Commission	Interest of IFRC national centres to be involved in GCRP

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer in duly justified cases.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁴.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Procurement of services may be envisaged for sub-action 5 "Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets".

4.3.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of the action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: relevant organisational mandate; technical competence in the respective policy field; high degree of specialisation; organisational competence; and project track record.

The implementation through Indirect Management entails the full realisation of all five sub-actions in question by their respective entrusted entities, including their contribution to the Overall Objective of this Action, as well as the Specific Objectives and Outputs of each sub-action as set out in section 3 above.

Sub-actions "Support to UNFCCC Secretariat (sub-action 1)", "Support to progressives developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC (sub-action 2)", "Supporting the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change (sub-action 3)", "Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol (sub-action 4)", and "Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform (sub-action 6)" may be implemented in indirect management with entities which will be selected by the Commission's services using the criteria specified above.

¹⁴ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.3.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If the foreseen implementation modality under indirect management above cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, any of the sub-actions referred to in section 4.3.2 may be implemented through direct management through grants, with an entity that may be selected using the criteria as set out below, in accordance with art. 95 (f) of the Financial Regulation.

The specific justification for direct award without the call for proposal for each sub-action in accordance with article 195(f), and Article 27 of the NDICI-Global Europe are as follow:

- Sub-action 1 may be implemented through direct management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: extensive track record in implementing the UNFCCC, including experience of organising international climate conventions, and crucial operational capacity providing support to the Parties of the UNFCCC.
- Sub-action 2 may be implemented through direct management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: long-standing experience supporting the progressive developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC and their operational capacity to support developing countries on topics related to the international climate negotiations.
- Sub-action 3 may be implemented through direct management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: extensive track record supporting the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change, and operational capacity to support the members of the Expert Group and its particular role contributing to the international climate negotiations.
- Sub-action 4 may be implemented through direct management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: strong track record as implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and strong track record supporting climate and ozone policy development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Sub-action 6 may be implemented through direct management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: demonstrated experience supporting international climate initiatives focusing on climate mitigation and adaptation, extensive geographical coverage in the Caribbean and the Pacific, demonstrated expertise working with local stakeholders on topics related to early warning systems and nature-based solutions, and operational capacity in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components ¹⁵	EU contribution
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¹⁵ N.B: The final text on audit/verification depends on the outcome of ongoing discussions on pooling of funding in (one or a limited number of) Decision(s) and the subsequent financial management, i.e., for the conclusion of audit contracts and payments.

	(amount in EUR)
Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	3 750 000
Sub-action 2: Support to the progressives developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2 or direct management (direct grant) – cf. section 4.3.1	1 500 000
Sub-action 3: Support to the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	250 000
Sub-action 4: Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	3 500 000
Sub-action 5: Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets	
Direct management (procurement)– cf. section 4.3.1	2 000 000
Sub-action 6: Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	4 000 000
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.3.1	2 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	Will be covered by another Decision
Totals	15 000 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

A steering committee will be set up for each sub-action, consisting of representatives of the European Commission and the main counterparts and implementing entities in the governance of the intervention. Where relevant, several Commission line DGs (e.g.: DG ENER and DG ECHO for sub-actions 5 and 6 respectively) will be invited to participate in the steering committees. Similarly, where relevant other main stakeholders and duty-bearers such as developing countries' government offices and agencies which have the responsibility for topics related to energy, climate change and/or the protection of the ozone layer will be consulted. Key groups for the sub-actions include expert communities and local think tanks working in their respective fields. These stakeholders will be represented by civil society organisations, including women's organisations and organisations representing rights of indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities where relevant.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

The projects will use, wherever possible, existing management structures of the participating institutions. Individual projects generally begin with a 3-month inception phase. Gender equality, human rights and human rights-based approach expertise will be ensured during the implementation of the Action where relevant. They

will also be integrated in relevant technical assistance and capacity building activities and documents (i.e., ToRs, etc.) as minimum requirements of expertise.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring are to be established in the individual contracts to be financed under this action document. The statistical and monitoring systems as well as the quality of official data in the policy field covered have been assessed. This assessment has fed into the design of the action as follows: data provided by the intended implementing partners, who have to meet international and organisational quality standards, is constantly reviewed by the Commission project managers responsible for this Action.

Monitoring and evaluation will assess gender equality results and implementation of human rights-based approach working principles (participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency) in terms of implementation of the project and project outcomes. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex and age when applicable. Key stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring process.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via an implementing partner or contracted by the Commission. Ex-post evaluations will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that parts of the activities are of a recurrent nature.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions, and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as

Action level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Support to progressive developing countries platforms in the UNFCCC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Supporting the OECD Expert Group on Climate Change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Support for the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 5	Support for global mitigation modelling capacity in light of recent dynamics on global energy markets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 6	Support to the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform