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ANNEX IV

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the Multiannual action plan for the NDICI-Global Europe thematic programme Global Challenges (Planet) for 2022-2025

Action Document for International Climate Governance

MULTI ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual 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 number: N/A Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes Sub-action 3 contributes to the Team Europe Initiative on climate change adaptation and resilience in Africa.
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
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: 13 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

	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 (sub-action 6)			
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 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"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
	digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES	NO	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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: 14.020241 Total estimated cost for 2022: EUR 16 250 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution for 2022: EUR 16 250 000
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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 4.3.3.
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1.2 Summary of the Action

As clearly shown by the recent reports¹ from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change remains an existential threat to humanity with catastrophic effects on all countries, and in particular on developing countries², Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Furthermore, the continuous impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic as well as recent conflict in 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. Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty. Yet, women can play a critical role in response to climate change due to their local knowledge of and leadership³.

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 are two strong examples of such commitment. As far as the international dimension is concerned, the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27), to be held in Sharm-el-Sheikh in November 2022, 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.

¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>

² For the purpose of this Action Document, "developing countries" are considered all third countries and territories eligible for receiving official development assistance, see: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf>.

³ <https://unfccc.int/gender>

This Action Document outlines six key sub-actions which will be part of the EU's commitments and pledges for COP27. The following sub-actions are proposed for financing through this document:

- Sub-action 1:** Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation;
- Sub-action 2:** Supporting the work under the Santiago Network;
- Sub-action 3:** Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative;
- Sub-action 4:** Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN);
- Sub-action 5:** Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report;
- Sub-action 6:** Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways.

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

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

- Action on priority issues for developing countries in UNFCCC and related international climate policy processes enhanced (sub-action 1).
- The Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage produced by climate change in those developing countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change is set up and operationalised (sub-action 2).
- Ability of African countries to prepare adaptation projects that can be used to engage financial actors and secure funding improved (sub-action 3).
- Effectiveness of the CTCN's ability to address climate mitigation and adaptation through specific technology development and transfer projects improved (sub-action 4).
- Increased availability to developed countries of data, analyses and policy insights on energy and climate change issues that will support their analytical and planning capacities and contribute to the mitigation-oriented policymaking (including the collection of sex disaggregated data) (sub-action 5).
- Developing countries' ability to model emissions pathways, project the impacts of policies & measures, and keep track of progress towards their respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) improved (sub-action 6).

The implementing entities of the sub-actions above will be chosen on the basis of 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 SDG13.

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, and the international dimension of the EU Adaptation Strategy.

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. Many people already suffer from its impacts, with vulnerable people being most disproportionately affected. This situation has a direct impact on the planet and the global population, especially people living in vulnerable situations. The right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right and is integral to the full enjoyment other human rights, including the right to life, the right to health, the right to food and the right to water and sanitation.

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 at bilateral and multilateral fora. Together with the Global Gateway, the 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 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.

In line with the recently adopted conclusions of the 66th Commission on the Status of Women "Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes" and with the EU Gender Action Plan III, calling for addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities of the green transition, the action will contribute to gender equality.

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 Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA):

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation

A strong engagement of developing countries in UNFCCC and other climate-related UN processes is crucial for the credibility of the international climate regime. Support of the UNFCCC process and to developing countries' participation therein are seen as crucial for climate action. This is particularly true for LDCs and SIDS who are among the most affected by climate disasters and as their limited resources prevent them from effectively participating in the UNFCCC process and have their voices heard. The UNFCCC should also take the gender balance dimension as well as the participation of youth and indigenous peoples as much as possible into consideration.

Sub-action 2: Supporting the work under the Santiago Network

At COP26 it was decided to establish a dialogue between Parties, stakeholders and relevant organisations to support efforts to avert, minimise and address loss and damage associated with climate change. The Santiago network will catalyse technical assistance to implement approaches for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Sub-action 3: Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative

Africa is the continent most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change while being the lowest contributor of global greenhouse gas emissions and having simultaneously the challenge of developing without polluting and destroying the environment. Women, youth, and indigenous peoples are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and therefore adaptation actions should give due attention to these groups in Africa. Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI), is of particular relevance in the context of the UNFCCC COP27 which will take place in November 2022 under Egyptian Presidency.

Sub-action 4: Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)

COP26 demonstrated a renewed push for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of technology development and transfer in regions and countries most in need. This sub-action will support the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), thereby assisting developing countries and contributing to technology transfer negotiations during COP27. In addition, particular attention shall be paid to projects that do integrate approaches to enhance

access and use of technology by specific groups, such as women, but also youth and indigenous communities, known to be the most affected by climate change.

Sub-action 5: Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report

This sub-action contributes to the preparation of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) series, with a focus on aspects relevant to developing countries and emerging economies. The WEO is the IEA's annual flagship publication focusing on the development of the energy system for developing countries, which often lack the resources to conduct their own energy foresight research. As such, this sub-action will support the preparation of modelling, analysis, communication and dissemination related to the production of the WEO reports.

Sub-action 6: Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways

This sub-action will help improve the capacities of developing countries to keep track of their greenhouse gas emissions and climate action as foreseen by the Paris Agreement on climate change. This includes preparing targets, projecting emissions, estimating the impact of policies and measures and tracking progress towards the achievement of their NDCs.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Sub-action 1: Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation. A comprehensive participation of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States 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 urgently needed in view of future COPs to enhance gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation ambition through the UNFCCC process, and to support effective and efficient participation of developing countries in international climate relevant policy fora. Participation of women in the work of the UNFCCC constituted bodies is also important and should be taken into consideration as much as possible since, on average, female members occupy 33% of all the positions available in constituted bodies in 2020⁴. Finally, UNFCCC secretariat activities having obvious benefits for developing countries need to be supported in the framework of its Biennial Work Programme.

Sub-action 2: Supporting the work under the Santiago Network

The Glasgow Climate Pact reiterates the urgency of scaling up action and support the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The EU sees great value in the Santiago network and is keen to contribute to making it operational as quickly as possible. To maintain momentum towards full operationalisation and to signal the value of the Santiago network, several EU Member States have pledged contributions to the Santiago network during COP26. This complements the broader funding the EU provides to organisations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in implementing technical assistance for relevant approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. This sub-action would further signal the importance the EU attaches to implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage and contribute to increase amount of technical assistance provided to most vulnerable countries.

Sub-action 3: Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative

This sub-action will improve the ability of African countries to prepare adaptation projects that can be used to engage financial actors and secure funding improved. Additionally, it will help maintain the EU's credibility as leading global climate finance provider and international actor committed to climate action and to the support of developing countries' climate commitments. Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate-related disasters, particularly in Africa where many play significant roles in subsistence agriculture. The need for gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals, should also be kept in mind in the discussions and activities of this action.⁵

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020_03_adv.pdf

⁵ EU submission to UNFCCC on the Glasgow-Sharm-El-Sheik Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Sub-action 4: Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)

At COP26, the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN) was encouraged to further enhance resource mobilisation in connection with its third programme of work (2023-2027). This action will help the CTCN improve its governance overall with a view to improve its effectiveness and efficiency.

Sub-action 5: Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report

The implementation of Paris Agreement goals requires major contribution and know-how from all countries for energy system transformation, including from developing countries, which often lack the resources to conduct their own energy foresight research. The WEO's quantitative modelling makes an important contribution to the evidence base regarding development and climate change related aspects of energy while pursuing the Paris Agreement goals under the UNFCCC. Further, it is expected that these analysis will also allow developing countries to assess their own policy options in the context of a fully transparent and consistent analysis of the global energy system.

Sub-action 6: Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways

The completion of the Paris Rulebook means that for the first time, developing countries will have to follow the same rules as developed countries when it comes to tracking progress towards their mitigation targets, reporting on emissions projections and policies & measures, and updating and implementation of NDCs informed by the Global Stocktake. To do this, enhancement of developing countries' ability to model their own Paris-consistent targets, link them to domestic measures and keep track of implementation is of growing importance. In particular, enhancing domestic actors' ability to undertake this work provides greater opportunities to enhance coherence between climate action and other economic, social and sustainable development agendas.

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 and its sub-actions are developing countries' government offices and agencies which have the responsibility for topics related to energy and climate change. Key groups for the sub-actions include expert communities working in their respective fields etc. They 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 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 and implementation of their gender action plan 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 project.

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 on priority issues for developing countries in UNFCCC and related international climate policy processes enhanced.
2. SO2: The Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage produced by climate change in those developing countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate

change is set up and operationalised.

3. SO3: Ability of African countries to prepare adaptation projects that can be used to engage financial actors and secure funding improved.
4. SO4: Effectiveness of the CTCN's ability to address climate mitigation and adaptation through specific technology development and transfer projects improved.
5. SO5: Increased availability to developed countries of data, analyses and policy insights on energy and climate change issues that will support their analytical and planning capacities and contribute to the mitigation-oriented policymaking.
6. SO6: Developing countries' ability to model emissions pathways, project the impacts of policies & measures, and keep track of progress towards their respective NDCs improved.

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

1. Output 1: Developing countries participate fully in the UNFCCC process (including upcoming UNFCCC Conferences of Parties, COPs).
2. Output 2: Organisations, Bodies, Networks and Experts (OBNEs) Development financial institutions commit on topics related to loss and damage and the Santiago Network.
3. Output 3: Countries and most affected populations, particularly in Africa, are supported with the design and implementation of adaptation projects.
4. Output 4: Governance and effectiveness of CTCN's action is strengthened, both in providing adequate technological solutions to countries and regions in need, but as well as to leverage technology.
5. Output 5: Series of World Energy Outlook analysis on climate change – energy development nexus drafted, and WEO's communication plan is implemented.
6. Output 6: Capacity of participating developing countries' capacity to model and/or monitor national level climate action is enhanced through provision of time and assistance to relevant in-country. New or improved national scenarios which could be used to inform future NDC submissions, projections and/or reporting on policies & measures under the relevant processes of the Paris Agreement.

3.2 Indicative Activities

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

Sub-action 1:

Activities relating to Output 1: This activity includes a contribution to the UNFCCC trust funds for the implementation of activities identified in the biennial work programme of the UNFCCC Secretariat and the participation of developing countries delegates (with particular attention to women and people most impacted by climate change) in this process, and in particular through UNFCCC meetings. Timely EU funding is vital given the biennial term of the work programme of the UNFCCC and for successful COPs in the years to come.

Sub-action 2:

Activities relating to Output 2: This activity includes a contribution to the body hosting the Santiago Network Secretariat to facilitate the Santiago network fulfilling its functions, by leveraging the capacities, reach and implementing activities of its members. The body should administer the funds for the technical assistance to be implemented by the organizations, bodies, networks and experts.

Sub-action 3:

Activities relating to Output 3: This activity includes a contribution to resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI). In particular, it aims to enhance the capacity of African stakeholders, such as civil society organisations representing the interests of most vulnerable groups, in AAI to coordinate and accelerate this initiative, as well as to contribute to increasing the African, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and donor funds available to prepare and implement AAI priority activities. The need for gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches will be factored in.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative foreseen under this action plan will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe partners. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each

respective partners' meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

Sub-action 4:

Activities relating to Output 4: This activity includes a contribution to the CTCN for the implementation of activities identified in the 3rd Programme of Work. This may include: increasing the capacities of climate technology stakeholders in developing countries, providing technical assistance services to support developing countries in removing technology barriers and creating an enabling environment for effective deployment of technologies, set-up technology partnerships to advance the dissemination of solutions in priority regions, countries and technology areas, and incentive schemes for companies and entrepreneurs to engage in technology transfer to developing countries.

Sub-action 5:

Activities relating to Output 5: This activity includes a contribution to the annual World Energy Outlook report analysis, in particular, the production of analysis to the climate change and energy development nexus in developing countries, while also focusing on the dimensions of gender equality and social inclusion. Specific indicative activities include: data collection for WEO modelling purposes, modelling including update of the annual World Energy Model scenarios, analysis and write-up of the World Energy Outlook report, dissemination activities and communication to leverage crucial knowledge from international energy experts, with gender balance, and to maximise the impact of the WEO findings on key stakeholders, media, and the general public.

Sub-action 6:

Activities relating to Output 6: The proposed action intends to reinforce global climate governance by supporting experts based in relevant institutes in selected developing countries to enhance the national capacity to project 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).

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

All the activities proposed under this Action Document contribute to the 30% climate finance spending target laid down in the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (2021-2027). On top of such target, the Commission committed an additional EUR 4 billion euro for climate finance until 2027, which equates to a 35% climate finance spending target⁶. All activities 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

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 planned should contribute to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and thus indirectly to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan III (GAP III, 2021-2025). 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

⁶ <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/>

the context of this action.

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 in particular 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

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
Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation	EU contribution used to finance the UNFCCC core budget with no real impact to developing countries or without sufficient participation of developing countries	Low	Low	Donor coordination plays a supervisory function through the participation of European Commission representatives in the working group on the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget.
Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation	EU contribution used to finance the UNFCCC core budget instead of activities to be covered by the fund for supplementary	Low	Low	Donor coordination plays a supervisory function through the participation of European Commission representatives in the working group on the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget.

	activities			
Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat to facilitate work under the Santiago Network	In case these funds are used to finance the UNFCCC Secretariat as the host of the Santiago Network, the EU contribution risks being used to finance the general UNFCCC budget rather than activities of the Santiago Network	Low	Low	Enhanced donor coordination to supervise the allocation process of such funding, and participation of European Commission representatives in the working group on the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget.
Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative	The EU contribution risks to be used for disproportionately financing African Adaptation Initiative activities, including its Secretariat	Medium	Low	Coordination with other donors; regular updates from the implementing agency.
Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)	Negotiations on 3 rd Programme of Work do not go as planned	High	High	The European Commission (DG CLIMA) is represented at the Advisory Board as a member and therefore has a direct possibility to provide recommendations in favour of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the CTCN, and to influence any recommendations from any Parties that would not share these objectives.
Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)	Delivery of 3 rd Programme of Work does not meet Parties' expectations	Medium	High	The process of drafting of the 3rd Programme of Work will be subject to substantial discussions among Advisory Board members. DG CLIMA, as a member, will contribute to the process where relevant, also through liaising with other likeminded members (in particular other EU members and overall Annex-1 members). The EU position will aim at consolidating the existing mission of the CTCN while inserting means to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.
Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Climate	Delivery of the 3 rd Programme of Work not on time	Medium	High	The presentation of the 3rd Programme of Work should be announced in Q4 2022, ideally on time for COP27. In all relevant places, and in particular at the Advisory

Technology Centre Network (CTCN)				Board, CLIMA will insist on the fact that quality and on-time delivery of the Programme of Work will be essential.
Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report	Low EU visibility in the World Energy Outlook report	Medium	Medium	EU is mentioned as donor in IEA Special reports and European Commission officials act as reviewers and are mentioned as such. EU communication and visibility requirements applied to the largest possible extent to this sub-action.
Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report	WEO analysis has not been used by countries (incl. developing countries) to support decision making processes in multi-lateral for and in their policy decisions	Medium	Medium	Empowering communication activities in a number of target countries, working with key experts in those countries to increase awareness and build capacity for short – and long term policies and low emission development strategies.
Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways	In-country capacity will not be maintained after project end (e.g. due to experts changing jobs)	Medium	Medium	While this is always a risk, the sub-action provides opportunities to improve the permanence of such capacity, for example by: i) providing new tasks (and therefore employment) to new or existing experts for the duration of the sub-action; ii) enhancing expertise which could open up future opportunities (e.g. supplying expertise to other donors/clients, participating in future projects).
Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways	The most relevant or motivated experts in the target countries do not participate	Low	Low	This risk will be mitigated primarily through means of competitive tendering. This risk can also be lessened by exploring ways for additional countries to join once the project is underway.
Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways	The activities of the action fail to attract the interest of national policymakers	Medium	Low	This risk is lessened by the action's grounding in the communication & reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. Outreach to policymakers will also be part of the project. Ultimately, contributing to national policies during the lifetime of the sub-action is not essential since the sub-action aims at contributing to permanent enhancement in national capacities.

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 process and developing countries' participation

Part of the activities under this action fiche, 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.

The February 2022 Council Conclusions on Climate Diplomacy stress the key importance of climate diplomacy and of EU outreach to third countries to accelerate the implementation of the COP26 outcomes in 2022. The conclusions set out that the EU and its member states, in a joint Team Europe approach, will engage with partners around the world to address the challenges linked to such implementation, and will actively work on the various COP26 sectoral initiatives and calls.

Sub-action 2: Supporting the work under the Santiago Network

The recent IPCC reports are clear on the increasing adverse effects from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events. The Glasgow Climate Pact reiterates the urgency of scaling up action and support and the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change aims to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Sub-action 3: Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative

Negotiations on climate change, particularly those at COP21 in 2015, have demonstrated the importance of North-South alliances and partnerships for ambitious EU objectives (for example see the vital role of the High Ambition Coalition for reaching the Paris Agreement). The envisaged support for the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) is a further effort in this direction: it signals solidarity with the African commitment to addressing climate change, promotes cooperation between EU action and AAI's priorities, and fosters dialogue on climate change adaptation. Moreover, EU work on adaptation in the Union and internationally has shown the relevance of sharing lessons and working on adaptation at macro/cross border level. While it is true that climate change impacts are often context specific and adaptation has a strong local component, it is also true that climate change do not see borders, and that ineffective adaptation of one country can be harmful for its neighbours. A strong coordinated approach on adaptation in Africa, such as the one the AAI is aiming at, can add value to what African countries, regions and cities are already doing for their resilience to climate change impacts.

Sub-action 4: Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)

Funding provided to the CTCN, the operational arm of the technology mechanism under the UNFCCC, has proven very useful to directly address needs of technological assistance and provision of technological solutions in countries most affected by climate change, both for climate mitigation and adaptation. CTCN projects have so far been developed in 106 countries around the world – mostly in developing countries – since its creation and are proving very tangible solutions to potentially hundreds of millions of beneficiaries.

Sub-action 5: Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report

The World Energy Outlook (WEO) report is used by policy-makers worldwide as a key source of data and information, including by private and public sector stakeholders as a reference publication. As such, the report is particularly important for those, developing, including least-developed countries that do not have the capacity to conduct their own energy foresight research. The WEO therefore allows countries, donors and investors to plan their energy policy actions through the WEO's comprehensive analysis and long-term energy trends. This sub-action will

support this work, including the WEO's provision of data, analysis and future outlooks, supporting targeted countries in developing energy and climate policies. Key focus areas will include energy access for the poor, reform of domestic fossil fuel subsidies, and the potential to leapfrog some of the stages of energy sector development which have previously been identified as important workstreams.

Sub-action 6: Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways

As evident by the first and second iteration of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the UNFCCC, there is still work to be done to fully integrate evidence-based policy-making, as well as data and modelling into Parties' domestic climate policies. This sub-action intends to alleviate a part of this gap by supporting experts based in relevant institutes in developing countries to enhance the national capacity to project national greenhouse gas emissions, track progress towards targets and estimate the impacts of domestic policies & measures.

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, both women and men, 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

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

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.

- 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.

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.

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	Climate adaptation and mitigation action worldwide, with a focus on developing countries, are enhanced and gender responsive.	<p>1. Number of closed negotiations chapters in COP27 and COP28 that are consistent with the EU's objectives or position papers drafter in view of COP</p> <p>2. Number of LDC and SIDS representatives participating in the COPs and UNFCCC processes, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>3. Number of new NDC submitted</p> <p>4. UNFCCC Gender Action plan is followed up</p>	<p>1. The full list of chapters of the Paris rulebook adopted at COP26 (2021)</p> <p>2. Data to be communicated by the UNFCCC secretariat (2021)</p> <p>3. 14⁷</p> <p>4. No</p>	<p>1. 24 (2023)</p> <p>2. Two-thirds of LDC and SIDS representatives regularly involved in COPs and UNFCCC processes</p> <p>3. 192</p> <p>4. Yes</p>	<p>1.1 UNFCCC COPs official decisions and conclusions.</p> <p>1.2 EU press release at the end of the COPs</p> <p>1.3 Successful outcome of COPs according to EU assessment</p> <p>2 Attendance reports⁸</p> <p>3 NDC Synthesis reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat⁹</p> <p>4 Report by the UNFCCC Secretariat</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>

⁷ [Home \(unfccc.int\)](https://unfccc.int), consulted on 2.5.2022

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_inf03p01.pdf or Carbon briefs report.

⁹ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/ndc-synthesis-report>

<p>Outcome 1</p>	<p>Action on priority issues for developing countries in UNFCCC and related international climate policy processes enhanced</p>	<p>1.1 Share (%) of implementation of the UNFCCC Secretariat activities identified in the biennial work programme and the benefit for developing countries.</p> <p>1.2 Number of developing country participants to UNFCCC meetings supported financially by the UNFCCC Secretariat, disaggregated by country group and sex.</p> <p>1.3 Effectiveness of participation of main negotiation groups of developing countries, as self-assessed post-COPs.¹⁰</p> <p>1.4 Number of women and girls and people most vulnerable to climate change participating in environment and climate change issues.</p>	<p>1.1 Figures to be provided by the UNFCCC secretariat (2021)</p> <p>1.2 Figures to be provided by the UNFCCC secretariat (2021)</p> <p>1.3 50% of positive statements recorded (2021)</p> <p>1.4 to be determined at project start</p>	<p>1.1 100% of biennial work programme activities fully implemented (2023)</p> <p>1.2 to be determined at project start (2023)</p> <p>1.3 70% of positive statements recorded (2023)</p> <p>1.4 to be determined at project start</p>	<p>Annual UNFCCC Secretariat Reports</p> <p>UNFCCC and UNDP reports, Reports by the respective platforms</p>	<p>Successful coordination between developing countries in the respective platforms is maintained</p>
<p>Outcome 2</p>	<p>The Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage produced by climate change in those developing countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change is set up and operationalised</p>	<p>2.1 Amount of technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries.</p> <p>2.2 Number of Organisations, Bodies, Networks and Experts (OBNEs) providing technical assistance through the Santiago Network.</p>	<p>2.1 - 2.2 to be determined at project start</p>	<p>2.1- 2.2 to be determined at project start</p>	<p>2.1 to be determined at project start</p> <p>2.2 UNFCCC reports on the Santiago Network</p>	

¹⁰ E.g. As measured in statements by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, as well as the Alliance of Small Island States, and ACP Secretariat.

<p>Outcome 3</p>	<p>Ability of African countries to prepare adaptation projects that can be used to engage financial actors and secure funding improved</p>	<p>3.1 Number of concepts incubated from ideas</p> <p>3.2 Number of projects formulated and submitted to global climate funds</p> <p>3.3 Volume of funding from global climate funds to be leveraged by the project concepts</p> <p>3.4 Number of vulnerable communities including vulnerable groups such as women and girls that have been targeted by specific actions under this project</p>	<p>3.1 0 (2022)</p> <p>3.2 0 (2022)</p> <p>3.3 0 (2022)</p> <p>3.4 0 (2022)</p>	<p>3.1 10</p> <p>3.2 5</p> <p>3.3 to be determined at project start</p> <p>3.4– 3.3 to be determined at project start based on assessment of potential origins of project applications</p>	<p>3.1 -3.4 AAI reports; AfDB reports; project reports</p>	
<p>Outcome 4</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the CTCN’s ability to address climate mitigation and adaptation through specific technology development and transfer projects improved.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of technical assistance interventions which support enabling environments for technology development and deployment, disaggregated by type of assistance.</p> <p>4.2 Percentage of CTCN technical assistance that contributes to the goals of Technology Needs Assessments, Technology Action Plans, and/or Nationally Determined Contributions.</p> <p>4.3 Number of technology partnerships implemented or triggered through CTCN activities.</p>	<p>4.1 – 4.3 to be determined at project start</p>	<p>4.1 >15</p> <p>4.2 40%</p> <p>4.3 >10</p>	<p>4.1 - 4.3 CTCN annual reports</p>	

<p>Outcome 5</p>	<p>Increased availability to targeted countries of data, analyses and policy insights on energy and climate change issues that will support their analytical and planning capacities and contribute to the mitigation-oriented policymaking</p>	<p>5.1 Evidence that WEO analysis has been used to support decision making processes in multi-lateral fora and in the policy decisions of developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>5.2 Publication of robust, reliable analysis in WEO reports.</p> <p>5.3. Increased availability of sex disaggregated data</p>	<p>5.1 Number of references made by developing countries' and LDCs to WEO analysis before 2023 (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>5.2 to be determined at project start*</p> <p>5.3 to be determined at project start*</p> <p>*based on the figures of the WEO 2022 (forthcoming: October 2022)</p>	<p>5.1 Number of reference made by developing countries' and LDCs to WEO analysis <i>doubled</i> (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>5.2 All relevant WEO reports are published</p> <p>5.3 Availability increased by 15%</p>	<p>5.1.1 NDC, long term strategy updates by developing countries and emerging economies</p> <p>5.1.2 New policy announcements by developing countries and emerging economies.</p> <p>5.2 Online publication of WEO reports</p> <p>5.3 UNFCCC Secretariat reports: NGOs reports</p>	
<p>Outcome 6</p>	<p>Developing countries' ability to model emissions pathways, project the impacts of policies & measures, and keep track of progress towards their respective NDCs improved</p>	<p>6.1 Number of countries with improved modelling and/or reporting capacity as documented by reporting under the action and documentation of transfer of knowledge and expertise where applicable.</p> <p>6.2 Number of NDC submissions or Biennial Transparency Reports (BURs) or domestic proposals improved as a result of capacity enhancements under the action.</p>	<p>6.1 0 countries</p> <p>6.2 0 NDCs, BURs or domestic proposals improved</p>	<p>6.1 number of countries with improved modelling and/or reporting capacity (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>6.2 number of NDCs, BURs, or domestic proposals improved (to be determined at project start)</p>	<p>6.1 Project reporting to DG CLIMA</p> <p>6.2 Project reporting to DG CLIMA + national reporting to UNFCCC</p>	<p>National reporting to UNFCCC will not necessarily acknowledge contribution of the action. Therefore reporting to DG CLIMA will be necessary in any case.</p>

Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Developing countries participate fully in the UNFCCC process (including upcoming UNFCCC Conferences of Parties, COPs).	1.1.1 Number of developing countries whose participation has been assured by EU funding.	1.1.1 to be determined at project start	to be determined at project start ¹¹	EU – UN funding agreement.	Covid-19 situation allows for in person participation.
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Organisations, Bodies, Networks and Experts (OBNEs) commit on topics related to loss and damage and the Santiago Network.	2.1.1 Number of partnerships developed with Organisations, Bodies, Networks and Experts (OBNEs) on loss and damage.	2.1.1 to be determined at project start	2.1.1 to be determined at project start	2.1.1 to be determined at project start	
Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	3.1 Countries, particularly in Africa, supported with the design and implementation of adaptation projects is strengthened.	3.1.1 Number of countries supported in the development of adaptation projects.	3.1.1 to be determined at project start	3.1.1 to be determined at project start	3.1.1 to be determined at project start	
Output 4 relating to Outcome 4	4.1 Governance and effectiveness of CTCN’s action is strengthened, both in providing adequate technological solutions to countries/regions in need, but as well as to leverage technology.	4.1.1 Number of projects developed by the CTCN which have a cross-regional relevance, while maintain a country-specific dimension (tbc). 4.1.2 Number of activities implemented by the CTCN to stimulate technology cooperation for companies and entrepreneurs (tbc).	4.1.1 – 4.1.2 to be determined at project start	4.1.1 – 4.1.2 to be determined at project start	4.1.1 – 4.1.2 to be determined at project start	

¹¹ To be determined in the future based on the EU – UN funding agreement.

<p>Output 5 relating to Outcome 5</p>	<p>5.1 Series of World Energy Outlook analysis on climate change – energy development nexus drafted.</p> <p>5.2 WEO’s communication plan is implemented.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Status of World Energy Outlook reports</p> <p>5.1.2 Number of developing countries experts participating in the drafting of WEO knowledge products.</p> <p>5.1.3 Number and quality of relevant developing countries chapters in WEO knowledge products.</p> <p>5.1.4 Status of communication plan</p>	<p>5.1.1 to be determined at project start</p> <p>5.1.2 to be determined at project start</p> <p>5.1.3 to be determined at project start</p> <p>5.1.4 communication plan not implemented</p>	<p>5.1.1 All relevant WEO reports are published</p> <p>5.1.2 number of developing countries’ experts (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>5.1.3 number of chapters in WEO knowledge products focusing on developing countries (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>5.1.4 communication plan being implemented / implemented (to be determined at project start)</p>	<p>5.1.1 Publication of WEO data and analysis through appropriate media (IEA website, printed books, PDF, online databases and other online materials).</p> <p>5.1.2 Completed peer review drafts of WEO reports analysis on the energy development and climate change nexus.</p> <p>5.1.3 Online publication of WEO reports</p> <p>5.1.4 A range of WEO communications materials having been produced (press releases, factsheets, presentations, a social media messaging campaign etc).</p>	
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<p>Output 6 relating to Outcome 6</p>	<p>6.1 Capacity of participating developing countries' capacity to model and/or monitor national level climate action is enhanced through provision of time and assistance to relevant in-country.</p> <p>6.2 New or improved national scenarios which could be used to inform future NDC submissions, projections and/or reporting on policies & measures under the relevant processes of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>6.1.1 Number of countries with improved modelling and/or reporting capacity as documented by reporting under the action and documentation of transfer of knowledge and expertise where applicable.</p> <p>6.2 Number of NDC submissions or Biennial Transparency Reports (BURs) or domestic proposals improved as a result of capacity enhancements under the action.</p>	<p>6.1 0 countries</p> <p>6.2 0 NDCs, BURs or domestic proposals improved</p>	<p>6.1 number of countries with improved modelling and/or reporting capacity (to be determined at project start)</p> <p>6.2 number of NDCs, BURs, or domestic proposals improved (to be determined at project start)</p>	<p>6.1 Project reporting to DG CLIMA</p> <p>6.2 Project reporting to DG CLIMA + national reporting to UNFCCC</p>	<p>National reporting to UNFCCC will not necessarily acknowledge contribution of the action. Therefore reporting to DG CLIMA will be necessary in any case.</p>
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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 by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

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 measures¹².

4.3.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Procurement of services through direct award may be envisaged for sub-action 6 - "Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways".

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

The sub-actions "Support to the UNFCCC process and developing countries' participation" (sub-action 1), "Supporting the work under the Santiago Network" (sub-action 2), "Supporting resilience building initiatives, including the African Adaptation Initiative" (sub-action 3), "Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)" (sub-action 4) and "Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report" (sub-action 5) maybe implemented in indirect management with entities 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; projects track record.

At the time of the drafting of this action document, the UN Secretariat, the reference agency for the UNFCCC contracts, is undertaking a pillar-assessment procedure. In case the assessment is not yet successful by the start of the contracting phase, supervisory measures for urgent agreements or top-ups whose conclusions and/or implementation cannot be delayed for imperious political reasons or due to extreme urgencies should apply until completion of the separate pillar assessment of the entity covering all pillars. No contribution agreements are to be signed without such supervisory/transitional measures/exceptional authorisation.

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, sub-actions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 may be implemented through a direct grant awarded without a call for proposal.

¹² 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.

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to relevant entities according to the conditions set out in article 195 of the Financial Regulation using the following criteria: technical competence, high degree of specialisation or its administrative powers, de jure or de facto monopoly.

4.5. 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).

4.4 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components¹³	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Sub-action 1: Support to the participation of developing countries in UNFCCC processes	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	3 000 000
Sub-action 2: Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat to facilitate work under the Santiago Network	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	3 000 000
Sub-action 3: Supporting resilience building initiatives	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	5 000 000
Sub-action 4: Support to the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)	
Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	2 000 000
Sub-action 5: Support to the International Energy Agency for the World Energy Outlook report	

¹³ 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.

Indirect management - cf. section 4.3.2	500 000
Sub-action 6: Modelling, projecting and tracking emissions reduction pathways	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	2 750 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	May be covered by another Decision
Totals	16 250 000

4.5 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

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 reports¹⁴. 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 DG CLIMA 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

¹⁴ Such reports should take into account gender equality and human rights dimensions (examples: right-holders/people have the capacities to benefit the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, rights to adequate food, the rights to health and capacity building of duty-bearers).

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 evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the European 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 may 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 shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

The action will ensure gender and human rights expertise during all evaluation missions. The implementation of the five working principles of the human rights based approach (participation, non-discrimination, and respect to all rights, transparency and accountability) will be assessed and evaluated.

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.

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.