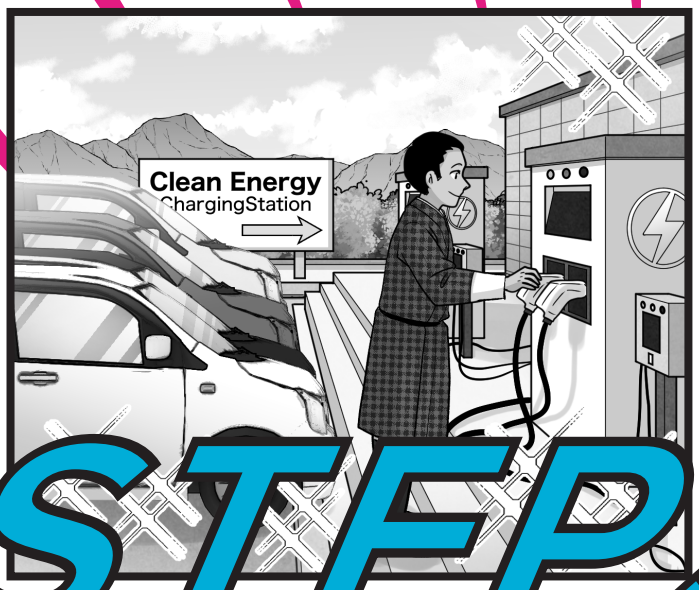
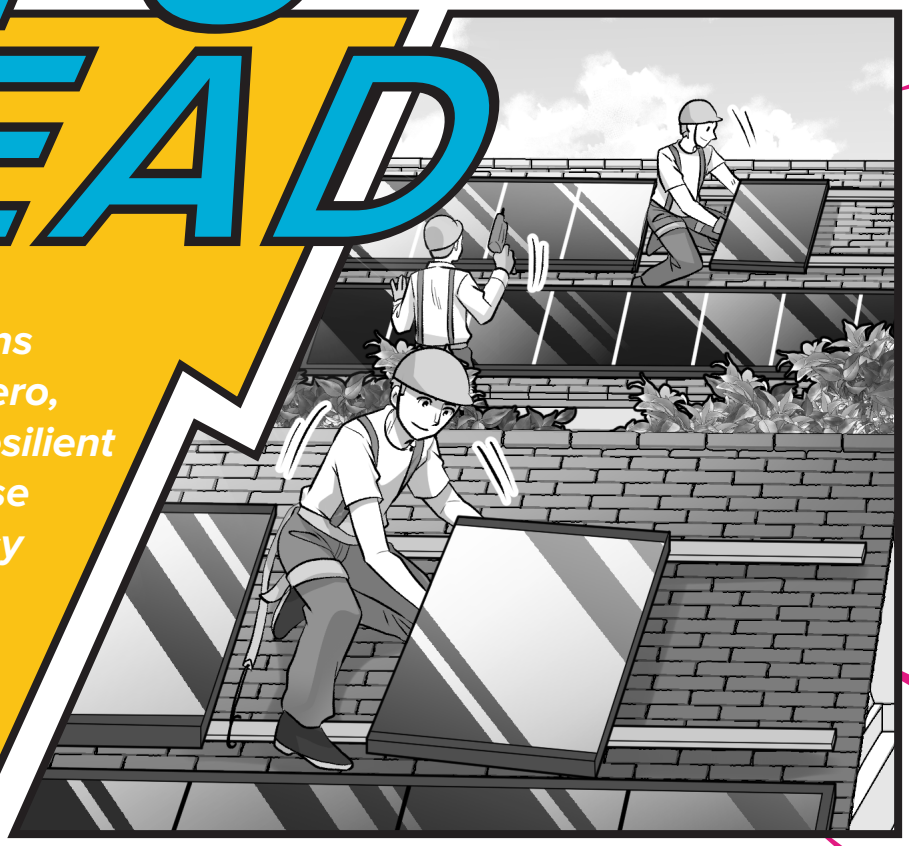


From
the People of Japan

STEPS AHEAD



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

Global project under UNDP's Climate Promise financed by the Japan Supplementary Budget

Progress Report November 2022

This is a progress report on the Fiscal Year 2021 Japan-funded global project being implemented in 23 countries and territories under the UNDP's flagship Climate Promise initiative.

ABOUT UNDP'S CLIMATE PROMISE

UNDP's Climate Promise is the largest global offer of support to developing countries on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners, the Climate Promise supports over 120 countries and territories, representing 80% of all developing countries globally – including 40 least developed countries, 28 small island developing states, and 14 high emitters – to enhance and implement their NDCs under the global Paris Agreement. Learn more at climatepromise.undp.org and follow at @UNDPClimate.

Japan recognizes the climate crisis is a threat to the human security, and, in cooperation with UNDP, leads countries to accelerate their climate action. At COP26, UNDP launched a new phase of Climate Promise – "From Pledge to Impact" – aimed at translating NDC targets into concrete action. Japan is the largest supporter of this phase and joins longstanding partners such as Germany, Sweden, the European Union, Spain, and Italy and new partners such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Iceland, and Portugal to accelerate NDC implementation.

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

Learn more on UNDP at undp.org or follow at @UNDP.

CONTENTS

** References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).*

ACRONYMS

AWS	Automatic weather stations
BAU	Business as usual
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIPV	Building integrated photovoltaics
CSO	Civil society organization
COP27	27th United Nations Climate Change conference of the parties
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EPR	Extended procedure responsibility
ETS	Emissions trading system
EV	Electric vehicle
EWS	Early warning system
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic information system
IRR	Implementing rules and regulations
ITMOs	International transfer of mitigation outcomes
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JASO	Japanese Automotive Standards Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSB	Japan Supplementary Budget
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-government organization
NPS	Non-Party Stakeholders
PV	Photovoltaics
RES	Renewable energy source
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

FOREWORD

"UNDP is grateful to Japan for stepping-up to finance climate action, for their leadership, and for sharing the road to COP27 – this has made them a trusted partner for many Climate Promise countries which have the will to act but need support to do so.

This support is helping governments to achieve key climate targets – such as advancing renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access; increasing resilience to climate impacts such as wildfires, mudslides, storms, and drought; and driving innovation. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project also is aligning green recovery to climate action, fostering co-benefits such as economic growth and job creation.

As the world comes together for these important talks, there is an opportunity to spotlight the change already underway, as well as the benefits of working in partnership. It is by acting together that we will realize a more sustainable, and more just, climate-resilient future."

Asako Okai, UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau

"The time to act is now – we know how to make our planet sustainable. What we need is political will and financing to make it happen. Japan's support to UNDP's flagship climate initiative, the Climate Promise, is critical. It allows UNDP to continue supporting developing countries to undertake ambitious climate action. And it helps showcase to the world ahead of the UN Climate Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh that change is possible."

Haoliang Xu, UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support

UNDP AND JAPAN'S RESPONSE TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS

With each passing year, as the global climate crisis deepens, its impacts felt across the world with more frequency and severity. In 2021/2022 alone, the world saw unprecedented floods and scorching heat waves from Europe to South Asia. The past seven years (2015 to 2021) have been the warmest on record. The science of human-induced climate change is clear, with the latest IPCC Report painting a dire picture of the future if the world fails to drastically cut GHG emissions.

We have no time to lose. To realize the goals of the Paris Agreement, signed by 194 countries in 2015, the world must rapidly move away from the high-emitting economies of old. Systemic economic, social, and environmental transformation is needed.

As a key policy tool of the Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) act as national climate pledges, updated every five years, setting out countries' ambitions to reduce greenhouse emissions, and build resilience to climate change impacts.

© UNDP Serbia

Support for climate action under the global Climate Promise

Since 2019, UNDP's flagship climate initiative, the Climate Promise, has supported more than 120 countries, in collaboration with 35 partners, to enhance and implement their NDCs. The first phase of the Climate Promise supported countries to strengthen their NDCs and importantly, raise their ambition. As of October 28, 2022, 103 Climate Promise-supported countries have submitted enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC, representing over 23 percent of global emissions and 85 percent of all developing countries.

Under the second phase of the Climate Promise "From Pledge to Impact", UNDP is now scaling up support to solidify ambition of countries and territories, and help turn their targets into action. As politically-backed blueprints for investments in key engines of sustainable development, NDCs offer opportunities to unlock potentials for a just transition.

Japan's investment in a low-carbon, climate-resilient future for all

In 2022, Japan became the Climate Promise's newest and largest partner, providing significant and much-needed climate funds for 23[1] countries and territories to deliver on their climate pledges.

Within the global framework of the Climate Promise, financial support is being provided to target two key areas: reducing emissions through scaling up clean energy and establishing net-zero pathways, and strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate impacts particularly in vulnerable and fragile settings.

Across the participating countries and territories worldwide, the project will directly support around 224,000 people and indirectly benefit 20 million more.

1 Ukraine activities are pending implementation.

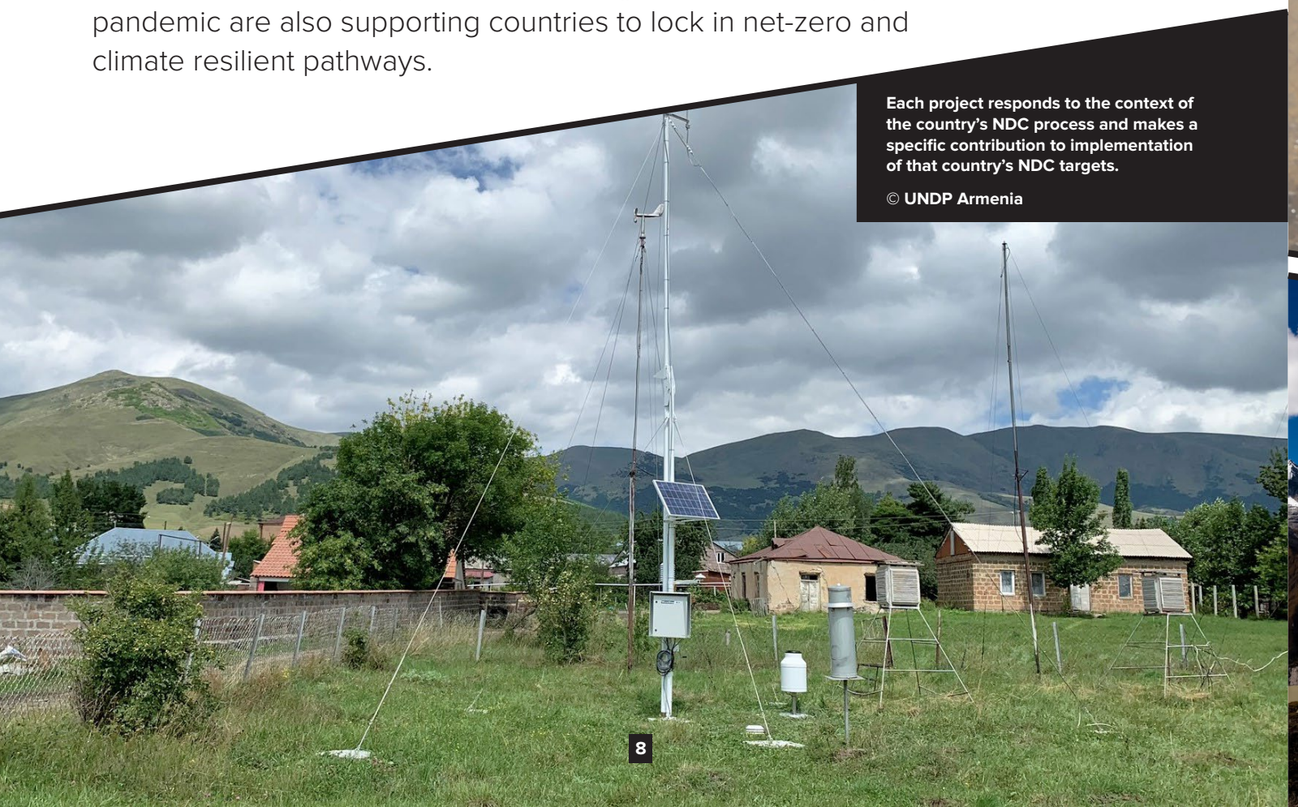
ABOUT THE GLOBAL PROJECT

Under the Fiscal Year 2021 Japan Supplementary Budget, Japan is providing support to UNDP to help countries address their climate action priorities, particularly focused on mitigation – primarily through energy, and adaptation and resilience – as well as scaling-up innovation to create opportunities for further investment.

UNDP has received financing for 23 countries and territories across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and the Arab States regions to accelerate implementation of climate action, as set out under their enhanced or updated NDCs.

National level support is being provided through 2 pillars: Clean energy and net-zero pathways and Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts

This support is also aligning to COVID-19 recovery and net-zero efforts, to ensure that development decisions being undertaken in response to the pandemic are also supporting countries to lock in net-zero and climate resilient pathways.



Each project responds to the context of the country's NDC process and makes a specific contribution to implementation of that country's NDC targets.

© UNDP Armenia

© UNDP Tajikistan

© UNDP Bhutan

PILLAR 1

Clean energy and net-zero pathways

More than 70 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the energy sector and its transformation. This makes it a major focus in the fight against the climate crisis and the road to a circular and net-zero economy. To help turn energy pledges into action and advance the shift to low-carbon and renewable energy, the project supports three sub-areas under Pillar 1:

1.1 Driving investment in clean energy

15 countries/territories are strengthening clean energy systems, technologies, policies and/or processes

8 countries/territories are providing capacity building support to green MSMEs that foster green economy

8 countries/territories are promoting clean energy technologies including solar PV systems (EV charging stations, solar cold chain storage, solar mini-grids for irrigation)

11 countries/territories are strengthening infrastructure/transport for clean energy (EV charging stations, EV for public transport systems)

1.2 Providing support to Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment and Planning to address key energy-related decisions on COVID-19 recovery

12 countries/territories are strengthening policy (facilitating policy dialogues on NDC topics, technical support to policy development – energy/green recovery)

3 countries/territories are strengthening MRV systems to support better planning and decision-making

1.3 Aligning of energy targets in NDCs with net-zero pathways

3 countries/territories are undertaking just transition work (including conducting socio-economic assessments of NDC impacts, convening social dialogues, and developing just transition strategies)

1 country/territory is working on data-driven circular economy frameworks

1 country/territory is building capacity of government in renewable energy technologies

PILLAR 2

Helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts

To protect lives and livelihoods from the impacts of climate change, countries must rapidly ramp up efforts to build resilience, with particular attention to the marginalized and most vulnerable. Pillar 2 thus aims to strengthen climate adaptation planning and measures through two sub-areas:

2.1 Scaling-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction tools and ensuring they are available to marginalized groups

11 countries/territories are supporting adaptation-specific activities to build resilience of systems and people to climate change impacts

7 countries/territories are improving disaster risk reduction (DRR) and early warning system (EWS) capacities to better prepare, plan for, and respond to climate change impacts

6 countries/territories are undertaking meteorological and/or hydrological activities including strengthening weather stations, skills-building in data management/analysis, and installing micro-hydro grids

5 countries/territories are strengthening waste processes and systems (including initiatives addressing marine litter, zero-waste, and plastic recycling) to improve waste management

2.2 Aligning targets in NDCs with national adaptation strategies and plans, including COVID-19 recovery

1 country/territory is assessing their development status with a focus on the environment to support green recovery policies (Kosovo*)

1 country/territory is developing guidelines for marine litter and zero-waste to strengthen waste management capacity in coastal cities (Türkiye)

1 country/territory is mainstreaming climate/forestry actions in sub-national plans (Armenia)

1 country/territory is upgrading its MRV hardware to improve the MRV readiness level for the forestry sector (Indonesia)

1 country/territory is supporting forest governance, resource management, and policy to build resilience of natural assets to climate change impacts (Kenya)

** References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).*

PROGRESS ON COUNTRY/TERRITORY-LED CLIMATE ACTION INITIATIVES

SUPPORTED BY JSB CLIMATE PROMISE GLOBAL PROJECT IN 2022

NOTE: Countries/territories are presented in a random order to allow balanced regional and thematic representation throughout the report.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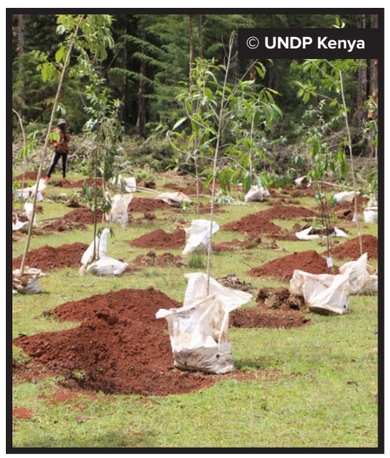
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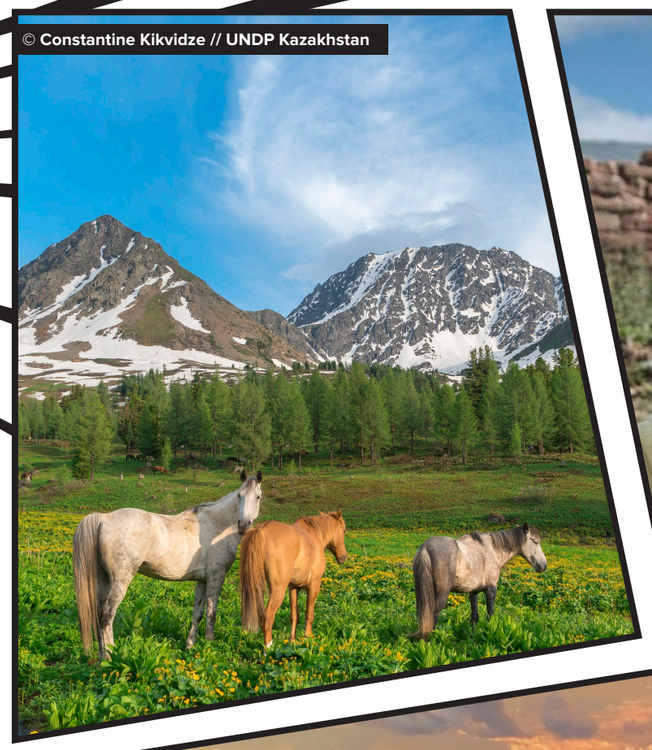
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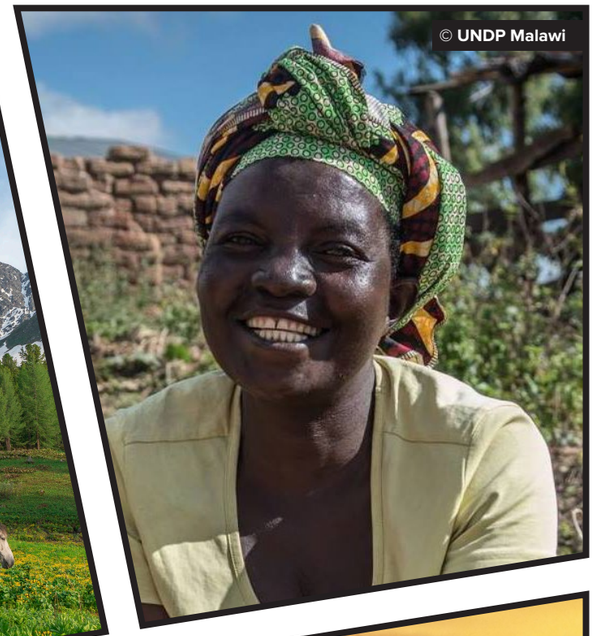
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EGYPT

Promote small-scale innovative photovoltaic systems in Egypt

Solar energy can support Egypt to meet its energy needs, while also powering economic growth and creating green jobs.

© UNDP Egypt

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,103,288

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
At least 20,000

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
Approximately 1,040,000

LOCATIONS
Sharm El-Sheikh, Giza, Cairo

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Government of Egypt has made significant progress with large-scale renewable energy projects. However, there has been much less progress in the promotion of small-scale renewable energy technologies across the economy, despite their great potential.

Implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Industrial Modernization Centre – a government body of the Ministry of Industry and Trade , this project is piloting initiatives to demonstrate the immense potential of solar PV, including Building Integrated PV (BIPV) systems in landmark buildings such as the Grand Egyptian Museum, and public and private buildings in the New Administrative Capital; investing in a decentralized PV system with electricity storage in low-income rural area in Egypt; and PV installation in the city of Sharm El Sheikh such as the schools and Sharm El Sheikh International Airport.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING EGYPT'S NDC PLEDGES

Egypt's **enhanced NDC**, submitted in 2022, announced the pledge to reduce GHG emissions from electricity sector by 2030 by 33 percent compared to business-as-usual. . This project will demonstrate the technical and financial feasibility for installing solar PV systems for generating electricity in various locations and sectors, together with the related socio-economic benefits.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

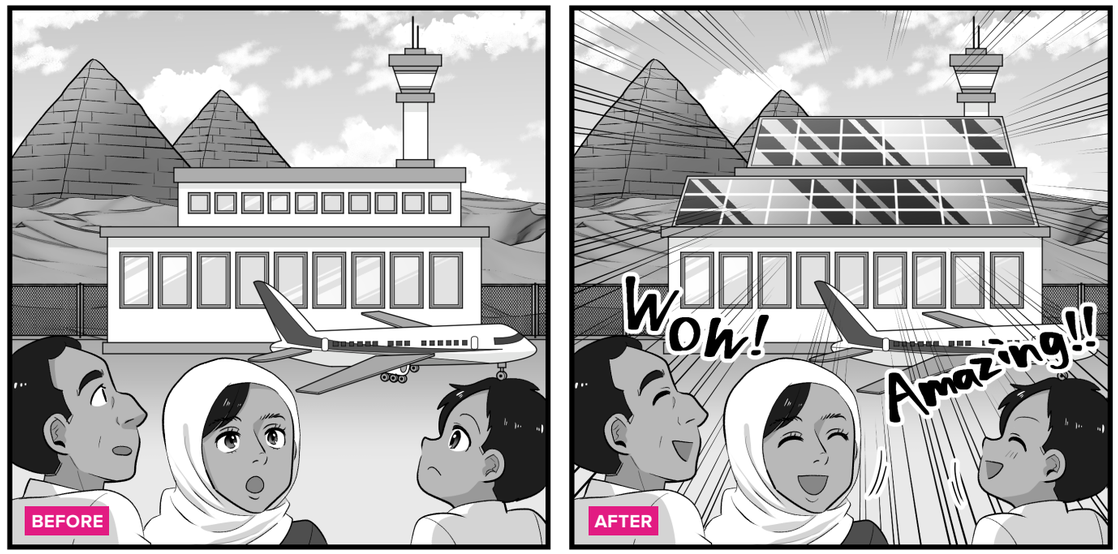
The PV Bus shed in the parking area at the Sharm El Sheikh International Airport and will be visible to COP27 Participants. Additionally, the Ambassador of Japan will be witness to the MoU singing at the new Grand Egyptian Museum to equip the museum car sheds covered with solar panels. COP27 will be a great opportunity for the Japanese support in Sharm El Sheikh to be showcased not only to the Egyptian market but to the world, to demonstrate the great potential of solar PV, for replication and further investment elsewhere.

Unleashing the huge potential of solar in Egypt

PROGRESS TO DATE

Project implementation is ongoing in fast pace, with activities progressing across different locations:

- The procurement process for installing a car shed with solar PVs in the airport of the City of Sharm El-Sheikh is in the final stages, with construction works expected to finalise by COP27;
- The procurement preparation for a car shed and BIPV system in the vicinity of the Grand Egyptian Museum is ongoing in coordination with the museum's Administration;
- In the New Administrative Capital, a tender for procurement of a BIPV solar power station has been announced;
- Five schools in Sharm El-Sheikh selected for installation of solar PV systems (to be installed on the schools' roofs soon, as the procurement process has been finalized);
- While a planned solar power station for the desalination plant is under change of planning, a discussion to install solar power station instead at King Salman University in City of Sharm El-Sheikh is ongoing;
- UNDP Egypt has held several meetings with the team of the Ministry of Local Development of Egypt, the owner of the Haya Karima Initiative, regarding the selection of the sites for the pilot PV project for the PV instalments in public buildings in rural Egypt. Currently assessment of potential sites is ongoing.
- Meetings are being held with the Ministry of Housing of Egypt to select high-rise buildings in new cities around Cairo.



BHUTAN

Support to reaching zero emissions in Bhutan

In recent years Bhutan has seen a sharp growth in car ownership with a corresponding rise in GHG emissions. The government is pursuing EVs as part of the solution.

© UNDP Bhutan

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,145,340

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
250+ people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
300+ people

LOCATION
Thimphu

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In recent years, the number of vehicles on Bhutan's roads has burgeoned, driven by economic growth and rapid urbanization. Today, there are more than 123,000 vehicles registered with the Road Safety and Transport Authority.

Implemented by the Prime Minister's Office, this project is helping accelerate the promotion of electric vehicles (EVs) in Bhutan by increasing capacity and consumer awareness, including enhancing the capacity of transport policymakers and EV technicians; demonstrating impact and technical capacity, including by expanding the Royal Government of Bhutan's EV fleet; and increasing charging station availability.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING BHUTAN'S NDC PLEDGES

In its **second NDC**, submitted to the UNFCCC in June 2021, Bhutan reaffirmed its commitment to remain carbon neutral, recognizing in particular the need to reduce emissions from transport. Categorized under energy, the sector is the country's primary source of GHG emissions and is responsible for 60 percent of energy sector emissions – this is likely to more than triple by 2050, under a business-as-usual scenario, with the most significant rise in emissions from light vehicles. In this context, the project is helping accelerate the promotion of EVs in Bhutan.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

By utilizing Nissan Leaf vehicles as part of the Royal Government of Bhutan's demonstration fleet – among the world's best-selling and most affordable EVs – the project is showcasing the viability of electric mobility to the public.

The selection of Nissan Leafs represents a continued and active partnership with Nissan in advancing green transportation, initiated in 2014 when the **Japanese car maker presented** Bhutan with two Leafs on the birthday of His Majesty.

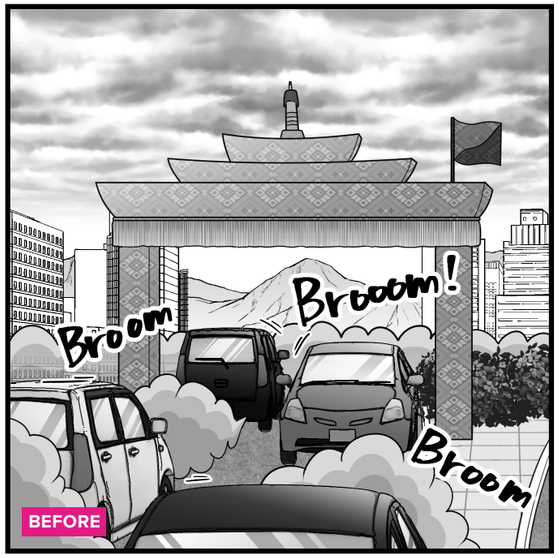
Driving the uptake of electric vehicles in Bhutan

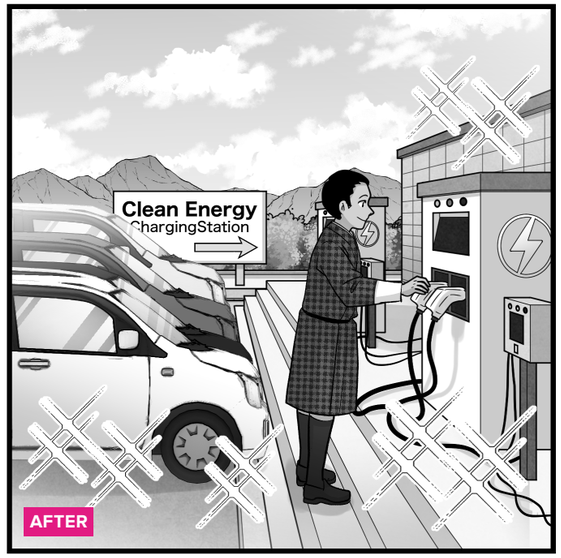
PROGRESS TO DATE

Bhutan has been working closely with the Embassy of Japan to provide timely updates and ensure visibility of donors' and partners' efforts.

The project foresees that logistics of the procurement of Nissan Leaf EVs is divided in two parts:

- Bhutan is expecting 16 of the 19 procured Nissan Leaf EVs to be delivered to the capital, Thimphu, by the end of 2022. The rest of the vehicles are expected to be delivered by March 2023.
- In close coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources of Bhutan, a training programme is scheduled to be launched in December 2022. The programme is targeting the first group of technicians and engineers to get training on EV repairs and maintenance.
- To address range anxiety, the project is installing 8 charging stations, which is at the final design stage. As of now, locations to install the EV charging stations have already been defined. This is going to help to decongest the existing chargers so that more people can decide to switch to electric mobility.





ARMENIA

Supporting Nationally Determined Contributions towards climate risk resilience in Armenia

Climate change is already affecting Armenia, with an annual temperature increase higher than the global average and a significant decrease in precipitation.

© UNDP Armenia

PROJECT BUDGET
$ 965,000

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
~25,000 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~ 505,455 local citizens of the target regions

LOCATIONS
Syunik, Gegharkunik, Tavush

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With more than a third of the population living in rural areas, and agriculture an important sector to the economy, Armenia is vulnerable to the growing impacts of climate change.

Implemented by UNDP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, and Ministry of Emergency Situations, this project addresses this vulnerability in three ways. First, by strengthening the national service for weather forecast and hydrometeorological monitoring, enabling timely and reliable information through automatic observation stations, integrated with a digital database. Second, by enhancing national and regional capacity for mudflow risk profiling and pilot risk mitigation models, while improving the coping strategies of communities. And third, by fostering ownership of adaptation and risk reduction measures at the regional level, as well as increased climate-resilience of ecosystems.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING ARMENIA'S NDC PLEDGES

In May 2021, Armenia submitted its **revised NDC**, re-emphasizing the importance of climate adaptation to achieving its social and economic development goals. This project contributes to implementation of the adaptation component, and the National Adaptation Plan, by helping formulate priorities – particularly in relation to improving climate information and knowledge for reducing loss and damage – and paving the way for evidence-based action.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

In past decades Japan has invested heavily in the modernization of its meteorological services, developing extensive expertise in weather forecasts, other climate-related services, and science-based risk mapping. This project seeks to benefit from that experience.

The project is already partnering with the Japan Meteorological Agency, focusing on early warning systems and risk modelling. The project is also exploring existing partnerships, built with the support of JICA, for developing landslide risk modelling based on Japanese software.

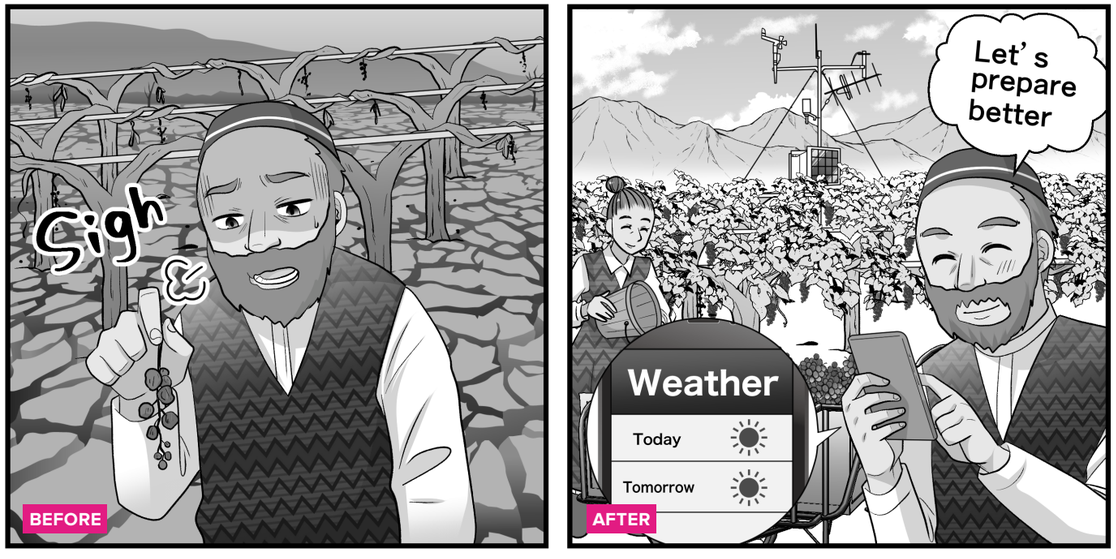
The Japanese company OYO Corporation will support the localization of Japanese experience in mudflow risk modelling in one of the target regions, with knowledge and guidelines to be transferred to the Crisis Management State Academy of Armenia.

Stepping up climate risk management in Armenia

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has been making significant progress in variety of activities.

- With the support of UNDP Armenia, the project has already procured eleven automatic weather stations (AWS), with plans to support the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center of Armenia during their installation and integration into Armenia's overall data management system.
- Development of technical specifications for the procurement of satellite technologies and the development of professional capabilities for data utilization have begun.
- Two companies have been contracted to conduct a satellite imagery-based topographic survey and field assessment of the drainage/river channels in high-risk areas in one of the target regions, as well as to develop a vulnerability index. The project established cooperation between the companies and the JICA expert team.
- Up to date site visits to identify adaptation and mitigation projects and activities have been conducted, while a visit to the Crisis Management State Academy has identified geographic information system (GIS) education needs.
- Looking ahead, a unified GIS-based platform will be developed. According to the results of the Tavush Regional Adaptation Plan development, two regional adaptation plans will be integrated into the system.



TAJIKISTAN

Strengthening community resilience to climate-induced disasters through nature-based solutions in Tajikistan

In recent years, climate-related disasters have become significantly more unpredictable, frequent, and damaging in Tajikistan.

© UNDP Tajikistan

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 996,446

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~70,000 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~125,000 people

LOCATION
East Khatlon province of Tajikistan, Tebalay River

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In May 2021, torrential rains triggered floods, landslides and mudflows nationwide. The largest losses were experienced in the east of Khatlon Province.

Implemented by UNDP in Tajikistan, in partnership with the Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, local authorities, and community-based associations, this project aims to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and support climate-resilient development in East Khatlon. Specifically, the project is supporting practical risk reduction interventions and eco-based adaptation solutions for effective watershed management of the Tebalay River, thereby decreasing the incidence and impact of climate-related hazards – including flash floods, landslides, and mudflows – on infrastructure, agricultural livelihoods, and ecosystems.

By applying a people-centred, gender-sensitive, and climate risk-informed approach, the project aims to reduce the financial burden of disasters on communities, and, at the same time, help reduce GHG emissions by increasing the “carbon sink” capacity of the Tebalay River watershed.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING TAJIKISTAN’S NDC PLEDGES

Tajikistan’s **revised NDC**, submitted in October 2021, commits to an unconditional target to reduce 30-40 percent of emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and 40-50 percent reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, conditional on international support. As well as meeting these targets, the country aims to tackle the socio-economic impacts of climate change, particularly on the vulnerable members of society.

This project has a two-fold impact contribution to achieving the NDC targets: first, by supporting the expansion of the country’s carbon sink capacity and secondly, by promoting climate resilience through risk-informed agricultural practices, improved irrigation systems, and greater public awareness in relation to climate change.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

This project is benefitting from the experience of public private partnerships in disaster risk reduction. In July, consultation was conducted with disaster reduction center, looking at watershed assessment using satellite imagery and possible adaptation solutions, including enhanced early warning systems. The consultation led to the development of supporting documents for a tender to conduct a hydrometeorological hazards assessment to inform watershed management planning.

Leaning on nature to improve lives and livelihoods in Tajikistan

PROGRESS TO DATE

Capacity development trainings were held and equipment for local communities and authorities were delivered. The project supported the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) with 1,000 litres of diesel fuel to carry out the Evacuation Drill in Muminobod district. Approximately 700 local community members, including women (at least 30%) and youth, participated. Safe heavens were identified, and the population was moved to a safe location during the drill. The related government agencies, medical workers, search and rescue teams, fire fighters and volunteers received practical knowledge on how to act during the flooding.

To promote inclusivity of the project, local authorities and communities in the Tebalay watershed were introduced to the project at the initiation workshop in early May. Project working group meeting was conducted with representatives from the CoES, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, local government authorities of three districts, civil society organizations and active community members including youth and women to support the projects on-site. Preliminary assessment in the watershed of Tebalay river done based on desk and field research was discussed at the first hearing.With the project’s support, local administration-initiated cleaning of 600m of the stream, which created a risk of flooding to communities and infrastructure. The project also assisted CoES to utilise 500 kg of galvanized wire for the netting to strengthen the banks of the rivers. The project further provided heavy machinery to carry out canal cleaning and riverbank protection from flooding. These mitigation measures are needed to reduce the impact of climate change and to irrigate lands.

MALAWI

Malawi-UNDP scaling up NDC actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation

Malawi's dependence on natural resources and limited capacity to withstand shocks makes it vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

© UNDP Malawi

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 3,827,726

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
6,000 households

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
27,000 people

LOCATIONS
Bua River Catchment Districts of Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Kasungu Mchinji and Lilongwe; Lake Chilwa Basin Districts of Machinga and Zomba, and the cities of Lilongwe and Zomba

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Implemented by UNDP Malawi in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Affairs, this project is supporting Malawi's transition to a more secure, low-carbon, climate-resilient future by providing sustainable energy alternatives – thereby reducing reliance on biomass, kerosene and charcoal – and by restoring and better managing degraded ecosystems.

The pathway of change is based on three elements: scaled-up adoption of climate-resilient infrastructure technologies related to energy; strengthened implementation of forest landscape restoration measures; and more climate-resilient agricultural practices.

In collaboration with the Environmental Affairs Department and district councils, the project is also strengthening capacity for results-oriented governance and management of climate change at national and district levels. This includes supporting the implementation of the Bua River Ecosystem Restoration and Management Plan which focuses on sustainable land-use, including irrigation, agroforestry and afforestation.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING MALAWI'S NDC PLEDGES

With the goal of reducing emissions by 51 percent by 2040, Malawi's **updated NDC** demonstrates the government's commitment to urgent mitigation and adaptation action across the energy, agriculture, land use, forestry, waste, and industry sectors.

This project supports the NDC's targets by improving people's access to clean and affordable energy, stepping up ecosystem and landscape restoration, and ensuring climate-resilient agriculture. The project is also supporting the mainstreaming of the NDC into sectoral policies and strategies.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

Implemented with engagement of the Embassy of Japan, the project is partnering with the JICA project 'Market-Oriented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion' (MA-SHEP) on installing solar irrigation systems and new approaches to agricultural production.

Affording clean energy while protecting life on land in Malawi

PROGRESS TO DATE

The project team, together with District Irrigation Engineers and communities, have completed site identification, a topographic survey, and a reconnaissance survey for installation of solar irrigation schemes for communal energy access, domestic water supply and irrigation development. The three selected sites are Mtibidi in Machinga District, Mafuwa in Zomba District, and Sesenga in Nkhotakota Districts.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Energy, the project conducted an energy assessment for connection and installation of solar PV systems in selected communities and households for increased clean energy access to the poor households who are unlikely to be connected to the national grid in the next 10 years, and beneficiaries identified in the districts of Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Kasungu Machinga and Zomba.

An assessment for promotion of distribution and uptake of effective clean cooking technologies/innovations was done, and the communities and beneficiary households identified.

An assessment has been carried and the communities and households identified (in Dowa, Ntchisi, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Machinga and Zomba) on the following project tasks:

- Promotion of sustainable bamboo lots and legal charcoal production and sales to reduce pressure on forests,
- Procurement and distribution of tree seedlings to increase forest cover by 70 hectares, and
- Promoting agroforestry practices for climate adaptation benefitting farmers

Meetings with the communities have been held and the feedback of the stakeholders has been instrumental on planning and implementation of activities.

MALDIVES

Leveraging NDCs to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

Scaling up clean, reliable sources of renewable energy is a key priority for the Maldives, helping lower GHG emissions, cut costs, and improve energy security.

© Ashwa Faheem // UNDP Maldives

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,159,084

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
100K+ residents of capital City have access to transport links powered by renewable energy and charging stations and to ambient air quality information

250+ farmers have access to solar powered cold storage facilities

20+ local tourism operators with access to finance to decarbonize and install solar PV

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
250,000 people

LOCATIONS
The greater Malé region and two outer islands

ABOUT THE PROJECT

As a low-lying small island developing state vulnerable to sea level rise and extreme weather events, climate change presents an urgent threat to the Maldives. In response, the Government of the Maldives is strongly focused on resilience-building, while cutting emissions across sectors, particularly energy and transport.

To achieve its mitigation targets, the government is looking to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix. To this end, this project – implemented by UNDP is helping accelerate and scale-up investment in renewable energy through installation of cold storage facilities in agricultural islands; supporting a pilot EV-based minibus system in Male' region; and helping establish a financing mechanism for SME tourism operators to adopt renewable energy. At the same time, the project is developing an MRV system to track emissions and thereby facilitate national planning, sharing of good practices, and mainstreaming of emissions measurement and reporting across sectors.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING MALDIVES' NDC PLEDGES

Under the country revised NDC, the Government of the Maldives has pledged to reduce GHG emissions by 26 percent by 2030, or to achieve carbon neutrality contingent on international support. A key strategy in meeting this ambitious target is increasing the share of renewable energy. The project seeks to augment the government's efforts by scaling-up investment in renewables and developing an emissions tracking system.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

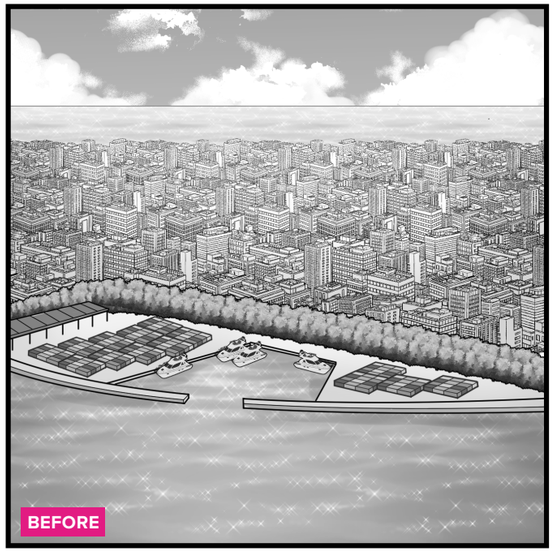
With only a limited market for renewable energy vendors and service providers, as well as limited local capacity and expertise in the relevant fields, there is great potential for the Maldives to benefit from Japanese technology, expertise, and experience. This is being explored.

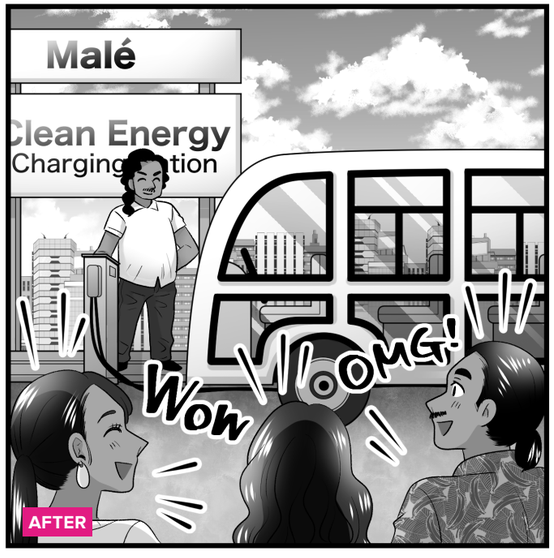
Reaching for renewables for resilience in the Maldives

PROGRESS TO DATE

In a multi-pronged approach that the project, UNDP has made considerable time investment in establishing partnerships with the national and international partners including Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Agro-National Corporation, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) for the activities. Through these partnerships, the project had ensured requirements and compliance are consistent with evolving needs on the ground and some delays have been experienced. Currently, the project is picking up pace, moving forward with major procurement with majority expected to be completed by the end of 2022. These procurements will support the following objectives:

- Leveraging the experiences of UNDP, cold storage facilities with renewable energy source will be installed in agricultural communities to support agro-entrepreneurs;
- Installation of charging stations for the electric mini-buses that will be servicing the general public of greater Male' region;
- Expanding the adoption of renewable energy generation of local tourism operators; and
- Supporting the development of a measurable, reportable, and verifiable (MRV) system to measure emissions and reduction.





GEORGIA

Support to sustainable and climate-friendly forest management practices in Georgia

As well as acting as carbon sinks, forests are critical for socio-economic development in Georgia, especially for rural communities that depend on them for fuel and livelihoods.

© Nino Zedginidze // UNDP Georgia

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 926,659

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
43,359 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
63,300 people

LOCATION
Mtskheta

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In close partnership with the National Forestry Agency (NFA) and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture, this pilot project in Mtskheta Municipality focuses on protecting forests from degradation and unsustainable lodging, thereby increasing their capacity to capture greenhouse gas emissions.

Under the project, sustainably harvested timber and fuelwood is to be transported to NFA-operated business service yards (BSYs) to be processed for sale in local markets to private sector buyers. The facilities will be securely fenced and have wood registration and storage. Meanwhile, the project is also enhancing forest fire risk management capacities through knowledge-sharing and providing fire safety kits to three BSYs in Mtskheta.

In addition to reducing pressure on forests and mitigating GHG emissions, the project also supports the access of communities to sustainable energy sources and contribute to improved livelihoods.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING GEORGIA'S NDC PLEDGES

In May 2021, Georgia submitted its **revised NDC** with the conditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 50-57 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This project will contribute to the achievement of that target by enhancing the sustainable management of forests, and consequently increasing their carbon capture potential; by introducing energy-efficiency technologies; and by reducing the risk of forest fires. The project will also facilitate investment in rural communities; promote green jobs; and develop local capacity to reduce risk.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

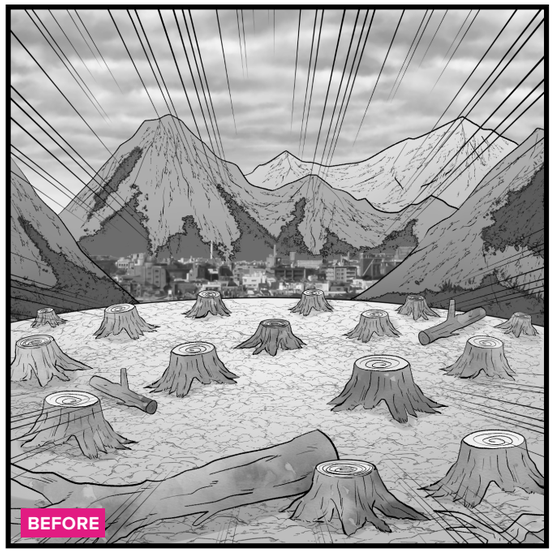
Partnership opportunities are being explored with Japanese authorities and businesses to draw on their experience and explore the transfer of international/ Japanese technologies – including the use of equipment and machinery – for sustainable forest management and fire risk management.

Pursuing sustainable forest management in Georgia

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has made significant progress.

- A project management unit was established, and the first Project Executive Board meeting held with attendance by the Japanese Embassy and JICA.
- The project elaborated a communications strategy with the Embassy of Japan, for advocacy and communication efforts.
- UNDP signed a Letter of Agreement with the National Forestry Agency to assess the staff training needs in relation to operating the BSY and provide trainings. Preparation for trainings is now underway.
- Ten tenders to procure machinery/equipment and renovation services for the BSY have been initiated.
- With the participation of the Ambassador of Japan, together with national partners, the project conducted a field visit to the target area in Mtskheta Municipality, aimed at increasing familiarization with forest reforms and hearing from the local people.
- Procurement of energy efficient stoves for 50 vulnerable households from Mtskheta Municipality has been initiated. Stoves are to be handed over to households and training provided on their usage.



INDIA

Leveraging NDCs to achieve net-zero emissions and climate resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

India's green transformation, now underway, stands to benefit Indian citizens but also the world.

© UNDP India

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 5,165,483

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
160,720 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1,562,555 people

LOCATIONS
12 States within India

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Implemented by UNDP India in partnership with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Ministry of Earth Science, this project is supporting India's most urgent climate mitigation and adaptation priorities, building on ongoing efforts to showcase innovative solutions that can be replicated and scaled-up.

The solutions being demonstrated across 12 States include 85 EV charging systems, 30 solar cold storage systems in the agriculture sector, the installation of solar panels in 150 Primary Health Centres, and the design and establishment of Climate Information Services to increase adaptive capacity and community resilience. The project is also conducting energy audits for 120 micro, small and medium enterprises, with a view to reducing emissions.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING INDIA'S NDC PLEDGES

India's announcements at COP26 in 2021 – including to realize net-zero emissions by 2070; to meet 50 percent of energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030; and to reduce the emissions intensity of its economy by 45 percent – reaffirmed the ambition of the world's second most populated country to rapidly decarbonize.

At the same time, while India is on track to achieve some of its **NDC targets** on emissions intensity and renewable energy installations, there remain significant bottlenecks in the diffusion of cutting-edge technology for the transition to low-carbon pathways; and in building the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with climate change impacts. This project helps address those gaps.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

Through US$18,000 donated by Kyosan India Pt. Ltd., the project is setting up two EV charging stations in Delhi. In addition, UNDP has a robust partnership with Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India, through which UNDP is in contact with 460 Japanese companies operating domestically.

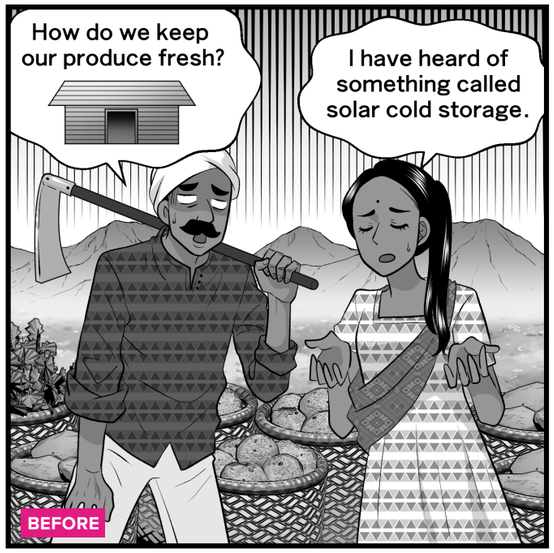
UNDP and JICA are exploring potential collaboration around establishing EV charging stations at Delhi metro stations supported by the project.

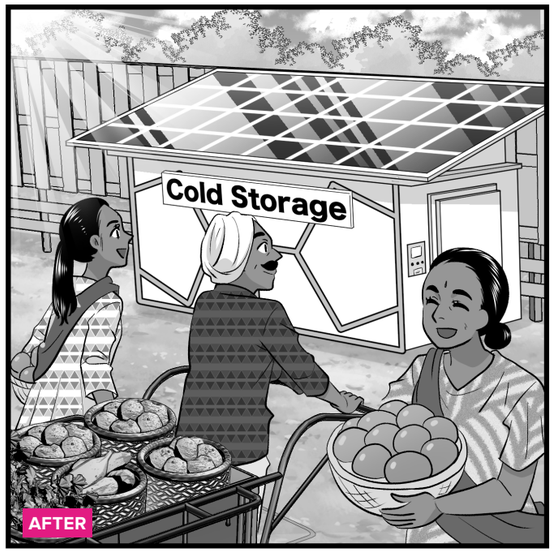
Showcasing mitigation and adaptation solutions across 12 states of India

PROGRESS TO DATE

On the mitigation front, the project has undertaken detailed assessments for key low-carbon technologies and has initiated procurement activities to deploy them. Initial technical feasibility studies have been completed for solar energy systems on 150 health facilities; 30 solar cold storage systems; and 87 EV charging stations. Energy audits and renewable energy assessments have been initiated in 120 SMEs. Simultaneously, skilling programmes have been initiated, training as many 115 people to date, in solar operations and maintenance.

On the adaptation front, hazard risk vulnerability assessments are ongoing in three high-risk Himalayan districts while assessments to identify alternate green livelihoods and skill gaps are being undertaken in four coal-mining districts. To further climate resilience in agriculture sector, the platform Data in Climate Resilient Agriculture is being expanded to other states to provide key geospatial datasets to mainstream data-driven decision making on climate adaptation.





AZERBAIJAN

Energy efficiency in public and apartment buildings outside of capital in Azerbaijan

The high cost of utilities in Azerbaijan increases the vulnerability of low-income families while exacerbating urban-rural inequalities.

© UNDP Azerbaijan

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 885,772

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
43,359

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
63,300

LOCATIONS
Ganja and Barda cities

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The areas outside the capital of Baku continue to consume excessive energy, with old and new buildings lacking basic energy-saving construction elements, and their inhabitants lacking energy-saving habits.

Implemented by UNDP Azerbaijan, this project will demonstrate how the country can benefit from investing in non-capital areas to shift to more efficient centralized heating systems, increasing the uptake of clean energy sources, and changing public behaviours in relation to energy consumption. The project is piloting energy efficiency measures in two locations: a multistore residential building populated with vulnerable people, and a secondary school in the city of Barda. By conducting energy audits before and after the measures, the project will provide an evidence base for the benefits of centralized heating; meanwhile the solar energy component will create new green jobs.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING AZERBAIJAN'S NDC PLEDGES

Under its NDC, Azerbaijan has committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 35 percent by 2030 compared to 1990. The government has since announced plans to raise its target to 40 percent by 2050. By addressing energy efficiency and emissions, this project supports realization of the NDC targets, fitting also with government's push for green development under Azerbaijan's 2030 national development strategy.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

With Japan among one of the most advanced in energy-efficient technologies in the world, Japanese experience and innovation is referenced and examined to inform the project.

The project is also looking to Japanese experience in inter-agency cooperation to achieve economy-wide energy efficiency improvement, and to the extent possible, benefit from it.

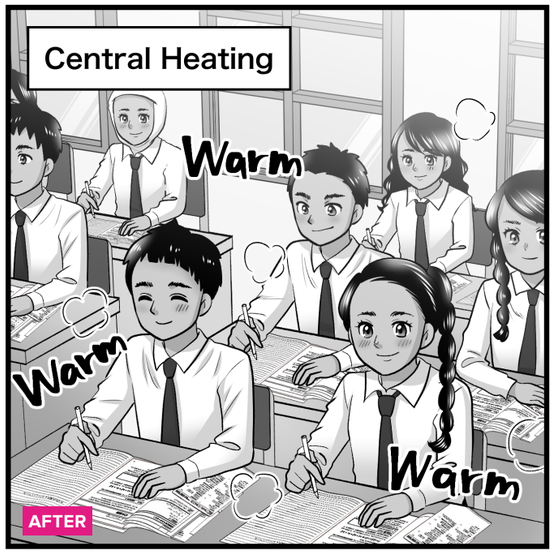
Saving energy for people and planet in Azerbaijan

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has made significant advancements including:

- Hiring consultants to prepare drawings of the residential and school buildings, and technical specifications for creating centralized heating systems consisting of boilers, piping, radiator installations, and auxiliary works.
- Completion of required assessments for civil works, including a social and environmental screening report and risk assessment.
- Establishing close cooperation with the local authorities and the school collective for inclusive project implementation. The school principal and his collective voluntarily supported both the drawing engineer and specialist with insights in the technical specifications.

Authorization to commence works is expected at the beginning of the 4th quarter 2022. Planned activities for increasing energy efficiency renovation include piping and installation of radiators in the multistore building and school, as well as installation of solar batteries. Based on the results of the work, training materials will be prepared. An innovation challenge is also planned based on the project's initial findings.



KENYA

Forestry and Land Restoration Action for Kenya's NDC (FLaRAK)

Strengthened governance coupled with improved capacity of national and county authorities will result in more sustainable forest management in Kenya.

© UNDP Kenya

PROJECT BUDGET
US $2,680,898

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1,400

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~2,000,000

LOCATIONS
Kaptagat Forest Ecosystem, Kakamega Forest and the Lake Magadi Ecosystem

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In Kenya, one of the major drivers of carbon emissions is deforestation and land degradation. Accordingly, the government is focusing on the forest sector with the goal of converting it from its current status of being a net emitter into a net sink.

This project is adopting a four-prong strategy investing in strengthened forest governance; enhanced production of certified, quality seedlings; piloting and scaling-up technologies for tree growing; and sensitizing and mobilizing the public to participate in tree growing activities. Three forest ecosystems of importance are piloting robust forest restoration and protection. Up to 350 hectares will be reforested/rehabilitated, while twenty seedling nurseries will be established within learning institutions.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING KENYA'S NDC PLEDGES

Kenya's updated NDC places nature-based solutions at the heart of emissions abatement and climate adaptation. This includes a specific ambition to reduce emissions by 32 percent against its BAU scenario, covering five sectors including forestry and land use sector.

Co-created by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and UNDP, this innovative project seeks to break down the systemic barriers that hinder sustainable tree growing in three key threatened ecosystems. The project will have wide-ranging benefits for livelihoods and life on land, advancing a green recovery while building resilience to climate change.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

With the support of the Japanese NGO Community Roads Empowerment (CORE), the project has identified schools and learning institutions in which tree nurseries will be established. Meanwhile, Japanese 'Do-Nou (土嚢)' technology has been identified to help address gully erosion in the Magadi-Suswa landscape. A high-level event to commission the tree nurseries and showcase constructed soil and water conservation interventions and demonstrations on good farm development and management at the upper catchment of Suswa Magadi ecosystem will begraced by the Ambassador of Japan to sensitize this technology and increase tree planning community is expected by March 2023.

A four-pronged strategy for increasing forest cover in Kenya

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has been making significant progress through variety of strategies.

- Eighteen motorbikes have been handed over to government forest services in six counties, empowering and enabling forest conservators to travel to protect the forests/nature and train communities on tree growing;
- 40,000 avocado seedlings, high value trees promoted in Kenya for agroforestry, were distributed to 1,348 CFA members across five Community Forest Association (CFA) groups in Kaptagat ecosystem.
- Beneficiary groups have been identified to promote forest-related community livelihood options, for example training in beekeeping, medicinal plants, and fodder pasture.
- Tree Planting on 250 ha of forest in Kaptagat forest, providing temporary employment to 287 community members.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Inclusive Decarbonization Activity (IDA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Low-carbon development presents many opportunities for Bosnia and Herzegovina however the transition must be managed carefully to ensure that everyone benefits.

© UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,870,076

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1,020

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
104,000

LOCATION
Nationwide

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With high fossil fuel dependency, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) faces an uphill battle in decarbonizing and meeting NDC targets, while also lifting people out of poverty and securing economic growth.

To mitigate the socio-economic risks of a rapid energy transition, and to maximize the opportunities, this project – implemented by UNDP BiH in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations – is taking steps towards a just transition mechanism that ensures the socio-economic transformation happens in a fair way, leaving no-one behind.

This project is exploring the links between gender, poverty, and access to sustainable energy, identifying areas of focus specific to BiH. It is also building the capacity of key stakeholders, while raising citizens' awareness.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S NDC PLEDGES

In April 2021, BiH presented its **revised NDC** with the pledge to cut GHG emissions for 33.2 percent by 2030, and almost 66 percent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels, with the energy sector and carbon-intensive industries at the heart of efforts to reach the targets. Japan's contribution will assist BiH to advance a rapid and fair transition, developing a strategy and blueprint for action as well as supporting carbon-intensive SMEs.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

The project has established a number of partnerships with Japanese entities/experts:

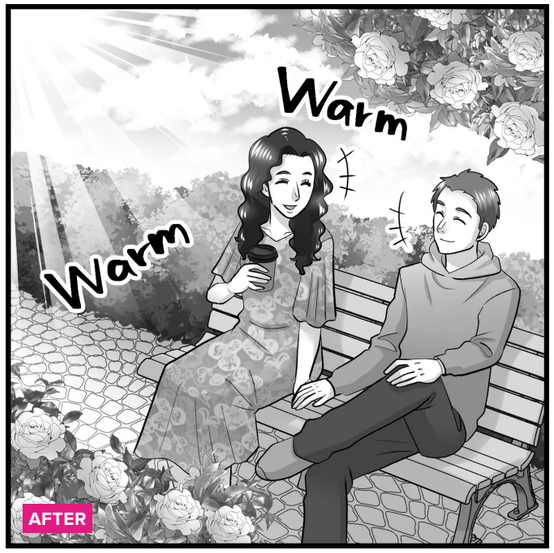
- Kaizen Institute Ltd, for implementation of training and certification for 20 SMEs, five business association representatives, and 30 institutional representatives in BiH;
- The Japanese NGO 'Ipil Ipil no Kai', for implementation of community outreach activities (including a photography competition "Clean Air – Green Life");
- A Japanese international socio-economist, for development of strategic documents and institutional capacity-building around mitigating the negative socio-economic effects of decarbonization while multiplying the positive; and
- EY Assurance, Financial Accounting Advisory Services and nLogic senior key Japanese expert, for the development of strategic documents and capacity-building for vulnerable groups and coal industry workers.

Advancing a just transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has advanced significantly.

- Initiated development strategic documents for a just transition, including a Blueprint 'Just Transition for All' and 'Just Transition Strategies Towards Low-Carbon Economy' for three carbon-intensive industries (power, steel and cement industries);
- Initiated capacity-building of all actors, as well as the direct support to decarbonization of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the power, steel and cement industries;
- Identified key stakeholders for development of strategies, to be involved in working groups for development of strategies formulated between November 2022 to February 2023;
- Announced a public call for technical and financial support to decarbonization projects in SMEs from carbon-intensive industries, with 20 SMEs selected as beneficiaries.
- Started implementation of decarbonization projects in 8 SMEs, consisting of solar PV systems for self-consumption with capacity of 2.2 MW, biomass heating system with capacity of 1 MW, heat pump system with capacity of 96 kW and energy efficiency measures such as LED lighting, industrial expert systems, energy management systems, and waste heat utilization. The remaining decarbonization projects in 12 SMEs are under preparation through development of energy audits
- Capacity-building activities, including training for institutional stakeholders, KAIZEN training and certification for SMEs, and re-skilling of coal industry workers targeted for layoff, will be implemented from October 2022 to February 2023.



INDONESIA

Accelerating the implementation of robust carbon pricing in Indonesia

By putting a price on carbon, Indonesia is incentivizing low-emissions economic development.

© Fauzan Ijazah // UNDP Indonesia

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 2,101,699

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
10 government staff to be certified as emissions reduction verifiers; 350 representatives involved in capacity-building and policy dialogues

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
584,000 people living in the surrounds of the forests

LOCATION
Nationwide

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Based on Ministry of Finance's Climate Budget Tagging, Indonesia's public budget would only meet around 23 percent of the US$ 322.86 billion required to implement the country's measures. The government then needs to increase the participation of Non-Party Stakeholder's in emissions reduction and to mobilize additional financing.

To this end, UNDP Indonesia is supporting the development of an emission trading system (ETS) and GHG crediting instrument, involving seven ministries, power plant companies, the forestry sector, and marine sector stakeholders. This project is:

- Developing regulations in energy and forestry sectors supporting carbon pricing, and an offset policy that will benefit renewable energy deployment and blue carbon sector;
- Supporting an integrated national registry system that connects the existing sectoral systems of forestry and energy;
- Supporting an upgraded MRV system for the 'blue' sector;
- Supporting readiness for the implementation of International Transfer of Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs); and
- Supporting policy dialogues on the carbon pricing instrument.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING INDONESIA'S NDC PLEDGES

In the 2022 Enhanced NDC of Indonesia and following the Presidential Regulation on Carbon Pricing (No. 98 of 2021) issued in October 2021, there is an urgent need for corresponding regulations and guidelines, and to build the capacity of stakeholders for implementing market-based climate change mitigation. This project aims to scale-up climate mitigation actions in a cost-effective way as well as to increase NPS contributions through a carbon pricing instruments.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

The project has invited Japan's Deputy Director General for Global Environment Affairs to contribute to the discussion of blue carbon in a domestic carbon market at the Indonesian Pavilion at COP27. This will build on Japanese experience and the Government's interest in exploring blue carbon credits, given Japan's seagrass beds, salt marshes, and seaweed beds holding immense value for their ecosystem services and carbon storage potential.

Pricing carbon to accelerate climate actions in Indonesia

PROGRESS TO DATE

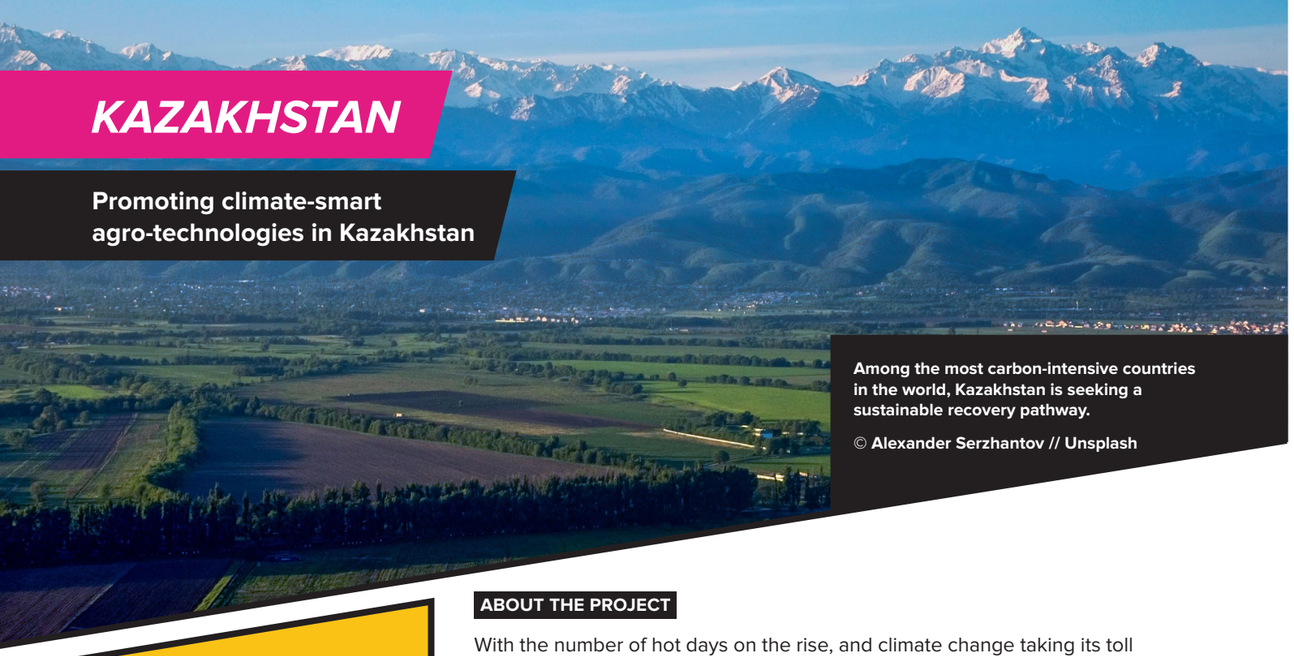
A series of meetings have been conducted to discuss and prepare for developing Roadmap 2024-2060 for Emission Cap and Allowance and Guidelines for Carbon Pricing Mechanisms Implementation, Guidelines for Secondary Market of Carbon Trading, and policy suggestions for international carbon trading, with procurement of consultancy firms is nearing finalization.

UNDP has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Energy in developing the Ministerial Regulation of Management of Carbon Trading in the Power Sector and improving the registry system, and to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for data mapping related to the blue carbon ecosystem. The project has provided training to staff at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to familiarize them with the blue carbon concept and GHG accounting methodologies.

The design for the carbon secretariat of Ministry of Environment and Forestry that is in charge of the carbon pricing has been settled.

KAZAKHSTAN

Promoting climate-smart agro-technologies in Kazakhstan



Among the most carbon-intensive countries in the world, Kazakhstan is seeking a sustainable recovery pathway.

© Alexander Serzhantov // Unsplash

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 974,408

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~1,000 farmers

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~1.6 million people

LOCATIONS
Almaty, Jetysu, East Kazakhstan, Aktobe, and North Kazakhstan oblasts

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With the number of hot days on the rise, and climate change taking its toll on water resources, grazing lands, and forests, climate-smart agriculture technology is among Kazakhstan's biggest mitigation and adaptation priorities.

Within this context, this project aims to demonstrate a systematic approach to the low-carbon transition for agricultural SMEs. As part of this, the project will demonstrate new technologies, including in solar-powered equipment and digitalization for water management, that can be successfully scaled-up on most farms.

At the same time, the project is also focused on building resilience to extreme weather events, in particular droughts, and climate variability, by improving the country's existing KazHydroMet meteorological surveillance and forecasting system and by increasing farmers' access to timely climate information.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING KAZAKHSTAN'S NDC PLEDGES

This project directly supports the Kazakhstan's economy-wide pledge to cut emissions by 15 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 through knowledge-sharing and innovation. As well as helping mitigate emissions, the introduction of climate-smart agriculture technologies also holds promise in helping farmers increase their productivity.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

Looking to benefit from Japanese expertise in the fields of agrometeorology and meteorological science, digitalization, and smart technologies for drought prevention and response, water conservation, and renewable energy use in agriculture, the project has established partnerships with JICA. Consultations are also under way with the Meteorological System Technology Association of Japan, and the Japan Meteorological Agency.

Supporting Kazakh farmers on the road to a low-carbon, resilient future

PROGRESS TO DATE

The project held consultations on parameters for a drought early warning system (EWS) with the national meteorological organization KazHydromet. Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Kazakhstan, launched the project's ceremony for the government, NGOs, farmers, and business companies.

There is an agreement signed with the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs (Atameken), which developed evaluation criteria to identify pilot farms with an emphasis on greenhouse facilities, vegetable growing, fish, poultry, and dairy farming, as well as sheep and horse breeding. The criteria include parameters of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) installation, water monitoring, conservation technologies, and ability for decarbonization of production processes.

Currently, a team of experts is being formed to create an EWS for droughts. It is intended to strengthen the system of coordinated response to drought, including development of the operating scheme and capacity building of hydrometeorological staff. Simple digital solutions to monitor and account for consumption and production are planned using smart irrigation technologies, controllers and sensors, which can help determine irrigation needs for landscapes, reduce outdoor water usage based on weather and soil moisture data and plant requirements. A drum-type irrigation machines will be purchased for the pilot farms. These machines will reduce labour and water use and increase of productivity.

KOSOVO*

Growth through green and just recovery from COVID-19

Kosovo is aiming to build back greener following the COVID-19 pandemic and in the face of new economic headwinds.

© UNDP Kosovo

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 704,052

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
680

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1.8 million (the population of Kosovo)

LOCATION
Nationwide

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In the aftermath of COVID-19, Kosovo is experiencing one of the most challenging socio-economic crises in its history. A green recovery will allow Kosovo to create new jobs and grow the economy, while advancing a climate-resilient future with greater competitiveness.

Implemented by UNDP Kosovo, this project aims to foster an enabling environment for sustainable development and a green transition, while putting people at the centre, prioritizing the most vulnerable in society. Adopting an integrated approach, the project is directly supporting data systems and policymaking relating to the green recovery, promoting environmental justice and community engagement, and supporting green recovery in the private sector.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING KOSOVO'S NDC PLEDGES

Given Kosovo is not a party to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, it is not eligible to access vertical funds to implement climate projects. Neither is it required to submit NDCs and related targets. However, in 2021 Kosovo authorities initiated a discussion with international stakeholders to set a voluntary NDC.

All outputs under this project are designed with the goal of climate resilience in mind, and to support Kosovo in voluntarily setting NDC targets.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

UNDP Kosovo aims to continuously cooperate with and align its activities with the Japan Mission in Kosovo. The project regularly updates representatives of the mission and shares procurement opportunities. The Japan Mission in Kosovo has been present throughout the project's activities.

The project now aims to train up to 50 companies on green business practices, collaborating with Japanese companies to introduce green tech solutions. Those partnerships are already being built under the activity 'Tokyo Talks'. Meanwhile the Japan Mission in Kosovo and UNDP are identifying further areas for cooperation.

** References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).*

Forging a green recovery in Kosovo

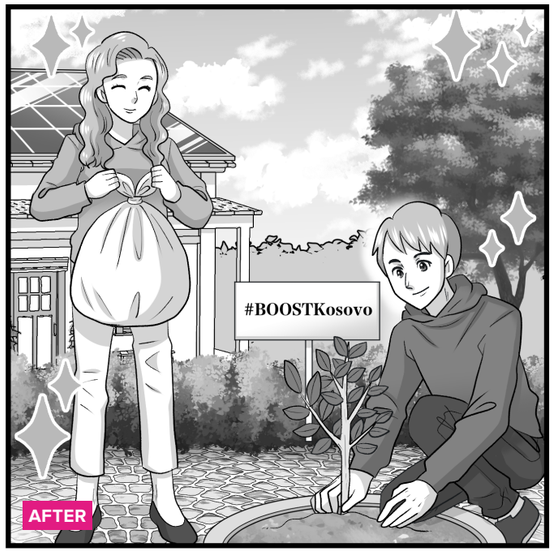
PROGRESS TO DATE

The project started in March 2022, and it is supporting operationalization of the Kosovo Climate Change Council (KCCC) and the process of setting up the voluntary NDC and organizing capacity building programs.

In close cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, the project supported designing of the Energy Efficiency Policies and Measures, and it supported the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI) on developing the Circular Economy Roadmap. Four policy briefs are in preparation, that will further analyse the policies and measures on "Energy Poverty", "Climate Change Policies and Gender", "Sustainable Agriculture" and "Circular Economy and Employment". Results of the briefs will be disseminated through a joint event with the Japanese Mission in Kosovo.

The project further launched the Boost x Kosovo programme: an accelerator that aims to promote green practices in the private sector. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) joined this partnership/green innovation challenge. This increased the award from US$ 10,000 to US$ 20,000 for SMEs, increasing the partnerships and leveraging finance for SDGs. Selection of 50 best applications for the acceleration programme is in progress.

In addition, the project team initiated partnerships with local CSOs: partnership with D+ is developing environmental misconduct reporting tools and trainings, while other CSO for mapping environmental corruption in Kosovo, risk areas and implement related training. Recruit process of a company in developing and delivering a master course for solar installers is ongoing.



ALBANIA

Market transformation for solar energy PV acceleration in Albania

The project is expected to reach an installed capacity of 1,000 kW in 10 municipal buildings by March 2023, helping protect against power outages and high electricity bills.

© UNDP Albania

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 859,000

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1,500 people with new access to green energy

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
250 people trained and/or better informed

LOCATIONS
Municipalities along the Albanian coastline; rural communities

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With among the highest annual number of sunshine hours in Europe, Albania stands to benefit greatly from the uptake of solar photovoltaic (PV) technology.

Implemented by UNDP in partnership with Albania's Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, the main goal of this project is to remove market barriers and accelerate the uptake of solar PV systems by developing an enabling policy framework, increasing the availability of financing mechanisms, and ensuring supply of reliable technology and services. Targeting municipal buildings/ national utilities and remote rural communities for pilot solar PV installation, the project will demonstrate the systems' benefits and feasibility while also building the skills and experience of local solar PV producers and service providers.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING ALBANIA'S NDC PLEDGES

Albania's enhanced NDC, submitted in October 2021, pledged to increase the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption to 42 percent by 2030. This project will support realization of that target and will also contribute to the national target of 490 MW solar PV energy by 2030, as well as the creation of 1,600 green jobs.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

UNDP Albania is collaborating with the Japanese Embassy in Albania and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in delivering this project. The Albania-Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry – established in Albania in May 2022 to mark 100 years of diplomatic relations – also presents avenues for the project to benefit from Japanese know-how.

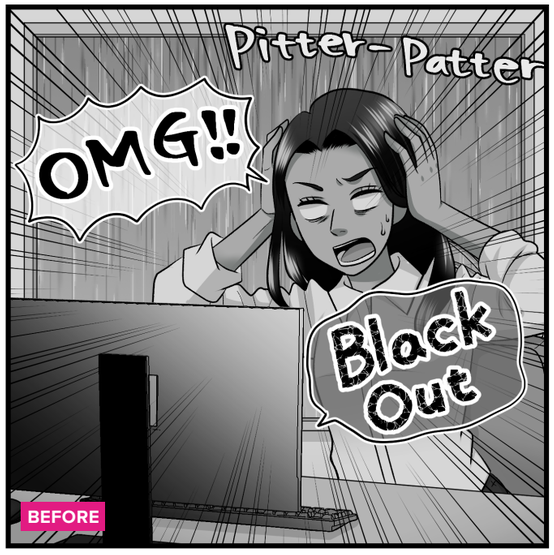
Japanese experience is informing support to national policy in relation to solar PV systems, while also supporting the development of standards and regulations on their deployment, and the usage of energy, including e-based permissions following a Japanese model.

Harnessing the power of the sun in Albania

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since its launch in March 2022, the project has reached the following interim results:

- A series of preparatory meetings was conducted with high-level representatives of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of Albania to discuss the project workplan, next steps, and development of the long-term policy interventions related to strengthening the rollout of renewable energy sources, including solar PV, in the country.
- In close cooperation with the Energy Efficiency Agency of Albania, a national expert has been contracted to conduct an in-depth analysis of the current legal framework on renewable energy sources and on the national energy sector. The consultant will also update the situational analysis and country demand identification in comparison with the project document; and provide a range of ongoing consultancy services on the related issues.
- A preparation to the work on the feasibility study of the power grid in Albania, to ensure the safe connectivity of the pilot PV systems in 10 municipal buildings, has begun: terms of reference for technical study of the power grid in Albania is in the preparation process.
- Upon continuous discussions with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy of Albania, the selection process of 10 locations where the pilot solar PV will be installed is on the final stage.



NAMIBIA

Promotion of carbon markets in Namibia for an enhanced implementation of the NDC towards net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

The net cost of mitigation and adaptation measures set out in Namibia's NDC is projected to be around US US$5.33 billion by 2030.

© Arne Smith // Unsplash

PROJECT BUDGET
US$1,003,042

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~1,000,000

LOCATION
Nationwide

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Implemented by UNDP Namibia in collaboration with Namibia Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), this project is designed to establish an enabling environment for Namibia to pursue its carbon trading options, placing the country in the lead among sub-Sahara countries to advance the development of a region-wide framework for carbon market mechanisms. The net cost of NDC mitigation measures to be implemented in Namibia expected to be approximately US$3.61 billion by 2030, the government is looking to market-based mechanisms as part of the financing solution.

The project has three components: designing the building blocks for a national emissions trading scheme (ETS); technical capacity-building for the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and other institutions, including the private sector; and the development of an enabling investment environment alongside operationalization planning. In addition, the project aims to increase technology transfer, access to technical assistance, and capacity-building through South-South exchange.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING NAMIBIA'S NDC PLEDGES

Submitted in July 2021, Namibia's updated NDC resolutely commits the country to the goals of the Paris Agreement, with a practical and ambitious plan to reduce emissions by 91 percent by 2030 and ensure a climate-resilient economy.

This project will help address the financial challenge of fulfilling these targets through development of a carbon market. The project is a strategic investment with Namibia as a starting point but also envisions the engagement with other interested African countries.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

UNDP Namibia, with the assistance of the Government of Namibia's Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is exploring ways to incorporate Japanese companies to take part in and benefit from the promotion of carbon markets in Namibia.

UNDP with MEFT in collaboration with the local Japanese Embassy consider organisation of study tours and exchange of information early 2023.

Exploring market mechanisms for financing climate action in Namibia

PROGRESS TO DATE

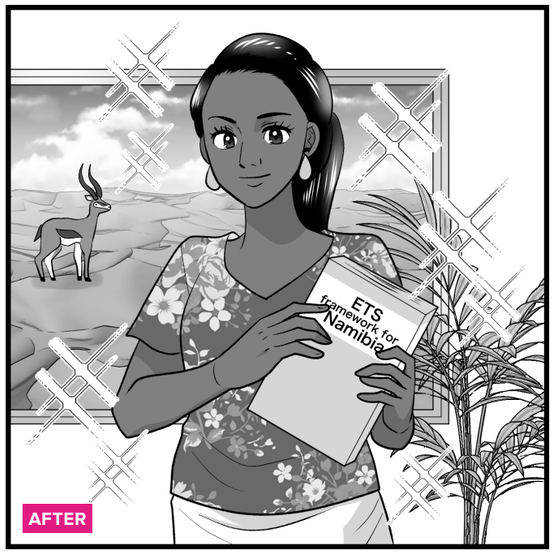
Carbon pricing provides a breath of instruments (Carbon Taxation (CT), Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and Carbon Crediting Mechanism (CCM) for Namibia to choose from the accompanying policy mix to drive down emissions. However, the choice and design of the carbon pricing instrument must suit local situations and the policy expectations of the Government. The first step would be to understand the state of the policy and legal, technical and administrative arrangements in Namibia that support any carbon pricing instruments. Then, follow up with the assessment of three carbon pricing instruments.

A comprehensive gap assessments and needs on carbon markets to examine Namibia's readiness for carbon trading was carried out. The assessment was carried in two parts:

1. Gauge and understand the current GHG profile and the mitigation rationale, socio-economic profile, national and sectoral mitigation policy instruments and legal regime, and the overall policy economy of climate change in Namibia.

2. Analyse and use the existing national conditions' information for Namibia's readiness to adopt a specific or ETS or Article 6.2 cooperative approaches and Article 6.4/voluntary carbon market or a hybrid or CCM and make recommendations for the design options.

Additionally, preparatory work has started on the development of a robust carbon registry for the carbon trading mechanism. The registry will be linked to the existing MRV system developed under the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project.



PHILIPPINES

Accelerating NDC through Circular Economy in cities (ACE Project)

More than half a million individuals from households, government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and the informal waste sector are expected to directly benefit from the project.

© Rex Lor // UNDP Philippines

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 2,900,000

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
542,577

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
7,596,383

LOCATIONS
Metro Manila: Pasig City, Manila City, Quezon City, Caloocan City; and Cotabato City, Mindanao

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Waste, including marine litter, is a pressing issue in the Philippines and a significant contributor to GHG emissions. There is recognition that this complex challenge requires a systemic approach and a shift to a circular economic model designing out waste and pollution.

At the national level, however, circular economy models are lacking. Key constraints include no systematic approach to generating data; a fragmented approach to addressing waste problem; limited support for innovation; a lack of incentives and waste management systems to transform consumer behaviour.

This project – implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – aims to address these constraints by implementing practical solutions in five highly urbanized cities in Metro Manila and in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The project has three main focuses: developing data-driven and gender-responsive analytical systems and policies to support the transition to a circular economy; implementation of a portfolio of solutions to promote gender-responsive circular economy models in five cities; and fostering partnerships and knowledge-sharing at the local and national levels.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING PHILIPPINES' NDC PLEDGES

In April 2021, the Philippines submitted its NDC, committing with international support, to emissions reduction and avoidance of 75 percent for the period 2020 to 2030. This project supports progress toward that target by demonstrating how the country can leverage the transition to a circular economy. In doing so, it helps realize economic, social, and environmental goals, while also supporting recovery from COVID-19.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

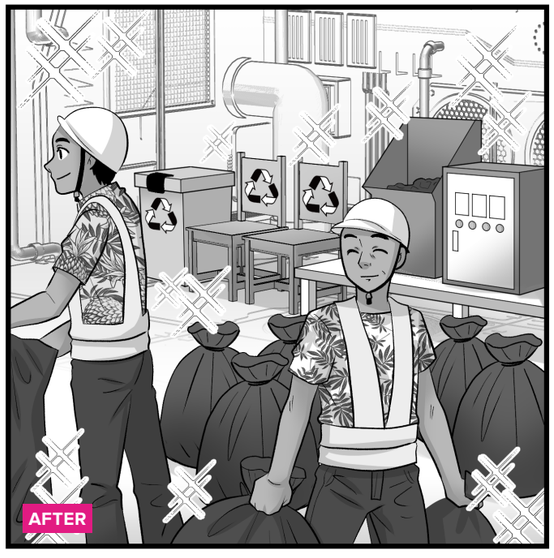
In 2018, Yokohama City was chosen as an "SDGs Future City" by the Japanese government. The city aims to achieve decarbonization by 2030 and views circular economy as a vital cross-cutting strategy.

To learn from Yokohama's experience, and Japanese experience more broadly, the project is planning an exchange with the city for representatives from the five local government units, national government partners, CSOs and businesses in January 2023.

Embracing the benefits of a circular economy in the Philippines

PROGRESS TO DATE

- After comprehensive consultations with city mayors and officials, UNDP Philippines has finalized the five target Local Government Units (LGUs) of the project: 1) Pasig City; 2) Manila City; 3) Quezon City; 4) Caloocan City; and 5) Cotabato City, all of which are in Metro Manila except Cotabato City located in the country's south, in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) where UNDP has been working on the post-conflict transition.
- The project is currently supporting the crafting of the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act of 2022 or Republic Act 11898. This new legislation extends the environmental responsibility of manufacturers for the entire life cycle of their products, especially the post-consumption and end-of-life stage, covering manufacturers categorized as large enterprises.
- Through the project, UNDP is providing technical assistance (i.e., legal and EPR experts) and coordinating/convening support to DENR, the government agency mandated by law to lead the formulation of the IRR. The formulation is underway through a now ongoing series of nationwide workshops and consultations with different sectors involved in circular economy.
- Furthermore, UNDP has identified, in cooperation with the relevant LGUs, specific equipment to procure to facilitate the transition to a circular economy at the city level. The equipment is expected to assist the LGUs in terms of managing biodegradable and recyclable waste, increasing waste diversion, and increasing community participation in waste management.
- UNDP is likewise working with the Department of Science and Technology in mapping grassroots innovations on circular economy in the communities, including the development of a mobile application to enable crowdsourcing of such innovations.



NEPAL

Renewable Energy Solutions and Green Recovery (RESGR)

In Nepal, while more than 90 percent of the population now has access to electricity, less than three quarters have reliable, affordable and uninterrupted access.

© Laxmi Pd Ngakhusi // UNDP Nepal

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 2,956,395

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
12,800 households

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
6,000 people

LOCATIONS
Madhesh, Karnali and Sudur Paschim provinces

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Focused on three provinces, this project – implemented by UNDP Nepal in partnership with the Government of Nepal – aims to improve the livelihoods of poor and marginalized families by enhancing access to affordable and reliable renewable energy while also making more productive use of electricity.

In Nepal's most populous province, Madhesh, the focus is on promoting access to energy – for example through solar mini-grid and solar water pumps – for those living in extreme deprivation.

Meanwhile, in the remote, mountainous provinces of Karnali and Sudur Paschim – where access to electricity is extremely limited for most of the population – the project will upgrade/refurbish existing micro hydropower plants to operate to their full capacity; to fully utilize increased power produced necessitating community outreach to build a sustaining power users; and improve the quality and reliability of electricity for sustainable enterprise development.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING NEPAL'S NDC PLEDGES

In December 2020, Nepal submitted its **second NDC**, setting quantifiable targets across sectors and including an aim to achieve net-zero by 2050. Among its 2030 targets: to expand clean energy generation from approximately 1,400 MW to 15,000 MW (with 5-10 percent to be generated from mini and micro-hydro power, solar, wind and bioenergy); to ensure 15 percent of total energy demand to be supplied from clean energy sources; and to address industrial and municipal waste.

Aligned with these targets, mirrored in Nepal's SDG targets (particularly in relation to Goal 7), this project will support Nepal to realize its vision, especially in the context of a green recovery from COVID-19.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

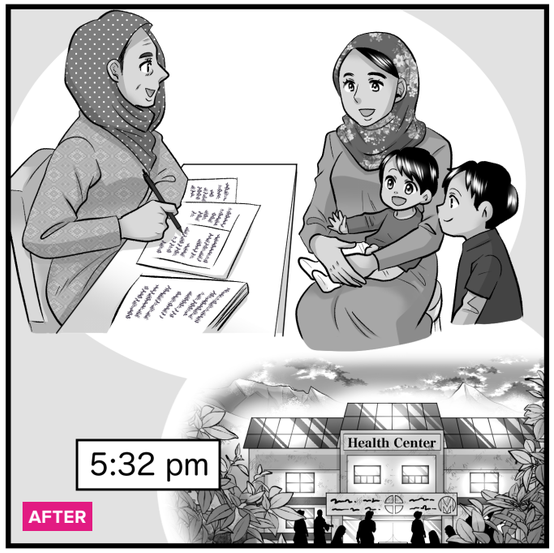
UNDP is working closely with the Embassy of Japan to identify potential collaboration with Japanese institutions.

Promoting many ways of green recovery in Nepal

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has been preparing for significant operations in the coming months.

- Preparation of two sites for agro-forestry plantation (20 ha) have been finalized in Madhesh Province of Nepal. Building on UNDP's past work, one site has been identified in Karajan Municipality of Siraha district, where at least 60 hectors of degraded land (riverbed) will be rehabilitated through multi-layer plantation. Likewise, proposal received from Lumbini Buddhist University for 20 ha agro-forestry plantation in Lumbini is being finalized for signing the agreement with the University. Discussion with the newly elected mayors and service providers has been concluded and fieldwork is ready to start.
- Two municipalities to support for municipal waste management have been identified. In Ghorahi of Dang district, support will be provided to operationalize waste to energy project initiated by the municipality with support of the World Bank and Alternative Energy Promotion Centre. Negotiation with the Mayor about the nature of support required has been finalized and the process of signing Letter of Agreement with the Municipality is at the final stage. Another municipality identified under JSB support for waste management is Dhankutta municipality. Based on the need assessment done by UNDP a partner institution has been selected on a competitive basis to work with the municipality on waste management
- Detail assessment of potential hospitals for support under JSB funds is at final stage, identification of 4 hospitals to support for health care waste management will be concluded shortly. Based on learning from UNDP's ongoing support to hospital waste management in Nepal, process of need assessment for support to the selected hospitals will start soon followed by signing of an agreement with hospital management.



SERBIA

Just green transition and decarbonization in Serbia

Serbia wants to ensure the transition to a green economy benefits the population in an equitable way, reaching the most vulnerable populations.

© UNDP Serbia

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,010,000

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
250 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
25,000 citizens, mostly employees of the carbon-intensive sectors)

LOCATION
Nationwide

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Implemented by UNDP Serbia in partnership with Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Mining and Energy, this project is helping identify and deploy technologies and innovative business models in sectors most affected by the shift to a low-carbon economy, while ensuring the principles of a just transition are incorporated into Serbia's green transformation.

The project is engaging key stakeholders in preparing a plan to ensure no-one is left behind in implementation of Serbia's NDC, while also improving companies' capacity for green business planning (including at least 20 companies involved in the project's public 'Challenge for Innovative Solutions'). At least five solutions and business ideas identified through the challenge are to be co-financed by the project.

Meanwhile, the project is also supporting the government to address key energy-related decisions in the recovery from COVID-19 while also aligning NDC targets with adaptation and recovery plans.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING SERBIA'S NDC PLEDGES

Submitted in August 2022, Serbia's **revised NDC** implies that, with international support, Serbia could reduce its GHG emissions by 33.3 percent by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This project will support the government to realize the goals of the NDC, in particular by helping drive the green transformation of the private sector.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

Since March 2022, the project has established a very fruitful collaboration with the Embassy of Japan in Serbia, emphasizing their contribution as partner in building trust between Serbian and Japanese companies, while facilitating opportunities to work with Japanese partners.

With their solutions for decarbonizing business operations, the Japanese Business Alliance in Serbia is also an important project partner in advising on the reskilling and re-employment of workers in carbon-intensive sectors.

The project has also established collaboration with the Japanese service provider KAIZEN™ to build the capacity of Serbian companies in implementing the methodologies and tools that will assist companies jumpstart their decarbonization journey.

Unlocking green transformation in Serbia

PROGRESS TO DATE

The project commenced in March 2022 and the dialogue preparations on creating a joint approach of the Serbian society towards green transition, at both national and local levels are ongoing. The list of stakeholders to be invited to the dialogue was created, and the scenario notes for the dialogues were prepared. The first 'National Just Transition dialogue' was organized as a high-level event on 17th October 2022 and gathered more than 100 representatives of various relevant key stakeholder groups. Two local-level dialogues and 10 dialogues with private sector will be repeatedly held during November and December 2022.

The "Challenge Call for innovative solutions for decarbonization that contributes to a just green transition in Serbia" was prepared and launched (from 7 July to 23 August 2022). Through this public call, the Project Steering Committee selected 21 project ideas. Immediately, the work started with the acceleration phase in October 2022, through which they will receive the technical support and capacity building and will be guided/mentored to adjust/change their projects and businesses towards decarbonization. During the acceleration phase, the project has establish the collaboration with KAIZEN Service Provider concerning capacity building of Serbian companies. At least five of the most mature-developed projects will be co-financed in the total amount of US$ 600,000.

TÜRKIYE

Leveraging Nationally Determined Contributions to achieve net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency

Türkiye's Hatay province faces multiple challenges including growing pollution, changes to the marine ecosystem, and dramatic population growth with the settlement of more than 400,000 refugees from Syria.

© Bora Akbay // UNDP Türkiye

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 1,817,102

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~510

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~149,367

LOCATION
Hatay Province

ABOUT THE PROJECT

A warming trend and decrease in precipitation have already been observed across Türkiye, with negative impacts on food production and rural development, exacerbating existing regional and social disparities.

Implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and Hatay Metropolitan Municipality, this project supports climate adaptation and mitigation efforts in the vulnerable coastal province of Hatay, reducing emissions from the waste sector while leveraging ecosystem-based adaptation measures – such as supporting the management of invasive species to improve the resilience of the marine ecosystem. In support of this integrated solution, the project is seeking out new innovations, cutting-edge technologies, and advanced waste management systems – including from Japan – that could be replicated in Turkish cities. The project is also raising public awareness, around waste management and marine protection.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING TÜRKIYE'S NDC PLEDGES

In 2021, Türkiye ratified the Paris Climate Agreement and committed to net zero emissions by 2053. The country is now preparing a long-term strategy and action plan to enhance adaptation, accelerate mitigation of GHG, and increase co-benefits for cities, the economy, and ecosystems. This project directly contributes to those goals, while also reducing fragility in Hatay and addressing the problem of marine waste (with flow-on benefits for public health and biodiversity).

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

Through a series of consultations with JICA, the Local Blue Ocean Vision Project, the Regional Knowledge Center for Marine Plastic Litter, the Japan Clean Ocean Material Alliance, and European Environmental Bureau Members, the project is drawing on Japanese experience in marine litter management, disaster risk reduction, disaster management, and wildlife management, including being introduced to Japanese technologies and innovations.

A report looking at the management of river waste in the region is now underway, including the economic viability of various technological solutions. The findings of the report will inform the selection of technology to trap litter in the Asi River.

Taking care of nature to take care of people in Türkiye

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has advanced significantly.

- To scale-up adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction and to ensure availability to marginalized groups, Japanese marine litter management has been reviewed and analysed by the project.
- Fishermen are an influential stakeholder in marine litter management, as they collect a significant amount of waste in the sea. 75 sets of fishing equipment and fishing clothes were procured to boost motivation and incentive of the fishermen in return for plastic waste. The project team monitors the collection and distribution of the awards.
- Furthermore, Nature Conservation Center signed the Responsible Party Agreement to map the application of technologies in the Asi River and Samandag coastal area.
- Several consultations with key stakeholders were held to identify technically and economically feasible technology and innovation for Hatay, Samandag region. In order to track the invasion of water hyacinth in the ecosystem along the Asi River and coastal area, research is needed to determine the most appropriate vehicle to plow or lift the water hyacinth. Analysis of the best available technology for river waste management, including river waste traps and waste management practices in coastal zones, is under development. This will be followed by further procurement processes of needed technology.
- At the meeting held with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Ministry of National Education the decision was reached to create an education kit as a curriculum for Zero Waste Education, an education programme for local communities to reduce waste pressure.

UZBEKISTAN

Climate resilient livelihoods of horticultural producers in Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan

Under a high emissions scenario, temperature rise, more frequent droughts, and water shortages in Uzbekistan are expected to reduce the yields of the country's major crops by 25–63 percent by the 2050s.

© UNDP Uzbekistan

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 954,147

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~ 1,450 people

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
~ 9,876,000 indirect beneficiaries – rural households and small/ medium-size agricultural businesses (gender and youth sensitive) who will have access to evidence-based information/recommendations from 10 small and inexpensive agro-meteo station installed in target districts

LOCATIONS
Three provinces in Fergana Valley

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With rates of warming twice as fast as the global average, increasing water stress, and more frequent extreme weather events, and adaptation to climate change is a high priority for Uzbekistan. Urgent, people-centred, prevention-oriented responses are needed, with a focus on marginalized groups.

Implemented by UNDP Uzbekistan in partnership with the Center of Hydrometeorological Services, this project will orientate agro-meteorological information services towards vulnerable agricultural communities, improving observation, forecasting, and extension services for farmers, while also introducing greater knowledge about climate variability into horticultural planning. The project will also have positive returns for neighbouring communities, strengthening regional cooperation and exchange of hydrometeorological information.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING UZBEKISTAN'S NDC PLEDGES

Submitted in October 2021, Uzbekistan's updated NDC pledged to reduce GHG emissions per unit of GDP by 35 percent below 2010 levels by 2030. It also strengthened adaptation measures, particularly in agriculture, highlighting as a key priority meeting the rapidly growing population's demand for food products. In line with COP26 outcomes and decisions, this project will strengthen the country's adaptation goals by increasing farmers' access to climate information and early warning systems, thereby strengthening the livelihoods and food security of almost 10 million Uzbekistanis living in the Fergana Valley.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

The project is benefiting from Japanese innovations in agri-business and experience in water resource management, as well as knowledge from the Japanese research project, 'Development of Innovative Climate Resilient Technologies for Monitoring and Controlling of Water Use Efficiency and Impact of Salinization on Crop Productivity and Livelihood in Aral Sea region' (underway since 2020).

Strengthening climate information and early warning in Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley

PROGRESS TO DATE

Since March 2022, the project has been making promising progress.

- Partnership was established with climate change related projects, representatives of academia from Japanese project SATREPS represented by the professors from University of Kyoto and University of Kobe. Project organized several meetings with Central Departments and Local Departments in Fergana Valley of Centre of Hydrometeorological Services, Agency of Plant Protection and Quarantine on project activities.
- The training sessions for Uzhydromet, Agency of Plant Protection and Quarantine and horticultural producers were held in Andijan Region, Fergana Region and Namangan region. The sessions covered winter agricultural activities and preventive measures in gardening and disseminate recommendations of agro-meteo information through horticultural channels. To improve delivery of and access to agro-meteorological information for climate-resilient fruit and vegetable production, the project is negotiating organization a series of trainings for farmers and local authorities with Uzbek Japanese Center. Themes for trainings are KAIZEN approaches in climate change (Japanese concept of continuous improvement) and basics of data analysis. Needed procurement documentation has been prepared for a comprehensive analysis of ground-based observations, remote sensing, and modern methods of mathematical modelling.

VIET NAM

Catalysing a sustainable shift towards e-Mobility

In Viet Nam, rapid economic development has been mirrored by in a sharp increase in cars, with consequences for air quality, public health, and carbon emissions. Increasing the uptake of EVs will have multiple returns.

© UNDP Viet Nam

PROJECT BUDGET
US$ 896,583

NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
350 people (50% women)

NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
1,250 indirect beneficiaries (50% women)

LOCATION
City of Huế

ABOUT THE PROJECT

In the context of a green recovery from COVID-19, this project aims to transform Viet Nam's transportation sector by helping catalyze the widespread adoption of EVs and other forms of green transport.

To this end, the UNDP-implemented project is pursuing an integrated two-pronged approach focused on establishing an enabling policy environment for the expansion of green transport and e-mobility; and helping drive the widespread adoption of EVs in the city of Hue.

The project will serve as a model for the feasibility and benefits of green transport and will support the development of a national ecosystem for EVs, including inputs to the national roadmap, policies and incentives, and plans to develop charging infrastructure.

CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING VIET NAM'S NDC PLEDGES

Recognizing the threats of climate change as well as the significant development benefits associated with climate action and the shift to a green and circular economy, Viet Nam has committed to reaching net zero by 2050. Under its NDC, the government has unconditionally pledged to reduce GHG emissions by 9 percent by 2030, compared to BAU, or up to 25 percent with international support. This projects directly serves those goals, helping Viet Nam build forward better from the pandemic and to accelerate further towards a more resilient, low-carbon future.

THE ADDED VALUE OF JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

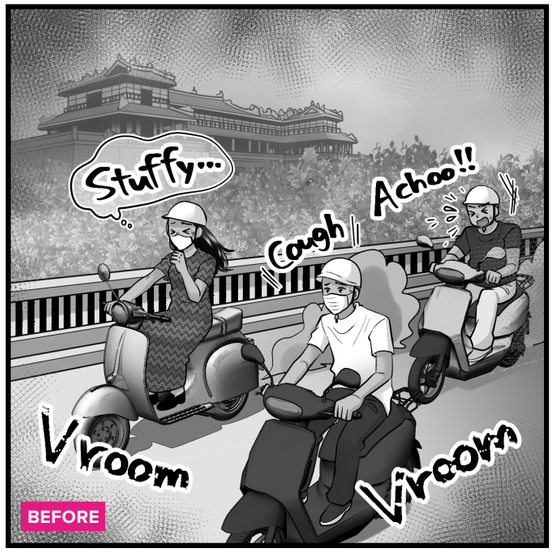
The project will benefit from Japanese experiences through close collaboration with Embassy of Japan in Viet Nam and JICA for advice and representative on national conference on e-mobility development towards green energy transition in transport sector, and other events on green transport. UNDP has been discussing with Viet Nam Automobile Manufacturers' Association (VAMA) whom Honda and Toyota are members to assess the adoption of Japanese Automotive Standards Organization (JASO) standards in Viet Nam.

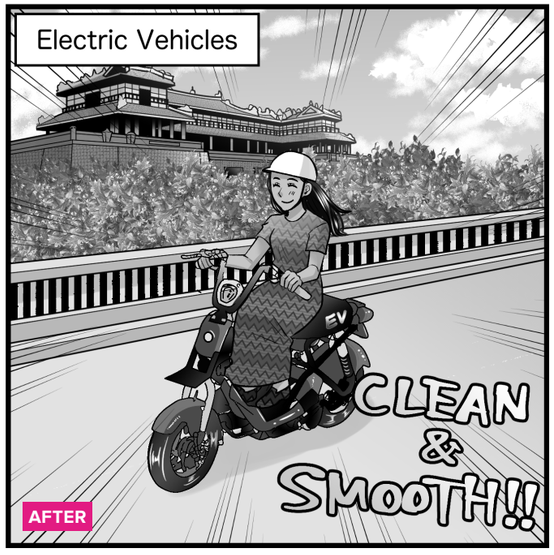
Fuelling a move to green transport in Viet Nam

PROGRESS TO DATE

The project is progressing as scheduled with majority of procurements in process and training workshops have been scheduled from November 2022 to March 2023.

- Procurement of electric trucks (e-trucks) to pilot using e-truck for waste collection have been completed with expected delivery to Hue city by end of 2022.
- A low-value grant agreement has been signed with Women Union of Thua Thien Hue province to implement concessional loan mechanisms to support the purchase of EVs and is launched on 26 October 2022.
- A collaboration with Viet Nam Standards and Quality Institute to adopt 3 technical standards on charging stations are ongoing.
- Further collaboration with Transport Development Strategy Institute is ongoing to prepare National Programme on Environmentally Friendly Passenger Transport Development Plan.
- National conference was conducted for high level government officials on e-mobility in October 2022.





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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA

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