



Report on Coordination Meeting between international donor projects and representatives related to climate topics in Ukraine



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action



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on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

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Introduction

In light of Ukraine's significant efforts not only in combatting Russian aggression but also in accelerating its integration into the EU, the government has prioritized aligning its legislation with the EU's Green Deal and climate action agenda. International support has been pivotal, with a surge in climate-related projects and technical assistance initiatives. However, the multitude of activities and stakeholders in this realm necessitates coordination to identify gaps and foster collaboration.

This meeting was organised by Capacities for Climate Action (C4CA) project implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) under the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and co-funded by the EU. One of the tasks of C4CA is the establishment of the Ukrainian Climate Office as an independent Centre of Excellence.

The meeting was organised on **18th of January 2024** as an online meeting, especially due to the **high number of participants (156)**. It convened international organizations, donors, and initiatives to efficiently coordinate their efforts and foster synergies. By aligning with European legislation, these efforts aim to assist Ukraine in its climate policies and contribute to global climate objectives. Additionally, discussions had focused on ensuring a sustainable green recovery for Ukraine.

While the event aimed to address various climate-related topics, due to existing coordination processes in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, and waste management, this specific event has not covered donor-funded projects within these dimensions.

Structure of the event

The event was structured into two main parts:

- (1) the first of which consisted of short presentations providing summarized information across different fields. Voluntary speakers representing various donor projects collected information within their respective areas. Given the ongoing nature of many donor projects related to climate activities, it was crucial to gain an overview of current efforts, identify gaps, and explore opportunities for collaboration among donors and with Ukrainian partners. Recognizing the time constraints of presenting each donor project individually within a three-hour timeframe, topics were clustered, with one presenter assigned to each cluster to present the portfolio and activities of donor-funded projects related to specific climate action topics.

(2) In the second part of the event, participants were invited to select one cluster and join the corresponding working group. These groups were presented and discussed in five breakout rooms. Each cluster discussed existing gaps, possible synergies and recommendations.

The clusters included:

1. Support in developing strategic documents and cross-sectoral coordination of climate-related topics.
2. Implementation of the Emission Trading Scheme, addressing Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) implications, and leveraging Article 6 mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.
3. Means of implementation (funds), application of green sustainability criteria, and other funding opportunities.
4. Decarbonization of industrial, transport, and agriculture sectors, along with discussions on Circular Economy and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles.
5. Supporting regional-level capacity development in climate-related topics, the development of bankable projects, promoting green recovery, climate-resilient recovery from war, and climate adaptation measures.

Outcomes of the working groups

1. Support in developing strategic documents and cross-sectoral coordination of climate related topics

Synergies in the areas of NECP and Climate Action:

The Energy Community Secretariat provides recommendations on National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), aiming to ensure alignment with real implementation goals. A key mechanism for this alignment is the Energy and Climate Dialogue, envisaged under NECP, which facilitates engagement with governmental structures. Additionally, the Interagency High-Level Working Group on NECP, convened under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and meeting bi-monthly, serves as a platform for coordination and collaboration.

Meanwhile, discussions between the Ministries of Infrastructure (NZW and RST) are underway to develop a new transport strategy, and Yurii Katser of KPMG supports 20 communities with regional recovery plans, backed by FCDO support. UNDP is engaged in supporting 10 pilot municipalities in the energy and climate field, with additional support from the UK government for 10 more municipalities. Moreover, regional recovery plans and municipal energy plans are already in development, supported by existing legislation and Ministry of Infrastructure (MinInfra) backing.

Potential Gaps in Climate Action:

However, several gaps remain, including the assessment of implications of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) across sectors, and challenges within the NECP framework, such as the absence of critical strategies and methodologies, including a coal-exit strategy, updated Energy Strategy until 2050, and long-term strategy for the heat sector. Furthermore, the lack of adoption of a recovery plan and unavailability of key strategies pose additional challenges.

Conclusions and Recommendations to address these gaps and enhance coordination:

- a. Long-term strategies, particularly in the heat sector, should be linked to NECP.
- b. Collaboration with institutions like Minenergo is crucial for mainstreaming climate action.
- c. Comprehensive reports should be included in Ukraine's plans, synchronized with recovery plans.
- d. Public availability of key strategies, like the Energy Strategy until 2050, should be ensured.
- e. High-level working groups, like the one on NECPs, can serve to mainstream climate in recovery strategies.
- f. Regular meetings with clear agendas and follow-ups should be conducted to ensure progress.
- g. International collaboration, including with G7 counterparts, should be leveraged to synchronize climate targets and actions, aligning NDCs with NECPs and climate law.
- h. In summary, by addressing these gaps and leveraging synergies among stakeholders, Ukraine can enhance its climate action efforts and achieve its sustainability goals effectively.

2. Implementation of the Emission Trading Scheme, addressing Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) implications, and leveraging Article 6 mechanisms under the Paris Agreement

Synergies in the areas of Climate Action:

There exists potential for synergies in voluntary offset programs, particularly drawing from existing practical experiences in the agricultural sector, supported by organizations like WWF. These initiatives can serve as replicable models for other sectors and could be bolstered by support from other technical assistance projects. Additionally, coordination and cooperation among various ministries and institutions are essential for effective implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms and initiatives like the Energy Transition System (ETS) and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

Potential Gaps in Climate Action:

However, significant gaps persist, such as the lack of infrastructure, institutions, and project pipelines for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Double counting remains a pertinent issue, particularly concerning the development of ETS, Art.6 framework, and voluntary offset programs. Moreover, inconsistencies between targets outlined in different policy documents need to be reviewed and rectified. Effective interministerial coordination on carbon pricing is essential to ensure coherence with EU norms and minimize price shocks, necessitating collaboration between ministries such as Energy and Environment.

Conclusions and Recommendations to address these gaps and enhance coordination:

- a. Expand outreach for voluntary offset programs, leveraging existing practical experiences and seeking support from technical assistance projects.
- b. Establish necessary infrastructure and institutions for implementing Article 6, while ensuring measures are in place to prevent double counting.
- c. Strengthen interministerial coordination on carbon pricing to align with EU norms and minimize market disruptions.
- d. Review and harmonize targets outlined in various policy documents to ensure consistency and coherence.
- e. Foster collaboration between ministries, such as Energy and Economy, to address issues related to ETS and CBAM exemption.
- f. Broaden the involvement of state authorities in developing carbon instruments, including domestic CBAM, by engaging ministries such as Finance and Economy.
- g. Provide informational support to Ukrainian industries and energy sectors on CBAM compliance and implications.
- h. Ensure alignment between voluntary offset programs and Effort Sharing Directive implementation to maximize effectiveness.
- i. Explore the potential role of the Decarbonization Fund in complementing Ukraine's domestic ETS architecture.
- j. Utilize strategic planning and impact assessment deliverables across multiple sectors, including the economy, energy, and climate.
- k. Establish mechanisms for price stability within the ETS framework and promote open discussion and coordination among modeling teams to address data gaps and ensure accuracy in modeling efforts.

By implementing these recommendations and fostering greater collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, Ukraine can strengthen its climate action efforts and accelerate progress towards its sustainability goals.

3. Means of implementation (funds), application of green sustainability criteria, and other funding opportunities.

Challenges in the areas of discussion:

Efforts to improve coordination among donors face challenges such as limited time and capacity, hindering effective collaboration. Local partners often struggle to grasp the requirements of international partners, leading to inefficiencies in project implementation. Despite existing rules, enforcement mechanisms are lacking, hampering the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at promoting sustainability.

Potential Gaps in Donor Coordination:

However, opportunities exist to enhance coordination and cooperation among donors. Platforms like the DREAM platform could be leveraged to channel municipal calls for support, particularly in areas such as infrastructure and the water sector. Initiatives to establish common standards and align with international best practices, such as meetings among donors on infrastructure standards and eurocodes, can promote consistency and efficiency.

Conclusions and Recommendations to address these challenges and improve donor coordination:

- a. Establish mechanisms to facilitate communication and collaboration among donors, such as regular meetings and knowledge-sharing platforms.
- b. Provide capacity-building support to local partners to enhance their understanding of donor requirements and improve project implementation.
- c. Strengthen enforcement mechanisms for existing rules and regulations to ensure compliance and promote accountability.
- d. Utilize existing platforms like DREAM to streamline the process of accessing support for sustainable projects and initiatives.
- e. Promote alignment with international standards and best practices, including the adoption of a common taxonomy for sustainability.
- f. Increase support for projects aimed at developing sustainability criteria and addressing enforcement gaps, particularly in areas like land ownership and management of war rubble.
- g. Implement principles such as "Do No Significant Harm" and establish national criteria for sustainability to guide decision-making and promote sustainable development.
- h. Enhance environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments to ensure the consideration of sustainability criteria in decision-making processes.

- i. Promote the implementation of the Energy Efficiency First principle in state and local policies to prioritize energy efficiency measures.
- j. Address conflicts of interest in forest management and promote sustainable practices, particularly regarding the use of forest biomass in the heating sector.

By adopting these recommendations and fostering greater coordination and collaboration among donors, Ukraine can enhance its efforts to promote sustainability and address key challenges in environmental management and development.

4. Decarbonization of industrial, transport, and agriculture sectors, along with discussions on Circular Economy and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles.

Synergies in the areas of Circular Economy and ESG:

Efforts to promote sustainability, particularly in areas like Circular Economy, require general coordination to prevent overlap and maximize impact. Better coordination between different ministries is essential to streamline efforts and ensure coherence in policy implementation. Identifying stakeholders and gaps in each sector can facilitate targeted engagement and alignment of priorities. Best practices, such as E-Learning Courses and utilizing databases like those from UNIDO for ESG Practices and Standards, can enhance capacity-building and knowledge dissemination.

Potential Gaps in the areas of Circular Economy and ESG:

However, several gaps hinder progress in promoting sustainability. High turnover of specialists poses challenges in building and maintaining capacities, particularly in small businesses that lack access to funding. Ukraine needs to decide on a Decarbonisation Pathway and set clear priorities to guide sustainable development efforts. Coordination challenges, including issues of "Unfair competition" in the circular economy sector, need to be addressed. Additionally, gaps in MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) systems for energy efficiency in the industrial and financial sectors, as well as lack of disclosure and information flows, pose significant obstacles.

Conclusions and Recommendations to address these gaps and enhance sustainable development efforts:

- a. Implement Energy Management Systems (ISO50000) across sectors to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions.
- b. Raise awareness among government, businesses, and private entities about the economic benefits of adopting sustainable practices.
- c. Create incentives for businesses to opt for green options, such as green procurement policies.

- d. Facilitate technical and cross-sectoral working groups involving representatives from various sectors to foster collaboration and exchange of best practices.
- e. Allocate more time for donor sessions to ensure all projects have the opportunity to present their plans and coordinate effectively.
- f. Conduct comparative analysis of Ukrainian legislation with EU legislation and international best practices to identify areas for improvement and ensure alignment with global standards.

By implementing these recommendations and addressing key gaps, Ukraine can advance its sustainable development agenda and accelerate progress towards a more resilient, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable future.

5. Supporting regional-level capacity development in climate-related topics, the development of bankable projects, promoting green recovery, climate-resilient recovery from war, and climate adaptation measures.

Synergies in the areas of regional Capacity development and project implementation:

1. Capacity development initiatives aimed at enhancing internal capacity at the regional and local levels can facilitate the successful implementation of climate projects.
2. Drawing lessons from pilot projects that have implemented best practices from the EU can inform and improve future project designs and outcomes.
3. Developing a robust project pipeline and prioritizing bankable projects can ensure efficient allocation of resources and maximize impact.
4. Establishing a methodology framework for climate Risk and Vulnerability assessment can enhance decision-making and resource allocation processes.

Potential Gaps in the area of Local and Regional Planning:

1. Lack of strategic national documents for local and regional planning hinders coordinated efforts and long-term sustainability.
2. Insufficient coordination mechanisms across all administrative levels impede effective collaboration and alignment of priorities.
3. Limited motivation and commitment from local/regional authorities pose challenges in driving forward climate initiatives.
4. Inadequate funding and budget allocation, alongside an unstable tax system, hinder internal financing at the local level.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

- a. Ensuring equal access to finance resources and mechanisms is essential to support climate initiatives and promote equitable development.
- b. Collaboration at the local and regional levels is critical for achieving synergy between projects and maximizing their collective impact.
- c. Strategic documents and planning are crucial for successful implementation of climate projects at the local level.
- d. Green and resilience recovery efforts should be strategically planned among key ministries and stakeholders, with a focus on long-term vision and financial planning.
- e. Developing a climate and energy architecture at the local level requires structured discussions among key stakeholders to ensure comprehensive coverage of sectors and actors involved.
- f. Regular stakeholder engagement and meetings are vital for fostering collaboration, sharing information, and addressing challenges collectively.

Annex 1 Agenda of the event

First Coordination Meeting between international donors and representatives of projects related to climate topics

Meeting date:	18.01.2024 11:00-14:00 (Kyiv)
Topic:	First Coordination Meeting between international donors and representatives of projects related to climate topics
Language:	English-Ukrainian
Interpretation:	Valerii Izhakevych and Viktoria Marinesko
Location	Virtual meeting

Recognizing Ukraine's substantial efforts in countering Russian full-scale war and advancing its EU integration, the government is prioritizing the alignment of legislation with EU Green Deal principles. The international community is supporting Ukraine by enhancing ongoing climate projects and launching new technical assistance and donor-funded initiatives. Due to the diverse range of activities, coordination is crucial among climate donors and project representatives to identify gaps and foster cooperation. The meeting aims to unite international organizations, businesses, and initiatives to efficiently coordinate efforts, providing valuable assistance to Ukraine in implementing climate policies aligned with European standards. Additionally, the focus is on ensuring a robust and sustainable green recovery for Ukraine while addressing interrelated climate topics. However, specific dimensions with existing coordination processes, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy, will not be covered in this event.

PROGRAMM

Introduction from the Moderation and instructions	Patrick Boschkov, Moderator, Denkmodell	11:00-11:10 (10 mins)
Welcoming speeches of organizers	Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MEPR), Deputy Minister, Viktoriia Kyreieva Ukrainian Climate Office/Capacities for Climate Action, Julia Jesson, Component Leader	11:10-11:20 (10 mins)
Summary presentations of donor funded projects 1. Shamil Khakimzyanov, Senior Technical Advisor, C4CA, / Ukrainian Climate Office 2. Pavlo Masiukov, Project Leader, GIZ ETS project 3. Iryna Stavchuk, Ukraine program manager, European Climate Foundation 4. Decarbonization of industry - Andriy Kitura, Head, Green Economy Transition Office (GETO) and Circular economy - Volodymyr Buzhan, Project expert, CIVITTA 5. Oksana Kysil, National expert to Ukraine, EU project "Covenant of Mayors East" (tbc)	1. Support in developing strategic documents and cross-sectoral coordination of climate related topics 2. Implementation of Emission Trading Scheme, addressing CBAM implications, benefiting from Article 6 mechanisms under the Paris Agreement 3. Means of implementation (funds), application of green sustainability criteria and other funding opportunities 4. Decarbonization of industrial, transport and agriculture sectors + Circular economy and ESG 5. Supporting regional level with capacity development in climate related topics, development of	11:20-12:00 (40 mins)

	bankable projects, green recovery, climate and war resilient recovery and climate adaptation	
Break	5 minutes	12:00-12:05
Break-out room 1 – Policy level, strategic documents	Discussion Moderator: Shamil Khakimzyanov, Senior Technical Advisor, C4CA / Ukrainian Climate Office Note taker: Mariia Briukhovetska, C4CA GIZ	12:05-13:05 (1 hour)
Break-out room 2 – ETS, CBAM, Article 6 mechanisms and other climate funding instruments	Discussion Moderator: Pavlo Masiukov, Project Leader, GIZ ETS project Note taker: Tetyana Pylypchuk, GIZ ETS project	12:05-13:05 (1 hour)
Break-out room 3 – Climate funds, green sustainability criteria	Discussion Moderator: Iryna Stavchuk, Ukraine program manager, European Climate Foundation Note taker: Gereon Wintz, C4CA GIZ	12:05-13:05 (1 hour)
Break-out room 4 - Decarbonization of the most carbon intensive industrial sectors. Decarbonization of transport and agriculture sectors. Technologies and financing. Circular economy and environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG).	Discussion Moderator: Decarbonization of industry - Andriy Kitura, Head, Green Economy Transition Office (GETO) and Circular economy - Volodymyr Buzhan, Project expert, CIVITTA Note taker: Sophia Suender, IKI Interface Ukraine project	12:05-13:05 (1 hour)
Break-out room 5 – Regional and local level	Discussion Moderator: Oksana Kysil, National expert to Ukraine, EU project “Covenant of Mayors East” (tbc) Note taker: Javkhlan Nyamjav, CDCPIII, GIZ	12:05-13:05 (1 hour)
Break	10 mins	13:05-13:15
Results of the Working Groups	Reflections from moderators of the breakout rooms	13:15-13:35 (20 mins)
Reflection from governmental stakeholders	Governmental stakeholders and others	13:35-13:50 (15 mins)
Conclusions	Check-out, Patrick Boshkov, Moderator Next Steps from UCO: Shamil Khakimzyanov	13:50-14:00 (10 mins)

Annex 2 Results of Break-out rooms activities in Miroboard

Support in developing strategic documents and cross-sectoral coordination of climate related topics

Synergies in the areas of...

NECP: Energy community Secretariat - recommendations on NECP

Energy and climate dialogue (envisaged under NECP) aim: to meet the governmental structures with real implementation

Interagency high-level (G7+) WG on NECP conducted once per 2 months under the leadership of MinEconomy - next meeting in February

NZW and RST MinInfra discussing development of new transport strategy

Regional recovery (and municipal energy) plans are already being developed (legislation is in place) - MinInfra supports the process

Yurii Katser: KPMG : supports 20 communities with regional recovery plans (with FCDO support) UNDP: 10 pilot municipalities (UK GOV supports 10 more municipalities) in the energy+climate field

Potential Gaps in the area of...

NECP challenges: -lack of new/drafts of transport strategy (including assumptions), climate law, etc - methodologies - public consultations

Absence of coal-exit strategy 2035 in NECP: Just transition

Unavailability of Energy Strategy until 2050 for stakeholders

Absence of updated and long-term strategy for heat sector

Assessment of implications of CBAM (in electricity and other sectors)

Pathways for identifying carbon price (modelling)

Recovery plan was not adopted, only drafts are available

Conclusions, Recommendations

Organize events later to cover participants from US

Carbon price - create pathway

Long term strategy should be linked to the NECP

Long term strategies in the heat sector

Collaboration in the heat sector with Minenergo and etc institutions

Ukraine plan may include comprehensive report as well as regional plans

NECP (and Ukraine Plan) will incorporate activities according to draft Recovery plan

Energy strategy should be publicly available

Mainstreaming of climate in recovery strategy: High-level WG on NECP can be used for this task

Synchronize discussion on recovery planning between Ukrainian ministerial and foreign high-level (f.e. G7)

Adam Cvetech (ENC): Update NDC, align with EU acquis and climate targets, and synchronize NDC 2025 with NECP and climate law

Conduct regular meeting with sharing Agenda in advance with follow ups

Implementation of Emission Trading Scheme, addressing CBAM implications, benefiting from Article 6 mechanisms under the Paris Agreement

Synergies in the areas of...

Voluntary offset programs: there are already existing practical experience in agricultural sector (supported by WWF). Can be replicable in other sectors and supported by other TA projects

RST MinEnergO may establish cooperation with LCU: topic of ETS and CBAM exemption

Established Decarbonization Fund might well complement UA domestic ETS architecture

Strategic planning and impact assessment deliverables can be reused for economy, energy, climate areas.

Potential Gaps in the area of...

Voluntary offset programs: need to expand reach out for collection of available experience

PA Art.6: missing infrastructure, institutions and project pipeline

Double counting is an issue to be considered, when developing ETS. Art.6 framework and promotion voluntary offset programs

To broaden the list of state authorities, engaged in developing carbon instruments, including domestic CBAM (Min. of Finance, Min. of Economy, Tax and Customs authorities)

State informational support on CBAM compliance for UA industry and energy

Effort Sharing Directive implementation (interrelation with voluntary offset programs)

Modernization and Innovation Fund

Price stability mechanism for ETS

Permanent modelling, open discussion on input data, missing data. Coordination between modeling teams is missing.

Conclusions, Recommendations

Interministerial coordination on carbon pricing in Ukraine (to secure coherency with EU norms (establish carbon price corridor to minimize price stacks) and avoid double counting)

Review and eliminate inconsistencies between targets indicated among different policy documents.

Energy modelling forum for coherent approaches in modelling. Plans of Net Zero World Initiative to organize this Forum in 2024.

Means of implementation (funds), application of green sustainability criteria and other funding opportunities

Synergies in the areas of...

Possibility of using DREAM to channel municipal calls for support (e.g. infrastructure, water sector)

Potential Gaps in the area of...

Not enough time/capacities for coordination among donors

Not many projects and donors supporting structural work for sustainability criteria development

Land ownership and ownership of war rubble often unclear

Strategic environmental assessment

Environmental impact assessments operation limited (due to Martial Law)

Lack of enforcement of existing rules

Asbestos legislation and management unclear

Conflicts of interest in forest management and use

National criteria for Sustainability

Implementation of Energy Efficiency First principle, as in terms of state and local policies

Difficulty for local partners to understand requirements of international partners

Alignment of standards

No common understanding of what is sustainable/green

Sustainability criteria for forest biomass use (heating sector, etc.)

Conclusions, Recommendations

Establishing a taxonomy for a common understanding of sustainability - or making reference to the EU taxonomy

Adopting the "Do No Significant Harm" principle (or adapted version hereof)

Using DREAM-Platform to spread sustainability criteria

Meeting among donors working on infrastructure standards and eurocodes

Identification and addressing major enforcement gaps

Decarbonization of industrial, transport and agriculture sectors + Circular economy and ESG

Synergies in the areas of...

Best Practice: **E-Learning Courses**

ESG Practices and Standards **Best Practices: Databases**, e.g. from UNIDO

Easy to convince private businesses if you outline **economic benefits**

Gov/Business/Private: Raising Awareness (e.g. Innovate UK) to help businesses find "green opportunities"

Potential Gaps in the area of...

General Coordination needed so that efforts do not overlap, e.g. in Circular Economy

.. in **building up capacities**: High turnover of specialists, makes it difficult

Small businesses **lack possibility to access funds**

.. **coordination**: Esp. "Unfair competition" esp. in the field of circular economy

Energy Efficiency in Industrial and Financial Sector: **MRV does not exist**

Lack of disclosure and information flows

Conclusions, Recommendations

Ukraine has to **decide towards a Decarbonisation Pathway** and set priorities

Better Coordination between different ministries

for better engagement we need to **identify different stakeholders and gaps in each of the sectors**, to find similarities and gaps

Create **Incentives from the Government to opt for Green Options**, e.g. in Procurement

Gov/Business/Private: Raising Awareness (e.g. Innovate UK) to help businesses find "green opportunities"

Apply Energy Management System (ISO50000): Apply it to any system

Donors should have all information on **waste and material streams** in terms of circular economy business models

Technical/Cross-Sectoral Working groups involving representatives from private sector, civil society, academia

More time needed for this session so that all donor projects present their plans

comparing existing Ukrainian legislation (e.g. the upcoming asbestos white paper from Neo Eco) with EU legislation and international best practices to make recommendations for improvement (modifications, clarification, enforcement).

Supporting regional level with capacity development in climate related topics, development of bankable projects, green recovery, climate and war resilient recovery and climate adaptation

Synergies in the areas of...

Some pilot projects implemented best practices from EU

Capacity building for improvement of internal capacity of regional and local level

Methodology framework for climate R&V assesment

Project pipeline and bankable project

Potential Gaps in the area of...

Lack of strategical national documents for local and regional planning

Coordination mechanism through the all administrative levels

Lack of motivation and commitment from the local/regional authorities

Collaboration with the local authorities is sometimes difficult as compared to the regional or central authorities

Lack of specialized experts, and expertise in regional/local level

Lack of funding/budget, internal financing in local level, and unstable tax system of the country

Lack of communication, methodology, information, data-sharing in some instances

Lack of climate data in local level

Energy and climate data access

Conclusions, Recommendations

Synergy between projects is impossible without collaboration at the local/regional level

Strategic document and planning are important for successful implementation in local level

Finance resource and finance mechanisms, equal access to finance!

Green and resilience recovering efforts must be planned strategically among key ministries and national stakeholders to cover all sectors and actors involved in the process. Availability of strategical vision and long-term strategy, action plans including, a financial plans is a core requirement to start any recovery activities.

Climate and energy architecture on local level should be developed: structure and discuss among key stakeholders

Stakeholders engagement and rgular meetings