



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Project Title: “Regulatory Framework to Promote Energy Efficiency in Countries of the Eurasian Economic Union”

Project ID: 00102117; **Award ID:** 00104290

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Start Date: December 2017

End Date: October 2019

Brief Description

The overarching goal of the regional project is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) by promoting energy efficiency (EE) in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), namely Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Belarus, via strengthening the national systems for appliances EE standards. The project also will facilitate harmonization of test procedures, standards and labels among EEU countries, when appropriate. The project is expected to cost-effectively deliver an average reduction of 78 billion kWh energy consumption in the residential and commercial energy use in partner countries, resulting in average of 43 million ton of CO₂ equivalent GHG emissions reduction in total at the time of peak impact by the year 2030 compared to a baseline scenario. Introduction of energy efficiency standards will contribute to the common market development, attraction of investment and achievement of the ultimate goal – reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The project thereby will contribute also to more environmentally sustainable and economically efficient development. The project will focus largely on capacity building and assisting governments, standardization institutions, manufacturing, distributing, retail, consumer and environmental stakeholders throughout the EEU region to implement the most cost-effective energy efficiency measure available.

The project will consider the comparative advantage of each participating country, priority activities will be carried out to help foster each country's preferred process for programme.

The project will build on a number of past and current UNDP activities in the partner countries in the area of EE. The project foresees significant cooperation with the Russian Federation, both through technical and advisory support and in terms of technology transfer.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPAP):

By 2020, sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.

Indicative Output(s): Low carbon and green economy become priority for the Government, supported by relevant regulatory framework and activities.

Gender Marker: GEN1

Total resources required:

\$8,510,000

Total resources allocated:

UNDP TRAC:

Russian Federation: \$1,500,000

Parallel funding:

UNDP-GEF Projects Kazakhstan \$ 3,200,000

UNDP-GEF Project Armenia \$ 500,000

UNDP-GEF Project Belarus \$ 550,000

UNDP-GCF Project Armenia \$ 2,500,000

Government of Armenia (in kind) \$ 200,000

Government of Kyrgyzstan (in kind) \$ 60,000

Implementing agency: UNDP

Date:

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	3
I. Development Challenge	4
II. Strategy	5
III. Results and Partnerships	7
IV. Project Management	18
V. Project Logframe Results Framework	20
VI. Monitoring And Evaluation	26
VII. Multi-Year Work Plan	29
VIII. Legal Context	34
IX. Risk Management	34
X. ANNEXES	36
Annex 1. Theory of Change Diagram	37
Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening	38
Annex 3. Risk Analysis	44
Annex 4. Terms of Reference of the Regional Project Steering Committee	45
Annex 5. Terms of Reference of Key Personnel	46
Annex 6. Support Letters from Government of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan	49

ABBREVIATIONS

APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAU	Business-as-usual
CC	Climate Change
CJSC	Closed Joint Stock Company
CO	Country Office
COP	Community of Practice
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
EE	Energy Efficiency
EC&EE	Energy conservation and energy efficiency
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GoA	Government of Armenia
HEPS	High Energy Performance Standards
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NC	National Communication
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
POB	Project Outcome Board
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RA	Republic of Armenia
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RF	Russian Federation
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SCRP	Steering Committee of the Regional Project
SNCO	State Non-commercial Organization
TOR	Terms of Reference
TL	Task Leader
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

According to the Paris Agreement under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties and enacted on 4 November 2016, it was decided to confine the increase in global average air temperature within 2°C above the pre-industrial levels, while pursuing even slower increase of up to 1.5°C. Currently, 190 states have submitted their national plans for reduction of greenhouse gases emissions and have agreed to revise their commitments each five years starting from 2018 based on applicable scientific achievements. The Paris Agreement also sets forth general principles and mechanisms of technical and financial contributions to support low carbon development policies and increase resilience to climate change.

Baseline: Total energy consumption in the EEU countries makes about 130 billion kWh per year. Lighting, household appliances and buildings' engineering equipment energy consumption makes about 30% or 39 billion kWh per year. According to the economic growth scenario of 2-3% per year, the energy consumption in the EEU countries can increase from 130 billion kWh per year in 2017 to 150 billion kWh per year in 2030. The transfer and application of energy efficient technologies can enable up to 40% reduction of energy consumption or 15.6 billion kWh per year which corresponds to about 9 million tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year. Realization of this potential may provide stable economic growth without significant increase in generation capacities. 50% of the existing potential can be achieved by 2030 due to introduction of modern standards of energy efficiency.

Regional context: Energy saving, called in the EEU "The Industry of the Future", is identified as priority area for implementation of the integration challenges and climate change mitigation policy in the region. The introduction of common energy efficiency requirements in the partner countries will provide stimulus for energy-saving products manufacturing industries and will create conditions for their promotion in the market. The consumer rights protection can be ensured through establishment of quality control system for common market of energy saving products, and through optimization of the costs associated with building necessary institutional infrastructures e.g. testing laboratories. A regional initiative in EEU will provide platform for general information exchange, tools and training to partner countries with a focus on regional cooperation in harmonization of EE standards and verification means and procedures. The experience of RF related to introduction of MEPS and HEPS as part of promotion of energy efficiency in lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment was quite successful. The introduction of MEPS in lighting and stimulation of the use of LED technologies in the RF has ensured 5 million t CO₂ eq. emissions reduction on annual base.

The EEU countries have already started establishing common policy in the field of technical regulation of energy efficiency, in particular, the draft Technical Regulation on energy efficiency requirements of energy consuming products was developed several years ago. Unfortunately, the adoption of the Technical Regulation was delayed due to disagreement on number of requirements and lack of necessary infrastructure in some countries (laboratories, experts, energy efficiency control systems). Currently, the draft Technical Regulation requires updating; moreover, it does not cover certain important energy consuming products (e.g. all types of lighting fixtures). The document revision and update is virtually impossible to conduct without the support of professional community in the countries of the EEU. There is also need to develop the system of HEPS and introduce them at a national level (e.g., for public procurement regulation), thus ensuring practice for gradual increase in MEPS. For example, in the absence of a technical regulation, the RF and Kazakhstan developed and adopted energy efficiency requirements to procure lighting equipment for government needs. These standards are more stringent than the requirements presented in the draft technical regulation. Armenia has also developed a draft on national energy efficiency requirements for lighting and established a laboratory for the testing of lighting equipment. The 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan adopted by the Government of Armenia, Protocol Decision #4 of February 02, 2017 defines areas and measures to improve energy efficiency and makes forecast of energy consumption reduction for each sector, including the ones to be achieved due to the introduction of energy efficiency standards and due to raising awareness on labeling among consumers. The issues of energy saving and energy efficiency in Kyrgyzstan are regulated by the "On Energy Saving" and "On Energy Efficiency of Buildings" law that provide for organizational arrangements for energy conservation and promotion of energy efficiency policies. Program on Energy Conservation and Energy

Efficiency Policy Planning for 2015-2017 was developed (Resolution No.601 of August 25, 2015, of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic) that provides for organizational measures to save energy and promote energy efficiency policies. Over the past few years, in accordance with the Bishkek Social and Economic Development Program 2012-2014, work has begun on the energy efficient modernization of selected sections of lighting systems in Bishkek and Osh. However, there are no relevant standards and regulations for the full-scale promotion of energy efficiency in lighting, household and engineering equipment in buildings. This problem can be solved through the creation of a national regulatory and monitoring system, the development of a system of energy efficiency indicators with the development of wide information on the results of successful pilot practices in this area, including in the EEA countries.

Barriers: There are certain barriers for energy saving equipment access to national internal markets due to different regulations. These barriers can be removed by introducing common standards.

The increase in new construction and in reconstruction of existing buildings, as well as renewal of household appliances increasing purchase parity resulted in gradual increase in electric energy consumption (since the end of 1990s) in the mentioned countries, which resulted in high level of emissions of polluting substances including CO₂ and mercury.

Inefficient appliances dominate the market in all segments, and the share of inefficient products is significantly high from the EU average. The reason for that is mainly due the low awareness of consumers and/or lack of or inadequate information delivered to them, which is not ensuring appropriate market signals for the market transformation. The negative impact of increasing prices for energy carriers can be mitigated through appropriate knowledge on choices to be done while procuring energy appliances for households and commercial users. The majority of lighting devices, household appliances and engineering equipment available in the market has low classes of energy efficiency and, respectively, low energy efficiency. This situation does not favor mass introduction of new technologies and consequently slows down the energy efficiency improvement in the countries of the region. Moreover, there is no common approach to promotion of green purchases in state and municipal sectors at the basis of imposed energy efficiency requirements for selected groups of energy consuming products and systems.

Opportunities: In the same time current trends in improvement of energy efficiency and cost reduction of major share of energy consuming devices (LED lamps and fixtures, refrigerators and washing machines etc.) creates significant technical potential for energy saving (up to 40%). In most sectors of economic activity this potential is not realized because of lack of necessary demand for energy saving products or absence of the mechanisms to stimulate the demand.

In general the EE standards for consumer appliances is known in the EEU countries and some of these countries have already embarked on developing and implementing programs, however the average efficiency of products on the market is still far below the most efficient products available. The programs needs synchronization of certain activities, in the same time contributing to reduction of financial and institutional shortcomings in partner countries.

Motivation and creation of favourable environment for innovation are of utmost importance for efficient long-term global mitigation of climate change, enhancement of economic growth and sustainable development.

Other co-benefits: Energy saving will also contribute to the mercury pollution reduction. According to the provisions of Minamata Convention, which regulates the use of mercury and introduces obligation to phase out toxic substances, provides sound ground for the removal of production and withdrawal from use of low efficiency products containing mercury compounds (fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps).

II. STRATEGY

The Project will contribute to the achievement of the following objectives in the field of sustainable development: Objective 7: Provide access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy production for all (Objective 7.3: Double global improvement rate of energy efficiency by 2030). Objective 13: Take immediate actions to combat climate change and its impact (Objective 13.2: Integrate measures dealing

with climate change into national policy, strategy and planning; and Objective 13.3: Improve the level of education, awareness and human and institutional capacity to mitigate climate change effect).

The main goal of the Project is realization of energy saving potential in lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings via introduction of modern energy efficiency standards.

To achieve the said goal, the Project will implement complex measures based on gained experience in the course of UNDP-GEF projects implementation in the RF, as well as the best international practices. In accordance with the project's theory of change ([Annex 1](#)), the measures will include:

- development and introduction of modern energy efficiency standards for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings;
- establishment of testing laboratories' system and implementation of measures to protect the market against low efficiency equipment;
- consumers awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, estimation of reduction of GHG emissions.

The experience of countries that have introduced energy efficiency requirements (minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and high energy performance standards (HEPS)), in combination with testing laboratories and appropriate consumer information system proves that the targets of the Project are achievable. It is planned to introduce the regulatory base (MEPS, construction norms and rules, standards and testing methods), experience of introduction of energy saving technologies and experience of testing laboratories in the RF, and further to transfer those to the other EEU countries. The MEPS and HEPS will be developed through a dialogue between the experts from different EEU countries. The working relationship of UNDP with the governments and private sector in the field of energy efficiency, built as a result of long-term cooperation, will strengthen the credibility of UNDP in this area.

The EEU has already started establishing common policy in the field of technical regulation of energy efficiency, in particular, the draft Technical Regulation on energy efficiency requirements of energy consuming products was developed several years ago. The Project will cooperate with the government and private sector of Kazakhstan through UNDP-GEF project "Energy Efficient Standards, Certification, and Labelling for Appliances and Equipment in Kazakhstan". In Armenia the Project will cooperate with UNDP-GEF project "Green Urban Lighting" and UNDP-Green Climate Fund project on energy efficiency in buildings.

In Belarus, the Project will cooperate with the State Committee for Standardization and "Support to green urban development in small and medium towns of Belarus" UNDP-GEF project.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Project will cooperate with the Centre for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyz Republic.

Mutually beneficial cooperation of the above mentioned UNDP projects will provide synergy to achieve common goals of energy efficiency improvement in the region and will increase the scope and coverage of conducted activities. The joint activities of the projects will ensure the efficient use of the Trust Fund resources.

Incremental Cost Analysis

Broad Development Goals

EEU countries consider energy conservation and energy efficiency (EC&EE) to be cost-effective means of achieving their respective national energy objectives. Among these measures is the implementation of EE standards and labelling programs. Such programs have the potential to effect complete market transformations for different classes of energy-saving products, at a cost far below the cost of providing new energy supply.

EE standards and labelling programs contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 7, and 13 whereby the programme can contribute to the mitigation of poverty directly and indirectly, improve environmental sustainability of a country's and/or a region's development path,

and help improve trade ties and develop regional partnership for development. Among the reasons for EEU countries becoming motivated to implement ES&L programs are the following:

- Reduce growth in electricity use among the countries;
- Reduce energy bills, allowing consumers and businesses to use money saved to purchase local goods and services;
- Improve products produced in EEU countries so they can better compete in markets.

Global Environmental Objective

EE standards and labelling programs are among the most cost-effective types of policies and EC&EE measures to address global climate change. Such programs have the potential to effect energy consuming appliance/equipment markets, at a cost far below the cost of providing new energy supply. With the widespread utilization of energy efficient products, GHG emissions from thermal power generation in EEU countries can be reduced. The project's objective is to the cost-effective development of the general standards verification systems in the participating countries. To achieve the project objective will comprise of 3 major components, each of which is a specific programme consisting of specific activities designed to address the identified barriers.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The ultimate objective of the project is reduction of energy consumption from lighting, household appliances and building engineering equipment by introduction of modern energy efficiency standards which is planned to be achieved through three interrelated components. Collectively these components seek to put in place through regulative, technical and market based instruments combined with consumer awareness rising instruments.

Output 1. Development and introduction of modern standards on energy efficiency for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings.

Activity 1.1. Establishment and functioning of a regional expert platform on development of energy efficiency standards and promotion of energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries.

The first task to catalyze distribution and common use of energy efficient devices is to organize a dialogue between leading manufactures, industrial associations, testing laboratories and relevant scientific and technical institutions. This task will be performed using a consultative platform, in which experts and representatives of market participants will be involved. The presence of such a collegial body will allow us to study and understand and respond in a coordinated manner to possible difficulties in the process of project implementation. The platform will not have formal authority, but will serve as a consultative facility and a collegial body to develop mutual understanding and consensus on regulatory issues in energy efficiency. The project staff will assist in the organization of meetings (on-site / extramural) platforms, as well as provide information to experts and platform participants. In each country, a working group of experts will be established under the project at the relevant state profile agency or institution that will prepare the information (agenda) on harmonization of the energy efficiency requirement and the relevant standards for discussion on the platform.

The platform will provide opportunity to achieve mutual understanding on the issues of development of MEPS/HEPS, standards and methodologies of testing and promotion of energy saving technologies. It is planned to establish the platform at the basis of the organization that has no commercial interest to promote certain types of products and that is equidistant from all market players. Activities of the platform will include formation of task forces with the representatives of all interested parties; task forces will work at key issues such as numerical values of MEPS and HEPS, testing methods, certification schemes, economic aspects and financial incentives, etc. The platform will develop energy efficiency requirements by the request of the countries, will assist in conducting public hearings among professional society representatives, will facilitate coordination of positions of the countries on market regulation for different

types of energy saving equipment, and will conduct necessary adjustment of standards via engagement of experts. It is expected that the platform will continue its work after completion of the Project as well.

The coordinated state regulation and exchange of knowledge and experience is essential for all the states and, in that regard, RF experience exchange will enable solution of the indicated problems and will improve the efficiency of integration process. Based on the coordinated position on basic requirements of energy efficiency, national or international standards and methods will be proposed or their elaboration will be organized to ensure compliance with the requirements. Funding will be used to organize the activities of the platform, to pay for the services of the specialists, to conduct thematic meetings and consultations with the representatives of state bodies responsible for technical regulation and energy efficiency in the EEU countries.

The project organizes the work of the annual in-session meetings on the development of energy efficiency standards in the EEA countries. The platform experts, government officials and market actors will participate in the session. The venue to hold the sessions may be an international forum of ENES or other international sites as agreed by the parties. Additionally, workshop seminars will be held with the participation of local authorities / regulators and market representatives to ensure transparency and understanding of the process of implementing energy efficiency regulatory initiatives. This will stimulate a broader and more informed participation of the professional community and consumers in the platform's activities.

Activity 1.2. Development of MEPS/HEPS in the fields of lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings (proposals for technical regulations, drafting interstate standards, proposals to regulate public procurement in the EEU countries).

Experts of the project team will work with authorities in the project countries and project partners to develop priority energy efficiency strategies for the participating countries. The project team will prepare baseline information (analysis) based on data on the situation with energy efficiency regulation and will develop proposals for the introduction of priority MEPS and HEPS. After agreeing and discussing the proposed country strategies, it is planned to develop or refine MEPS and HEPS in the most relevant regulatory sectors (for equipment with the greatest energy saving effect) at the national level and at the agreed request of countries at the regional level. The requirements developed and agreed by the countries will be used to update the technical regulations. MEPS will remove the least effective products from the market, ensuring that all products meet or exceed certain energy efficiency values. MEPS will determine which products can be produced / imported and which products should be removed from the market. MEPS will be the foundation for the success of the energy efficiency programme in partner countries. HEPS will be used to regulate public procurement or "Green Procurement", and will also encourage manufacturers to increase the energy efficiency of their products.

Verification of compliance to MEPS and HEPS will be executed by testing laboratories. The capacities of testing laboratories will be enhanced by methodological and technical support provided under the Project.

The list of product groups for which energy efficiency standards will be prepared:

- lamps and lighting devices for household use (different types);
- lamps for general lighting of public facilities and industrial premises, and outdoor lighting (different types);
- fixtures for general lighting of premises (different types);
- fixtures for outdoor lighting (different types);
- refrigerators and freezers;
- dish-washing machines;
- washing machines;
- electric motors asynchronous;
- TV sets;
- external sources of electric supply;
- electrically operated fans;
- computers and servers;
- water pumps;
- air conditioners and room fans.

First of all, standards and requirements for implementing energy-efficient lighting will be prepared and harmonized, as this sector has the highest potential for energy efficiency.

Depending on the specifics and significance of the group of products, the countries may propose developing energy efficiency standards for additional types of equipment.

Activity 1.3. Demand stimulation mechanisms improvement for high energy efficiency equipment (development of proposals to subsidize projects on deployment of energy saving equipment and ESCo schemes considering the practice in the EEU countries).

Methodological base improvement is envisaged for introduction of energy saving equipment considering lessons learned and acquired experience in partner countries. Models of project implementation with application of ESCo schemes will be proposed, including preparation of proposals on application of methodology for determining energy consumption as developed in the RF. A typical feasibility study will be developed for implementation of the subsidy programme for energy saving lamps for population or subsidy scheme for sales of household appliances of a higher energy efficiency class. Recommendations will be developed for the organization of a programme for subsidizing energy-saving lamps or fixtures in the budgetary sphere and housing and municipal services or programs for subsidizing the sale of engineering equipment or household appliances with a high class of energy efficiency. These mechanisms will be offered to municipal authorities to attract private investment for the modernization of urban infrastructure, public buildings or new construction of energy-efficient buildings. The project will provide advisory support to interested market participants, including the development of a feasibility study or technical specifications.

Activity 1.4. Information exchange on energy efficiency standards in lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings (conferences and thematic publications).

It is planned to conduct three conferences or sessions within the frames of international events on energy efficiency in the EEU countries to discuss strategy of energy efficiency technical regulation development, exchange experience on HEPS introduction and exchange plans on development of standards and methods to control the energy efficiency performance of the products in the market. During these sessions, the results on product testing in different countries will be discussed and proposals on dissemination of the information will be developed. The project will support the preparation of thematic sessions, development and publication of materials, and will cover the travel expenses of specialists from the partner countries.

It is planned to use international forum of ENES as the main platform for holding the thematic conference of the project, which is historically used by UNDP projects to discuss the results achieved in the field of energy efficiency. It will also be possible to use other international sites as agreed by the parties.

As information materials, the project team will prepare presentations or publications on the development of energy efficiency requirements in the EEA countries. Presentations and publications will be devoted not only to the implementation of MEPS / HEPS, but also to the plans of the countries for the development of production and introduction of energy-saving products. They will also present the experience of implementing innovative technologies in the field of energy efficiency, the results of the competitions of the best projects in the field of energy efficiency, the results of information campaigns for the population and other results aimed at promoting energy efficient technologies.

The project will provide information support to the ongoing international and national competitions (prizes) of projects on the introduction of energy-saving technologies in the EEA countries. Spread out experience and best practices will help convince authorities and consumers to support the implementation of energy-efficient solutions.

Output 2. Establishment of a system of testing laboratories and implementation of measures to protect the market from low efficiency equipment.

Activity 2.1 Assistance for development of standards and methods of testing and measurement of the parameters as indicated in MEPS/HEPS.

It is planned to organize development and updating of the methodological base for the control of energy efficiency requirements of energy consuming products and systems in the EEU countries. The block of

existing standards containing test methods will be analysed to confirm compliance with energy efficiency requirements for lighting equipment, household energy-consuming appliances, building engineering equipment and energy-consuming systems (lighting, ventilation, etc.).

Currently, there is a need to update a part of current standards and methods. An extensive package of international standards on testing methods (34 standards) for the categories of equipment included in draft technical regulations of the Customs Union "On requirements of energy efficiency of energy consuming devices" is translated and registered in the system "Standard Inform". At present, it is necessary to give these documents the status of interstate standards. Therefore, the main work will focus on the interaction of the project experts with the technical committees to update existing standards or organize the development of missing techniques. This is a large load of work that will be carried out in cooperation with the Project partners not only in the countries covered by the project, but also with partners in the Russian Federation. The project will focus more on the transfer of working standards / methodologies from one country to another, their actualization and harmonization. The project will assist in the technical revision of the documents in order to exclude the incorrect translation and interpretation of documents at the national level and to prevent possible conflict situations among the participants of the EEA market.

The key objective of the project will be to initiate all possible local funding sources to develop new (missing) standards and methodologies, including funding sources in the Russian Federation.

Activity 2.2. Assessment of capacities of the testing facilities in the partner countries and development of a logistic scheme for interaction between laboratories, manufactures and consumers.

It is planned to assess the laboratory park in partner countries, identify product groups to test or systems for implementation of control procedures, and develop a scheme for interaction between wound participants, regulators and laboratories. Within the framework of this component, recommendations will be developed for market participants on the organization of tests (including the evaluation of testing volumes and determination of their cost). A map of the location of the laboratories and an optimal scheme for the movement of test samples between laboratories or laboratory equipment (mobile laboratories) in the countries of the Union will also be developed. The overall scheme will include laboratories in Kazakhstan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. This will significantly reduce the costs of countries to create laboratory capacity, improve the efficiency of laboratories and accelerate the implementation of energy efficiency requirements.

The project team organizes several study tours of representatives of interested parties to the best test laboratories in the EEA countries to study successful experience in product testing, inform market participants, and to familiarize with the practice of cooperation of laboratories with municipal / state authorities in the field of quality control of energy-efficient products or quality control Its implementation in the budgetary sphere (familiarization with the practice of organizing the event on market surveillance Th).

Activity 2.3. Implementation of pilot programs for sample control of quality and energy efficiency performance of appliances and equipment.

Under this component, a testing will be organized of samples of new equipment entering partner countries markets and samples of mass products available at the market to verify the declared quality and energy efficiency characteristics. The randomly selected samples will be tested in laboratories and results will be presented via professional publications and mass media. Tests will be performed in independent national laboratories (or laboratories of EAEU countries) according to the common interstate or international methods and standards. The results of pilot testing programme will be used for drafting recommendations on regulatory framework for verification of energy consuming products' quality and market protection measures.

During the project implementation, a newsletter on the results of control testing and informing consumers on the capabilities of testing laboratories will be published and distributed to interested partners. The materials presented in the bulletin will include information on best international practices in the field of energy efficiency compliance monitoring, as well as news about planned programs and activities in the field of quality control and energy efficiency in the EEA countries.

Activity 2.4. Upgrading of testing laboratories in the partner countries, including purchase of testing equipment and training of the personnel.

It is planned to determine the necessary additional capacities in the EEA countries on the basis of data on available capacities of laboratories and the required number of tests. For specific laboratories (created or upgraded), recommendations will be developed on the composition of new equipment, its productivity and operating costs. Accreditation issues will also be elaborated and options will be offered for inter-laboratory comparisons, including the study of international accreditation and the recognition of test results.

The project will provide expert support to the project partners at the stage of procurement of laboratory equipment and will help organize the training of laboratory personnel.

In Kyrgyzstan and Armenia, it is planned to purchase equipment for laboratories in the field of lighting (spectrometers, goniophotometers, luxmeters and ancillary equipment) at the expense of the Project and train specialists. Staff training can be conducted locally or on the basis of operating laboratories in the Russian Federation or other partner countries.

Additionally, within the country components of the project, equipment can be purchased for testing certain types of small household appliances, such as televisions, domestic fans, electric heaters, etc.

At the end of the project, at least 2 laboratories will be established or modernized and at least 20 specialists will undergo a training course or familiarization practice.

Output 3. Consumers' awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, assessment of greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

Activity 3.1. Development and support of a web portal for consumers' awareness raising on energy efficiency and utilization of energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries.

It's planned to develop and maintain regional web portal to accumulate information on the complex support measures to promote energy efficiency. The portal will serve to inform consumers on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies and contribute to activities aimed at energy saving.

The portal will also provide information on the project implementation process and will create additional opportunities for creating a network and exchanging information between target audiences. In the course of the project, various groups of consumers will be provided with access to up-to-date information on energy saving, exchanges of experience and concrete achievements are organized. The portal can be the implementation of specific public initiatives in the form of on-line voting and aimed at promoting energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies.

Activity 3.2. Elaboration of a roadmap of measures to popularize energy saving in the EEU countries.

The project will focus on raising public awareness of the importance of energy efficiency issues and on simple measures for rational energy use, as well as strengthening the capacity of government authorities to conduct educational and training activities.

The project will conduct an annual review of planned activities and their ranking by mass and target impact. The project will, first of all, analyze all major measures on the polarization of energy efficiency in the EEA countries, prepare a roadmap and suggest synchronizing the activities of countries in this area. This will significantly reduce the costs of project partners in promoting energy efficiency policies, involve more people, and give international status to many successful events. The road activities being developed will take into account the information needs of citizens of the target groups and places of residence.

Activity 3.3. Assessment of impact of energy efficiency standards introduction through sociological surveys and analysis of consumer groups. Assessment of GHG emissions reduction impact.

Studies will be conducted to discover constraining factors influencing utilization of energy saving technologies. The outcomes of these studies will be used for drafting recommendations on differentiated information development and distribution among different group of consumers and introduction of energy efficiency standards. For example, influence of MEPS on utilization of low efficient lamps (incandescence lamps or compact fluorescent lamps) will be estimated. According to the estimation results, additional requirements may be proposed, and energy consumption and GHG emission reduction will be estimated.

The level of utilization of energy saving technologies by different consumer groups will be monitored before and after introduction of energy efficiency standards. The monitoring data will be used to estimate energy saving and the achieved corresponding GHG emissions reduction.

Activity 3.4. Monitoring of the implementation of projects on the introduction of energy-saving equipment (lighting and engineering equipment of buildings) and development of proposals for their replication in the EEA countries.

It is planned to collect and analyze data on implemented projects for the implementation of energy-saving lighting and / or building automation technologies in partner countries.

A catalogue of implemented energy efficiency projects will be prepared and, upon request of countries, experts will be recruited to develop and replicate the most promising design solutions. First of all, the project will pay attention to the preparation of a catalogue of projects in the field of lighting and / or building automation, as areas with the greatest potential for energy saving.

Also, the project will prepare indicators of energy efficiency and methodological materials for their monitoring.

To familiarize with the most interesting projects, a series of study / study tours and discussions at round tables / seminars will be organized.

The project will assist countries to participate in international initiatives on integrated energy efficiency improvement (Clean Energy Ministerial or others). This will facilitate benchmarking on key energy efficiency parameters that ensure the achievement of global goals for climate and sustainable development.

Complementarity of Regional and National Components of the Project

The mechanism of interaction of the regional project with national programmes will be based on activity of Steering Committee and of a regional expert platform that will unite representatives of the governments and professional society of the EEU countries. The activity of the members of the platform and the Committee will enable development of annual working plans considering objectives of the project and national programmes. Activities under the regional project will add to activities of national programs. For example, the regional project will assist to transfer MEPS/HEPS from the countries where they are developed and adopted to the countries where such standards do not exist. The experts of a regional platform will provide consulting support to the governments of the countries on priority directions of energy efficiency regulation and will minimize expenses thanks to use of the experience of other countries including the Russian Federation. A regional component of the project will assist the governments of the countries to minimize expenses on establishment of testing laboratories, in particular, national programmes will receive necessary expertise and information on availability of testing laboratories in the EEU countries and their potential capacities. This will allow to cost effective solution and avoid creation of the laboratories that will not be in demand due to market limitations for certain appliances in partner countries. A regional component of the project will also monitor activity of national programs and will allow intensifying exchange of practices on introduction of energy efficient technologies between the countries.

Complementarity of regional interventions with national programmes as well as available resources for achieving that results are reflected in project budget including co-financing (see table 1).

Table 1. Resources required to achieve the expected results

Expected Outputs	Geographical component	Trust Fund - grant	Parallel funding (co-financing)	Description of activity
		USD	USD	
OUTPUT 1: Development and introduction of modern	Regional	265 000,00	-	Preparation of a common plan of MEPS/HEPS development for priority product types and systems, its coordination with the EEU countries and informing the market participants;

standards on energy efficiency for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings				participation of the experts of a regional platform in development and harmonization of MEPS/HEPS and of methodological basis to promote energy efficiency; organization and support of conferences and workshops on regulatory framework in the EEU countries, publication of the project results.
	Armenia	85 000,00	800 000,00	Development of MEPS/HEPS and methodological basis to promote energy efficiency; cooperation with national stakeholders; participation of national experts and stakeholders in regional conferences and workshops; attraction of co-financing for development of regulatory basis of energy efficiency.
	Kyrgyzstan	85 000,00	30 000,00	
	Belarus,	-	150 000,00	
	Kazakhstan	-	600 000,00	
OUTPUT 2: Establishment of a system of testing laboratories and implementation of measures to protect the market from low efficiency equipment	Regional	230 000,00		Preparation of analytical materials on existing standards and testing methods of energy consuming equipment, including evaluation of national plans of development of standards and testing methods. Development of a summary plan of standards and testing methods development. Analysis of testing facilities in the EEU countries, calculation of the demand in testing amounts for priority groups of energy consuming equipment and systems in the EEU countries. Development of the proposals for cooperation of the laboratories and consultations for national programmes on optimisation of efforts on establishment /modernization of testing laboratories. Development of the criteria for verification testing and implementation of a pilot testing programme for priority groups of products and systems. Informing national stakeholders about the results of the activity.
	Armenia	160 000,00	400 000,00	Development of standards and testing methods or their transfer (adaptation - translation and formalisation) from the EEU countries. Establishment or modernization of testing laboratories and training of the personnel.
	Kyrgyzstan	160 000,00		
	Belarus,		100 000,00	
	Kazakhstan		1 400 000,00	
OUTPUT 3: Consumers' awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, assessment of GHG	Regional	195 000,00		Analysis of national programmes on awareness raising and support to national stakeholders in organization of the events on popularization of energy efficiency amongst the population. Monitoring of the best practices on introduction of energy efficient technologies. Evaluation of reduction of GHG emissions. Implementation of projects on
	Armenia	35 000,00	2 000 000,00	
	Kyrgyzstan	35 000,00	30 000,00	
	Belarus,		300 000,00	
	Kazakhstan		1 200 000,00	

emissions reduction				introduction of energy efficient technologies, information activity on popularization of energy efficiency among private sector and population.
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Partnerships and links to UNDP's ongoing initiatives

The successful implementation of the Regional Project will depend on the development of effective partnerships between different agencies at multiple levels. Partnerships will be pursued with national agencies, private sector and professional community in partner countries. Project will undertake the following activities to ensure that the project work is synergized with on-going national and regional level activities, as well as to benefit from the expertise available in the region through strengthening links with key energy-related projects and initiatives in EEU countries.

Cooperation with the Russian Federation will be beneficial due significant progress in the project subject area achieved as a result of UNDP-GEF project in 2010-2016, such as: i) national MEPS developed; ii) a network of testing laboratories; iii) experience gained through the array of events for energy efficiency advocacy; iv) demonstration projects implemented on introduction of energy efficient lighting; v) financial mechanisms applied for attraction of private investments, vi) regulatory documents on energy efficiency with specific provisions for lighting equipment, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings, standards of testing methodologies for these types of equipment; vii) as well partnership and confidence built between UNDP team and Ministry of Energy of the RF, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the RF, Rosstandard, Eurasian Economic Commission and private sector.

In particular, the Project will cooperate with the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation in the field of improvement and harmonization of energy efficiency requirements, establishment of methodological basis for introduction of energy efficient technologies (ESCO and/or other), promotion and support of a web portal for consumers' awareness raising on energy efficiency and utilization of energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries and activity of a regional platform on energy efficiency (the sessions may be an international forum of ENES or other international sites).

The Project will cooperate with Rosstandard on the issues of development and actualization of standards and testing methods of energy saving equipment and inclusion of the laboratories of Rosstandard into a common network of testing laboratories in the EEU countries. Experts of Rosstandard will be engage to train personnel of testing laboratories.

Kazakhstan

In 2017 the UNDP-GEF project "Promotion of Energy Efficient Lighting in Kazakhstan" was successfully completed. The project has developed a large number of national standards, including energy efficiency requirements for public procurement. Kazakhstan today is one of the leaders in promoting energy-saving technologies in lighting and can serve as good example of state policy making on energy saving. Here are some examples - the incandescent lamps have been removed from circulation (2012-2014), laboratories for testing lighting devices and lamps have been created, conditions have been created for the mass introduction of high-performance LED technology. In the next few years, the street lighting in the number of large cities of Kazakhstan will be converted to LEDs. Several major projects aimed at modernization of street lighting are planned with the participation of investments from private and international financial institutions.

Taking into account the positive experience of implementing the project on the promotion of energy-efficient lighting, the UNDP-GEF Project "Energy Efficient Standards, Certification, and Labeling for Appliances and Equipment in Kazakhstan" has been prepared. The project will focus on the preparation of energy efficiency standards for refrigerators, transformers and electric motors. To realize the existing potential for these product groups and promote it on the market, the UNDP-GEF Project in Kazakhstan will cooperate with the Regional Project. Experts of both projects will jointly develop modern MEPS / HEPS and cooperate on issues related to the implementation at the national and regional levels. The regional project will provide expert support and will ensure the interaction of specialists from the EEU countries to address issues of harmonization of standards and requirements.

In addition, joint work will be conducted to develop an infrastructure for conformity assessment. The analysis of the capacity of testing facilities in the EEU countries will allow Kazakhstan to minimize the costs associated with establishment of testing laboratories and utilize experience of Russian Federation and Belarus laboratories.

The success stories of EE in Kazakhstan will be presented during regional events and the specialists from Kazakhstan will be involved in providing consultancy during the training sessions organized for the specialist of EEU countries.

Belarus

The Republic of Belarus has always been one of the leaders of the CIS countries in the field of energy saving. Unlike other countries, the former technical regulation state system has been preserved and successfully developed in the Republic. The testing laboratories for lighting, refrigerators, domestic and engineering equipment have been created or modernized over the past decade financed by state and international donors. The quality control and energy efficiency system is provided by its own standards and methods, as well as ones developed based on best European or Russian standards. The standards have been adopted for informing and labeling energy efficiency, methods have been developed for confirming compliance of energy efficiency indicators with established values for energy-consuming products. The standard programs for energy saving and the system of energy efficiency indicators have been developed for the budgetary sphere. Currently, with the advent of new energy-saving technologies, existing standards and standard solutions for energy efficiency need to be updated, as well as harmonized with regulatory framework of EEU countries.

Within the framework of the UNDP Regional Project, it is planned to cooperate with the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus and the UNDP-GEF Project "Support of green urban planning in small and medium-sized cities of Belarus". The focus of this UNDP-GEF Project is the broader development of green urban development plans and the implementation of pilot initiatives with particular emphasis on improving the energy efficiency of street lighting and public buildings. Cooperation with the Regional Project will allow to develop HEPS for lighting equipment and harmonize them for use not only in Belarus, but also in other countries of the EEU. Belarus will be able to use successful examples of applying best practices for improving the energy efficiency of urban infrastructure (including street lighting) in the EEU countries. In addition, the methodology for monitoring the energy efficiency of street lighting, as well as methodology for calculating GHG emission reductions, will be improved.

The regional project will involve specialists from Belarus to help other countries to conduct professional training of specialists or to conduct consultations on laboratory testing, development of standards and quality control of energy-saving products and systems.

Stakeholder Engagement

UNDP's project will be implemented throughout involvement of the key national partners:

In Armenia - the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources; Ministry of Economic Development and Investments; Ministry of Nature Protection, Institute of Standards, consumer rights protection NGOs

In Kyrgyzstan - the State Committee on Industry, Energy and Subsurface Use, and the Centre for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstandart)

In Belarus – State Committee for Standardization

In Kazakhstan - Ministry for Investments and Development

In Russian Federation - Ministry of Energy, Federal Agency on Technical Regulation and Metrology

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The cooperation between participant countries will enhance cooperation between corresponding institutions responsible for development and enforcement of standards, including testing laboratories market surveillance mechanisms, and continuous update. The EE promotion regulatory and enforcement mechanisms are more advanced in Russia, Belarus and to some extent in Kazakhstan. The regional component will contribute to advancement of the harmonisation of the regulatory mechanism in Armenia

and Kyrgyzstan and establish expert platform which will serve not only in the course of the project but also for ensuring the continuous cooperation between EEU countries.

Knowledge

The project will consistently use the existing channels, expertise of specialized institutions, testing laboratories, expert community involvement in the UNDP EE projects in partner countries, including UNDP websites and the websites of partners, along with the social media tools to share updates about the results and implementation status of the project. In the meantime the knowledge products of the project, such regulatory documents, testing methodologies, and education/training and awareness rising materials created by the project will be open and available for all the interested parties. Next to this, the project will ensure that all regional events will be organised with full participation of representatives of all partner countries, public events will be widely covered by media to provide the stakeholders updated content about the project and its lessons learnt.

Visibility

To increase the level of awareness among government counterparts, the private sector, and consumer's rights representing NGOs, media, other development partners, and public at large, a communication strategy will be developed. UNDP will use various conventional and non-conventional communications channels, such as UNDP websites, social media, broadcast, print and online media outlets, blog to disseminate project successes. Communications content will be drawn from regional events, project reports, upgrading the testing laboratories technical capacities, database of photos, audio-visuals, etc.

Visibility guidelines of the donor and the implementing agency will be adhered in all publications and outreach materials, and will be agreed between the parties during the preparation process. Logos and other branding and visibility requirements of the project donor and the implementing agency will be applied based on communications policies of both parties.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project's intervention logic is galvanized by the development strategy of EEU countries and SDGs, as well as countries' energy sector priorities in line with low carbon development goals under the Paris Agreement. The project is fully supported by all the relevant state stakeholders and is backed up by the knowledge networks, consultations and technical cooperation by all the related agencies. This will undoubtedly ensure the sustainability of the project by providing strong government commitment and smoothly operating regulatory framework.

Next to national priorities, the project will build strong regional cooperation to ensure adequate breakthrough to resolve the energy saving issues in the EEU by harmonized legislative framework introduction and technological interactions and cost effective network of specialized testing laboratories, coupled with the close interaction with private sector will retain the benefits of transferring appropriate signals to manufacturing and retail industries thus strengthening the sustainability of the project results.

Risk Management

Technical and operational risks include risks related to lack of knowledge and skills, and the under-developed nature of cooperation between EEU countries. The regulatory framework improvement risks include those related to the weakness in enforcement of standards in MEPS and HEPS, due to low energy prices and absence market surveillance established mechanisms for controlling the market transformation dynamics. However all partner countries in their national energy and climate policies prioritise energy efficiency. Besides that the EEU regulation assumes that the market rules have to be harmonised in all partner countries for creating general rules, including ones related to energy consuming appliances.

Social and environmental risks to the project are minor and summarized in [Annex 2](#). The institutional risks will be mitigated through the creation of formal and not-formal channels of communication, including expert platform, network of testing laboratories, workshops and training sessions.

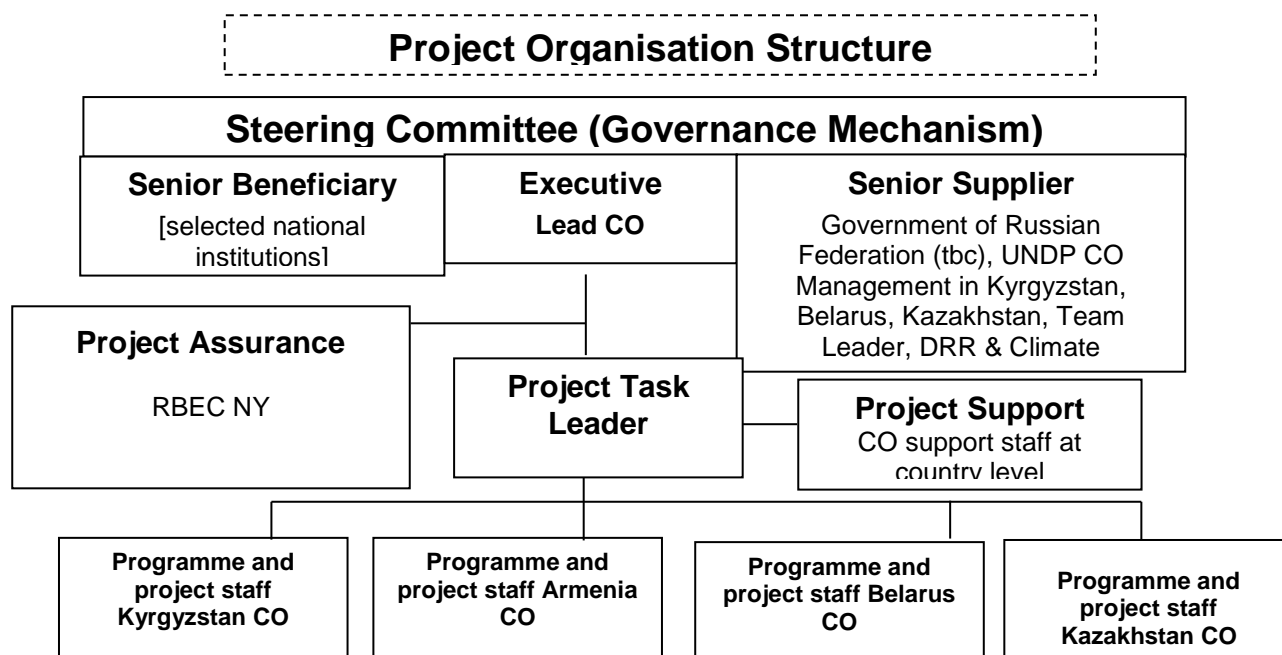
The risk rating for this project is provided in the UNDP Risk Log found in [Annex 3](#). The overall risk rating for this project is Low. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Task leader will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP COs. The UNDP Country Office in Armenia will record progress

in the UNDP ATLAS risk log for regional and national component of the project. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5 and probability is 1,2,3,4, 5 or when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported in the annual Project Implementation Report.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by UNDP through DIM modality. The UNDP CO in Armenia as Lead Country will ensure Regional project accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in implementation, whereas the UNDP CO in Kyrgyzstan will ensure accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in implementation of the national component of the project. UNDP will in accordance with UNDP corporate regulations will be responsible for: (i) Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel; (ii) procurement of goods and services; (iii) financial services.

Financial oversight, including approval of expenditures and independent audits, monitoring and of progress and results will be also ensured by the UNDP country offices. The UNDP Armenia CO will ensure the Final Evaluation of the project.



A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to oversee the management of the project. The PSC will be represented by the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry for Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources of the Republic of Armenia, State Committee on Industry, Energy and Subsurface Use of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, UNDP Country Offices (see [Annex 4](#)).

The PSC meetings will take place as necessary, but at least once a year. PSC will monitor project progress, provide political oversight, and offer general advice for project implementation to make sure the project is consistent with national development priorities.

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

UNDP Sustainable Growth and Resilience Portfolio Analyst in Armenia CO and Environment and Energy Programme Analyst in Kyrgyzstan CO will provide general project implementation assurance, including other programme support as necessary.

UNDP Armenia CO will establish regional project management team, which will ensure that the envisaged regional and national component related activities are carried out and the outputs are reached.

The day-to-day implementation of the regional project and Armenia UNDP CO components will be carried out through the well-established UNDP Climate Change Programme Unit coordinated by and located at the MNP (office space, means of communication, and other utilities as part of the Government of Armenia in-kind contribution): see Figure 1 for a graphic representation of the intended project management structure.

A full time Task Leader (TL) technical expert will be brought in under the project to provide necessary management and technical backstopping to the Climate Change Programme Coordinator. The Task Leader is fully responsible for the direct project execution and coordination of all project activities. He/she has a right to implement the planned activities in accordance with the Annual Work Plan approved by the UNDP and PSC. A project team will be established and recruited on a competitive basis for project implementation.

The project team will be managed by the TL, who will be accountable to the Programme Coordinator and UNDP for planning, implementation quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out and the proper use of funds. The recruitment of the TL will be carried out by UNDP according to the UNDP procedures. In order to successfully implement the project activities, it is preferable and advantageous to use the accumulated capacities, including personnel, experience and information, established, trained and strengthened during the UNDP-GEF projects implemented in the partner countries. The Task Leader will be supported by International technical consultant. International technical consultant must have experience of UNDP-GEF projects implemented in EEU countries.

The Project Management Team will assist in recruitment of International and National Consultants, including candidate search/selection, preparation of TORs, and supervision; project coordination, including organization of regular meetings with the national implementing agency; financial management and accountability, issuance of payments, training staff on financial disbursements and reporting, and ensuring completeness and timeliness of financial reporting; technical reporting including preparation of progress reports; monitoring and evaluation; organization of training/workshop activities; and other tasks.

Relevant regional activities will be subcontracted to, and executed by appropriate regional organizations with the expertise and time on mutually agreed terms. Regional organizations, which have the comparative advantage vis-à-vis the relevant regional activities, will be designated as the sub-contractor for those activities. One mechanism to determine such possible comparative advantages is procurement via Open International Competition or Limited International Competition, as per UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

V. Project Logframe Results Framework

Outcome indicators as stated in the Global/Regional Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.5. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)
Project title and Atlas Project Number: “Regulatory Framework to Promote Energy Efficiency in Countries of the Eurasian Economic Union” Project ID: 00102117; Award ID: 00104290

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
Project Objective: Reduction of energy consumption from lighting, household appliances and building engineering equipment by introduction of modern energy efficiency standards	Reduction of energy consumption from lighting, household appliances and building engineering equipment in the countries identified in the Project (Project countries).	50 billion kWh/year electricity consumed by lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings in the Project countries	Quantitative targets for achieving energy saving are not established.	Achieve 20% of the energy saving potential in the amount of 3.1 billion kWh/ year after the completion of the Project through changing the energy efficiency market requirements.	The "baseline" electricity consumption is estimated on the basis of information on the size of the market and the technical characteristics of the appliances and equipment used. Specification of the "baseline" consumption data and the energy efficiency potential in the Project countries will be carried out during the first year of the Project implementation.
	Reduction of the GHG emissions from electricity consumption by lighting, household appliances and engineering	27.5 million tons of CO ₂ emissions per year from electricity consumption by lighting, domestic appliances and engineering equipment of buildings in the Project	Quantitative targets for achieving energy saving are not established.	Achieve reduction of 1.7 million tons of CO ₂ emissions per year by after the Project completion via direct impact on the market of energy efficiency	The GHG baseline and targets are based on the use of an average estimate of GHG emissions from the electricity production in the Project countries. The "baseline" emissions data and the potential for reduction of GHG emissions in

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
	equipment of buildings in the Project countries.	countries.		requirements.	the Project countries will be updated during the first year of the Project implementation.
	The energy efficiency of lighting systems, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings in comparison with the baseline.	Data on the energy efficiency of lighting systems, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings in the "baseline" will be determined during the first year of the Project.	The energy efficiency levels for 50% of the types of devices and equipment covered by the Project is developed.	At least 50% of the devices and equipment covered by the Project and countries represented in the market under the Project will possess the parameters set in the MEPS.	In the case of the absence of unified MEPS by the completion of the Project, the assessment of the energy efficiency level will be done based on the proposed or adopted national energy efficiency requirements.
Component 1. Development and introduction of modern standards on energy efficiency for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings. Result: Transformation of the market and increase in demand for energy saving equipment in the EEU	MEPS and HEPS for the list of devices and equipment that provide at least 30% of the "baseline" energy consumption.	In some EEU countries, MEPS/HEPS are adopted on the national level for certain types of appliances and equipment. The existing MEPS / HEPS are not harmonized at the level of the EEU in the form of technical regulations or interstate standards.	MEPS / HEPS for the list of appliances and equipment that provide at least 20% of the "baseline" energy consumption is developed and proposed.	MEPS / HEPS developed and agreed (adopted) on the national level for a list of appliances and equipment that provide at least 30% of the "baseline" energy consumption.	In case the MEPS is adopted in the form of the technical regulations of the Customs Union in the medium term, the current objective will remain with regard to national HEPS, as well as with regard to upscaling the MEPS as well as MEPS for types of equipment not covered by the technical regulations of the Customs Union.
	Regional expert platform on development of energy efficiency standards and promotion of	The development of national energy efficiency requirements at the level of the EEU countries is not coordinated, there are contradictions, which	An expert platform with the participation of specialists from the EEU countries is formed and is acting. 1 conference and 2	The activity of the platform allowed to organize a dialogue of representatives of market participants on energy consuming	The activities of the platform to harmonize the requirements and promote certain types of equipment may be limited, depending on the request of market participants in the EEU

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
countries.	energy efficient technologies in the territory of the EEU countries.	hinders the adoption of uniform standards and impedes the development of the common market.	seminars were held with the participation of the platform experts.	products and helped to harmonize the energy efficiency requirements. 2 conferences and 4 seminars were held with the participation of the platform experts.	countries.
	Mechanisms for stimulating demand and introducing equipment with high energy efficiency.	The lack of the consumer systemic practices and additional incentives does not allow to increase the volume of introduction of energy saving products.	Developed and proposed 5 feasibility study models and 2 methods of assessing the effectiveness of the introduction of equipment with high energy efficiency.	Developed feasibility studies and methods are used by consumers and allowed to increase the volumes of introduction of energy saving technologies.	Due to the low cost of electricity, the increase in the volume of introduction of equipment with high energy efficiency can be achieved only for certain types of energy saving equipment and not in the all Project countries.
Component 2: Establishment of testing laboratories system and implementation of measures to protect the market from low efficiency equipment. Result: Effective regime of energy efficiency control and dissemination of	Conditions for conducting a full-fledged quality control and energy efficiency of energy consuming equipment and systems. The testing capacities in the EEU countries have been increased.	Lack of testing laboratories in the EEU countries to check the energy efficiency of equipment, devices or systems. Insufficient qualification of specialists in MEPS / HEPS compliance control in a number of testing laboratories.	One testing laboratory for one of the types of energy consuming equipment or energy consuming systems is established or modernized. Recommendations on the mutual use of testing facilities / laboratories in the EEU countries are prepared.	At least two testing laboratories are created or modernized to monitor energy efficiency. Market participants use a network of testing laboratories in EEU countries for quality and energy efficiency control of products. A general plan for the development of test facilities in the EEU countries is developed. Trainings for the specialists of the	The number of established or upgraded laboratories, as well as their specialization, will be determined on the basis of detailed analysis during the first year of the Project implementation period. The indicator is not estimated by the number of laboratories established or modernized, but by their potential capabilities to meet the needs of the market participants in the EEU countries.

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
information about the products quality.				testing laboratories are organized.	
	The standards and testing and measurement methods are necessary for compliance with MEPS/ HEPS.	Lack of full package of standards and testing methodologies for compliance with MEPS / HEPS groups of energy consuming products or energy consuming systems. Part of the existing standards and testing methodologies adopted on the national level of the individual EEU countries and are not used identically in the Project countries.	An analysis of existing standards and methodologies is conducted and recommendations on their actualization is developed, A plan for updating standards and developing missing methods is developed.	A package of standards and testing methodologies for compliance with MEPS / HEPS for certain group of energy consuming products and / or systems is developed and used by testing laboratories in the most EEU countries.	The indicator is evaluated not by the number of developed methods, but by their functional maintenance of testing procedures for compliance with the accepted MEPS / HEPS for certain groups of energy consuming products or energy consuming systems.
	Pilot programme for quality control and energy efficiency of appliances and equipment.	Control purchases of energy consuming products were not carried out, verification of the declared parameters of energy efficiency was not carried out. Unfair suppliers may offer low-quality products. There is unequal competition in the market, which restrain the introduction of energy efficient	Control purchases are carried out and samples of the most mass energy consuming products are tested. The results of testing are published in the professional publications and through mass media.	Plans for control purchases and testing of energy consuming products developed and submitted on the national level of the EEU countries.	The types of equipment and their quantity for the control purchases will be determined during the first year of the Project implementation period. The indicator is estimated not by the number of products tested, but by the degree of influence of objective information on market participants in the EEU countries and reduction of demand for low-quality products.

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
		products.			
Component 3: Consumers' awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, assessment of greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Result: Monitoring of the best practices for implementing energy saving technologies is organized and information is provided to the consumers.	The consumers' awareness on energy efficiency of lighting equipment, household appliances and engineering equipment.	Information on the energy efficiency of products is inconsistently and poorly recognized by consumers. Information on the energy efficiency of appliances and equipment does not affect the choice of the consumer.	The electronic portal on popularization of energy efficient lifestyle among the population and use of energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries is functioning. An increase of 15% in the number of affirmative responses of consumers to the question on their ability to read, understand and process information on energy efficiency when choosing energy saving appliances and equipment.	Increase by 50% percent of the number of affirmative responses of consumers to the question on their ability to read, understand and process information on energy efficiency when choosing energy saving appliances and equipment.	The types of equipment and their quantity for assessing the level of consumer awareness will be determined during the first year of the Project implementation period. Data on consumer awareness are gathered through interviews and focus groups at the beginning, mid and last year of the Project implementation period.
	Specialists for development of projects to improve energy efficiency in the municipal sphere are using the best practices for implementing energy saving	Consumers do not use the experience gained from the implemented projects, lack of the system of indicators of the degree of introduction of energy saving technologies in the municipal sphere.	Monitoring of Project implementation for introduction of energy saving equipment (lighting and engineering equipment of buildings) is conducted. Proposals	A catalog of implemented energy efficiency projects in the municipal sphere is developed and distributed in the EEU countries. A system of indicators for introducing energy saving	The list of technologies (for inclusion in the catalog) and the system of indicators can be adjusted at the Project implementation stage, taking into account international practice on city ratings in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable development.

Project Objective /Components/Results	Results objective and indicators	Baseline	Midterm objective	Final objective	Assumption
	equipment.		are developed for their replication in the EEU countries.	technologies in the municipal sphere is developed and introduced.	

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Any adjustments in project approach will be reported to the Regional Project Steering Committee who will evaluate and approve the adjustments recommended. A terminal report would be completed prior to the completion of the project and would detail project achievements and lessons learned. Additional independent evaluation may be conducted if UNDP and the GEF deem it necessary. To ensure coherent, coordinated and timely implementation of project activities, appropriate practical mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures and implementation arrangements will be developed between and among national and local government agencies, financial institutions, private sector partners, local NGOs and consumer groups.

Specifically, an M&E plan for the Regional Project implementation will be developed together with the key stakeholders, and this plan will be based on the identified success indicators and means of verification for the project goal, project purpose, project outcomes .

The Project Quality Assurance Report is uploaded in UNDP Intranet under following link

<https://intranet.undp.org/sites/ARM/project/00102117/SitePages/ProjectProposalHomeV2.aspx>

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Semi-annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP COs in partner countries	Project staff
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Semi-annually	Risks identified by project management will be managed by planning and implementation of corresponding actions. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP CO in Armenia	Project staff
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources of RA, State Committee on Industry, Energy and Subsurface Use	\$5,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		\$5,000
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Project Board	Project staff cost
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources of RA, State Committee on	Project staff cost 25,000 USD

	targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.			Industry, Energy and Subsurface Use, State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart), Ministry of Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Independent Final Technical Evaluation
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project Steering Committee) will assess the performance of against stated objectives. In the project's final year, the Project Steering Committee shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Representatives of the National Partner Ministries – Members of the Board	\$5,000

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final project evaluation		Effective institutional, legislative, policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels	By 2020, sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.	August 2019	Representatives of the National Partner Ministries – Members of the Board and UNDP COs	\$25,000

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹²

Project ID:	00102117	Output ID:	00104290
Award Title:			
Business Unit:			
Project Title:	Regulatory Framework to Promote Energy Efficiency in Countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)		
Donor:			
Fund:	Russian Climate Change Trust Fund		

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Geographical Component / Budget Department	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Year 1	Year 2	Total (USD)
Output: Reduction of energy consumption from lighting, household appliances and building engineering equipment by introduction of modern energy efficiency standards Baseline: - 27.5 million tons of CO2 emissions per year	Activity 1 Development and introduction of modern standards on energy efficiency for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings. Gender Marker: GEN1 1.1. Establishment and functioning of a regional expert platform on development of energy efficiency standards and promotion of energy efficient. technologies in the EEU countries 1.2. Development of MEPS/HEPS in the	UNDP	49639 RTF	Regional / B0534	71200	International Consultants	56,000	47,000	103,000
					71600	Travel	6,000	8,000	14,000
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	36,000	-	36,000
					74200	Audio Visual Production Costs	7,000	11,000	18,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	10,800	8,800	19,600
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	30,000	44,000	74,000
						Sub-Total	145,800	118,800	264,600
				Armenia	71300	Local Consultants	24,000	27,000	51,000
					71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	9,000	9,000	18,000

¹ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

² Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

<p>from electricity consumption by lighting, domestic appliances and engineering equipment of buildings in the Project countries.</p> <p>Target: Achieve reduction of 1.7 million tons of CO2 emissions per year by after the Project completion via direct impact on the market of energy efficiency requirements.</p> <p>Indicator 1: - MEPS / HEPS developed and agreed (adopted) on the national level. - 2 conferences and 4 seminars were held with the participation of the platform experts</p>	<p>fields of lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings (proposals for technical regulations, drafting interstate standards, proposals to regulate public procurement in the EEU countries). 1.3. Demand stimulation mechanisms improvement for high energy efficiency equipment (development of proposals to subsidize projects on deployment of energy saving equipment and ESCo schemes considering the practice in the EEU countries). 1.4. Information exchange on energy efficiency standards in lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings (conferences and thematic publications).</p>		RTF		71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	10,000
					72500	Supplies	1,000	1,000	2,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	3,280	3,520	6,800
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	2,000	2,000	4,000
						Sub-Total	44,280	47,520	91,800
			RTF	Kyrgyzstan /	71300	Local Consultants	31,000	26,000	57,000
				B0556	71600	Travel	8,000	9,000	17,000
					72500	Supplies	1,000	2,000	3,000
					74200	Audio Visual Production Costs	1,000	2,000	3,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	3,440	3,360	6,800
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	2,000	3,000	5,000
						Sub-Total	46,440	45,360	91,800
						Regional Total Output 1	145,800	118,800	264,600
						Armenia Total Output 1	44,280	47,520	91,800
						Kyrgyzstan Total Output 1	46,440	45,360	91,800
						Total Output 1	236,520	211,680	448,200
	<p>Activity 2 Establishment of a system of testing laboratories and implementation of measures to protect the market from low efficiency equipment.</p> <p>Gender Marker: GEN1</p> <p>2.1. Assistance for development of standards and methods of testing and measurement of the parameters as indicated in MEPS/HEPS. 2.2. Assessment of capacities of the testing facilities in the partner countries and</p>	UNDP	49639	Regional / B0534	71200	International Consultants	44,000	41,500	85,500
					71600	Travel	10,000	9,000	19,000
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	60,000	20,000	80,000
					72300	Materials and Goods	3,000	4,000	7,000
					72500	Supplies	1,500	2,000	3,500
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	2,500	-	2,500
					73400	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment	1,000	1,000	2,000
					74200	Audio Visual Production Costs	5,000	5,000	10,000

<p>Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two testing laboratories are created/ modernized, the network of testing laboratories use plan is developed. - Training for specialists of the testing laboratories organized. 	development of a logistic scheme for interaction between laboratories, manufactures and consumers.				75100	Facilities & Administration	10,480	7,480	17,960
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	4,000	11,000	15,000
						Sub-Total	141,480	100,980	242,460
				Armenia	71300	Local Consultants	22,000	18,000	40,000
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	-	20,000
					72300	Materials and Goods	60,000	40,000	100,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	8,160	4,640	12,800
						Sub-Total	110,160	62,640	172,800
				Kyrgyzstan /	71300	Local Consultants	22,000	18,000	40,000
				B0556	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	-	20,000
					72300	Materials and Goods	60,000	40,000	100,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	8,160	4,640	12,800
						Sub-Total	110,160	62,640	172,800
						Regional Total Output 2	141,480	100,980	242,460
						Armenia Total Output 2	110,160	62,640	172,800
						Kyrgyzstan Total Output 2	110,160	62,640	172,800
						Total Output 2	361,800	226,260	588,060
<p>Indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of operating web-portal on EE and ES issues - Availability of roadmap of EE and ES mainstreaming measures - Availability of reports on sociological surveys and analysis of consumer groups - Availability of 	<p>Activity 3 Consumers' awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, assessment of greenhouse gas emissions reduction.</p> <p>Gender Marker: GEN1</p> <p>3.1. Development and support of a web portal for consumers' awareness raising on energy efficiency and utilization of energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries.</p>	UNDP	49639	Regional /	71200	International Consultants	35,000	45,000	80,000
				B0534	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	5,000	5,000	10,000
					71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	6,000
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	50,000	30,000	80,000
					72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	2,000	1,000	3,000
					73400	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment	1,000	1,000	2,000

reviews/analytical notes on investment projects relevant to EE and ES in lighting and engineering equipment of buildings	3.2. Elaboration of a roadmap of measures to popularize energy saving in the EEU countries. 3.3. Assessment of impact of energy efficiency standards introduction through sociological surveys and analysis of consumer groups. Assessment of GHG emissions reduction impact. 3.4. Monitoring and evaluation of the investment projects implementation progress on introduction of energy efficient products (lighting and engineering equipment of buildings) and development of proposals on their replication in the EEU countries.				74200	Audio Visual Production Costs	2,000	2,000	4,000
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,310	2,200	3,510
					75100	Facilities & Administration	7,950.00	7,690.00	15,640
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	-	7,000	7,000
						Sub-Total	107,260	103,890	211,150
				Armenia	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	20,000	35,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	1,200	1,600	2,800
						Sub-Total	16,200	21,600	37,800
				Kyrgyzstan /	71300	Local Consultants	14,000	17,000	31,000
				B0556	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	4,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	1,280	1,520	2,800
						Sub-Total	17,280	20,520	37,800
						Regional Total Output 3	107,260	103,890	211,150
						Armenia Total Output 3	16,200	21,600	37,800
						Kyrgyzstan Total Output 3	17,280	20,520	37,800
			Total Output 3	140,740	146,010	286,750			
	Activity 4. Terminal Evaluation		49639	B0534	71200	International Consultants	-	25,000	25,000
					75100	Facilities & Administration	-	2,000	2,000
						Total Output 4	-	27,000	27,000
	Activity 5. Project implementation	UNDP	49639	Regional /	64300	Miscellaneous Staff Expenses (DPC)	500	500	1,000
				B0534	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	26,500	28,000	54,500
					71600	Travel	2,000	3,000	5,000
					72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	4,500	4,500	9,000
					72500	Supplies	500	1,000	1,500
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses (DPC-74596)	7,500	6,480	13,980

				75100	Facilities & Administration	3,320	3,480	6,800
					Sub-Total	44,820	46,960	91,780
			Armenia	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	12,500	12,500	25,000
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses (DPC-74596)	1,000	900	1,900
				75100	Facilities & Administration	1,080	1,070	2,000
					Sub-Total	12,500	12,500	25,000
			Kyrgyzstan /	71400	Contractual Services-Individuals	11,500	11,000	22,500
			B0556	72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	1,500	1,000	2,500
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses (DPC-74596)	900	1,100	2,000
				75100	Facilities & Administration	1,110	1,050	2,160
					Sub-Total	15,010	14,150	29,160
					Regional Total PIC	44,820	46,960	91,780
					Armenia Total PIC	14,580	14,470	29,050
					Kyrgyzstan Total PIC	15,010	14,150	29,160
					Total Output 5	74,410	75,580	149,990
					REGIONAL TOTAL:	439,360	370,630	809,990
					ARMENIA TOTAL	185,220	173,230	358,450
					KYRGZSTAN TOTAL:	188,890	142,670	331,560
					PROJECT TOTAL	813,470	686,530	1,500,000

General management services (8%)

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Armenia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), signed by the parties on 8 March, 1995, and to the SBAA between the Government Kyrgyz Republic and UNDP, signed by the parties on 14 September 1992.

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

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds³ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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

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

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

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

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such

³ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

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

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

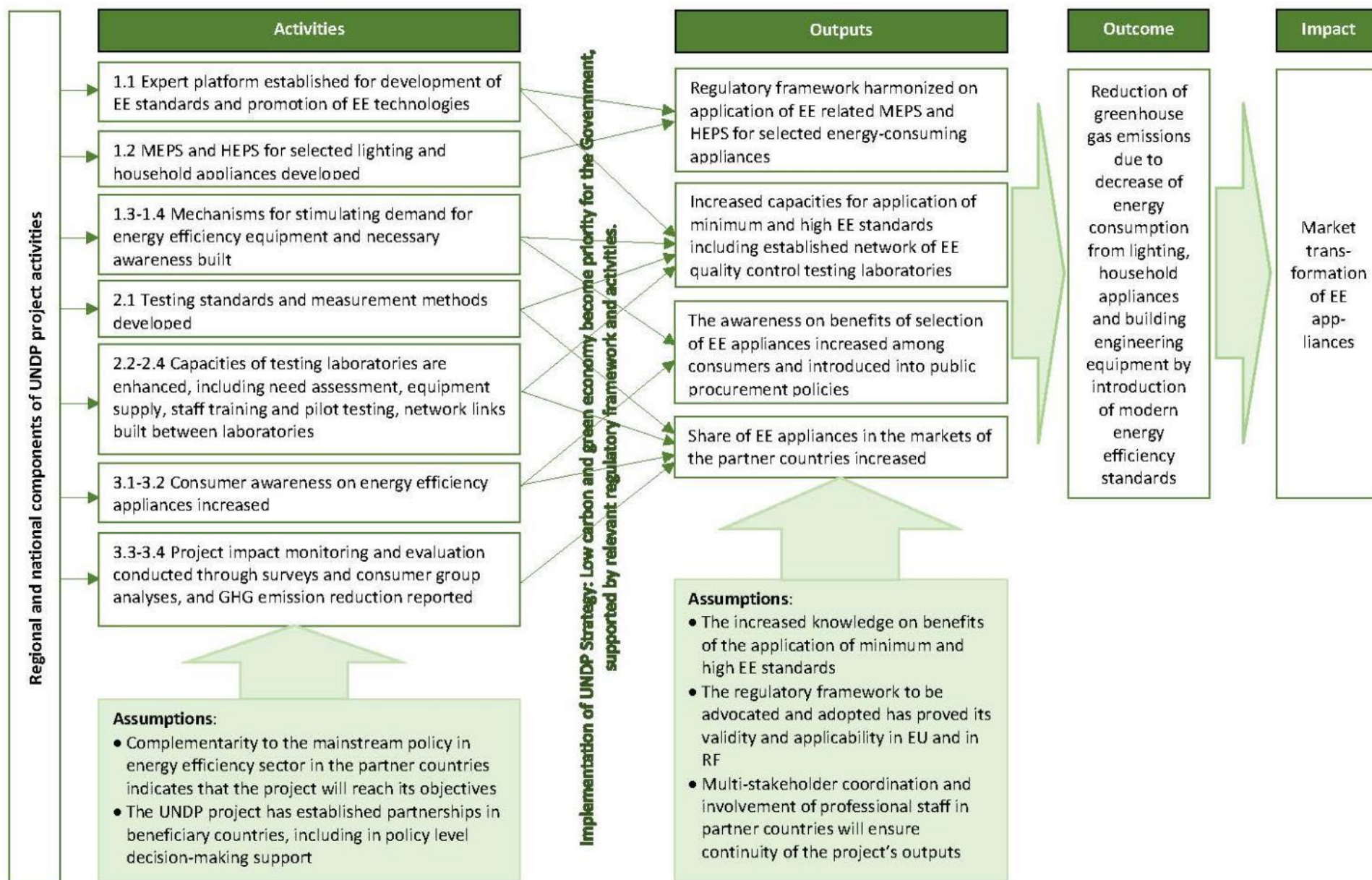
Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals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

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

X. ANNEXES

1. Theory of Change Diagram
2. Social and Environmental Screening
3. Risk Analysis
4. Terms of Reference of the Regional Project Steering Committee
5. Terms of Reference of Key Personnel
6. Support Letters from Government of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan

Annex 1. Theory of Change Diagram



Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Regulatory Framework to Promote Energy Efficiency in Countries of the Eurasian Economic Union
2. Project Number	00102117
3. Location (Region/Country)	EEU region

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

EE standards and labelling programs are among the most cost-effective types of measures to reduce the energy costs of households.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will address gender issues by promoting full and equitable participation of men and women in the regulatory framework development, particularly through their involvement in the capacity building activities, access to information for informed decision making on purchase of energy efficient equipment. The project will equally consider both men and women as potential project beneficiaries.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

EE standards and labelling programs are among the most cost-effective types of policies and EC&EE measures to address global climate change. Such programs have the potential to effect energy consuming appliance/equipment markets, at a cost far below the cost of providing new energy supply.

The project will contribute to the low-carbon development and reduction of family expenditures on energy consumption thus contributing to the poverty eradication. The project will ensure creation of green jobs related to the testing laboratories, promotion of concept of green economy, contributing to market transformation aimed at increasing share of energy efficient appliances.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	I = 2 P = 1	Low	referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 1, Question 1.2	
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				Comments NA
Low Risk				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moderate Risk				<input type="checkbox"/>
High Risk				<input type="checkbox"/>

Check all that apply	Comments
Principle 1: Human Rights <input type="checkbox"/>	

Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
		<p>QA Assessor</p> <p>Armen Martirosyan, Sustainable Growth and Resilience Portfolio Manager, UNDP Armenia</p> <p><i>UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.</i></p>
		<p>QA Approver</p> <p>Dmitry Mariyasyn, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Armenia</p> <p><i>UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.</i></p>
		<p>PAC Chair</p> <p>Dmitry Mariyasyn, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Armenia</p> <p><i>UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.</i></p>

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	<i>Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?</i>	No
2.	<i>Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?</i>	No
3.	<i>Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</i>	No
4.	<i>Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?</i>	No
5.	<i>Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</i>	No
6.	<i>Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</i>	No
7.	<i>Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?</i>	No
8.	<i>Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project- affected communities and individuals?</i>	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	<i>Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?</i>	No
2.	<i>Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</i>	No
3.	<i>Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?</i>	No
4.	<i>Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</i> <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	No
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

3.2	<i>Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?</i>	No
3.3	<i>Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?</i>	No
3.4	<i>Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)</i>	No
3.5	<i>Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?</i>	No
3.6	<i>Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?</i>	No
3.7	<i>Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?</i>	No
3.8	<i>Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?</i>	No
3.9	<i>Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?</i>	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	<i>Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)</i>	No
4.2	<i>Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?</i>	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	<i>Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?</i>	No
5.2	<i>Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions - even in the absence of physical relocation)?</i>	No
5.3	<i>Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?</i>	No
5.4	<i>Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?</i>	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	<i>Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?</i>	No
6.2	<i>Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?</i>	No
6.3	<i>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</i> <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	<i>Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?</i>	No

6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
7: Standard Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and nonhazardous)?	No
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol	No
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date identified	Type	Impact and probability	Countermeasures / Management response
1.	Proposed enabling legal and institutional framework is not modified/adopted or adoption is not timely.	October 2017	Operational	I = 4 high P = 3 medium	The EEU countries has initiated the reforms in energy sector aimed at promotion of energy efficiency.
2.	Synchronization of activities and misunderstandings among public institutions, private sector partners, and NGOs undermine partnership approaches and implementation of cooperative arrangements.	October 2017	Financial Operational	I = 3 medium P = 3 medium	The communication channels will be established and regional events will be organised for stakeholders from partner countries on agreeing the timelines and roadmap. Activities will be designed and implemented in a win-win manner, beneficial to all, as far as possible.
3.	The capacity of testing laboratories to be involved in the network will not meet expectations of partner countries due to lack adequate financial resources.	October 2017	Operational Financial	I = 3 Medium P = 3 medium	Set of measures of early stocktaking and planning of project investment opportunities for technical upgrade of selected laboratories in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, as well introduction of unified testing protocols in existing laboratories in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation will contribute to cooperation between the network members.

Annex 4. Terms of Reference of the Regional Project Steering Committee

Steering Committee of the Regional Project (SCRP) shall be established to monitor the project's implementation and decision-making on strategic issues of the project. The key distinct roles of the members of the SCRCP are identified in the scheme below:

- Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group (UNDP COs Management (lead – UNDP CO Armenia))
- Senior Suppliers: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project (Representatives of the Russian Federation (TBC) and CO Management in Kyrgyzstan, Belarus and Kazakhstan)
- Senior Beneficiaries: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
 - Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources of the Republic of Armenia (UNDP implementing partner in the Republic of Armenia)
 - State Committee for Industry, Energy and Mining of the Kyrgyz Republic (UNDP implementing partner in the Kyrgyz Republic)
 - State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart)
 - Ministry of Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

SCRCP members convene at invitation of UNDP Armenia CO for the first meeting upon approval of the project.

1. Functions

The main functions of SCRCP include:

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

2. Procedures

SCRCP convenes as necessary, but no less than once per year. The first meeting of SCRCP members shall be arranged immediately upon registration of the project. Representative of UNDP in Armenia shall act as the executive secretary of SCRCP.

S/he is also responsible for preparation of materials necessary for SCRCP meetings. In the future, the executive secretary is appointed by SCRCP from among the staff of the project (management team of the project). The executive secretary does not vote on SCRCP decisions, but performs consultative function. The executive secretary coordinates appointment of venue and date of meetings with SCRCP members. Each member of SCRCP must be informed in advance on venue, date and time, and agenda of meetings.

A meeting of SCRCP is considered quorate if at least half of SCRCP members are present. In certain cases, SCRCP members can be questioned by telephone or e-mail on key issues on SRP meeting agenda.

All the project partners have the right to introduce proposals to SCRCP.

SCRP Chairperson, who shall be elected from among SCRП members at the first meeting, shall sign SCRП meeting minutes.

SCRП decisions are made by consensus of the participants.

If necessary, SCRП can invite and incorporate representatives of other organizations from EAEU countries (by consent).

Representatives of other state structures, business-associations, NGOs or partner organizations of the project can be invited to SCRП meetings without the right of consultative vote.

Annex 5. Terms of Reference of Key Personnel

1. Project Task Leader

Under the direct supervision of the UNDP CO Sustainable Growth and Resilience Portfolio Manager, and in close cooperation with the Climate Change Programme Coordinator the Project Task Leader will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the UNDP-GEF project, including all project administrative matters. All work of the Task Leader will be carried out in line with the Project Document and in full compliance with the UNDP Rules and Regulations.

Job content

- (i) Ensure efficient implementation and development of activities assigned under the project in accordance with approved Project Document;
- (ii) Lead, supervise, and monitor project implementation process,
- (iii) Act as Project asset management custodian and ensure maintenance and update of the project office inventory records in line with UNDP rules and regulations.
- (iv) Provide substantive support in the development of the project planning documents; monitor work plan implementation.
- (v) Provide substantive support in identifying and recruiting the competent staff and subcontractors, formulate their responsibilities as well as appraise their performance.
- (vi) Monitor and analyze the adequacy and content of the technical reports and project deliverables to achieve the project outcomes/outputs.
- (vii) Prepare reports on the operational status of the Project to the implementing and funding agencies.
- (viii) Liaise with the Government, regional and local authorities, private sector, civil society organizations, and international partners to ensure participatory approach for achievement of project objectives.
- (ix) Provide technical backstopping and guidance to the International and national team of experts and subcontractors.
- (x) Coordinate the development of networking and information system activities relevant to the project implementation in the scope of the UNDP programme in close cooperation with International technical consultant.
- (xi) Analyze the outputs, organize surveys and awareness rising campaign;
- (xii) Ensure organization of regional and national workshops and other meetings, prepare briefing notes, background papers and make presentations.
- (xiii) Ensure technical and organizational support of key institutes in the beginning of pilot implementation;
- (xiv) Ensure regular update regarding course of Project implementation on www.nature-ic.am web-site.
- (xv) Perform other duties as required.

Outputs

- Successful and timely Project implementation in accordance with objectives, schedule and planned budget.
- The quality of work of the Project Task Leader will be assessed by successful achievement of general objectives of the Project, in particular:
 - Preparation of annual Project reports, workplans and other relevant Project documents;
 - Documents on informative campaigns
 - Coordination and lead in technical and analytical report preparation.

Remuneration

Remuneration is to be made on monthly basis according to the Contract.

Required qualifications

- Education:** Advanced University Degree in energy or relevant field.
- Experience:** Minimum of 5 years of related working experience in project implementation and/or management. The experience in international project management is an advantage. Demonstrated ability of cooperation with stakeholders: government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector and international financing institutions. Experience with UNDP-GEF project implementation procedures is highly desirable.
- Languages:** Excellent knowledge of Russian, Armenian and English, with exceptional writing skills. Ability to review, prepare and present training material and make oral presentations, both in Russian, Armenian and English.
- Other skills:** Strong interpersonal and communication skills, ability to take decisions. Good knowledge of computer software (MS Office, and task relevant specific software).

2. Administrative and Finance Assistant (part-time)

The Administrative and Finance Assistant will work under the direct supervision of the Climate Change Programme Coordinator and Project Task Leader and provide assistance to project implementation in the mobilization of inputs, the organization of training activities and financial management and reporting.

Job content

The Administrative and Finance Assistant will be responsible of the following duties:

- (i) Prepare all payment requests, financial record-keeping and preparation of financial reports required in line with DIM financial rules and procedures.
- (ii) Assist in the recruitment and procurement processes, checking the conformity with UNDP rules and procedures.
- (iii) Assist to the organization of in-country training activities, workshops and seminars, team meetings, ensuring logistical arrangements.
- (iv) Preparation of internal and external travel arrangements for project personnel.
- (v) Maintenance of equipment ledgers and other data base for the project.
- (vi) Routine translation/interpretation during projects meetings and drafting of meeting minutes and correspondence as required.
- (vii) Maintain project filing.
- (viii) Other duties which may be required.

Qualifications

- Education:** University degree, training in business and/or administration desirable (finance or accounting).
- Experience:** At least five years administrative experience.
- Skills:** Good organizational skills, good computer skills, including spread-sheets and database.
- Languages:** Fluent in Russian, Armenian and English.

3.Chief international technical consultant of the project (CITC)

Under the direct supervision of the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** and the **Project Task Leader** will be responsible for all project contextual matters. All work of the CITC will be carried out in line with the Project Document and annual work plans and key documentation of the project relevant to implementation of the project.

The CITC will assist the Project Task Leader in recruitment of international and national consultants, including candidate search/selection, preparation of TORs; in project coordination at the regional level, including organization of regular contacts with international and national experts; in technical reporting including preparation of progress reports; in organization of training/workshop activities; and other tasks.

Job content

- (i) Contribute to achievement of the projects objectives, support transfer of the expertise and the best practices from the Russian Federation and other EEU countries. Liaise with the Governments, private sector, civil society organizations, and international partners to ensure participatory approach for achievement of project objectives.
- (ii) Organize work of the regional expert platform, including its annual meetings.
- (iii) Provide technical support at establishing / modernization of testing laboratories in Kyrgyzstan and Armenia.
- (iv) Support works on development and harmonization of energy efficiency requirements in the EEU countries. Assist the project team in formation and coordination of a working group /experts for the development of technical standards. Provide support to the project team in drafting and enforcement of appropriate legislation (MEPS/HEPS).
- (v) Assist the Project Task Leader in development of conceptual parts of TORs and in evaluation and acceptance of works under the Project
- (vi) Provide expertise regarding development of technical and policy justifications and proposed enforcement mechanism to support introduction of EE technologies based on relevant international experience in the Russian Federation and other EEU countries.
- (vii) Assist the project in facilitation of agreements and funding mechanisms by which local appropriately equipped institutions would provide testing and certification of products in accordance with adopted MEPS/HEPS.
- (viii) Assist the project in monitoring of projects implementation for introduction of energy saving equipment. Assist the project in development of proposals for their replication in the EEU countries.
- (ix) Perform other duties as required.

Outputs

The quality of work of the CITC will be assessed by successful achievement of general objectives of the Project, in particular, preparation of annual reports and other relevant Project documents.

- Education:** Advanced University Degree in electric engineering.
- Experience:** Minimum of 5 years of related working experience in implementation and management of the projects on promotion of advanced energy efficient technologies in the EEU countries. Experience of development and introduction of MEPS/HEPS in the EEU countries. Experience with UNDP-GEF project implementation procedures is highly desirable. At least 10 years of professional experience in implementation of energy efficiency projects in the municipal sphere in the EEU countries. Demonstrated ability of cooperation with stakeholders: government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector and international financing institutions in the EEU countries.
- Languages:** Excellent knowledge of Russian, with exceptional writing skills.
- Other skills:** Strong interpersonal and communication skills, ability to take decisions. Good knowledge of computer software (MS Office, and task relevant specific software).

Annex 6. Support Letters from Government of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan



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0010, ք.Երևան-10, Մ.Մկրտչյան 5.
Հեռ. 011-59-72-07, ֆաքս 52-65-77
Էլ. փոստ: secretariat@mineconomy.am
Վեբ կայք: www.mineconomy.am

Ձեռք №

№ 09/17.2/3961-16

«20» 05 2016 թ

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Հարգելի պարոն/տիկին

Արձագանքելով ապրանքաշրջանառության ծավալների և մասնավորապես արտահանման ծավալների աճի, ինչպես նաև ՀՀ ներքին շուկայի կարգավորման հետ կապված առկա կարևոր մարտահրավերներին՝ ՀՀ Էկոնոմիկայի նախարարությունը հետամուտ է որակի ենթակառուցվածքի բարեփոխմանը, մասնավորապես, տեխնիկական կանոնակարգման և համապատասխանության գնահատման ոլորտներում: ՀՀ կառավարության 2010թ. դեկտեմբերի 16-ի «Հայաստանի հանրապետության որակի ենթակառուցվածքի բարեփոխման ռազմավարությանը հավանություն տալու մասին» թիվ 1693-Ն որոշմամբ հաստատված ռազմավարությունը նպատակաուղղված է ազգային որակի ենթակառուցվածքի զարգացման հեռանկարային ուղղվածության ապահովմանը և գոյություն ունեցող համակարգի բարեփոխմանը այնպես, որ այն համապատասխանի միջազգային և եվրոպական պահանջներին, ինչը կնպաստի դեպի զարգացած շուկաներ Հայաստանի արտահանման ներուժի խթանմանը և պայմաններ կստեղծի ինչպես ներքին, այնպես էլ արտաքին շուկաներում Հայաստանի արտադրողների մրցունակության բարձրացման համար:

Ելնելով վերոնշյալից, ինչպես նաև հաշվի առնելով ՀՀ Էկոնոմիկայի նախարարության և ՄԱԶԾ փոխգործակցության դրական փորձը՝ մենք կարևորում ենք ՀՀ-ում արտադրվող և իրացվող էներգասպառող սարքերի էներգետիկ ցուցանիշների տեխնիկական կանոնակարգման և համապատասխանության գնահատման համակարգի բարեփոխումներին ուղղված ծրագիր մշակելու ՄԱԶԾ նախաձեռնությունը:

Ստանդարտացման, չափագիտության և
տեխնիկական կանոնակարգման վարչություն,
Կատարող՝ Անի Օրոյան
011 597166

Տնտեսության տարբեր ճյուղերում և մասնավորապես էներգետիկայի ոլորտում որակի ենթակառուցվածքների բարեփոխման և համահարթեցման խնդիրները գտնվում են ՀՀ էկոնոմիկայի նախարարության ընդհանուր համակարգման ներքո գտնվող ինչպես ԵԱՏՄ, այդպես էլ ԵՄ շրջանակներում ընթացող ինտեգրացիոն գործընթացների և քանակցությունների օրակարգում:

Պետք է նշել, որ ՀՀ կողմից համապատասխանության գնահատման ոլորտի օրենսդրության վերանայման և ԵՄ համապատասխան օրենսդրությանը մոտարկելու վերաբերյալ առաջարկություն է ներկայացվել Եվրասիական տնտեսական միության հանձնաժողովին, քանի որ ԵՄ տվյալ ոլորտի օրենսդրությունը ներկայումս առավել արդիական է:

Էներգետիկայի ոլորտի որակի ենթակառուցվածքների բարեփոխումների և մասնավորապես էներգասպառող սարքավորումների շուկայի կարգավորման առավել արդյունավետ մեխանիզմների ներդրման տեսանկյունից կարևորում ենք տեղայնացված տեխնիկական կանոնակարգերի և դրանց պահանջների իրագործման ապահովող ստանդարտների և համապատասխանության գնահատման կարողությունների, մասնավորապես, փորձարկման լաբորատորիաների ստեղծումը և ժամանակակից սարքավորումներով զինումը, էներգաարդյունավետության պիտակավորման համակարգի ներդրումը, ինչպես նաև էներգասպառող սարքավորումների տեխնիկական կանոնակարգման և համապատասխանության գնահատման համակարգերի զարգացմանը նպաստող այլ միջոցառումների իրականացումը:

Հաշվի առնելով վերոշարադրյալը՝ ՀՀ էկոնոմիկայի նախարարությունը ակնկալում է ՄԱԿ-ի զարգացման ծրագրի Հայաստանի գրասենյակի աջակցությունը, այն է՝ ներառել այս խնդիրները իր առաջիկա ծրագրերում: Մինչույն ժամանակ ՀՀ էկոնոմիկայի նախարարությունը իր պատրաստակամությունն է հայտնում համագործակցելու ՄԱԶԾ հետ գերատեսչության իրավասության ներքո գտնվող այլ խնդիրների շրջանակում:

Հարգանքով՝



ԼՄԻԼ ՏՄՐԱՍՅԱՆ

Mr. Bradley Busetto
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative in Armenia

Ms. Claire Medina
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Armenia

letter #04/17.2/3961-16 of 20.05.2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

Referring to the current important challenges related to the regulation of the internal market, growth in volumes of goods circulation and particularly of exports, the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia (RA) is continuously dealing with quality infrastructure improvement, particularly in the fields of technical regulation and compliance assessment. The strategy, approved by the Government of Armenia decision #1693-N of December 16, 2010 "On approving quality infrastructure improvement strategy of the RA" is aimed at ensuring maintenance and further improvement of national quality infrastructure and reforming the existing system to ensure its compliance with international and European requirements, which in its turn will contribute to the further promotion of Armenian export potential toward developed markets and will set the stage for raising Armenian producers competitiveness, both in internal and external markets.

Based on the aforementioned, as well as taking into consideration the positive cooperation experience between the Ministry of Economy of the RA and UNDP, we attach high importance to the initiative of UNDP to develop a project on reforming the system of technical regulation and compliance assessment of energy consuming appliances produced and sold in the RA.

The issues of reforming and adjusting quality infrastructures in different branches of the economy and particularly in energy sector are on the agenda of negotiations and integration processes in the framework of the EU and the EAEU under the general coordination of the Ministry of Economy of the RA.

It is noteworthy that the RA has developed and submitted to the EAEU Committee a proposal on revision of legislation on compliance assessment and its harmonization with the respective EU legislation, as the current EU legislation in the sector is more upgraded.

From the viewpoint of introducing more efficient mechanisms to reform the quality infrastructure of energy sector and, particularly, to regulate the market of energy consuming appliances, we attach high importance to the capacities for conducting quality assessment and standards for localized technical regulations and their implementation, particularly, establishment and proper equipment of testing laboratories, introduction of energy efficiency labeling system, as well as implementation of other measures contributing to the development of systems for technical regulation and compliance assessment of energy consuming appliances.

With consideration of the aforementioned, the Ministry of Economy of the RA would expect the support of UN Development Programme in Armenia in to include the above discussed issues into their upcoming projects. At the same time, the Ministry of Economy of the RA expresses its willingness to cooperate with UNDP in the scope of other issues under its jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

Mr. Emil Tarasyan
Deputy Minister of Economy
Republic of Armenia

*Responsible: Ani Obosyan
standardization, metrology and
technical regulation department
011 597166*

**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ӨНӨР ЖАЙ, ЭНЕРГЕТИКА
ЖАНА ЖЕР КАЗЫНАСЫН
ПАЙДАЛАНУУ
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ИНН 03010199610110, ОКПО 08804223



**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ,
ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ И
НЕДРОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
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18.05.2014 № 14-5/6208

По исл. 386282-ин 2 от 29/12/13

**Представительство ПРООН
в Кыргызской Республике**

Государственный комитет промышленности, энергетики и недропользования Кыргызской Республики рассмотрев обращение Представительства ПРООН в Кыргызской Республике относительно реализации проекта «Стандарты и нормативное регулирование для продвижения энергоэффективности в странах Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС)», направленного на снижение энергопотребления и сопряженных выбросов парниковых газов за счет внедрения энергоэффективных технологий сообщает, что поддерживает реализацию вышеуказанного проекта и готова оказать содействие в рамках своей компетенции.

Заместитель министра

А. Оморов