

## Annex: Template for DA Final Reports

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### 1. KEY PROJECT FEATURES

<b>I. Project title</b>	Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	
<b>II. Project DA code</b>	1617X ROA-1617X	
<b>III. Implementing Entity</b>	UNECE and ESCAP	
<b>IV. Start date</b> Please specify the month and year in which the budget allocation was received	06/16	
<b>V. End date</b> Please specify the month and year of the project's completion	a. Original: 12/19 as per prodoc b. Actual date: 12/19	
<b>VI. Beneficiary countries</b> Please provide a complete list of the countries that benefited from the project's activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Azerbaijan</li> <li>2. Belarus</li> <li>3. Georgia</li> <li>4. Kazakhstan</li> <li>5. Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>...</li> </ol>	
<b>VII. Implementing partners</b> Please list UN System and other partners (do not include beneficiary governments)	<p style="text-align: center;">UN system</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Statistics Division of DESA</li> <li>2.</li> <li>...</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">Other partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (UNEP-DTU Partnership)</li> <li>2.</li> <li>...</li> </ol>

## 2. NARRATIVE OF RESULTS

### 2.1 Overview (max. 2 pages)

The Project aimed to strengthen the national capacities of economies in transition to develop National Sustainable Energy Action Plans (NSEAP) in the context of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its implementation began in June 2016 and was completed in December 2019. The Project targeted five UN Member States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Four of them (except Belarus) are member States of both UNECE and ESCAP. Belarus is a member State of UNECE. The Project's beneficiary countries were selected to ensure the representation from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

The project was very relevant for the beneficiary countries in several aspects: it provided background information to assist further research of sustainable energy challenges and technologies; it provided support for regional decision-making on energy efficiency and the sustainable energy agenda; and it helped to identify best practices in sustainable energy. All project materials are available at: <http://www.unece.org/info/open-unece/pmt/regular-budget/1617x-sustainable-energy-for-all-se4all-in-eastern-europe-the-caucasus-and-central-asia.html>.

National consultants from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan conducted a baseline review of sustainable energy data in each beneficiary country in order to assess the existing gaps in data collection. An international consultant conducted an analysis of the national reviews and a baseline assessment of the gaps in existing sustainable energy data in each beneficiary country. Of the five countries, no country's statistics was rated good in all four areas of sustainable energy statistics based on the review. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan come closest, with good ratings for basic energy statistics, statistics on access to modern energy services and statistics on renewable energy, but only acceptable energy efficiency statistics. The most common deficiency across the five countries is the lack of availability of statistics/indicators. In some countries, the quality, accessibility and consistency of available statistics/indicators in certain areas must also be improved.

The international consultant prepared training materials and conducted two high-quality training courses held on 13 June 2017 in Astana, Kazakhstan and on 11-12 September 2017 in Tbilisi, Georgia with a focus on methods for collection, verification, aggregation and reporting of data, as well as statistical indicators relevant for monitoring of sustainable energy development. The trainings increased knowledge of national experts in each beneficiary country on best practices in collection, monitoring and processing of national data on sustainable energy in compliance with international standards. Based on knowledge acquired during trainings, national experts were able to organize data collection in their countries in accordance with United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

National consultants in each beneficiary country developed studies on relevant best practices in sustainable energy. They include both existing best practices in the countries and best practices from other UNECE countries. Main focus of the case studies is on energy efficiency (in industry, buildings, and transport sectors) and renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, and biomass). The studies help to increase knowledge and understanding of what the best practices are throughout the UNECE region. An international consultant developed a synthesis report with the analysis of

the national case studies, which gives an assessment of existing policies and practices in sustainable energy, focusing on prevailing regulatory and institutional frameworks and providing recommendations for policymakers that would assist them in reforming and adjusting policies aimed at fostering favourable climate for investments in sustainable energy. Despite the challenges that all countries were facing when undertaking reforms and restructuring their economies, to date they have all invested a lot in improving functioning of the energy sector, its transition to a sustainable development, providing enhanced energy efficiency, wider use of renewable energy sources and better energy access. However, in spite of significant advancement, not a single country out of five has displayed a required pace of progress on the way to attain the SDG7 targets. No country has developed an engaging investment climate for foreign and domestic businesses to employ advanced energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Consequently, there is a need for the governments to mobilize resources, to undertake more efforts in building up a required level of institutional, policy and regulatory infrastructure to achieve the SDG7.

Multi-stakeholder consultations were held in Geneva, Switzerland on 29 September 2017; in Minsk, Belarus on 10-13 October 2017 and 10-11 April 2018; in Baku, Azerbaijan on 19-20 and 24-25 October 2017; in Astana, Kazakhstan on 26-27 April 2018; in Tbilisi, Georgia on 8 June 2018; and in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on 12-14 June 2018. In addition to representatives of UNECE and ESCAP and national officials from all five beneficiary countries, experts from the following organizations in one or more of these consultations: Energy Charter Secretariat; Energy Community Secretariat; Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (UNEP-DTU Partnership); UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS; Energy Agency of the Republic of Macedonia; and SIG, Geneva, Switzerland. The studies and consultations help countries to assess best practices' applicability to the national circumstances and develop national models for improvement of sustainable energy policies.

National consultants, in close coordination with relevant government officials and other stakeholders in their countries and UNECE and ESCAP, developed draft National Sustainable Energy Action Plans (NSEAPs) for each beneficiary country. The draft NSEAPs focus on energy aspects that most directly relate to the SDGs, poverty reduction and meeting environmental goals, in particular: the gender issue as it relates to the development of the energy sector and the role of sustainable energy in achieving SDG5 on achieving gender equality; water-energy nexus (in relation to SDG6); and the role of sustainable energy in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Agreement (SDG13). The documents outline current energy production, distribution and consumption; government's targets of generation growth for economic development; national targets to meet SDG7; leverages to perform actions to meet SDG7; and cross-cutting issues of energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy access. Each draft NSEAP contains information on specific actions, the timeframe for their implementation, and Governmental (and/or other if applicable) entities responsible for these actions in line with the focus areas above.

Final validation workshop of the project National Sustainable Energy Action Plans – from Commitments to Actions was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 8 October 2019 in the framework of the Tenth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development: From Targets to Action. In presentations and discussions, speakers and participants confirmed the value of developed draft NSEAPs for the beneficiary countries, which can and should be used as an instrument for implementation of practical steps in transition to sustainable energy. The concept of NSEAP can be used by other countries that wish to speed up their transition to sustainable energy. Possible

future steps outlined at the workshop include: adoption of NSEAPs by Governments of beneficiary countries; implementation of NSEAPs; support of NSEAP implementation by international organizations; development of NSEAPs by other countries; and making use of project results by other projects, strategies, programmes, and plans.

## **2.2 Success story (max. 300 words)**

The ultimate goal of the project was the development of National Sustainable Energy Action Plans in five beneficiary countries of the project, which was successfully achieved. NSEAP is an innovative instrument, which does not only look at the country's energy sector in all its aspects through the prism of SDG7 but also reviews links of energy sector to the national economy as a whole and thus its role in supporting achievement of other SDGs. NSEAP provides a clear path for the country to achieve SDG7 with concrete measures (actions) in short and medium term and outlines resources necessary for this objective.

Draft NSEAPs are practical documents for implementation of sustainable energy policies and proposed measures can be included in other policy and strategic documents aimed at achieving SDGs. These documents include practical recommendations on building capacity of government officials and other stakeholders in their work to achieve SDGs through better use of available data in formulating policies and improved analysis of decisions. The draft NSEAPs focus on energy aspects that most directly relate to the SDGs, poverty reduction and meeting environmental goals, in particular: the gender issue as it relates to the development of the energy sector and the role of sustainable energy in achieving SDG5 on achieving gender equality; water-energy nexus (in relation to SDG6); and the role of sustainable energy in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Agreement (SDG13). The documents outline current energy production, distribution and consumption; government's targets of generation growth for economic development; national targets to meet SDG7; leverages to perform actions to meet SDG7; and cross-cutting issues of energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy access. Each draft NSEAP contains information on specific actions, the timeframe for their implementation, and Governmental (and/or other if applicable) entities responsible for these actions in line with the focus areas above.

Draft NSEAPs are submitted for consideration to Governments. After expected endorsements, the countries will be implementing actions proposed in the NSEAPs, such as implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and measures at national and local levels, introduction of innovative financial mechanisms for implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, modernization of electricity and heating infrastructure, development and implementation of sustainable urban mobility plans, development and implementation of energy service contracts and creating legislative framework for functioning of energy service companies (ESCOs), and implementation of waste to energy projects.

Development of these innovative documents became possible due to a thorough project architecture with a focus on capacity building, which focused on capacity improvement in the countries to collect and process energy-related data through baseline reviews, targeted trainings and recommendations; case studies on best practices; multistakeholder consultations in the countries; synthesis report on the national case studies; and development of draft NSEAPs in consultations and in close coordination with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders in beneficiary countries, including international organizations.

The final validation workshop National Sustainable Energy Action Plans – from Commitments to Actions confirmed the value of NSEAPs for the beneficiary countries and proposed using them as examples for developing similar policy documents in other countries. Summary of the workshop is available at: [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/geee/geee6\\_Oct2019/6GEEE\\_GERE\\_NS\\_EAP\\_summary-1.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/geee/geee6_Oct2019/6GEEE_GERE_NS_EAP_summary-1.pdf).

### 3. DETAILED REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Table 1 - Review of Performance Indicators

Expected Accomplishment	Indicator of achievement (T0)	Indicator of achievement (T1)	Comments
EA1 Improved national capacity for data collection and monitoring of progress on energy related sustainable development goals	Beneficiary countries have not established national data collection systems on sustainable energy in compliance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Five countries established national data collection systems on sustainable energy in compliance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Activities to achieve expected accomplishment have been implemented.  EA1 achieved
	National experts responsible for data collection and monitoring from relevant line ministries do not possess enough knowledge of relevant best practices on collection and monitoring of national sustainable energy data	80% of national experts responsible for data collection and monitoring from relevant line ministries confirm increased knowledge of relevant best practices on collection and monitoring of national sustainable energy data	Activities to achieve expected accomplishment have been implemented. Verified through the Evaluation report.  EA1 achieved
EA2 Strengthened national capacities to develop national action plans for sustainable energy based on the best international practices	There are no National Action Plans for sustainable energy in the countries	Five National Action Plans for sustainable energy developed and submitted to the Government	Activities to achieve expected accomplishment have been implemented.  EA2 achieved

**Table 2 - Review of Activities**

<p><b>Activities implemented</b> Please provide the complete list of activities implemented under the results framework of the project</p>	<p><b>Comments</b> Please specify whether the activity represents a variation of the project's design. Significant variations that took place should be explained under paragraph 4 (Challenges/problems encountered)</p>
<p>EA1 Improved national capacity for data collection and monitoring of progress on energy related sustainable development goals</p>	
<p>A.1.1 Conduct a baseline review of sustainable energy data in each beneficiary country in order to assess the existing gaps in data collection. Reviews will be prepared by national and international consultants and serve as a basis for the development by a consultant of training materials for sub-regional trainings.</p>	<p>National consultants completed national review of sustainable energy data in each beneficiary country. International consultant conducted a baseline assessment of the gaps in existing sustainable energy data in each beneficiary country: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Assessment is based on national reviews conducted by national consultants and served as a basis for the development of training materials for sub-regional trainings by the international consultant. The international consultant prepared training materials and conducted two high-quality training courses with a focus on methods for collection, verification, aggregation and reporting of data, as well as statistical indicators relevant for monitoring of sustainable energy development.</p>
<p>A.1.2 Provide two sub-regional trainings to the national officials and experts responsible for sustainable energy data collection.</p>	<p>The first training was held on 13 June 2017 in Astana, Kazakhstan. The training focused on methods for collection, verification, aggregation and reporting of data, as well as statistical indicators relevant for monitoring of sustainable energy development. The international consultant and trainer provided training to participants with focus on the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and their relation to sustainable energy statistics as well as on Sustainable Energy Statistics in general. The role of energy statistics in achieving sustainability was presented by speakers from international organizations and private sector: IEA Energy Data Centre; Segment Reserves, British Petroleum; UN Statistics Division, UN DESA, SIG (Geneva, Switzerland).  The second training was held on 11-12 September 2017 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The training increased knowledge of national experts on relevant best practices on collection and monitoring of national data on sustainable energy in compliance with international standards. National consultants from 5 beneficiary countries presented national reports on sustainable energy statistics in Azerbaijan,</p>

	<p>Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. International consultant provided an analysis of the reports and related recommendations.</p> <p>The role of energy statistics in achieving sustainability was presented by speakers from international organizations: Austrian Agency of Statistics; UN Statistics Division, UN DESA; UNECE; UN ESCAP, SIG (Geneva, Switzerland).</p> <p>The goal of the trainings was to increase knowledge of national experts on relevant best practices on collection and monitoring of national data on sustainable energy in compliance with international standards. Based on knowledge acquired during training, national experts will be able to organize data collection in their countries in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>
<p>EA2 Strengthened national capacities to develop national action plans for sustainable energy based on the best international practices</p>	
<p>A.2.1 Identify relevant best practices on sustainable energy for each beneficiary country. The studies prepared by national and international consultants will develop increased knowledge and understanding of what the best practices are throughout the UNECE region and an assessment of their applicability to the national circumstances of the beneficiary countries.</p>	<p>National consultants have prepared studies on relevant best practices on sustainable energy for each beneficiary country (with 10-15 best practices in and outside the country identified primarily in energy efficiency and renewable energy). International consultant has developed a synthesis report that provides analysis of the national studies and assesses applicability of best practices throughout the UNECE region to the national circumstances of the beneficiary countries. It focused on prevailing regulatory and institutional frameworks and provided recommendations for policymakers that would assist them in reforming and adjusting policies aimed at fostering favourable climate for investments in sustainable energy. Despite the challenges that all countries were facing when undertaking reforms and restructuring their economies, to date they have all invested a lot in improving functioning of the energy sector, its transition to a sustainable development, providing enhanced energy efficiency, wider use of renewable energy sources and better energy access. However, in spite of significant advancement, none of the countries has displayed a required pace of progress on the way to attain the SDG7 targets. No country has developed an engaging investment climate for foreign and domestic businesses to employ advanced energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Consequently, there is a need for the governments to mobilize resources, to undertake</p>

	<p>more efforts in building up a required level of institutional, policy and regulatory infrastructure to achieve the SDG7.</p>
<p>A.2.2 Multi-stakeholder consultations with the participation of national officials/experts, UNECE, ESCAP, UNDESA, Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (UNEP-DTU Partnership), SE4ALL secretariat and others to share best practices for the development of national sustainable energy policies in each beneficiary country. These consultations will help countries to assess best practices' applicability to the national circumstances and develop national models for improvement of sustainable energy policies.</p>	<p>The first multi-stakeholder consultations were held in Geneva, on 29 September 2017 by UNECE with participation of national officials from all 5 targeted countries and experts from Energy Agency of the Republic of Macedonia; Energy Charter Secretariat; Energy Community; Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency; Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS, UNDP; SIG, Geneva, Switzerland; UNECE.</p> <p>They were followed by multi-stakeholder consultations in each of the five beneficiary countries: in Minsk, Belarus on 10-13 October 2017 and 10-11 April 2018; in Baku, Azerbaijan on 19-20 and 24-25 October 2017; in Astana, Kazakhstan on 26-27 April 2018; in Tbilisi, Georgia on 8 June 2018; and in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on 12-14 June 2018 by UNECE with participation of national officials and experts and representatives of a number of international organizations.</p> <p>Consultations were focused on: a) successful examples of what countries have achieved or where they are on their ways to achieving SE4All and SDG7 goals, which can be shared as best practices with other beneficiary countries of the project; b) challenges for countries where they can benefit from adapting best sustainable energy practices from other countries.</p> <p>The consultations helped countries to assess best practices' applicability to the national circumstances and develop national models for improvement of sustainable energy policies. They also served as input and reference points for development of the studies on best practices in sustainable energy by national consultants.</p>
<p>A.2.3 Development of a draft National Action Plan for each beneficiary country. The draft Plans will be prepared by national entities nominated by the relevant ministries, in close cooperation with the national and international consultants as well as UNECE, ESCAP and UN DESA to support country ownership and future endorsement and implementation. The Draft Action Plans will be further submitted for the governmental approval and inclusion into relevant governmental strategies for further implementation.</p>	<p>National consultants, in close coordination with relevant government officials and other stakeholders in their countries and UNECE and ESCAP, developed draft National Sustainable Energy Action Plans (NSEAPs) for each beneficiary country. The draft NSEAPs focus on energy aspects that most directly relate to the SDGs, poverty reduction and meeting environmental goals, in particular: the gender issue as it relates to the development of the energy sector and the role of sustainable energy in achieving SDG5 on achieving gender equality; water-</p>

	<p>energy nexus (in relation to SDG6); and the role of sustainable energy in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Agreement (SDG13). The documents outline current energy production, distribution and consumption; government's targets of generation growth for economic development; national targets to meet SDG7; leverages to perform actions to meet SDG7; and cross-cutting issues of energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy access. Each draft NSEAP contains information on specific actions, the timeframe for their implementation, and Governmental (and/or other if applicable) entities responsible for these actions in line with the focus areas above.</p>
<p>A.2.4 Final validation workshop for the National Action Plans for sustainable energy for each beneficiary country</p>	<p>Final validation workshop of the project National Sustainable Energy Action Plans – from Commitments to Actions was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 8 October 2019 in the framework of the Tenth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development: From Targets to Action. In presentations and discussions, speakers and participants confirmed the value of developed draft NSEAPs for the beneficiary countries, which can and should be used as an instrument for implementation of practical steps in transition to sustainable energy. The concept of NSEAP can be used by other countries that wish to speed up their transition to sustainable energy. Possible future steps outlined at the workshop include: adoption of NSEAPs by Governments of beneficiary countries; implementation of NSEAPs; support of NSEAP implementation by international organizations; development of NSEAPs by other countries; and making use of project results by other projects, strategies, programmes, and plans.</p>

**Table 3 – Deliverables**

Categories of deliverables	Number at national level	Number at regional level	Number at global/ Interregional level
Workshops, seminars and training events		3	1
Training of trainers (ToT)		2	
Online training events			
Study tours			
Policies (incl. draft policies and recommendations)	5		
Policy action plans (including drafts)	5		
Strategies			

Studies (incl. case studies, reviews and assessments)	10	2	
Reports and publications			
Toolkits/methodologies/guidelines/training modules			
Networks and committees			
Online portals/platforms		1	

#### 4. CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Table 4 - Challenges and Actions

Description of challenges	Action(s) taken to solve the issue, if any
No particular challenges or problems have been encountered	

#### 5. GOOD PRACTICES, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

During the project implementation, the project team went beyond the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and included SDG7 and its interlinkage with other SDGs as the benchmark for the project implementation. This resulted in a more comprehensive approach to all project activities and made its outcomes more valuable for the beneficiary countries of the project.

A National Sustainable Energy Action Plan is an innovative instrument, which does not only look at the country's energy sector in all its aspects through the prism of SDG7 but also reviews links of energy sector to the national economy as a whole and thus its role in supporting achievement of other SDGs. NSEAP provides a clear path for the country to achieve SDG7 with concrete measures (actions) in short and medium term and outlines resources necessary for this objective.

In-kind contributions for the organization of two trainings in Kazakhstan and Georgia by the respective Governments and of the final validation workshop in Bangkok by ESCAP allowed to achieve significant savings compared to the project budget without any negative effect on project outcomes (all activities fully implemented and expected accomplishments fully achieved). At the same time for future projects, it is recommended to have a review after the third year of implementation that might allow to add new activities in case of some projected savings.

#### 6. SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the project results primarily depends on the interests and the commitment of the national governments of the beneficiary countries. All of the national governments of the beneficiary countries confirmed their interest in the Project and its outcome. All surveyed national stakeholders and experts confirmed the interest of relevant state agencies in the NSEAP. In at least two project countries (Georgia and Kyrgyzstan) national governments have started implementing certain activities outlined in the NSEAPs. Majority of surveyed experts confirmed that the project's results were extremely useful for their countries and that the results of the Project will have a positive impact on their country. A follow-up workshop on implementation of NSEAPs is planned under the RPTC Work Plan.

## 7. MULTIPLIER EFFECTS

There is expectation that multiplier effect can be achieved. Over 100 experts from more than 20 UNECE and ESCAP member States participated in the final validation workshop of the project. The idea that NSEAPs can be used as examples/templates for developing similar policy documents in other countries was supported by workshop participants. The Regional Adviser is exploring with several other countries (Albania, Armenia, and Ukraine) potential interest in developing NSEAPs.

## 8. SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING

Table 5 – Financial Leveraging

Contributing Entity/Donor	Purpose	Amount raised	
		Cash (USD)	In-Kind
Government of Kazakhstan	Venue and interpretation for the training in Astana		
Government of Georgia	Venue and interpretation for the training in Tbilisi		
ESCAP	Venue and interpretation for the final validation workshop in Bangkok		

## 9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All information can be found at the project website

<http://www.unece.org/info/open-unece/pmt/regular-budget/1617x-sustainable-energy-for-all-se4all-in-eastern-europe-the-caucasus-and-central-asia.html>.

## 10. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 6

Object Class	Description	A. Budget/Allotment (as per project document) (USD)	B. Revisions to allotments (if any) (USD)	C. Explanations of revisions to allotments (USD)	D. Total Expenditure (USD)
015	Other staff costs - General temporary assistance	0			0
105	Consultants and experts	135,500	75,000	210,500	200,326
115	Travel of staff	105,300			58,188
120	Contractual services	75,000	(75,000)	0	0
125	General operating expenses	5,200			45
130	Supplies and materials	0			0
135	Furniture and equipment	0			0
145	Workshops/Study tours (Grants and contributions)	243,000			144,636
	Total	564,000			403,195