



Virtual Training Workshop Report

Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (Webinar #2, Zoom Meeting)

Central Asia Subregional Webinar, 13 January 2022 (5am CET)
Southeast Europe & Turkey Subregional Webinar, 20 January 2022 (3pm CET)
Eastern Europe & the Caucasus Subregional Webinar, 27 January 2022 (11am CET)

*The United Nations Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change
for Europe and Central Asia*

Executive Summary

In June 2021, the United Nations Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia published its [Guidance on Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks](#). Use of the guidance by Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs) and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) members is strongly encouraged by the IBC to identify and apply practical tools for mainstreaming key environment and climate change issues across five key entry points, including the Cooperation Framework's Roadmap and CCA, and within the design, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation stages.

To support RCOs and UNCTs in applying the mainstreaming guidance, a two-session virtual training workshop was created. The first session was convened on 9 December 2021 to provide an overview of entry points for mainstreaming environment and climate change issues in Cooperation Frameworks and to facilitate experience sharing within and among three subregions: Central Asia, Eastern Europe & the Caucasus, and Southeast Europe & Turkey. The second session was held on three separate dates in January for each of the three subregions.

120 persons took part in the three subregional virtual training workshops in January¹. Polling conducted during registration showed that a range of mainstreaming issues were top-of-mind among RCOs and UNCTs, including climate change adaptation, climate change and health impacts, education and climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, just transition, and green economy. Additionally, advanced polling indicated that participants were primarily interested in approaches and tools relevant to mainstreaming environment and climate change issues into the Cooperation Framework design, implementation and monitoring & evaluation stages, and so the session was tailored to focus on these aspects.

¹ Central Asia = 37 persons; Southeast Europe & Turkey = 41; Eastern Europe & the Caucasus = 42.



The IBC Mainstreaming Guide describes a suite of approaches and tools for mainstreaming environment and climate change and a summary of these was provided during the training session, including identifying synergies using matrix analysis, undertaking multidimensional risk analysis during the CCA stage at a high level as well as during implementation at a programme and project level, and the identification of indicators for tracking progress on key environment and climate change issues as part of results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation.

Two separate discussions were convened during the training session to ensure both breadth and depth in mainstreaming approaches covered. The first dealt with the application of multi-dimensional risk analysis and using a matrix of synergies to analyse linkage to inform both the design and implementation stages of the Cooperation Framework. The sharing of experiences among RCOs and UNCTs illustrated that using tools like risk and problem tree analysis helped show, for example, that the green economy could be an engine for a paradigm shift in the provision of goods and services and a means to promote resilience. It was also highlighted that multi-stakeholder engagement and consultations are a key part of mainstreaming, including the use of tools such as the 12-factor multidimensional risk analysis as well as analysis across the 5Ps (people, planet, prosperity, partnership, and peace).

The second discussion focused on the development of results frameworks and identification of environment and climate change indicators for monitoring and evaluation of mainstreaming in Cooperation Frameworks. The experience sharing on this topic acknowledged that the way in which the SDG targets and indicators are structured provides abundant opportunities for mainstreaming the environment and climate change across *all* outcomes. Nonetheless, it is often challenging to find a single indicator that measures multiple priority areas (i.e. environment, LNOB, and gender). A robust approach for devising an indicator set considers three main types of indicators: (1) Overall trends on the outcome; (2) Gender and LNOB components of the outcome; and (3) Environment and climate change components of the outcome. Another challenge is achieving a balance between relevance and availability of data for the indicators. Using data from global indicator databases (i.e., World Bank, FAO, UN) and national and local data sources can help address this challenge.

In summarising the experience of mainstreaming, participants noted that the approach for mainstreaming is an organic - rather than a strict, step-wise process. The IBC Mainstreaming Guide should therefore serve as a set of recommended steps to be applied and adjusted based on the RCOs and UNCTs needs. It was also evident that there is already significant expertise among RCOs and UNCTs in mainstreaming the environment and climate change. It is now more about a shift in mind-set to apply a systematic approach to implement the required processes and responsibilities for mainstreaming in UNSDCFs.



Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	4
Approaches and tools for mainstreaming	6
Entry Point #1: The Cooperation Framework Roadmap	6
Entry Point #2: Common Country Analysis	7
Entry Point #3: Design of the Cooperation Framework	8
Entry Point #4: Implementation of Agency Programmes and Projects	9
Entry Point #5: Monitoring and evaluation of Cooperation Frameworks	11
Discussion of mainstreaming approaches and tools	11
Tools for analysing risks and linkages among environment, climate change and national development priorities	11
Results framework and indicator tools for mainstreaming environment and climate change in Cooperation Framework Design and M&E	14
Annex 1: Participant Lists	19
Central Asia Subregion	20
Southeast Europe & Turkey Subregion	21
Eastern Europe & the Caucasus Subregion	23
Annex 2: Workshop Agenda	25



Introduction

The United Nations Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia (IBC) has created a two-session virtual training workshop with the purpose of enhancing understanding of mainstreaming environment and climate change into United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) among UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs) and Country Teams (UNCTs). The training is based on IBC's [Guidance on Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in UNSDCFs](#) published in June 2021 and is focused on three subregions, including Central Asia, Eastern Europe & the Caucasus and Southeast Europe & Turkey.

Session 1 of the training, reportedly separately, was held on 9 December 2021 for participants from all three subregions and provided an introduction to entry points for mainstreaming in UNSDCFs. This document summarises Session 2 of the training, which focused on specific approaches and tools for mainstreaming environment and climate change in UNSDCFs. This 2-hour online session was convened on 13 January, 20 January, and 27 January for the Central Asia, Southeast Europe & Turkey, and Eastern Europe & the Caucasus subregions, respectively.

Participation in each of the three subregional sessions ranged from 37 to 42 persons, including members of the IBC and representatives from RCOs and UNCTs. The participant list is attached as **Annex 1**. As part of the registration process for each online session, participants were asked what environment or climate change issues they were currently attempting or wanting to mainstream in the Cooperation Framework process. A summary of responses for each of the three sessions is provided on the next page, illustrating the relevance of mainstreaming issues such as climate change adaptation, climate change and health impacts, education and climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, just transition, and green economy.

IBC representatives **Matthew Billot** (UNEP), **Jonathan Baker** (UNESCO) and **Nicholas Bonvoisin** (UNECE) opened the subregional webinars, noting that the Guidance for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in UNSDCFs is the product of a fruitful collaboration between the 18 member agencies of the IBC and cooperation with DCO. Furthermore, the guidance responds to the request by RCs in the Europe and Central Asia region, who asked the IBC for support in identifying and mainstreaming key regional environmental and climate change risks, challenges and opportunities at the country level, and notably in country level documents.

*Training facilitators: **Livia Bizikova**, Lead for Monitoring and Governance at the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and **Darren Swanson**, Senior Associate with IISD. The agenda for this training session is provided in **Annex 2**.*

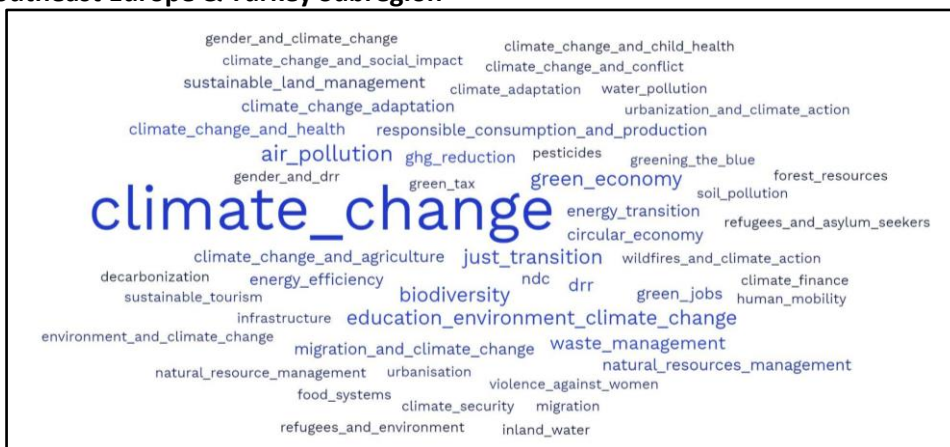


Summary of key mainstreaming issues reported by registrants

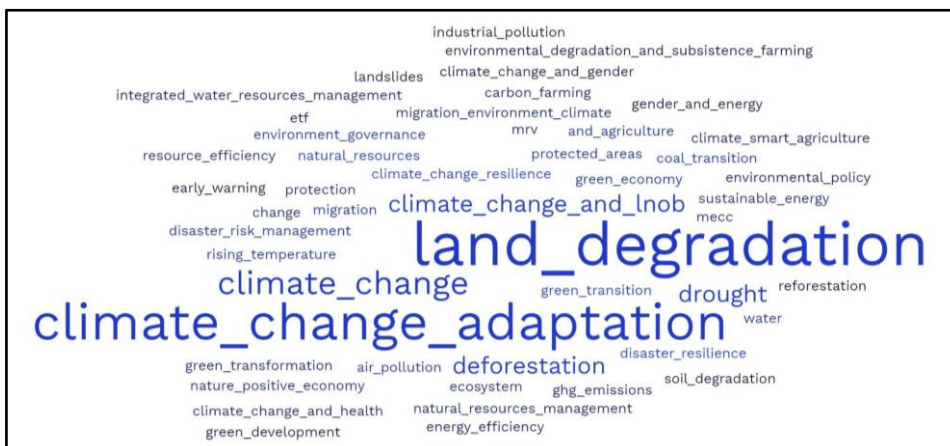
(a) Central Asia Subregion



(b) Southeast Europe & Turkey Subregion



(c) Eastern Europe & the Caucasus Subregion





Approaches and tools for mainstreaming

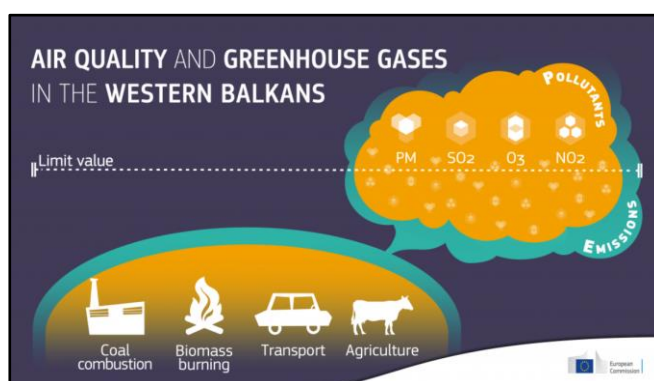
The [Mainstreaming Guidance](#) document outlines five main entry points for mainstreaming environment and climate change issues into Cooperation Frameworks, including: (1) the Roadmap; (2) the CCA; (3) design of the Cooperation Framework; (4) implementation of agency programmes and projects; and (5) monitoring and evaluation of Cooperation Frameworks, including in the preparation of the Common Country Analysis. For each of these entry points, the guidance describes a mainstreaming approach and examples of tools being used throughout the programming process, including examples from countries in the region.

Key approaches and tools from the IBC Mainstreaming Guide were summarised by lead author, **Henrieta Martonakova**, including real-world examples drawn from the region. A key point is there is no single best approach or tool. Rather, robust approaches and tools should be used that are practical and achieve the best end results depending on the context. To save time and costs, existing data and information should be drawn upon, and the approaches and tools already in use should be extended by incorporating environment and climate change perspectives and data. The examples of approaches and tools presented included:

Entry Point #1: The Cooperation Framework Roadmap

Engage key actors - use the **Stakeholder Roadmap** to identify the right stakeholders who can champion environment and climate change in the region and define their roles.

Make the case for environment and climate change linkages by **using effective and verifiable information** (e.g., infographics, presentations, policy briefs, fact sheets, etc.) To illustrate, an infographic depicting air quality and greenhouse gases in the Western Balkans was provided (see below).





Entry Point #2: Common Country Analysis

Analyse linkages - use a **Matrix of Synergies** to identify the synergies between environment and climate change and priority development areas (see below).

IBC on Environment and Climate Change

Country Framework Roadmap

Identify linkages

Tool:
Matrix of synergies

A simple matrix indicating the links between the environment and climate change and development issues

- Columns:** Environment and climate change issues in columns
- Rows:** Development areas or objectives
- Scale:**
 - 0 for no strong link
 - 1 for strong link of development area on environment and climate change issue

Analyse links between the environment and climate change and priority development areas

Key environmental (and social) issues or objectives	Air Pollution	Deforestation	Scarce Water Supply	Loss of Biodiversity	GHG Emissions
Development areas or objectives						
Transport improvement	1	0	0	0	1	
Energy independence	1	1	1	1	1	
Agriculture	0	1	1	1	1	
Circular economy	1	1	1	1	1	
Good quality health	1	1	1	0	0	
Public fiscal reform	1	1	1	1	1	
Improved strategic planning	1	1	1	1	1	

Identify priorities and commitments - Reinforce the strongest linkages among environment and climate change and the **country's priorities and commitments** by creating an inventory table that provides a snapshot of the priorities the country has identified, as well as a brief analysis of its implementation of international commitments. Be sure to cross-reference the environment and climate change priorities with other development areas (social, economic, education, etc.).

Assess progress - Provide an overview of the status of SDGs and targets related to the environment and climate change throughout the whole SDG framework. Ensure to **report on progress towards targets that are not specifically referring to the environment and climate change**. E.g., SDG 5: Gender equality provides data into how many landowners in agriculture are women.

Assess risks - Use a **Risk Analysis** tool to provide an overview of an environment and/or climate change risk, its significance (likelihood and impact) and early warning indicators that will be monitored over time to inform necessary changes in the country's and the UN development system's responses. Notably, the **UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure** provides guidance for rapid analysis - using a 5-point impact scale in conjunction with a 5-point likelihood scale. Efforts should also be made to assess what risks would be posed by some typical development interventions in the environment. E.g., In terms of economic stability and growth, using **Multi-dimensional Risk Analysis**, Serbia identified that due to the economic recession



resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, there would be a high likelihood of decreasing investments into the green and sustainable economy.

Participant Question: Is it necessary to quantify the number of linkages between the priorities listed in the country's planning documents and the country commitments?

There is no need to quantify the linkages, however, it's important to clearly state what those linkages are. The gap analysis of the CCAs carried out for the Mainstreaming Guidance revealed that while many countries do include objectives related to environmental and climate change among their listed national priorities, they often only noted that they had commitments to regional or national conventions but didn't actually specify what the commitments were. The point is, it's important to know what the specific commitments are in order to link the development results priorities into the environment and climate change objectives.

Participant Question: What are some linkages between climate action and 'just transition' - for example, in the context of green jobs? And how would that play into the mainstreaming angle?

In Slovakia, for example, since forest management in national parks has been moved from the ministry of agriculture to the ministry of environment, the level of timber harvesting has been decreasing. This has resulted in protests from those employed in the forest sector. While the move is beneficial for climate change and environmental protection, it needs to be supported by providing more green jobs, and building skills and education to shift to other economic areas (e.g., tourism).

Entry Point #3: Design of the Cooperation Framework

Integrate into results framework - Use the **Impact assessment** approach to (a) analyse how the proposed development result may affect the achievement of the environmental and climate change objectives and commitments, and (b) assess how actions towards achieving the environmental and climate change priorities and commitment can contribute to a better development result - or conversely, how inaction may compromise the achievement of the development result. For example, if the proposed country development result is to create a governance system for improved participatory policy making (left column in the table below), it is expected to have a positive effect on one of its environment and climate change objectives (formulated as the 'integrate CC adaptation into relevant sectors' development policies, plans and programmes', refer to the top row in the table below). Key concerns, such as low political will to mainstream climate change adaptation in policymaking or development planning (middle column), should be considered and possibly translated into the implementing interventions to realise this positive effect.



Environmental and climate change priority: Integrate CC adaptation aspects into relevant sectors' development policies, plans and programmes		
Likely effects on the key issues		
UNSCDF outcome and outputs	Likely effects	Possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects)
<p>Strategic priority 1: Improved governance</p> <p>Outcome 1: Governance systems for improved participatory policymaking</p>	<p>Brief description of likely mutual effects (both positive and negative)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Likely positive effect on CC adaptation mainstreaming due to improved process of integrated policymaking, including its transparency and accountability <p>Key concerns associated with these effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low political will to mainstream CC adaptation in policymaking or development planning - Insufficient capacity for CC adaptation mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission studies providing evidence on the CC adaptation benefits for development - Advocacy for CC adaptation - Build capacity (guidelines, training, etc.) for mainstreaming CC adaptation in policymaking

Results framework appraisal - Use the **Results framework appraisal** approach to set the development result(s) to focus specifically on addressing the environment and climate change. This involves cross-referencing and aligning the non-environmental development results with the country's environmental and climate change priorities and commitments.

Participant Question: *When mainstreaming environment and climate change into non-environmental development objectives/SDGs, which are the most important non-environmental objectives that should be prioritised?*

This depends on the development priorities of each country, the level of linkages, and how those development priorities would be affected (the risks). Some linkages are not that obvious - e.g., SDG 16 on Good Governance - when supporting fiscal/institutional reforms, good governance is required to properly manage natural resources and decrease pollution. It may be important to prioritise the introduction or improvement of tools for public procurement, budgeting, green taxes and green bonds. Another example is SDG 5 on education. If a country is prioritising curriculum reform, it could consider building the knowledge and skills for promoting sustainable development.

Entry Point #4: Implementation of Agency Programmes and Projects

Programme and Projects: the formulation, implementation and review of the UN entities' and agencies' programmes and projects is another key entry point for mainstreaming. Whether the UN



entity or agency apply the common system for mainstreaming or apply their own system, the **Programme and Projects** approach involves completing three steps:

1. Environment and climate change screening (i.e., to verify if the programme or project indeed has linkages that require mainstreaming)
2. Environment and climate change impact assessment (as described above)
3. Identification of how environment and climate change risks and impacts would be managed.

Institutional, governance and capacity development system: In order for UNCTS to successfully mainstream throughout the whole programming process, they should establish, evaluate, and improve the institutional, governance and capacity development **system for mainstreaming**, which requires:

- Commitment and leadership from the top
- Building the right partnerships and involve the right stakeholders in the different stages of the programming
- A government mechanism - e.g., extending the role of the results group devoted to environment and climate change into the work of the other results groups
- Continuous capacity building
- Embedding the environment into programmes and projects
- Budget allocations
- M&E reporting and communications

Participant Question: *Some would argue that including one outcome results area focusing on environment and climate change into Cooperation frameworks is enough, and that there is no need to address environment and climate change in non-environmental outcome results areas. However, the theory of mainstreaming emphasises the importance of reflecting across the non-environmental goals. Why is that?*

This question has two dimensions - one is related to the development of the country itself. If you don't adequately address environment and climate change into your development priorities (i.e., increased agricultural activity, energy independence, improved health, etc.) - there is a risk that the achievement of those development priorities would be hindered by environmental degradation or climate change and vice-versa. The second has to do with UNCTS and UN agencies programming and implementation as such. The mainstreaming approach supports the integrated approach that aligning the SDG framework is calling for. A further element is that there may be lower transaction costs of addressing environment and climate change within other development priorities and thereby avoid creating new programs and projects.

Participant Question: *We need to quantify the potential impact of climate change/environmental challenges on the planned priorities or activities - e.g., if a country plans to build a large infrastructure such as a hydroelectric plant, it needs to take into account the potential impact of*



climate change extremes or water availability. However, we also need to think about impacts the other way around - i.e., the impacts of that planned activity on climate change or the environment. Could you elaborate on that?

Quantifying the impact of climate change on infrastructure would likely be carried out when mainstreaming at the project level. Some countries' CCAs included these kinds of studies - e.g., an assessment of the economic losses due to natural disasters related to climate change. This could also be assessed vice-versa - e.g., if the country's objective were to improve energy efficiency, this could be quantified by the decrease in greenhouse gases.

Entry Point #5: Monitoring and evaluation of Cooperation Frameworks

This entry point requires assessing progress and achievement of outcomes, outputs, and targets related to the environment and climate change, as well as assessing the mainstreaming process / system set by the UNCT. The approaches found to be useful in this monitoring and evaluation include:

- Formulation and application of **SDG-based outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets**, including for non-environmental priorities
- Formulation and application of **criteria** to assess the mainstreaming system
- Integration into the **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan**
- Application in the **internal and external CF reviews and evaluations**

Discussion of mainstreaming approaches and tools

This session of the training featured two parallel breakout group discussions. Group One looked deeper into the application of risk and linkage analysis tools for mainstreaming environment and climate change issues in Cooperation Framework design and implementation. The second group focused on approaches and tools used for creating results frameworks and identifying indicators for environment and climate change issues.

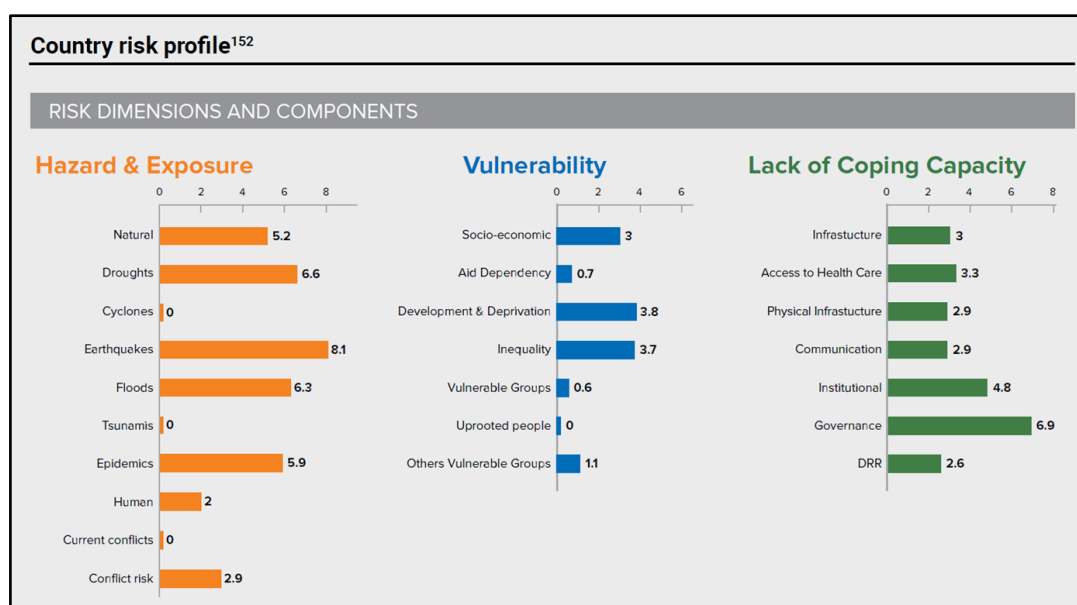
Tools for analysing risks and linkages among environment, climate change and national development priorities

Multi-dimensional risk analysis and tools for analysing linkages among environment & climate change issues and national development priorities are critically important for mainstreaming in the design and implementation stages of Cooperation Frameworks. Among the useful tools highlighted by the training co-facilitator, Darren Swanson, were the guidance on programme/project-level risk assessment provided in the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ([UNDP, 2021](#)). This guide provides practical ways to rank impact, likelihood, and overall risk level using a five-point scale. Additionally, for analysing linkages, the seven-point scale developed and applied by [Weitz et al. \(2018\)](#) for analysing the degree of interaction between SDG targets for national development priority setting was also described. This scale goes beyond simpler two-point 0/1 scales to better understand systemic and contextual interactions among targets.



The case of Uzbekistan was featured in the Central Asia subregional webinar. Along with the required 12-factor Multidimensional Risk Analysis in the CCA, Uzbekistan included a country risk profile based on data from the INFORM Risk Index compiled by the European Commission's Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre ([EC, nd](#)). RCO Economist, **Zarif Jumaev**, and **Bakhadur Paluaniyazov**, Environment and Climate Action Cluster Leader with UNDP, elaborated on Uzbekistan's mainstreaming efforts. Among the key takeaways were that comprehensive evidence and data driven analysis is essential for any successful CCA and that a critical review of national priorities, SDG progress, bottlenecks and gaps can help identify key environmental and climate change constraints to sustainable development. Furthermore, the experts highlighted that multi-stakeholder engagement and consultations are a key part of mainstreaming, including the use of tools such as the 12-factor Multidimensional Risk Analysis as well as analysis across the 5Ps (people, planet, prosperity, partnership, and peace).

Uzbekistan Country Risk Profile (source: [INFORM Risk Index](#))



The case of Serbia was featured in the Southeast Europe & Turkey subregional webinar. The 12-factor Multidimensional Risk Analysis featured in Serbia's CCA not only elaborated certain risks under the environment and climate change factor (i.e., unsustainable patterns of production and consumption with externalities in agriculture and forestry, and extreme weather resulting in natural hazards), but also identified under the public health factor that air pollution and other pollutants are affecting health in Serbia. RCO Economist, **Lorenza Jachia**, described the mainstreaming experience in Serbia noting that the analyses conducted using tools like risk and problem tree analysis helped show that the green economy could be an engine for a paradigm shift in the provision of goods and services and a means to promote resilience. In looking forward to the implementation phase, it was commented that looping back to stakeholder consultations is a good way to support mainstreaming through better understanding key links so as to pre-empt



unforeseen impacts of programmes and projects. Ms. Jachia also highlighted the links between the pillar on life-long learning and advancing the green economy.

The importance of this link was echoed by UNICEF Country Team representative, **Polat Kizildag**, noting that their Youth and Climate Change initiative was focusing on helping children think about environmental strategies to empower them as agents of change.

For the Eastern Europe & the Caucasus subregion, and in the context of thinking about risks and linkages, **Inga Podoroghin** with UNDP in Moldova described that the CCA was an entry point for some of their mainstreaming efforts and that disaster risk reduction was among the issues considered. In particular, Ms. Podoroghin emphasised the challenge of how to keep the balance in achieving a focus on mainstreaming environment and climate as a singular pillar or results area, while also mainstreaming into other results areas without diluting the necessary level of detail or importance of environment and climate change.

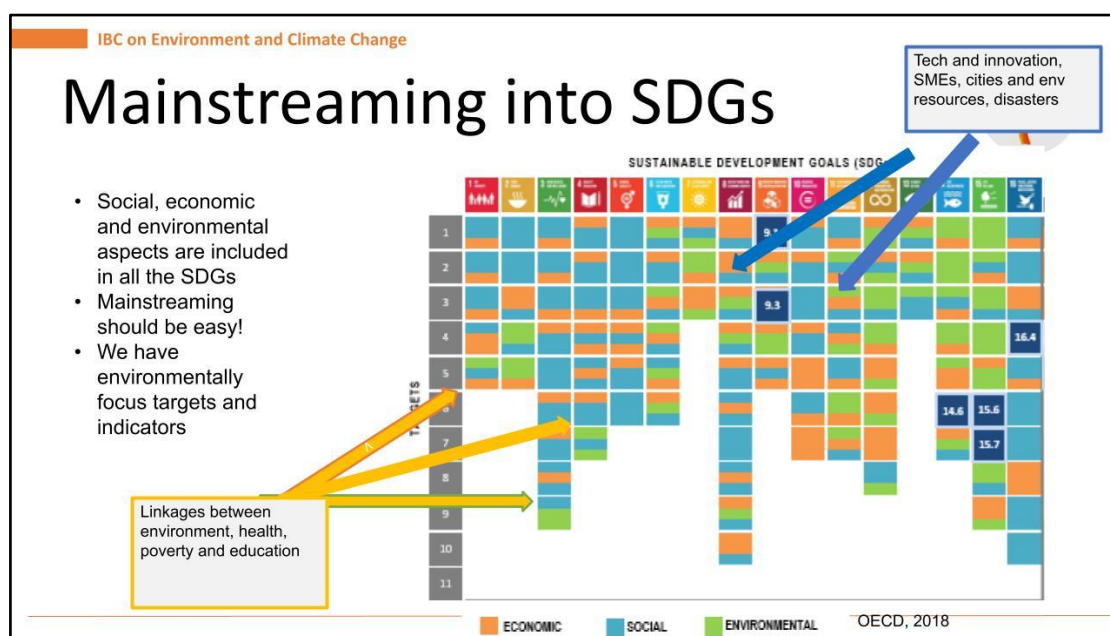
Mainstreaming Guidance document author, **Henrieta Martinakova**, echoed the importance of this aspect, noting that it is helpful to have a results area dedicated to environment and climate change generally, but also ensuring that important risks and linkages are also picked up sufficiently by other Results Groups. It was acknowledged that there is often limited technical and financial capacity to address all environment and climate change issues in all results areas. Mainstreaming across results areas is very often about using the OPPORTUNITY to add the environment and climate change lens to specific programmes and projects during implementation. For example, in a project to support open data within the Governance portfolio of an agency, there is an opportunity to address the extent to which citizens have free access to data on government spending on environment and climate change issues, (i.e., actual data on air pollution in a municipality). In such a case, there may be no need to have a separate project on environmental governance. Similarly, it is not necessary to duplicate information. For example, if a particular environment and climate change issue is sufficiently described and analysed in a dedicated section, there is no need to repeat the same information in the related 'non-environmental' section; however, the linkage should be mentioned. Co-facilitator, Darren Swanson, pointed to the guidance document and its suggestion for having members from the environment and climate change Results Group participate in other Results Groups to help facilitate the balance in mainstreaming across the Cooperation Framework.

Ms. Podoroghin also raised the important question around the definition of governance as it seems to be used differently in mainstreaming discussions compared to broader use related to environmental governance. Co-facilitator Darren Swanson highlighted that in relation to mainstreaming in Cooperation Framework entry points, often the governance term is more about institution mechanisms for mainstreaming. IBC representative and UNEP Regional Coordinator for Environmental Law and Governance, **Marianna Bolshakova**, further noted that from the broader perspective, there is no single agreed definition of governance. Rather it is an interplay between regulatory and decision-making frameworks that address the environment or have potential impact on it, including institutional frameworks and the interplay between stakeholders involved. The regulatory and institutional aspects are probably the most relevant for country programming and would depend on the national specificities. Ms. Bolshakova recommended considering governance from a wider view, rather than just environmental assessment and public participation.



Results framework and indicator tools for mainstreaming environment and climate change in Cooperation Framework Design and M&E

For all three subregional trainings, co-facilitator **Livia Bizikova** opened this session by explaining that the way the SDGs targets and indicators are structured provides abundant opportunities for mainstreaming the environment and climate change across *all* the SDGs - across all social and economic issues. This is easily visualised in the chart below. The SDG targets with environmental indicators are coloured green; the social are blue; and the orange are economic - illustrating that for any issue, there are multiple linkages with an environmental issue, as well as issues related to Leave No One Behind (LNOB), gender issues and marginalisation. *SDG 11 on community development* especially contains several environment and climate change linkages - access to water, disaster impact, access to green spaces in cities, etc.



SDG 4 Education and *SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth*, for example, could both work toward prioritising environment and climate change priorities by encouraging the transformation to a more resource-efficient and low-carbon green economy - i.e., through supporting the development of skills essential to promote sustainable development and harness the green economy.

It is important to devise indicators that measure the issues being mainstreamed from the environment and climate change perspective - or from the LNOB or gender perspective. Otherwise, UNCTs may not end up addressing those issues at the implementation level.

Examples drawn from results frameworks in UNSDCFs from Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kosovo² were illustrated as examples of such linkages. These examples contain several relevant cross-cutting

² All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of the UNSCR 1244 (1999).



indicators - e.g., land ownership by women, access by women to different types of environmental services, etc. - those found under *SDG 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment*, as well as indicators related to diseases, water, air and soil pollution. Another typical indicator linking environment and climate change is the number of policies a country has that focus on the issue. Even though writing policy is much easier than implementing it, the existence of such policies indicates there is a strong base for mainstreaming.

Despite the many examples provided, it is often challenging to find a single indicator that measures the multiple priority areas (i.e. environment, LNOB, and gender). Often, measurement systems are quite rigorous and are part of a multi-year data collection effort. A solution for devising an indicator set that covers the outcome is to consider three main types of indicators: (1) Overall trends on the outcome; (2) Gender and/or LNOB component of the outcome (3) CC/Env component of the outcome. Another challenge is the difficulty in finding balance between relevance and availability of data for the indicators. UNCTs should rely on data from global indicator databases (World Bank, FAO, UN) national, and local data sources.

UNSDF GEORGIA 2021-2025	
Development priority National priorities are eradication of poverty, through inclusive development, addressing gender gap and ... promoting regional development, agriculture and environment protection	
Outcomes Inclusive national governance systems have greater resilience and capacities to mainstream gender, migration and ensure evidence-based policy-making	
Indicators SDG indicators on women's participation in public and private decision-making Women and marital issues Land ownership by women SDG indicators under SDG 5	
By 2025, all people, without discrimination, enjoy enhanced resilience through improved environmental governance, climate action and sustainable management	
Illnesses caused from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution Number of new policy documents and tools on agriculture and food safety developed No. of gender sensitive municipal multi-hazard preparedness plans are developed for (target: 10) Adoption and achieving of the iNDC	

Types of indicators:

- Overall trends on the outcome
- Gender and/or LNOB component of the outcome
- CC/Env component of the outcome

Data challenges

Practical exercise on indicator selection

After the presentation, a practical exercise on indicator selection was conducted, ultimately aiming to guide participants through designing indicators that account for the mainstreaming aspect of the environment as well as gender and other vulnerable groups of a specific outcome (sustainable economic development). In each of the subregional training sessions, participants focused on imagining a hypothetical country in the region that is developing their CF document. To begin, they were asked to describe the **likely effects** of the sustainable economic development **outcome** by identifying three or four areas of economic development (e.g., agriculture - especially issues of water challenges, wastewater management, energy and mining). They then collaboratively developed a



results framework with multiple CF outcomes and outputs, likely effects, possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects) as well as relevant indicators.

During the Central Asia subregional training session, participants focused on water and agricultural productivity and how these link together in both positive and negative ways. **Azizkhon Bakhadirov** (UNODC, Uzbekistan) provided a summary of the discussion. The likely positive effects imagined were increased cost productivity in the use of water resources across all sectors (see screenshot below of the completed results framework collaboratively created by the group during the exercise). Notable likely effects included the introduction of new technologies and provision of financial services. Possible interventions included preparing rural people who would lose their jobs with alternative opportunities, and changing the vocational educational system to allow them to get new skills in the industry or service sector in order to manage risks of agricultural productivity. Some of the Indicators touching upon gender and LNOB included:

- The percentage of women with access to finance and the technologies
- Mortality and morbidity rate - because the greater air pollution related to agricultural activities, the more health problems would arise in rural areas.
- Water use level by sector - to show the environmental impact of the water use levels, because if inefficient practises were to continue, the increased water wastage would affect the ratio of the available water in the rural areas.

Results table of the indicator exercise by participants during the Central Asia training session:

Env / CC priority of country X: Example: Increase water-use efficiency across all sectors (agri) and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity		
CF outcome and outputs	Likely effects	Possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects)
Outcome: Sustainable economic development Output (examples): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased agricultural productivity - Prosperous mining sector with good jobs - Developed of renewable energy sources (hydro) - Access to drinking water (in vulnerable areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive impacts on productivity (extension, tech, finances to buy tech) – resilience - Status soil and air pollution due to using inefficient technology - Harmful subsidy with negative impacts; improper use of chemicals - Job loss in agri - vocational education, industrialization (services, industry); access to safety nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted extension with integrated climate change and efforts to increase productivity - Targeted vocational education also with specific focus on women, youth and low-income country - Ensure also regions impacted climate change, agricultural transition have access to training and education
Outcome: Improved governance Output: Governance systems for improved participatory policymaking		
RELEVANT INDICATORS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women access to finance and access to tech - Morbidity and mortality in rural areas - Water abstraction by sector - Use of certain modern irrigation technology (allocation by areas, by crops) - IWM to use to track progress with water use/management (no of plans) 		

In the Southeast Europe and Turkey subregional training, participants thoroughly unpacked the issue of energy transition and identified a whole suite of indicators covering environment and climate. The



major focus was energy transition - what it means from a country perspective, a mainstreaming perspective, and for addressing different types of environmental challenges - including mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as issues around water, linkages between biodiversity, women, and vulnerable groups in different locations. The group then designed a set of indicators that are accessible from all types of international and national sources, obtaining good examples from IUCN and other international bodies that collect this type of data. They also touched upon governance - i.e., the introduction of integrated water resources management. In plenary, **Fjolle Caka** from UN Habitat provided a summary of the activities, likely effects and corresponding indicators discussed by the group:

- Agriculture sector - how to shift into more climate resilient agriculture (i.e., through irrigation improvements, or crop shifting for plant resilience.)
- Energy sector - decarbonizing the sector and increasing the share of energy produced from renewables. The percentage increase in the latter would also be an indicator, as well as the energy efficiency in buildings or other sectors.
- Overall - The required skills improvements; investments into new technologies; the government's responsibilities; and linking to the country's commitments and targets (i.e., reducing emissions in the energy sector).

Results table of the indicator exercise by participants during the Southeast Europe and Turkey training session:

Env / CC priority of country X: Climate change, water scarcity, pollution		
CF outcome and outputs	Likely effects	Possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects)
Outcome: Sustainable economic development Output: agriculture, mining, education, health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting resilient agriculture – improved irrigation (modern), climate resilient crops - Water scarcity to improve in all sectors - Just transition - Phasing out of certain energy industries - Mining on energy-related products, - Investment into new technologies - Wastewater management starting with local communities. - Energy management, starting with local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment into irrigation - Integrated Water Management development and training - Different job design and addressing job loss - Investment into new technologies - Energy financing for SMEs and renewables
Outcome: Improved governance Output: Governance systems for improved participatory policymaking	Advancing the policy framework to integrate innovation	
RELEVANT INDICATORS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of energy from renewables (hydro-electricity); Energy efficiency per sector; Water use sector (energy); - Emission reduction (meeting INDC target); No. renovations and improved energy efficiency; - Setting specific targets for environmental issues for energy transition (not just economic, energy and social) - Ecosystem integrate (IUCN); riparian habitat - Proportion of remote areas with clean energy; Health impacts of indoor pollution (by areas, gender) - Women lead SMEs in the energy transition; access to grants and projects at university position 		

Henrieta Martnokova highlighted that although the group was very active and came up with many integrated indicators, had time allowed, they could have explored more indicators related to human



rights and education, which would have resulted in an even greater integrated approach to mainstreaming the environment and climate change.

During the Eastern Europe and Caucasus subregional training, participants focused more specifically on sustainable agriculture for the illustrative exercise. Participants highlighted the likely effects of resilient agriculture, improved food security, increased competitiveness of small-holders, decent employment in agriculture, among others. Possible implementing interventions suggested included investment in improved irrigation systems. Several indicators relevant to an integrated approach were identified, such as female landowners or women in extension, small-farmers and irrigation practices, quality of groundwater, etc.

Results table of the indicator exercise by participants during the Eastern Europe & the Caucasus training session:

CF outcome and outputs	Likely effects	Possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects)
Outcome: Sustainable economic development Output: agriculture, mining, education, health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilient agriculture – improved irrigation system - Improved food security - Supporting the production of climate- resilient crops - Soil conservation practices - Increased competitiveness of small-holders - Access to education (small-holders) - Decent employment in agriculture (income and health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in improved irrigation system
Outcome: Improved governance Output: Governance systems for improved participatory policymaking		
RELEVANT INDICATORS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of agriculture indication on sustainable production (SDG 2.4); food security (SDG 2.1 and 2.2) - No of hectares that are irrigation and use of modern irrigation - Small-farmers and irrigation practices - Agricultural Production/productivity - Quality of groundwater (in certain areas); level of water-borne diseases - Female landowners or women in extension and access to technological support - Energy source in agriculture (green energy) 		

Next steps and closing remarks

The session facilitators summarised by noting how participants in both working groups pointed out that the use of tools and approaches is an organic - rather than a strict, step-wise process. The application of the guidance by UNCTs should therefore be contextualised, adapted and revised for each country's programming context. It was further highlighted that there is already enough expertise within UNCTs. It is now more about a shift in mind-set and establishing the mainstreaming process. While not necessarily easy, the most important aspect is to create a system for mainstreaming.



Closing remarks for the training session were delivered by IBC representatives **Sarangoo Radnaaragchaa** (UNECE) and **Marianna Bolshakova** (UNEP). Resident Coordinator Office and Country Teams were strongly encouraged to use the mainstreaming guidance at the relevant stages of the UNSDCF processes they are currently engaged in. In concluding the training, the IBC representatives informed participants that should their Resident Coordinator Office and Country Team have a need for further guidance on mainstreaming specific environment and climate change issues at the country level, or any of the stages of the programming cycle, the IBC is available to support that process. Such requests can be sent to the IBC via DCO.



Annex 1: Participant Lists

Central Asia Subregion

NO	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE in the ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Jing	Fang	UNESCO	Associate Programme specialist	Italy
2	Darren	Swanson	IISD	Senior Associate	
3	Leslie	Paas	IISD	Associate	
4	Livia	Bizikova	IISD	Lead, Monitoring and Governance, Tracking Progress	
5	Sarangoo	Radnaaragchaa	UNECE	Regional Advisor	Switzerland
6	Henrieta	Martonakova			
7	Adilet	Mukushev	UNODC	National Program Officer	Kazakhstan
8	Ogulgerek	Annayeva	UNDRR	National Technical Officer	Turkmenistan
9	Azizkhon	Bakhadirov	UNODC ROCA	Programme Management Officer	Uzbekistan
10	Bakhadur	Paluaniyazov	UNDP	Env. and Climate Action Cluster Lead	Uzbekistan
11	Baktygul	Ysabekova	UNDP	NDC Project Coordinator	Kyrgyz Republic.
12	Zhanyl	Bozayeva	FAO	Programme Officer	Kazakhstan
13	Chary	Nurmuhammedov	RCO	Head of Office	Turkmenistan
14	Dildora	Sekler	WHO	National Public Health Officer	Uzbekistan
15	Dosbol	Tursumuratov	UNDP	M&E Associate	Kazakhstan
16	Farhat	Orunov	UNDP	Programme Analyst on Resilience, Environment and Energy	Turkmenistan
17	Irina	Divakova	ITU	UN Engagement Officer	Russian Federation (regional office)
18	Jeren	Myratdurdyeva	WHO	NPO	Turkmenistan
19	Jonathan	Baker	UNESCO	Head of Science, Regional Advisor	Italy
20	Karina	Kharchenko	RCO	Intern	Uzbekistan
21	Kumar	Kylychev	UNDP	Energy and Environment	Kazakhstan
22	Dumitru	Lipcanu	UNHCR	Deputy Representative	Kazakhstan
23	Lira	Zholdubaeva	UNDP	Climate Change Programme and Policy Analyst	Kyrgyzstan
24	Liya	Ergasheva	UNDP	Head of Strategic Planning	Uzbekistan
25	Maksat	Keshiyev	RCO	Partnerships and Development Finance Officer	Turkmenistan
26	Marianna	Bolshakova	UNEP	Regional coordinator	Switzerland
27	Marika	Palosaari	UNEP	Regional Programme Coordinator	Switzerland
28	Matthew	Billot	UNEP	Senior Coordination Officer	Switzerland



29	Mehrasa	Mehrdadi	UNESCO	National Professional Officer for Natural Sciences	Iran
30	Natalia	Kim	UNESCO	Project Officer	Kazakhstan
31	Nazar	Mammedov	UNICEF	Education Specialist	Turkmenistan
32	Rano	Baykhanova	UNDP	Programme Analyst on Climate Change	Uzbekistan
33	Rusyan Jill	Mamit	RCO	Development Coordination Officer for Partnerships and Development Finance	Uzbekistan
34	Salavat	Baktybek Kyzy	IOM	Assistant	Kyrgyzstan
35	Gaukhar	Kudayberg	UNDP	Programme Associate on Environment	Uzbekistan
36	Laura	Utemisova	WHO	NPO	Kazakhstan
37	Zarif	Jumaev	RCO	Economist	Uzbekistan

Southeast Europe & Turkey Subregion

NO	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE in the ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Wally	Merotto	UNESCO	Coordination officer	Italy
2	Jing	Fang	UNESCO	Associate programme specialist	Italy
3	Jonathan	Baker	UNESCO	Regional Advisor - Head of Science	Italy
4	Francesca	Bampa	UNESCO	Project Officer	Italy
5	Darren	Swanson	IISD	Senior Associate	
6	Leslie	Paas	IISD	Associate	
7	Livia	Bizikova	IISD	Lead, Monitoring and Governance, Tracking Progress	
8	Sarangoo	Radnaaragcha	UNECE	Regional Advisor	Switzerland
9	Henrieta	Martonakova		Consultant	
10	Albiana	Çavolli	IOM	Migration Environment Climate Change Focal Point	Kosovo
11	Nicholas	Bonvoisin	UNECE	Chief of Operational Activities & Review Section	Switzerland
12	Marianna	Bolshakova	UNEP	Regional coordinator	Switzerland
13	Claudia	Kamke	UNECE	Environmental Affairs Officer	Switzerland



14	Alper	Almaz	UNDCO	Development Coordination Analyst - Policy Analysis & Communication	Turkey
15	Ana	Jovanovska	UNHCR	Senior Executive Support Assistant	North Macedonia
16	Asli	Erguven	UNDP	Project Assistant	Cyprus
17	Chiara	Amato	RCO	Strategy and Coordination Officer	Kosovo
18	Christina	Alexandraki	UNDP	Intern	
19	Chunli	Deng	RCO	UNV	Serbia
20	Dzan	Kapic	IOM	Procurement Assistant	Bosnia and Herzegovina
21	Emre	Uckardesler	UNICEF	Chief of Social Policy	Turkey
22	Faruk	Acar	WFP	programme policy officer	Turkey
23	Fjolle	Caka	UN Habitat	Spatial/Urban planning associate	Kosovo
24	Gebert	Sonja	UNEP	Coordination specialist	Vienna office
25	Jelena	Milovanovic	RCO	Partnerships officer	Serbia
26	Lejla	Hrelja	UNESCO	Programme Assistant	Bosnia and Herzegovina
27	Lorenza	Jachia	RCO	Senior Economist	Serbia
28	Louise	Oftedal	RCO	Peace and Development Officer	Bosnia and Herzegovina
29	Marika	Palosaari	UNEP	Regional Programme Coordinator	Switzerland
30	Matthew	Billot	UNEP	Senior Coordination Officer	Switzerland
31	Moritz	Hauer	UNEP	Consultant	Switzerland
32	Murat	Bahadir Hakin			
33	Nurettin Cemil	Gokpinar	UNDP	M&E Officer - Climate Change and Environment Portfolio	Turkey
34	Naser	Krasniqi	FAO	Team Leader	Kosovo
35	Nuri	Ozbagdatli	UNDP	Climate Change and Environment Portfolio Manager	Turkey
36	Erdogan	Ozevren	FAO	GEF Portfolio Coordinator	Turkey
37	Ozge	BERBER AGTAS	ILO	Senior Programme Officer	Turkey



38	Philippe	Clerc	UNDP	Resilience Development Adviser	Turkey
39	Polat	Kizildag	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	Turkey
40	Sari	Lappi	WMO	Coordinator	Croatia
41	Turgut	Tosun	UNICEF	Education Officer	Turkey

Eastern Europe & the Caucasus Subregion

NO	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE in the ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Jing	Fang	UNESCO	Associate programme specialist	Italy
2	Jonathan	Baker	UNESCO	Regional Advisor - Head of Science	Italy
3	Francesca	Bampa	UNESCO	Project Officer	Italy
4	Sarangoo	Radnaaragchaa	UNECE	Regional Advisor	Switzerland
5	Nicholas	Bonvoisin	UNECE	Chief of Operational Activities & Review Section	Switzerland
6	Marianna	Bolshakova	UNEP	Regional coordinator	Switzerland
7	Marika	Palosaari	UNEP	Regional Programme Coordinator	Switzerland
8	Matthew	Billot	UNEP	Senior Coordination Officer	Switzerland
9	Darren	Swanson	IISD	Senior Associate	
10	Leslie	Paas	IISD	Associate	
11	Livia	Bizikova	IISD	Lead, Monitoring and Governance, Tracking Progress	
12	Henrieta	Martonakova	IISD		
13	Aliaksei	Vavokhin	UN RCO	Economist	Ukraine
14	Anna	Afanasieva	IOM	Project Specialist	Ukraine
15	Anna	Burka	FAO	National Programme Assistant	Ukraine
16	Ariel	Ivanier	RCO	Economist	Belarus
17	Asli	Erguven	UNDP	Project assistant	Cyprus
18	Astghik	Danielyan	UNDP	Project coordinator	Armenia
19	Chingiz	Mammadov	UNDP	Programme Analyst	Azerbaijan
20	Ala	Druta	FAO	Project coordinator	Moldova
21	Gular	Fatali	UN RCO	Data Management Officer	Azerbaijan
22	Inga	Podoroghin	UNDP	Programme Specialist	Moldova
23	Ivory	Hackett-Evans	WFP	Head of Unit: Food Value Chains	Armenia
24	Javahir	Muradova	UNDP	Project Assistant	Azerbaijan



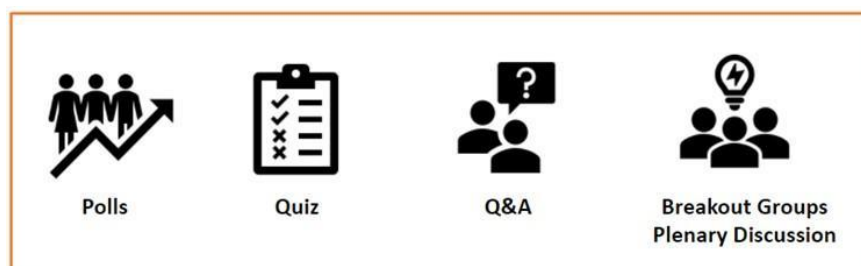
25	Lesia	Shyshko	UNDP	Team Leader Strategic Planning, Partnerships and RBM	Ukraine
26	Louise	Henry Bergman	DCO	SDG Programme Management Analyst	Turkey
27	Nino	Mamulashvili	WHO	National Professional Officer	Georgia
28	Mariana	Semehen	UNDP	Programme Associate (M&E)	Ukraine
29	Marina	Gurbo		Independent Consultant	
30	Meri	Sahakyan	FAO	Project associate	Armenia
31	Mkrtich	Dallakyan	UNICEF	Project Office for Climate Change, Adolescents and Participation Project	Armenia
32	Naira	Harutyunyan	FAO	E&E Consultant	Armenia
33	Nataliia	Ryndina	IOM	Project Assistant	Ukraine
34	Natalia	Vitiuc	IOM	Area Coordinator	Moldova
35	Nazim	Mammadov	UNDP	National Coordinator	Azerbaijan
36	Oleksandr	Sushchenko	UNDP	Team Lead, Energy and Environment	Ukraine
37	Polina	Tarshis	UNECE	Programme management officer	Switzerland
38	Tudor	Robu	FAO	Assistant FAO Representative	Moldova
39	Roza	Babayan	UNAIDS	Country Manager	Armenia
40	Thea	Yde-Jensen	WFP	Head of VAM unit	Armenia
41	Vitalie	Varzari	IOM	Senior Program Assistant	Moldova
42	Zaruhi	Ohanjanyan	WFP	Programme Policy Officer (VAM)	Armenia



Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Taking into account ‘Zoom fatigue’ due to the significant amount of time UN staff have spent in online meetings since the outset of the pandemic, the training was designed to be highly **interactive and engaging**. Equal opportunity was offered for participants to learn about the mainstreaming guidance, as well as share their own experience with mainstreaming environment and climate change into UNSDF in their respective subregion.

To support and enhance participation and engagement, targeted polls and quiz questions were used throughout the training via slido.com, which enables participants to answer through their mobile phones and see the collective results in the Zoom application on their computer screens. Participants were also invited to use their microphones, videos and the Zoom chat during Q&A sessions, plenary discussions, and the “Solution sharing” session.



Agenda

Central Asia Subregional Webinar, 13 January 2022 (5am CET)
 Southeast Europe & Turkey Subregional Webinar, 20 January 2022 (3pm CET)
 Eastern Europe & the Caucasus Subregional Webinar, 27 January 2022 (11am CET)

Timing	Agenda Item
0-10min	Welcome and Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Welcome Remarks</u>: IBC representatives: Matthew Billot, UNEP; Jonathan Baker, UNESCO; Nicholas Bonvoisin, UNECE • <u>Webinar Overview and Subregional Context</u>: Training co-facilitators, Livia Bizikova and Darren Swanson, International Institute for Sustainable Development
10-45min	Approaches and Tools for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change into Cooperation Frameworks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Presentation</u>: Approaches and Tools for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change into UNSDCFs, Ms. Henrieta Martonakova – lead author, Mainstreaming Guidance Document • <u>Q&A</u>: Moderated by co-facilitators
45-110min	Details and Discussion on Mainstreaming Approaches and Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Plenary Instructions</u>: Co-facilitators to present context and instructions • <u>Breakout Rooms</u> [2 rooms, 40 min]:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Room #1 - Analysing Env/CC risks and linkages to inform the design and implementation of Cooperation Frameworks</u>: Feature case example, experience sharing, additional guidance, Q&A ○ <u>Room #2 - Results Framework and indicator tools for mainstreaming Env/CC in the design and M&E of Cooperation Frameworks</u>: Presentation, case examples, discussion, and brief exercise. ● <u>Plenary Synthesis and Discussion</u> [20min]
110-120min	<p>Next Steps and Closing Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Closing Remarks</u>: IBC representatives: Sarangoo Radnaaragchaa, UNECE and Marianna Bolshakova, UNEP

In concluding the event, an evaluation form was circulated with 29 respondents over the three separate webinars. The results indicated that the training fully met the expectations of 75 % of participants and partially met the expectations of the remaining 25 %. Furthermore, 90 % of participants noted that the content was a useful and practical introduction to mainstreaming environment and climate change into UNSDCF processes (10 % noted that the content could be improved). Going forward, 83 % of participants stated that they would use the training in practice and 83 % liked the interactive format of the event. Among the suggestions for improving the training were the following:

- **Timing:**
 - Duration might be shortened. I think people were not eager to discuss because everyone works in different spheres.
 - Duration could be 1 hour longer with allocation of more time for group work and practical exercises.
- **Content:**
 - Provide more specific examples of cross-cutting issues and synergies, in particular in relation to the current crises such as refugees, migration, COVID19 etc.
 - Perhaps more country offices examples could be added into the programs.
 - More lively / energetic/ engaging style for main presentations.
 - More practical examples and tools.
- **Format:**
 - It would be great to have sessions one after the other, rather than in parallel, as both were really interesting topics.
 - It is advisable to identify a rapporteur in breakout rooms.
 - More use of interactive platforms. Allow more interaction to discuss practical issues, and in particular, the engagement of national partners to get greater ownership and inputs. Interaction with trainees could be enhanced with tools like miro, etc.
 - The quizzes were a good solution to keep everyone busy.