

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Global Project

Project Document

Project number:	Project ID: 180301
Project title:	The Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres Platform – South-South and triangular cooperation for accelerated progress
Thematic area code:	IC32 (Clean Energy Access)
Starting date:	1st December 2023
Duration:	5 years (60 months)
Project site:	Global project covering more than 113 developing countries, including most least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)
Counterpart(s):	The main counterparts are the regional sustainable energy centres of the regional economic communities (e.g. ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, ECCAS, SICA, CARICOM, ICIMOD, SPC, and ECO), other regional entities (e.g. power pools, regulators, associations) and ministries of energy
Implementing Agency of the project:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Project Inputs:	Contribution to the project: € 1.752.388 13% UNIDO support costs: € 227.810 Subtotal: € 1.980.198
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	1% UN Levy on project contribution & support costs: € 19.802 Grand Total contribution: € 2.000.000
UNIDO inputs	€ 200,000 from UNIDO (in-kind through various ongoing GN-SEC related projects) ¹
Counterpart(s) Inputs:	€ 300,000 from the GN-SEC centres (in-kind through active participation and synergy building to other projects)
Funding to be mobilised	Under the optimistic budget scenario, another € 2,000,000 co-funding will be mobilized from other donors during the five (5) year period of project implementation (i.e. EU, Nordics, IFIs).
Total Budget:	€ 2,000,000²

Project Summary

The project aims to accelerate the energy transition in developing countries by making the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) a unique multi-stakeholder platform for south-south and triangular industrial cooperation “from the regions for the regions”. During implementation, the GN-SEC will become an internationally acknowledged SDG accelerator, particularly contributing to the progress towards SDG-7, 9, 12 and 13. It will serve as a best practice example for enhanced means of implementation for the Agenda 2030 in line with SDG-17 and the outcomes of the 2nd High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA +40), held in Buenos Aires in March 2019.

The GN-SEC model will showcase how regional institutional capacities and integration can address cross-border challenges more effectively and at lower cost. Based on ownership and leadership of the centres and the respective regional economic communities (RECs), the GN-SEC is an advocate for a just and inclusive energy

¹ For example, EELA, STAR C, LDC Group on Climate Change, various interrelated GEF projects

² If additional donor contributions are to materialize a revised project document and budget will be prepared in consultation with all parties contributing to the project.

transition, particularly addressing the needs of least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).

The project will build on the achievements of the GN-SEC program since 2010 and provide resources to consolidate the network of centres and upscale the intra-regional, south-south and triangular (SSTC) activities in a gender-responsive and youth inclusive manner. Over the past ten years, UNIDO has assisted the RECs in the “Global South” in the establishment and operation of sustainable energy centres, which act as institutional facilitators for SSTC activities within the respective region and beyond. The GN-SEC platform facilitates triangular industrial cooperation activities between the individual centres, regions, as well as partners of the “Global North” and multilateral level. The GN-SEC offers the opportunity to test, demonstrate and roll-out latest technology, policy and business model innovations in various regions simultaneously.

The project mobilises the required financial and human capacities for the GN-SEC platform to further expand the network of centres and to upscale its SSTC cooperation activities. Since the GN-SEC platform is already operational and operated by a part-time UNIDO team, no specific start-up process is required. During the project period, the platform will continue to provide “traditional” services aiming at the creation of new or the strengthening of existing centres. Simultaneously, it will upscale the facilitation of SSTC activities on demand-driven sustainable energy solutions. The results framework of the project document will guide the implementation over the next five years.

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1. CONTEXT

1.1 Project Purpose

The project aims to accelerate the energy transition in developing countries by making the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) a unique multi-stakeholder platform for south-south and triangular industrial cooperation “from the regions for the regions”. During implementation, the GN-SEC will become an internationally acknowledged SDG accelerator, particularly contributing to the progress towards SDG-7, 9, 12 and 13. It will serve as a best practice example for enhanced means of implementation for the Agenda 2030 in line with SDG-17 and the outcomes of the 2nd High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA +40), held in Buenos Aires in March 2019.

The model will showcase how regional institutional capacities and integration can address cross-border challenges more effectively and at lower cost. Based on ownership and leadership of the centres and the respective regional economic communities (RECs), the GN-SEC can become an important advocate for just and inclusive energy transition, particularly addressing the needs of LDCs and SIDS.

The project will build on the achievements of the GN-SEC program since 2010 and provide resources to consolidate the network of centres and upscale the intra-regional and global SSTC activities. Over the past ten years, UNIDO has assisted the RECs in the “Global South” in the establishment and operation of sustainable energy centres, which act as institutional facilitators for SSTC activities within the respective region and beyond. The GN-SEC platform facilitates triangular industrial cooperation activities between the individual centres, regions, as well as partners of the “Global North” and multilateral level. The GN-SEC offers the opportunity to test, demonstrate and roll-out latest technology, policy and business model innovations in various regions simultaneously.

The project mobilises the required financial and human capacities for the GN-SEC platform to further expand the network of centres and to upscale its SSTC cooperation activities. Since the GN-SEC platform is already operational and operated by a part-time UNIDO team, no specific start-up process is required. During the project period, the platform will continue to provide “traditional” services aiming at the creation of new or the strengthening of existing centres. Simultaneously, it will upscale the facilitation of SSTC activities on demand-driven sustainable energy solutions. The results framework of the project document will guide the implementation over the next five years.

1.2 Baseline challenges to be addressed

The GN-SEC addresses barriers for the uptake of sustainable energy technology (SET) markets in developing countries by enhancing the modalities of implementation through south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC). With its activities, the GN-SEC platform responds to various barriers hindering the uptake of SET markets in the Global South, particularly in LDCs and SIDS.

1.2.1 Barriers for sustainable energy technology markets in developing countries

With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international community has committed to work towards a new global business model that allows producing more of the goods and services required by a growing world population, while using fewer resources and producing less waste and pollution. There is a trend towards circular economy policy concepts against the background of the increasing scarcity and price volatility of raw materials, including fossil fuels, as well as the need to internalize the costs of environmental externalities, such as air, soil and water pollution and climate change caused by GHG emissions.

The deployment of sustainable energy technologies is considered as an effective tool to tackle economic/industrial productivity and competitiveness, energy security, energy access/affordability and negative externalities of conventional energy systems (e.g. GHG emissions, local pollution) simultaneously and in an integrated way. The achievement of the Paris climate targets and the aspirations of developing countries to industrialise and to move towards more technology-intensive higher added value manufacturing and servicing, will require large investment in low-carbon energy infrastructure over the next decades.

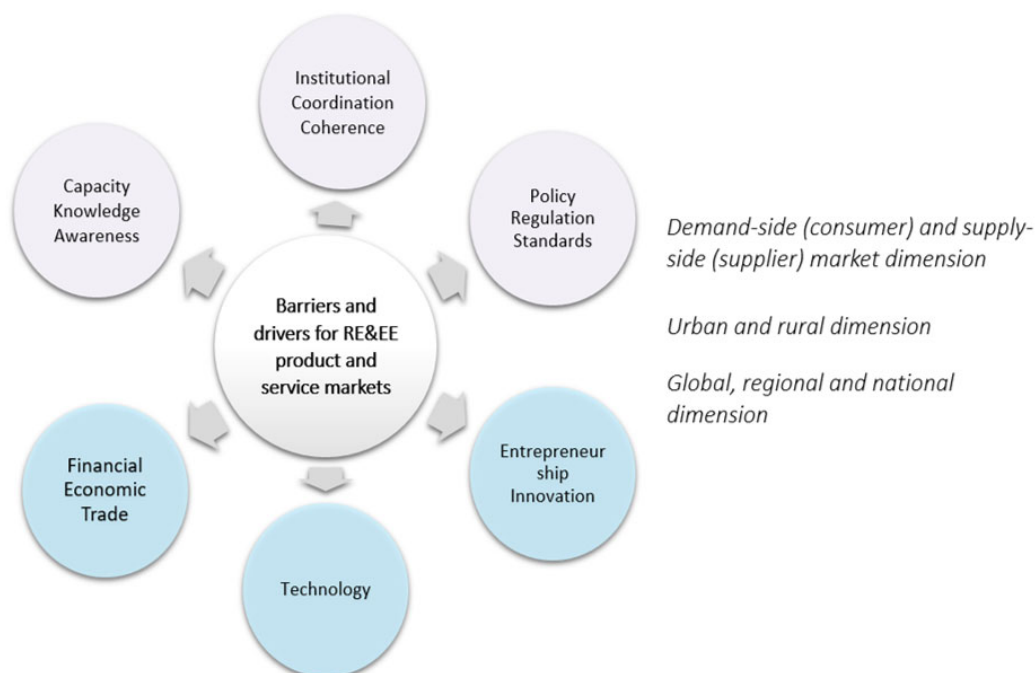
In this context, many developing countries have introduced far-reaching targets for scaling-up the use of RE&EE solutions. However, despite growing investments in RE&EE, markets have not reached economies of scale particularly in LDCs and SIDS. Globally, the pace of renewable energy investments is not sufficient to keep the world on track with the 1.5°C climate scenario. According to IRENA, investments in renewables need to at least quadruple and reach an annual level of more than USD 5 trillion on average between 2023 and 2030.

International public and private investment flows need to be upscaled and redirected dramatically. More than 50% of the world's population in developing countries, received only 15% of global investments in renewables in 2022. Sub-Saharan Africa received less than 1.5% of the amount invested globally between 2000 and 2020. According to IRENA, investments in off-grid renewable energy solutions in 2021 - at USD 0.5 billion - fell short of the USD2.3 billion needed annually in off-grid solar products alone between 2021 and 2030 to accelerate progress towards universal energy access.

Unforeseen external shocks and costs caused by COVID-19 recovery, supply-chain interruptions, climate change adaptation and peaking fossil fuel import prices are affecting the ability of the Global South to invest in the sustainable energy transition. Under current circumstances, it remains difficult to raise public finance, private domestic and foreign direct investment, as well as concessional climate finance. Moreover, continued fossil fuel subsidies are reducing the competitiveness of renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) solutions. Key economic and industrial sectors in developing countries face challenges when it comes to availability and use of sustainable energy quality products and services (e.g. manufacturing, construction, agriculture, food-processing, tourism, transport, waste management, desalination, water and sanitation).

Particularly in low-income countries, the increased supply and use of RE&EE products and services remains hindered by a broad range of barriers and shortcomings related to policy and regulation, fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, technical limitations, economics, finance, capacity, quality infrastructure, R&D and innovation frameworks, knowledge and awareness. Progress is further questioned by the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022, which had major impact on public spending and direct investments in the clean energy sector.

Figure 1: Barriers for the uptake of sustainable energy technology markets



Moreover, in a number of developing countries the inability of the domestic private sector to supply sustainable energy quality products and services under competitive prices has become a bottleneck for the uptake of sustainable energy markets. The domestic manufacturing and servicing sector remains weakly

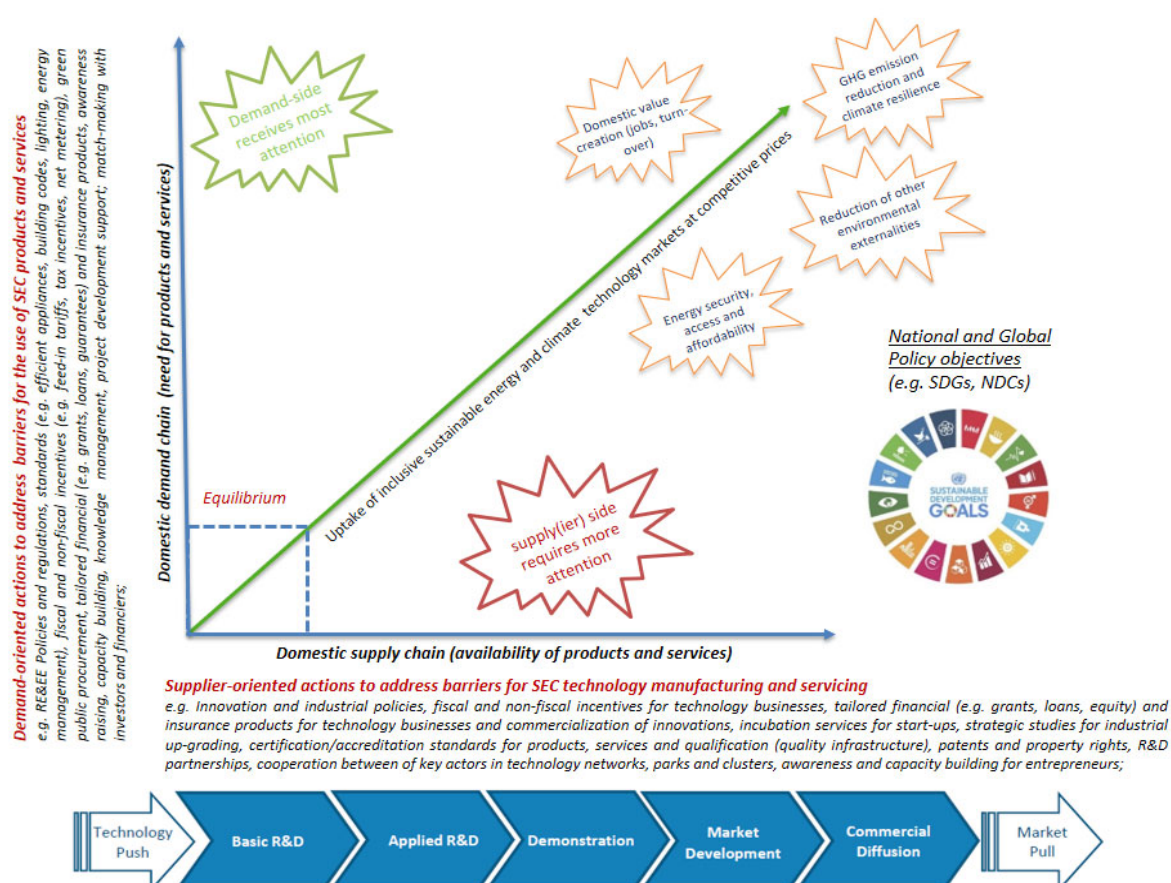
developed and the growing demand remains underserved by international suppliers and supply chains due to high market entry costs and risks. Lack of quality infrastructure is a major hindering factor.

In addition, policies and technology transfer programs tend to focus on creating demand for sustainable energy products and services and tend to ignore supplier-oriented actions focused on strengthening domestic innovation systems, productive industrial capacities and entrepreneurship. Sustainable energy and other climate technologies are often not considered systematically as priority in industrialisation strategies.

The absence of an equilibrium between demand and supply leads in some countries to high prices for clean energy and climate technology products and services. Such trends raise also concerns regarding the inclusiveness of technology transfer processes. This offers opportunities, but also bears the risk that the local value and job creation effects of such investments remain low and are not sustained in the long-run. Particularly in LDCs and SIDS even basic equipment and services (e.g. consulting, energy auditing, installation, and maintenance) continue to be imported.

The absence of domestic suppliers and service providers questions the long-term sustainability of already undertaken renewable energy investments in various developing countries (e.g. lessons learned from mini-grids and public solar lighting projects in Sub-Sahara Africa). The lack of domestic R&D and entrepreneurship hinders the commercialisation of sustainable energy technology solutions adapted to the realities of LDCs and SIDS. Therefore, public interventions and finance is required to work towards a balanced demand and supply-side approach when it comes to the promotion of sustainable energy markets.

Figure 2: Inclusive sustainable energy product and service markets need demand- and supply-side actions



1.2.2 South-south and triangular cooperation for accelerated SDG implementation

The economic downturn and fiscal stress stemming from recent global emergencies, including COVID-19, climate change, as well as recent fossil fuel price escalations have contributed to undermining global development efforts. SDG implementation has been slowed down and has even seen a reversal in some cases. According to the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum, even before the onset of the pandemic, the SDGs were not on track to be reached by 2030.

The 2022 edition of the UN SDG Progress Chart reveals the deterioration of progress towards a range of targets. This is also the case for those SDGs, which are highly dependent on a successful transition towards renewables and energy efficiency. By looking at the moderate growth rates of SET markets, it becomes obvious that SDG-7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG-12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG-13 (climate action) cannot be attained by 2030 in business-as-usual scenarios.

There is need for economies of scale and speed. More effective means of implementation and technology cooperation mechanisms are required to achieve the SDGs. Cross-border challenges need cross-border solutions and the capacity to act globally, based on strategic partnerships for global goals, effectiveness, and harmonised local action. Resource depletion, famine, conflict, disease, ocean pollution, migration, and economic inequality are all challenges that the international community needs to solve together. The climate crisis and the need for mitigation and adaptation is another global issue, which needs a multilateral response.

On this background, SSTC is rapidly gaining ground as a powerful delivery mechanism in the development cooperation landscape. Formal, informal, centralised and decentralized multi-stakeholder partnerships - leveraging flexible networks and resources between a broad range of like-minded partners in developing and developed countries – can become important accelerators. SSTC has been recognized as a key mean of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with particular reference to SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

SDG-17 includes important recommendations how to strengthen cooperation modalities regarding science technology innovation, policy coherence (SDG-17.14), multi-stakeholder partnerships (SDG 17.7), as well as SSTC (SDG-17.6/7/8). In an OECD survey regarding the value-added of triangular co-operation, sharing knowledge and learning jointly (86%) was considered the key value-added, followed by achieving global and regional development goals through strengthened partnerships and promoting complementarity and increasing co-ordination (both 81%). Co-creating solutions and flexibility (52%) came next, followed by enhancing scale, scope and volume (48%) and building ownership and trust (48%).

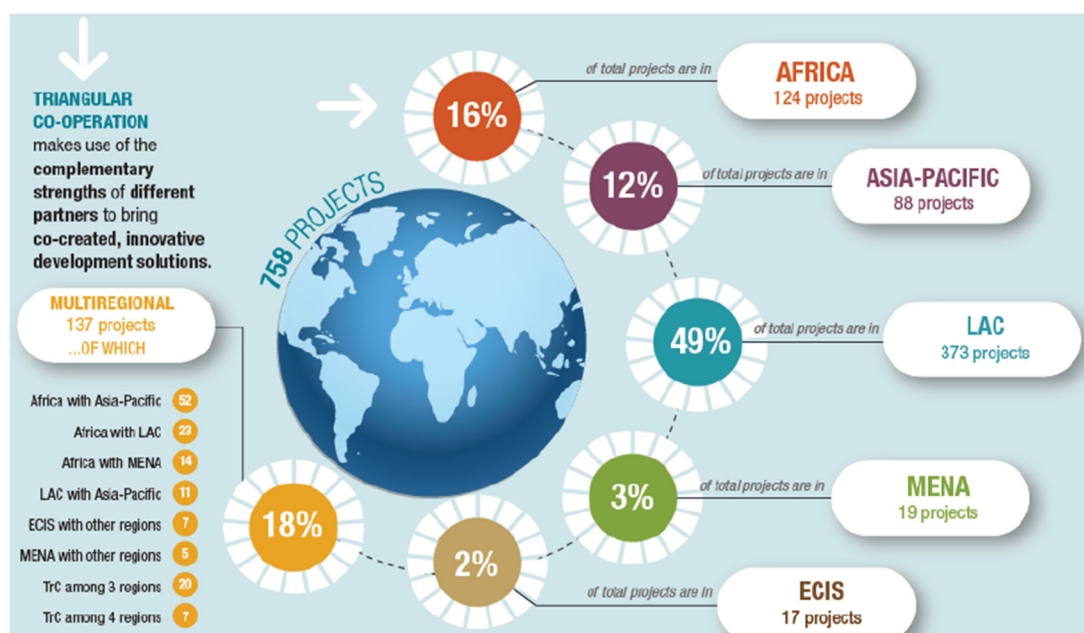
The outcomes of the 2nd High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Co-operation (BAPA +40), held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, confirmed the central role of SSTC and highlighted the opportunities for beneficiaries to access a broader range of resources, expertise and capacities. SSC is a process whereby two or more developing countries create a win-win situation through exchange of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how and/or regional and inter-regional collective actions.

SSC connects like-minded governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within or across regions. Triangular cooperation involves southern driven partnerships between two or more developing countries supported by developed country(ies)/or multilateral organization(s). The replicability of experience-based initiatives that have proved successful in similar contexts is at the core of this system.

Another definition defines SSC as “a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national capacity development objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how, and through regional and interregional collective actions.” Triangular Cooperation is “Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries supported by a

developed country(ies) or multilateral organization(s) to implement development cooperation programmes and projects.”³

Figure 3: Regional distribution of triangular cooperation projects (OECD)



By nature, the GN-SEC platform is covering all mentioned dimensions of SSTC. With the creation of the centres owned by the regional economic communities (RECs) in the “Global South”, the GN-SEC is strengthening the institutional capacities for SSC on sustainable energy issues and solutions on a regional level. Additionally, the created GN-SEC platform facilitates triangular cooperation between the various regions, key country groups and various partners of the “Global North” or the multilateral level.

The GN-SEC work in SIDS and LDCs was highlighted as best practice in key reports of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), the OECD and EU. UNIDO follows the Voluntary Guidelines of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation (GPI). Most of the quality criteria were already applied in the past by the GN-SEC cooperation.

Empirical evidence shows that there is a clear need for the GN-SEC and the upscaling of SSTC multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives. Triangular co-operation, which complements south-south and north-south co-operation, is still a niche activity, which need to be scaled-up. According to OECD analysis, most of the triangular cooperations are ongoing in the following sectors: government and civil society (24%), agriculture and food security (16%), health (11%), environmental protection (9.4%), and energy (7%). The majority of multiregional projects focus on agriculture and food security (24%). Overall, 29% of the reported projects contribute to achieving ‘green’ goals, meaning that these target local environmental issues, such as tackling water pollution or enhancing air purity, as well as global environmental goods, such as adapting and mitigating climate change, stopping biodiversity loss or desertification.

1.2.3 Regional cooperation – a missing link of energy and climate multilateralism

Following the SSTC rational, regional multi-stakeholder partnerships, cooperation and integration between countries, private sector, and civil society can be an effective tool to address the existing demand and supply barriers for sustainable energy market development. Integrated markets, which follow joint standards and

³ "Framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation: Note by the Secretary-General"

a common framework, are an important prerequisite for the reduction of investment risks in and foster trade with clean energy products and services.

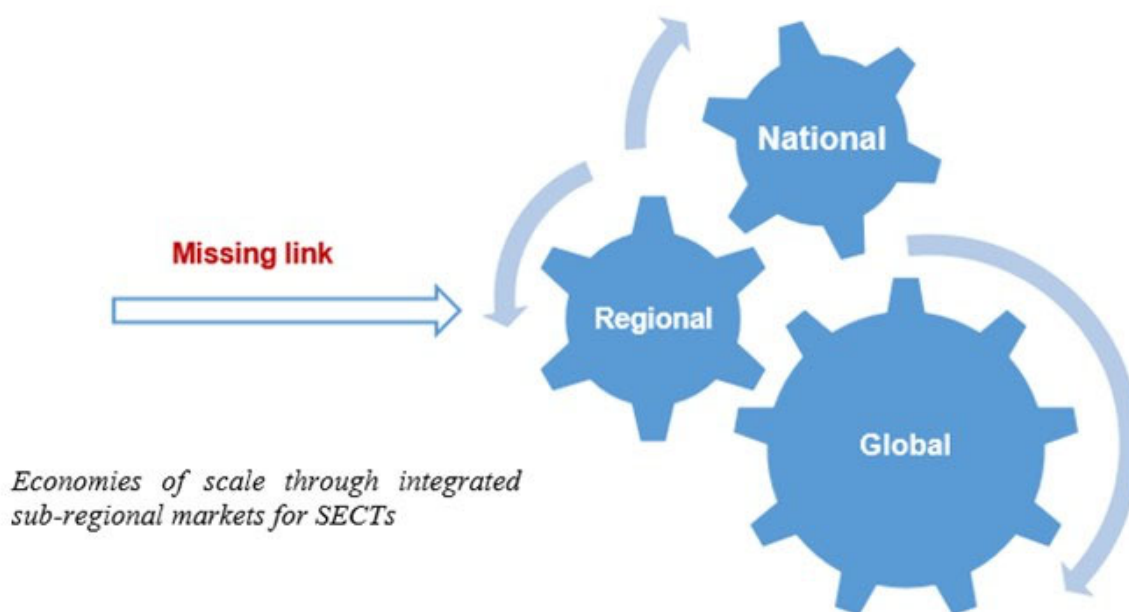
For a long time, regional cooperation on sustainable energy issues and solutions was an important missing link between global and national efforts. Up to today, the majority of technical cooperation activities are following national or traditional north-south approaches. For a long time, the work of regional economic communities (RECs) and their energy institutions (e.g. power pools and regulators) was predominantly focused on interconnection issues and traditional energy sources (e.g. oil, gas, coal, large hydro).

In the past and partly still today, the regional level is not systematically used as a (cost-)effective tool to promote equal progress, coordination and economies of scales regarding the adoption of sustainable energy solutions. Regionally, the transition towards renewable and energy efficiency tends to remain uncoordinated and common barriers and opportunities are not addressed jointly for the benefit of all. Platforms for knowledge exchange and harmonisation of joint policies and standards are limited.

Duplication, fragmentation and lack of agenda-setting by the region lead often to inefficient use of international funding and opportunity costs. Simultaneously, global climate agreements and funding instruments face implementation challenges due to the limited national absorption capacities and the absence of regional arrangements. Regional organisations lack of resources and capacities to overlook and monitor complex political and technical sustainable energy policy and implementation processes.

The UNIDO efforts to create the GN-SEC centres in partnership with the RECs were an important contribution to address these institutional shortcomings and to scale-up regional cooperation and harmonisation. However, the impact of the centres is still limited and constrained, as it is difficult to mobilize financing for regional activities or core operations from member states, as well as international development partners. In addition, it remains difficult to receive funding for regional projects from institutional climate funds (e.g. GEF, GCF). Achievements need to be up-scaled and replicated over the next decade. For now, only SACREEE and RCREEE receive fees from member states (partly not fully functional). ECREEE, PCREEE and CEREEAC receive some support from ECOWAS, SPC and ECCAS. The GN-SEC platform will have an important role to advocate for the work of the centres and mobilise funding. It is envisaged to position the platform internationally as unique SDG accelerator addressing key challenges in the energy and climate sector through a regional and intra-regional approach.

Figure 4: Regional cooperation as a missing link of sustainable energy and climate cooperation



1.3 Main target groups and stakeholders

The **main direct beneficiaries** of the services of the GN-SEC platform are primarily the GN-SEC centres, their National Focal Institutions (NFIs) and Thematic Hubs (THs). The regional centres and the RECs are also the most important stakeholders of the platform and project. The centres will execute most of the south-south and triangular activities of the GN-SEC platform. Secondly, the public and private RE&EE market players and enablers are the direct beneficiaries of the platform activities and products. The latter comprises the following key groups:

- Policy makers in energy and related sectors: as a result of the project, the beneficiaries will have better capacity to develop, implement and operationalize policies, strategies that are conducive to the dissemination of RE&EE technologies in the region.
- Private sector like micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), entrepreneurs, equipment manufacturers, project developers financing institutions: as a result of the project, they will be trained on various aspects including RE project identification, development, implementation, funding mobilisation, equipment manufacturing etc.
- National institutions charged with promoting RE&EE: they will benefit from the project through targeted training programmes that include regional equipment standards and performance labelling schemes, policy implementation and rural energy planning.
- Regulators, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Generating Companies, utilities and grid operators: as result of the project, they will have clear policy and regulatory framework on how to collaborate with other stakeholders in the development of RE will be established and these beneficiaries will be sensitized on the benefits of adopting EE strategies.
- Policy makers, private sector, national institutions: they will benefit from the project through awareness raising programmes on RE&EE.
- Women and children: Lack of access to modern energy services tends to affect women and children disproportionately. Therefore, the activities of the Centre will alleviate the plight of women and children through reduced time and labour in collection firewood and exposure to indoor air pollution, creation of opportunities of engaging in productive activities, among others.

The **final beneficiaries** are the wider urban and rural energy consumers of the GN-SEC regions, which will benefit from increased access to modern energy services through increased market penetration of RE&EE products and services.

2. UNIDO Approach

2.1 Rationale

2.1.1 The GN-SEC Platform

In 2010, UNIDO in close coordination with the RECs, launched the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC), an innovative south-south and triangular multi-stakeholder partnership to accelerate the energy and climate transition “from the regions for the regions”. Under a common framework, UNIDO assists regional economic communities (RECs) in the “Global South” in the establishment and operation of sustainable energy centres, which act as institutional facilitators for SSTC activities within the respective region and beyond. Under the global GN-SEC platform, UNIDO facilitates triangular cooperation activities between the individual centres, regions, as well as partners of the “Global North” and multilateral level. In line with SDG-17, the initiative is an important contribution for strengthening the means of implementation for the Agenda 2030 in key priority areas, particularly SDG-7, 9, 12 and 13. From the very beginning, the GN-SEC process has been supported financially by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) through the Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs (BMeiA) and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

2.1.2 The geographic scope

In total, the GN-SEC covers 113 countries, including 41 of 46 least developed countries (LDCs) and 35 of 39 small island developing states (SIDS). Through the setting of regional policies and standards and the facilitation of national follow-up, the GN-SEC platform influences the behaviour of around 1,7 billion energy consumers in the long-run at least indirectly.

The gradually expanding network comprises a sub-network of centres for the African and the Arab region (in cooperation with the EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Arab League) and Asia Pacific (ICIMOD, SPC, ECO) and Latin America and Caribbean (e.g. CARICOM, SICA). The individual centres are at different stages of institutional development. Most of them are either operating already more than ten years or are in their second operational phase. The centres in Central Africa and Central Asia are just starting. Currently, the network comprises the following centres:

- ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([ECREEE](#)), in partnership with [ECOWAS](#), located in Praia, Cape Verde
- Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([RCREEE](#)) for Arab States, located in Cairo, Egypt
- SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([SACREEE](#)), in partnership with [SADC](#), located in Windhoek, Namibia,
- East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([EACREEE](#)) in partnership with [EAC](#), located in Kampala, Uganda
- Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([PCREEE](#)) in partnership with [SPC](#), located in Nuku'alofa, Tonga
- Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([CCREEE](#)) in partnership with [CARICOM](#), located in Bridgetown, Barbados
- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity for the Hindu Kush Himalaya ([REEECH](#)), in partnership with [ICIMOD](#), located in Kathmandu, Nepal
- SICA Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([SICREEE](#)), in partnership with [SICA](#), located in San Salvador, El Salvador
- Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Central Africa ([CEREEAC](#)) in partnership with [ECCAS](#), located in Luanda, Angola
- ECO Clean Energy Centre (CECECO), in partnership with [ECO](#), under creation in Baku, Azerbaijan

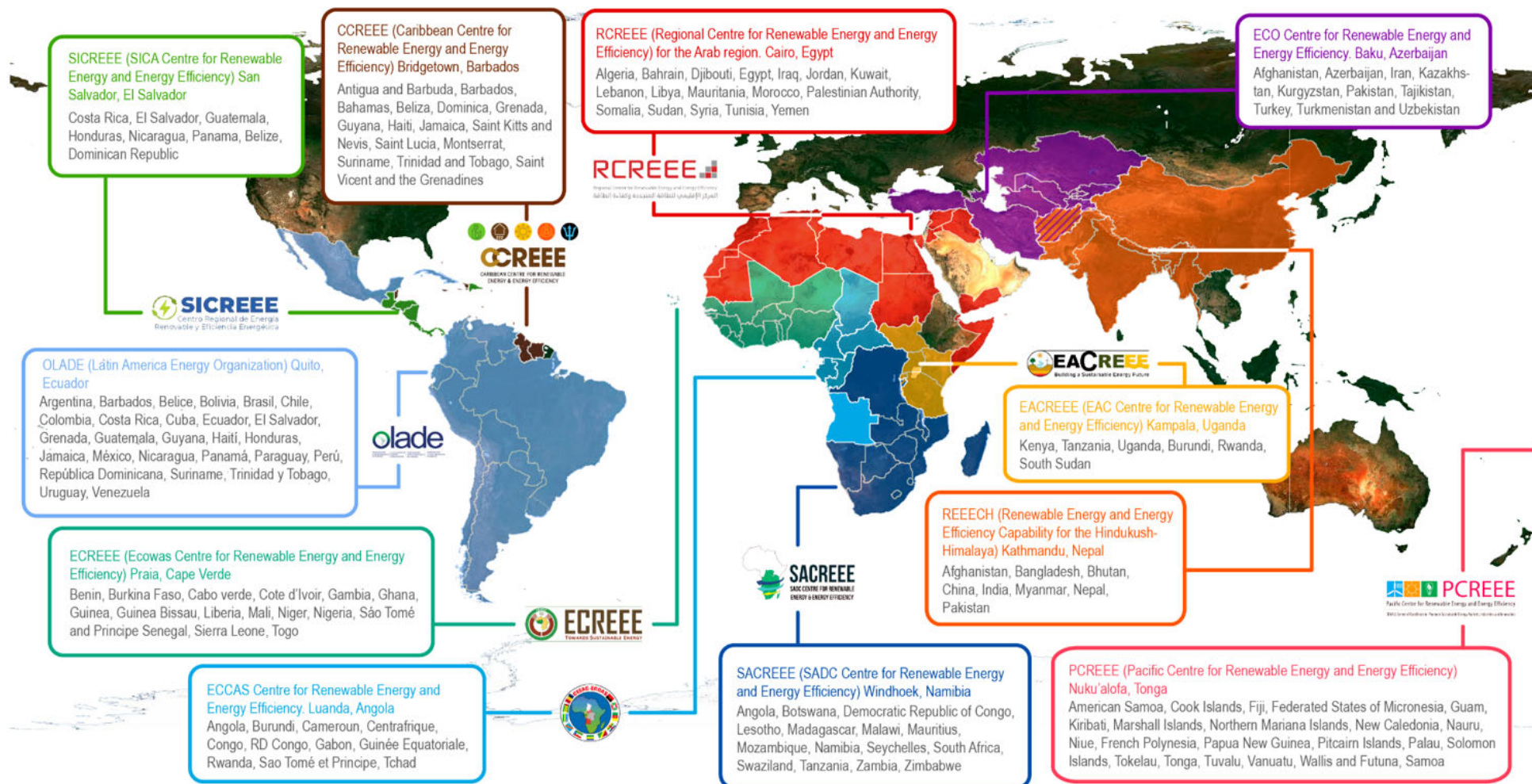
Apart from SACREEE, all the regional centres have obtained either a legal identity (EACREEE, CCREEE, ECREEE, CEREEAC, RCREEE) or operate through an existing regional host organisation (PCREEE, SICREEE, REEECH). SACREEE operates through a bridging arrangement with the national energy ministry in Namibia and still awaits full ratification by SADC member states. Since most of the developing regions have already a regional centre, it is not intended to create new ones. However, to increase to geographic scope of the GN-SEC, it is the intention to sign cooperation agreements with well-established energy centres for regions currently not covered by the GN-SEC. To expand the SSTC activities of the GN-SEC to twelve additional Latin American countries, UNIDO has recently signed a partnership agreement with the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE)⁴. Similar cooperation agreements are planned to be signed with the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE)⁵ and the Energy Community covering nine South Eastern European countries.⁶

⁴ Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba and Mexico.

⁵ Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

⁶ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine

Figure 5: Regional cooperation as the missing link of sustainable energy and climate cooperation



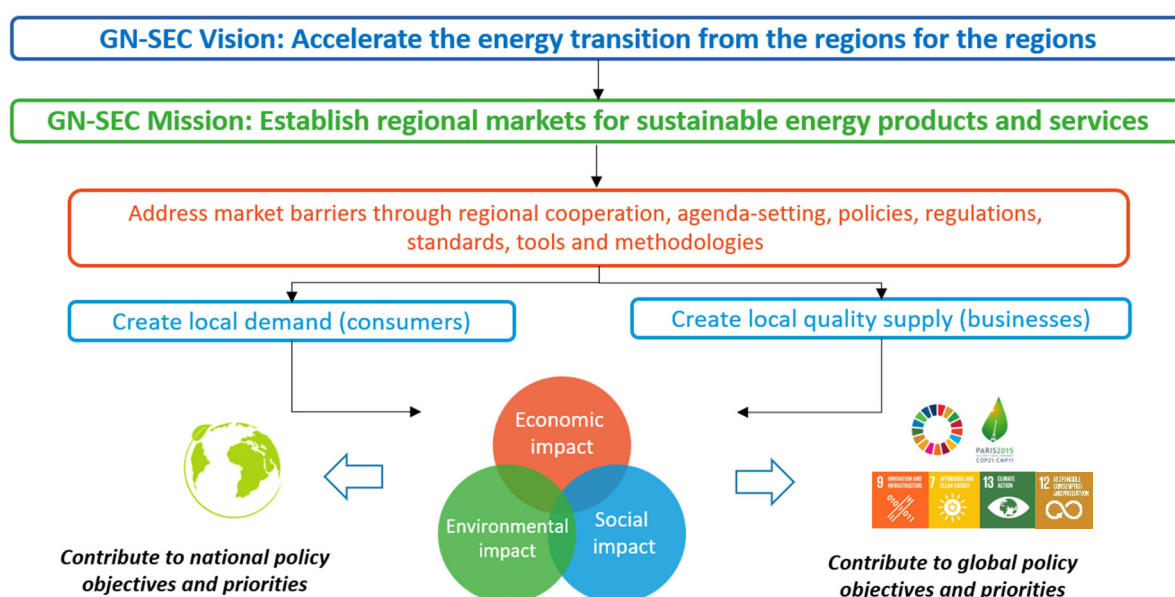
2.1.3 Theory of Change

2.1.3.1 Vision and mission of the GN-SEC platform

The theory of change of the GN-SEC platform can be described as follows:

- The **vision** of the GN-SEC platform is to accelerate the energy transition from the regions for the regions through south-south and triangular cooperation
- The **mission** of the GN-SEC platform is to reduce barriers for the uptake of integrated and inclusive regional sustainable energy product and service markets

Figure 6: GN-SEC Theory of Change⁷



Impact: The facilitated uptake of regional SET markets will in turn, contribute to the attainment national policy objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG-7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG-12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG-13 (climate action), which cannot be attained by 2030 in business-as-usual scenarios.

2.1.3.2 Theory of change of the GN-SEC platform

The theory of change of the GN-SEC platform is closely aligned with the one of the regional centres, which are part of the economic and political integration efforts of the regional economic communities (RECs). The centres aim to accelerate the energy transition within the region by creating economies of scales, equal progress and spill-over effects between countries. In partnership with member states and other regional players (e.g. power pools, utility organisations, regulatory authorities, regional banks), the centres work towards the creation of integrated and inclusive regional markets for sustainable energy products and services.

This is being done by setting common targets, policies, standards and incentives, as well as the de-risking of investments through the provision of reliable data, analytics, bundling of projects and convening power. Each of the centres has its own priorities depending on the demands of member states. Some of the barriers for the SET markets can be addressed more effectively and at lower cost at regional level. The GN-SEC centres play an important role in setting domestic priorities, contribute to donor harmonisation and

⁷ Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

coordination, as well as ensuring the sustainability and availability of results and deliverables after project closure.

The centres provide regional organisations with the urgently needed technical capacities to coordinate and monitor the implementation of regional energy and climate policies/regulations on national level. Moreover, the GN-SEC centres serve as knowledge resource facility, and provide advice to Member States on how best to manage the transition towards sustainable energy. Through cross-border approaches and methodologies, the centres complement and accelerate national efforts in the areas of policy and regulation, capacity development, knowledge and data management, awareness raising, as well as the promotion of investment, innovation and entrepreneurship.

The centres serve as a hub for all kind of domestic and SSTC partnerships. They are important advocates for SDG-7, SDG-9, SDG-12 and SDG-13 in national, regional and international policy and decision-making processes. They can complement regional banks when it comes to the addressing of “soft” issues hindering the de-risking and long-term sustainability of investments (e.g. policy, standards, laws, qualification, and certification). These issues have usually too high transaction costs for banks and/or lead to unfavourable financing terms (e.g. interest rates).

2.1.4 GN-SEC platform functions, activities and provided services

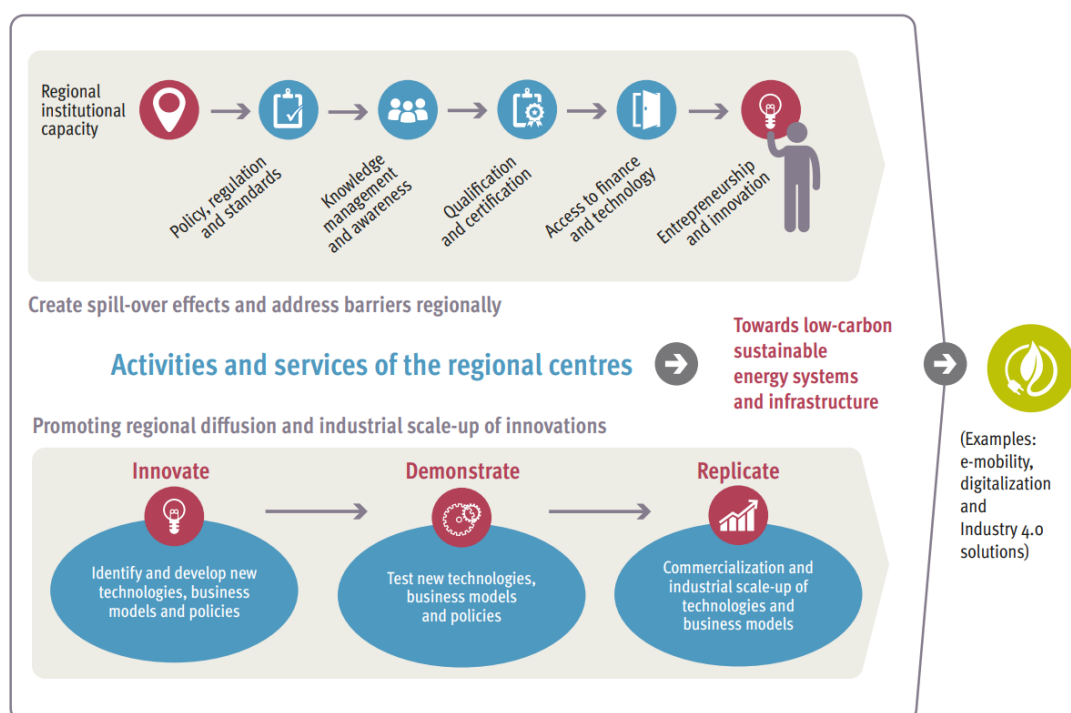
Under the global GN-SEC platform, UNIDO supports RECs in the “Global South” in the creation and operation of regional sustainable energy centres and facilitates SSTC activities on regional, intra-regional and global level in cooperation with partners of the “Global North” and multilateral level. The platform creates synergies to the work of UNIDO and other international partners, including the UN, IFIs, EU and development banks. The functions and services can be summarised as follows:

Functions and services of the GN-SEC Platform:

- Raise the profile of the GN-SEC as SSTC multi-stakeholder partnership on global level;
- Create global awareness on regional modalities to accelerate SDG-7, SDG-9, SDG-12 and SDG-13;
- Advocate for inclusive sustainable energy and climate processes, particularly for LDCs and SIDS;
- Develop joint policy inputs for regional or international energy and climate processes;
- Promote joint learning on institutional and technical issues and regional approaches;
- Facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation on sustainable energy issues and solutions;
- Support intra-regional and triangular project development, implementation and monitoring;
- Promote the testing, demonstration and roll-out of innovative approaches, technologies and solutions in multiple regions simultaneously;
- Fund mobilisation for joint GN-SEC activities from public and private sector;
- Provide capacity building to the GN-SEC centres on key issues and solutions of common interest;
- Mainstream gender and youth considerations into the work of GN-SEC centres and build capacities;
- Facilitate joint knowledge management and development of tools, guidelines and campaigns;
- Build triangular partnerships between the centres in the “Global South” and partners of the “Global North” and the multilateral level;
- Effective communication, knowledge management, public relations and cooperate identity;

The outcomes, outputs and activities of the SSTC activities of the platform are largely aligned with the ones of regional centres. The field of interventions are following the identified barriers for the uptake of regional sustainable energy technology markets, including policy, regulations and standards, knowledge management and awareness, qualification and certification, access to finance and technology, as well as entrepreneurship and innovation. The GN-SECs and the platform have an important role to bring the latest technology, policy and business model innovations to the various regions.

Figure 7: Focus of GN-SEC outcomes, outputs and activities



2.1.4.1 Institution-building function

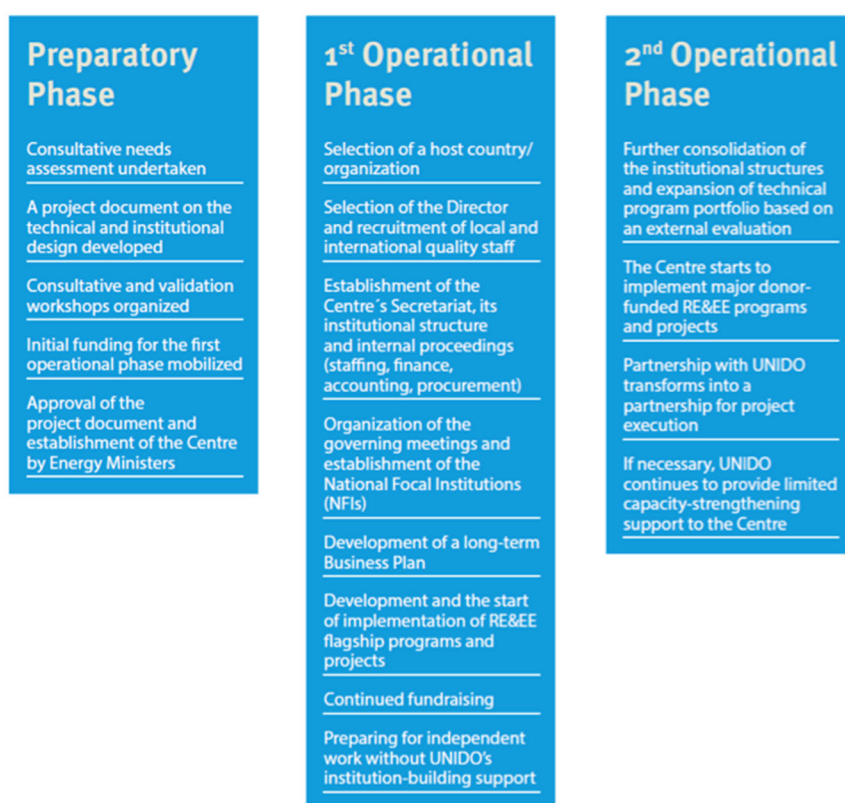
Also in future, the GN-SEC platform will provide “traditional” institution-building services for new or existing centres of the RECs. This includes mentoring and advisory for strengthening institutional rules, procedures and fiduciary standards, as well as the development of technical human capacities and flag-ship programs and projects. During the project period, UNIDO will particularly provide technical support for the full operationalisation of the Central African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CEREAC) and the Clean Energy Centre of ECO (CECECO).⁸ In the current view, and for various reasons, there is no added value to create new centres in other regions. It is more a question to sign cooperation agreements with existing centres (e.g. OLADE, ACE, Energy Community).

Experience has shown that full institutionalisation of new centres might take up to two years. As long as the centres have no legal identity and cannot sign contracts or recruit staff according to their own rules and procedures, UNIDO bridges the time by applying its own rules and procedures so that the centres can begin working, even before obtaining their full legal identity. UNIDO applies a “twinning” peer-to-peer learning model, which delegates, depending on progress and maturity of the local management, gradually more and more administrative, financial and technical responsibilities to the centres. In the ideal case, the centres operate fully independent after the first operational phase, and have mobilised the required human and financial resources, as well as international partnerships to run sustainably.

This stage of development has been achieved in most GN-SEC centres with varying models and success. The UNIDO approach is characterized by the principles of genuine partnership, shared responsibilities and execution, flexibility, institution-to-institution peer learning and mentoring. It puts the key principles of aid and development effectiveness (as defined in the Accra, Paris and Busan Declarations) into practice: It respects country ownership, strengthens local institutional capacities and systems and is based on durable and genuine partnerships and shared responsibility. The UNIDO approach can be summarised as follows:

⁸ It shall be noted that no funding from ADA will be used to provide core budget to these centres. The support will include technical assistance for concrete activities, as well as technical experts. However, other donors are invited to provide also core budget to the centres.

Figure 8: UNIDO's Centre support model⁹



2.1.4.2 South-south and triangular cooperation function

The GN-SEC platform covers all dimensions of SSTC. Increasingly, UNIDO will facilitate joint coordination, learning, projects, events and initiatives between the regional centres and key stakeholders of the respective regions. Moreover, the platform will provide a physical and virtual makerspace for triangular technical cooperation on sustainable energy solutions between the centres of the “Global South” and key partners of the “Global North” and the multilateral level.

There are plenty of opportunities to cooperate and learn from each other. For example, SIDS share similar challenges and opportunities when it comes to electric mobility and storage solutions. LDCs in Sub Sahara Africa share a common interest in renewable energy mini-grid development for rural electrification and productive uses. The GN-SEC web-portal brings the growing information resources of the regional centres in real-time together: www.gn-sec.net.

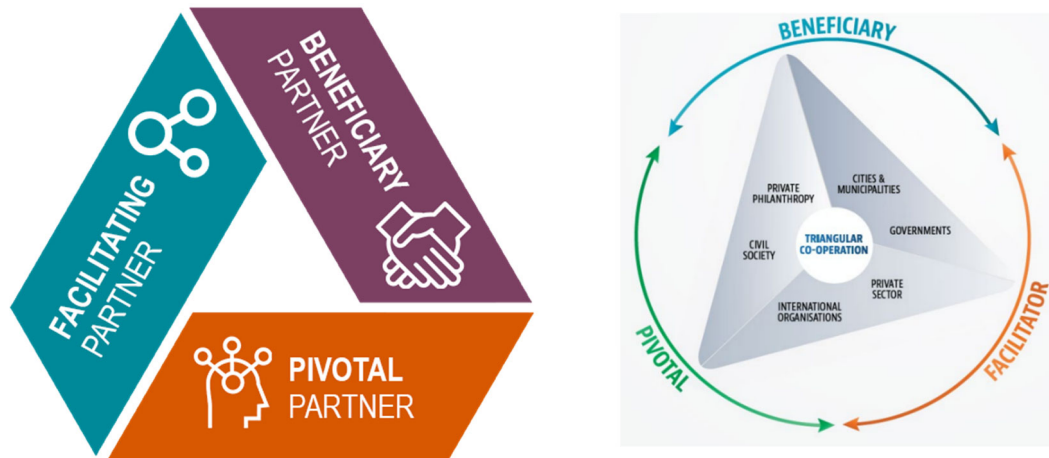
The GN-SEC platform and UNIDO acts as a facilitator of SSTC activities. UNIDO will focus on identifying common issues and solutions, which are of common interest for all or some GN-SECs and/or key country groups (e.g. LDCs, SIDS) and relevant partners of the “Global North” or the multilateral level. This follows the established model of triangular cooperation of the OECD. Triangular co-operation is based on the assumption that three roles are needed for an activity to be considered triangular, namely: (a) a beneficiary partner, (b) a pivotal partner, and (c) a facilitating partner.

There may be several actors for each role, at each edge of the triangle, and roles may change over the life cycle of a project. All partners share knowledge and expertise, often encouraging innovation and co-creation through mutual learning, which can eventually lead to mutual benefits. The beneficiary partner usually solicits support to tackle a specific development challenge, while the pivotal partner provides expertise and

⁹ Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

other resources, and the facilitator helps connect all partners, supporting the collaboration financially and technically.

Figure 9: Key players and roles of triangular cooperation¹⁰



The GN-SEC makerspace includes key RE&EE market enablers on global, regional and national level. Depending on the initiative or project, the actors can take different roles as facilitator, partner or beneficiary.

Figure 10: GN-SEC Makerspace¹¹

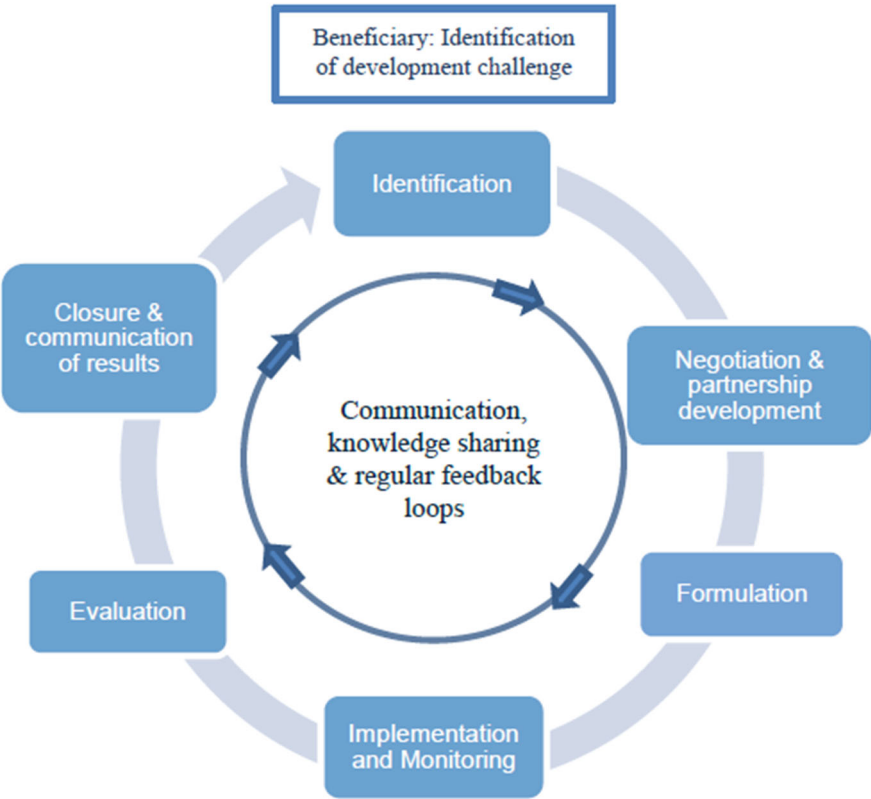


¹⁰ OECD, <https://www.oecd.org/dac/triangular-cooperation/> and <https://triangular-cooperation.org/>

¹¹ Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

The joint SSTC activities will follow the usual project cycle, including the phases of identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring, evaluation and communication of results and learning.

Figure 11: GN-SEC SSTC project cycle ¹²



¹² Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

2.1.5 GN-SEC scope of interventions

2.1.5.1 Geographic scope

The geographic scope of interventions of the GN-SEC platform is defined as follows: It supports and executes RE&EE activities and projects, which cover more than one country from one of the GN-SEC regions. The GN-SEC focuses primarily on activities and projects with regional or intra-regional impact or national projects with high potential for replication in other countries or regions. A particular emphasis will be on joint solutions and cooperation of LDCs (particularly in Africa) and SIDS.

2.1.5.2 Technical scope

The technical scope of interventions includes all kind of RE&EE solutions, and increasingly also other interlinked sectors and integrated “climate technology” solutions (e.g. nature-based solutions, water-energy-food nexus, resource efficiency and cleaner production, climate resilience, industry 4.0 devices). This reflects also the increasing shift towards multi-sectoral and integrated environmental solutions. Due to the high relevance for many developing regions, the GN-SEC will pursue a balanced focus on solutions for urban and rural areas. This is particularly the case for LDCs in Africa, as well as the Hindukush Himalaya.

Table 1: Scope of intervention and stakeholders

Geographic Scope	Direct beneficiaries and clients	Technical Scope (examples)
<p>GN-SEC regions covering 113 countries, including 41 LDCs and 35 SIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECCAS (CEREEAC) - ECOWAS (ECREEE) - SADC (SACREEE) - EAC (EACREEE) - Arab League (REEECH) - SICA (SICREEE) - CARICOM (CCREEE) - SPC (PCREEE) - ICIMOD (REEECH) - ECO (CECECO) <p>A GN-SEC cooperation agreement was signed with OLADE (covering additional twelve countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico).</p> <p>An additional agreement with the ASEAN Energy Centre is envisaged (covering additional nine countries, including Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam).</p>	<p>The makerspace of the GN-SEC connects key stakeholders of the energy transition on global, regional and national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public institutions (ministries, electrification agencies, municipalities, regulators) - Private, public or public-private companies (e.g. SMEs, ESCOs, utilities) - Regional economic communities, power pools, utility organisations, regulatory authorities and other entities (e.g. climate centres, quality organisations) - Individual consultants and project developers - Universities, schools, research centres - NGOs, CSOs and cooperatives - International organizations, including UN and international financial institutions (e.g. WB, AfDB, ADB) 	<p>Renewable energy for various end-use sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid biomass (e.g., wood from sustainable managed forestry, improved stoves for cooking, improved charcoal production, power generation) - Biofuels (e.g. biodiesel, bioethanol) - Biogas - Waste-to-energy (particularly organic) - Geothermal energy - Hydroelectric power (medium, small, micro, pico) - Solar photovoltaic (PV) (e.g. grid/off-grid, standalone systems, lighting, pumping, desalination, agrivoltaics) - Concentrated solar power (CSP) - Solar thermal heating and cooling (SHC): water heating, cooling of big buildings, process heat e.g. in food production and industry - Solar thermal drying of wood, fruits, herbs etc. - Wind energy (e.g. off/on-grid, on- and off-shore, small and large, water pumping, desalination, etc.) - Ocean energy, incl. wave, tidal and ocean thermal conversion and others (e.g. SWAC, floating PV) - Utility-scale, mini-grids and decentralised solutions - Electric mobility with centralised/decentralised RE charging <p>Energy efficiency for various end-use sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient and clean stoves for cooking for households and industries - Efficient appliances (e.g. MEPS for refrigeration, pumping, lighting, cooling)

<p>An additional agreement with the <u>Energy Community</u> covering South Eastern European countries is envisaged (covering additional 9 countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency in buildings, low energy construction and renovation methods, modern light building materials based on local renewable raw materials for construction and insulation - Efficient generation, transmission and distribution (e.g. reduction of technical losses in the power and heat grids, smart grids) - Energy conservation and reduction of commercial losses - Efficient land and sea transport solutions (e.g. MEPs electric mobility, intelligent systems) - Industrial energy efficiency <p><u>Important Cross-cutting areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and youth - Digitalisation and industry 4.0 driven solutions - Integrated climate mitigation and adaptation solutions - Storage, smart grids and flexibility solutions, including battery based - Green hydrogen - Deep decarbonization of hard to abate sector - RE&EE for productive uses - RE&EE Innovation and entrepreneurship, including association and cluster building - Holistic approaches addressing energy, resource efficient production and circular economy - RE nature-based solutions
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2.1.5.3 Policy and research

The GN-SEC platform, hosted by UNIDO, has a strong normative function regarding the facilitation of research and analytics to inform the energy transition in member states, as well as development of sustainable energy policies, regulations and quality standards in defined priority areas with high replication potential. Already in the past, UNIDO facilitated south-south and triangular partnerships to innovate regional and national frameworks. Some examples are the development and enforcement of:

- regional RE&EE policies for ECOWAS and the development of national action and investment plans in fifteen countries.
- regional techno-specific roadmaps and policies, including on bioenergy, electric mobility and green hydrogen.
- regional quality and minimum energy performance standards for electric appliances, buildings, renewable energy equipment and components in line with international standard (e.g. ISO, IEC).
- regional policy for the mainstreaming of gender into energy access planning and implementation.

These normative processes are based on comprehensive technical assessments, research and analytics, co-financed by various partners and donors under the GN-SEC platform. These activities will be further strengthened during the next years. The programs to be developed under outcome 1.2 in the results framework of this project have a strong focus on facilitating the development, adoption and enforcement on regional policies, model regulations and standards. Some of the potential thematic areas are distributed renewable energy systems, renewable integration and storage, digitalisation and smart grids, industrial energy efficiency and decarbonisation, frontier technologies including green hydrogen and ocean energy.

Through UNIDO, the GN-SEC platform partners with international knowledge providers and/or specialised consultants and supports the GN-SEC centres in the development of technical studies and policy documents. Due to the limited initial budget, these activities will be jointly co-financed with the individual centres.

In addition, the GN-SEC platform will ensure a harmonised approach between the centres, facilitate exchange of knowledge and lessons learned, as well as monitoring support. The model has worked very well in the area of e-mobility, where UNIDO provided consulting services for the development of a Pacific electric mobility policy framework in close cooperation with PCREEE and the Pacific Community (SPC). The implementation process is now supported and financed by various international partners.

Table 2: Roles of GN-SEC actors in research and normative processes

Actor	Function and responsibilities
<i>GN-SEC platform hosted by UNIDO</i>	Provides intelligence, funding for research and consulting, convenes triangular partners, facilitates joint learning and monitoring
<i>GN-SEC centres of the RECs</i>	Act as partners on the ground, facilitate the adoption and implementation of the policies, regulations and standards, provide co-financing for consulting and research
<i>Triangular partners</i>	Act as knowledge partners and bring in expertise and consulting for the shaping of policies, regulations and standards; connect the centres to the latest solutions and technology innovation;
<i>Donors and financiers</i>	Provide co-financing for the development and enforcement of policies, regulations and standards in line with the priorities

2.2 Comparative Advantage and Synergies

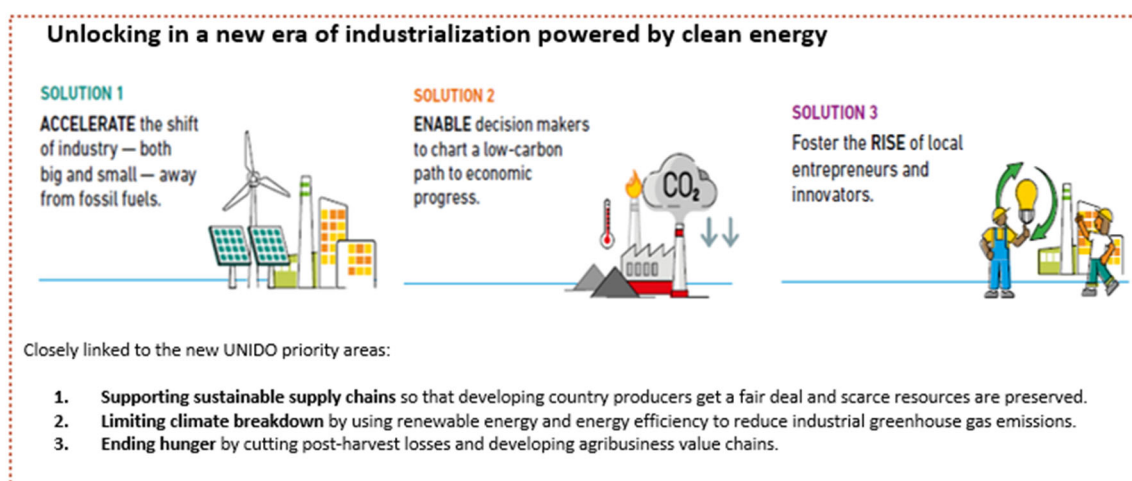
2.2.1 UNIDO comparative advantage

The GN-SEC approach aiming at “building regional markets for sustainable energy products and services” is close to the heart of UNIDO, which leads the international debate on solving global challenges through inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). UNIDO drives industrial policies, technical cooperation and investment promotion activities that lead to ISID, economic diversification, and to new, decent jobs. UNIDO supports the development and deployment of new clean technologies, and the application of new ways of thinking. The shift towards sustainable energy solutions is a central prerequisite for promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and higher value-added manufacturing and servicing in developing countries. The GN-SEC program is fully in line with the set UNIDO priorities for action:

- Supporting sustainable supply chains so that developing country producers get a fair deal and scarce resources are preserved.
- Limiting climate breakdown by using RE&EE to reduce industrial greenhouse gas emissions.
- Ending hunger by cutting post-harvest losses and developing agribusiness value chains.

The GN-SEC platform will benefit from the UNIDO expertise in the area of renewable energy, energy efficiency, resources efficiency and circular economy and ongoing and future programs and projects (see also under the chapter on synergies). The UNIDO vision to “unlock a new era of industrialisation powered by clean energy” and its particular focus on industrial issues of the energy transition is a particular comparative advantage to other UN agencies. Most of the GN-SEC regions, including LDCs and SIDS, have a particular interest in mainstreaming sustainable energy solutions into key productive sectors in urban and rural areas, as well as promoting the participation of local entrepreneurs in the expanding global and regional value chains of clean energy product manufacturing and servicing. The UNIDO experience in building required quality infrastructure and enabling eco-systems for entrepreneurship and innovation are an important building block.

Figure 12: UNIDO Energy-Industry Nexus Approach ¹³



UNIDO has extensive experience in building national, regional and global technology centres or clusters in various sectors. Under the GN-SEC, the organisation has supported the establishment of nine regional sustainable energy centres in partnership with the RECs. In the past, the organisation has also established the International Centre for Small Hydro Power in India; the International Centre for Solar Energy in China; the International Centre for Advanced Manufacturing Technology in India, as well as recently the International Hydrogen Energy Centre (IHEC) in China. In addition, UNIDO has created a number of national

¹³ Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

energy centers and networks particularly in Sub Sahara Africa (e.g. small hydro power, bioenergy). Moreover, UNIDO has also established a global network of Cleaner Production Centres, which has over 40 national offices. These centres have played an instrumental role in promoting specific technologies, services and concepts that support sustainable development.

The UN agency has also a strong focus on south-south and triangular industrial cooperation (SSTC) and facilitates the organisational response to the BAPA +40 follow-up through a dedicated division and UNIDO Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation (UCSSIC) in China, which facilitates technology transfer, sharing experiences, capacity building and formulating industrial policies. In the past, the GN-SEC was highlighted as best practice in key reports of United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), the OECD and EU. UNIDO has been actively collaborating with key UN counterparts such as the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).¹⁴

2.2.1 Synergies

Throughout implementation of the GN-SEC platform project, UNIDO team will facilitate the creation of synergies with ongoing UNIDO programs and projects, as well as bunding of project funds where possible. Such synergies have been created already in the past and will be further deepened. Some examples for ongoing UNIDO programs and projects in this context are:

- The Energy Efficient Lighting and Appliances (EELA) project for Southern and Eastern Africa
- Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN)
- Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP)
- Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative (IDDI)
- Vienna Energy and Climate Forum – regional dialogues
- The starting Accelerate-to-Demonstrate (A2D) Facility
- International Network of Solar Technology and Application Resource Centres (STAR C)
- Institutional support to the Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Organisation (SIDS DOCK)
- The Global Ocean Energy Alliance (GLOEA)
- Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE): Supporting Change for the Future We Want
- Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme in developing countries
- Global partnership for hydrogen application in industry
- Institutional support for the Least Developed Countries Group on Climate Change
- Global Small Hydropower Standards
- Global Network of UNIDO Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs)
- Global Quality and Standards Programme (GQSP)

Moreover, UNIDO will facilitate the participation of the GN-SEC and its centres in important UN policy processes directed towards SDG implementation, particularly SDG-7, SDG-9, SDG-12 and SDG-13. This includes processes related to the LDCs (Doha Programme of Action), LLDCs¹⁵ (Vienna Programme of Action) and SIDS (e.g. Samoa Pathway), COPs, G20 or the BAPA +40 regarding SSTC.

2.3 Sustainability and quality principles

The work of the GN-SEC platform is directed towards long-term sustainability of the regional centres and the facilitated SSTC activities.

2.3.1 Quality criteria for the creation of GN-SEC centres

The UNIDO support approach under the GN-SEC has evolved over years and attempts to put the key principles of aid and development effectiveness (as defined in the Accra, Paris and Busan Declarations) into

¹⁴ <https://www.unido.org/our-focus/cross-cutting-services/south-south-and-triangular-industrial-cooperation>

¹⁵ Landlocked least developed countries (LLDCs)

practice. It respects country ownership, strengthens local institutional capacities and systems and is based on durable and genuine partnerships and shared responsibility.

From the very beginning the centres lie in the ownership of the RECs and their Member States. The centres are usually based on intergovernmental agreements, enjoy diplomatic status and immunities and are well embedded in the regional decision-making structures of the RECs. UNIDO acts as a facilitator and technical service provider throughout the preparatory and first operational phase of the centres.

The UNIDO institution-building support is timely-limited and ideally, the centres operate fully independent after the first operational phase, having mobilised the required human and financial resources, as well as international partnerships to run sustainably. The UNIDO support includes also the development of a long-term oriented business plan and a sustainable financial model tapping ideally into a mix of local contributions from the countries and/or RECs, donors, competitive call for proposals and fee-for-services. The guiding quality principles for the establishment and operation of GN-SEC centres can be summarised as follows:

Guiding GN-SEC quality principles:

- Programmatic approach (individual centres are part of a wider program);
- Demand-driven (based on requests by the regions);
- „No blueprints“ and tailored design to the individual needs and culture of the sub-region;
- Ownership and leadership by the regional organization and their member states;
- Hosted by an existing domestic institution or a member state;
- High level of legitimacy and intergovernmental character (approved by Ministers and/or Heads of States);
- Well embedded in sub-regional decision-making and policy processes;
- Well-connected to national ministries and policies through a network of national focal institutions;
- Work complementary to the existing sub-regional institutions (e.g. RECs, utility and regulatory organizations);
- Use of domestic processes and systems (e.g. procurement, recruitment, financing and accounting);
- Financial sustainability through domestic contributions, international partnerships, fee-for-services and participation in call for proposals;
- „Small is beautiful“ and „form follows function“ - centres expand based on mobilized resources;
- Institutional "check and balances" through governance bodies (e.g. Executive Board, Technical Committee);
- Timely-limited UNIDO support for institution building, technical program development and mentoring of the political process;

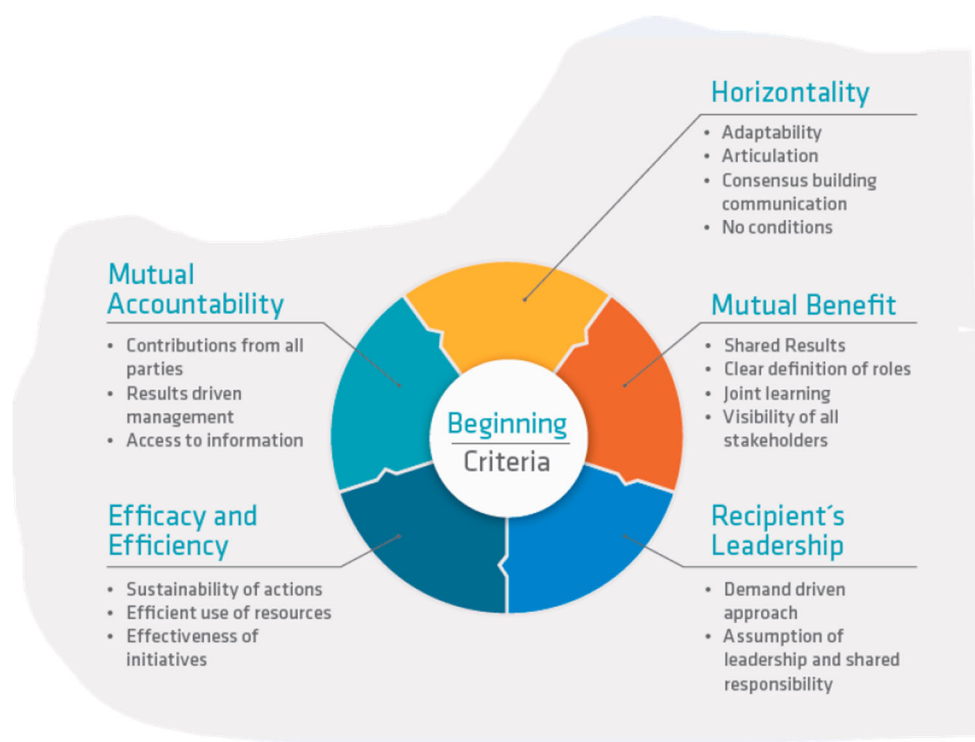
2.3.2 UNIDO quality approach regarding SSTC activities

The SSTC activities to be facilitated by the GN-SEC platform will follow the voluntary quality guidelines of the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation (GPI), supported by the OECD. Most of the quality criteria were already applied in the GN-SEC cooperation in the past. The criteria are as follows:

1. Country ownership and demand-driven cooperation: Triangular cooperation should be undertaken with the ownership of partner countries and aligned with their national priorities, as well as those of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
2. Shared commitment: Partners agree to participate and share responsibility with regard to identification, design, implementation, contribution, monitoring, and evaluation;
3. Focus on results-oriented approaches and solutions: All partners commit to achieving agreed upon results, as well as to demonstrating and systematizing results;
4. Inclusive partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues: Responding to the needs and objectives of all parties, partners aim to involve multiple actors with a view to foster knowledge-sharing; and to find sustainable development solutions;
5. Transparency and mutual accountability: All partners are accountable for commitments made and agreed. They agree to share information on their triangular cooperation activities in accordance to the standard to enable monitoring, evaluation and accountability;

6. Innovation and co-creation: Through new and existing partnerships, intelligent risk-taking, evidence-based policy and programming, technology, and flexible approaches to locally-driven innovative solutions, with a view to improving development results;
7. Joint-learning and knowledge-sharing for sustainable development: Through horizontal exchanges and co-creation of development solutions, all partners mutually benefit from sharing their knowledge, capabilities and strengths;
8. Advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls: Triangular cooperation should contribute to gender equality in its multiple dimensions as a way to accelerate sustainable and inclusive development progress;
9. Leaving no one behind: Triangular cooperation furthers inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships, including those that provide support to the most vulnerable.

Figure 13: Quality criteria for effective SSTC activities of the GN-SEC¹⁶



2.4 Gender and youth mainstreaming strategy

2.4.1 Background

Energy is not gender-neutral and, due to diverging needs and rights on energy consumption and production, women and men, girls and boys are expected to be affected differently by the transition towards RE&EE solutions.

An intersectional approach¹⁷ is being used with a special focus on age since our world is home to the largest generation of young people in the history of our planet. In 2018, there were 1.8 billion young people aged 10 to 24 and close to 90% lived in developing countries. Young people can be a driver for economic growth

¹⁶ Extracted from GN-SEC website: https://www.gn-sec.net/sites/default/files/documents/files/290319_gn-sec_presentation.pdf

¹⁷ Intersectionality: refers to how gender overlaps with other sociocultural factors, such as race, ethnicity, migratory status, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste, sexual orientation, gender identity, and inclusion and exclusion. How these characteristics intersect with each other and interact with power structures to create and reinforce power, privilege, disadvantage, and discrimination.

and social progress and be able to escape poverty if they enjoy health, education and employment. Young girls are a particularly vulnerable group, but they can also be a very important agent of change if supported and protected.

Currently, the global renewable energy industry employs 12,7 million people, with women only representing 32 % of the workforce, which is slightly higher than the share of only 22% of women in the Oil & Gas sector workforce. According to Ernst & Young's Women in Power and Utilities Index, only 5% of board executives and 16% of board members of the top 200 utilities are women. Globally, we are far from achieving gender parity in the energy field as only 6% of ministerial positions on national energy projects and programmes are held by women.

Gender equality is not only a human right, but also makes economic sense. Several studies demonstrate a correlation between high levels of gender diversity in corporate boards, senior roles and management positions on the one side, and a company's level of innovation, financial performance and profitability on the other side.

In many countries, the energy sector also faces the challenge of an ageing workforce and difficulties attracting young talent. Forecasts indicate that the number of jobs in renewable energy will grow to 42 million by 2050. To fill these positions and accelerate the energy transition, the renewable energy industry will require the best talents of both women and men, meaning the industry needs to increase its efforts to attract both young talent and women to the sector. Human capacities are an important element of quality infrastructure, which is required for a just and inclusive energy transition.

A just energy transition it is essential to empower the young generation. However, youth, similar to women, are usually underrepresented in the higher-ranks, notably in the (political) decision-making process, and therefore have unequal opportunities to shape and benefit transformations such as the energy transition. Nevertheless, the sustainable energy transition is a field in which young people show great interest as well as potential and provide promising solutions.

However, 1.8 billion youth around the world still face limited access to educational opportunities, and lack funding and mentoring opportunities for their projects and the development of their career paths. Youth in emerging and developing economies are particularly disadvantaged. In particular young women face double discrimination, and multiple forms if they are of color or belong to a vulnerable group. Including young women in the energy transition, educating girls, changing gender stereotypes during childhood, and resolving women's barriers to equal leadership is key in increasing gender equality and achieving SDG-7, SDG-9, SDG-12 and SDG-13.

In line with its gender guidelines, UNIDO recognizes that gender equality and the empowerment of women and youth, have a significant positive impact on sustained economic growth and sustainable industrial development, which are drivers of poverty reduction and social integration.¹⁸ UNIDO addresses gender inequalities in industry, including the energy sector, and harnesses women's full potential as economic agents of change and leaders thereby transforming economies and generating inclusive growth. UNIDO makes efforts to integrate young people throughout project activities and recognizes their potential of being future leaders of the energy transition. In all GN-SEC regions, particularly in LDCs and SIDS, there is urgent need to empower women and the youth to get actively involved in energy transition planning and implementation.

2.4.1 GN-SEC platform youth and gender mainstreaming strategy

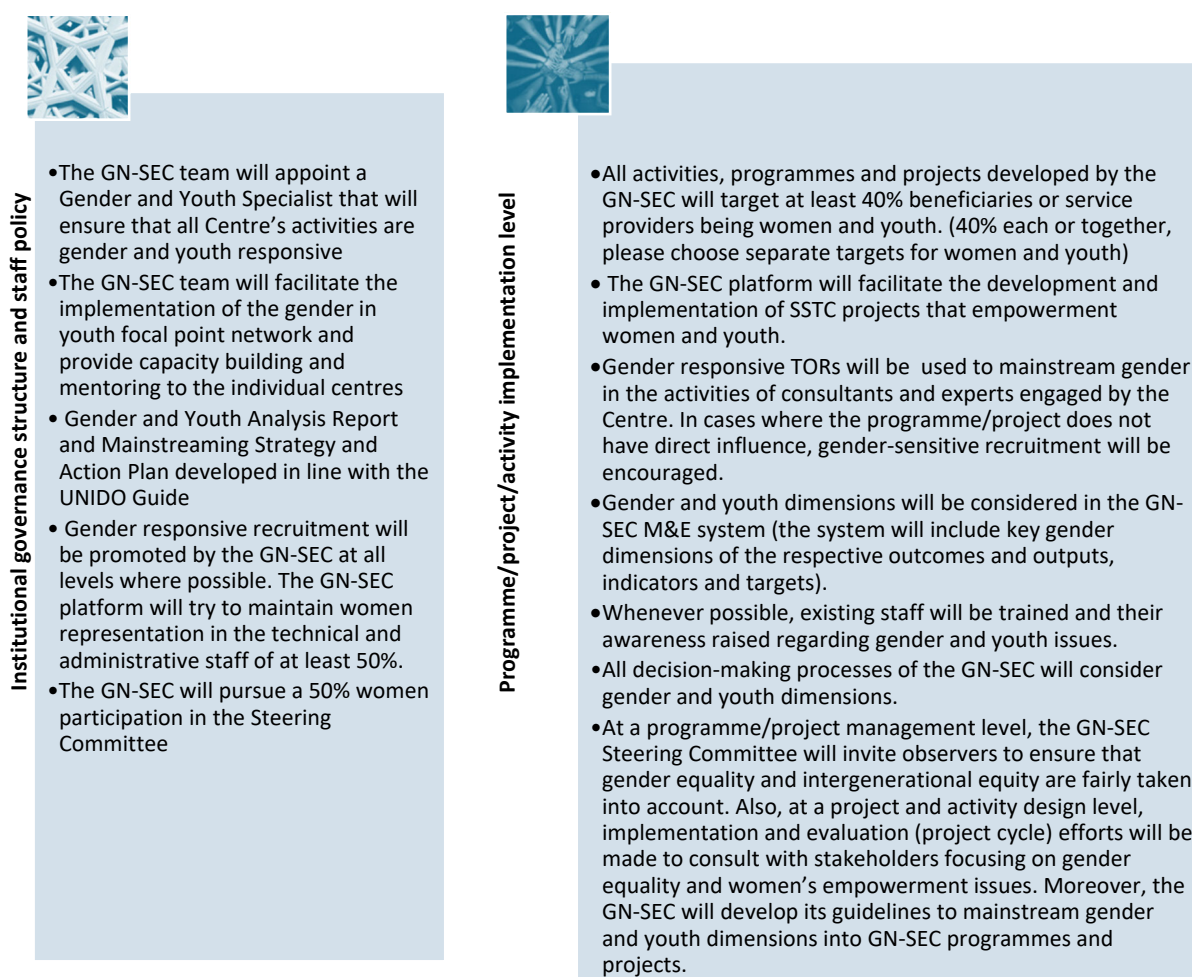
South-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC) and multi-stakeholder partnerships can be powerful tools to accelerate the participation of women and young people in energy transition planning and implementation. This has been already showcased by some of the GN-SEC centres, which have developed and implemented regional gender policies and programs as well as programmes for youth engagement. An excellent example is the [ECOWAS policy for gender mainstreaming in energy access](#), which was adopted by fifteen member states and triggered the development of national action plans.

¹⁸ UNIDO Gender Policy

In addition, regional gender assessments have been conducted by several regional centres which informed the development of this document (e.g. gender situation analysis and baseline reports of ECREEE, EACREEE, SACREEE, CEREEAC, CECECO). This was complemented by a review of the undertaken external evaluations of a number of centres (e.g. EACREEE, SACREEE, ECREEE, PCREEE, CCREEE). The latter analysed also the progress regarding the implementation of the gender activities. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that in average around 25% of the participants in regional activities (e.g. trainings, conferences, assignments) were female. In some of the centres, around 40% to 50% of the technical staff has been female most of the periods (e.g. ECREEE, SACREEE, CCREEE).

In 2021 the GN-SEC joined the Gender and Energy Compact as founding member showcasing its dedication to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Moreover, a GN-SEC Gender and Youth Focal Point Network has been established and a dedicated mentoring program for GN-SEC Gender and Youth Focal points was implemented in the course of 2022 and 2023 that included an online training program as well as mentoring for the Gender and Youth Focal Points.

The GN-SEC will not only sustain the GN-SEC Gender and Youth Focal Point Network but also, in the upcoming years the GN-SEC team will enhance its efforts to mainstream gender and youth considerations into the institutional structures, management frameworks and technical SSTC of the centres and the platform. In this context, UNIDO, with support from the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNEN), the Island Women Open Network (IWON) of SIDS DOCK, and the Gender and Energy Compact will further expand the activities of the established GN-SEC network of women and youth focal points. In practical terms, the GN-SEC platform will implement the following activities on institutional and technical activity levels:



In this moment, the gender ratio of the part-time technical GN-SEC Team reaches gender parity. The administrative team comprises 100% women. Moreover, the GN-SEC platform has launched a capacity building and mentoring program, which supports a network of gender and youth focal points among the centres in partnership with the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET). It is planned to implement gender-relevant activities through the network in future.

The GN-SEC activities will contribute to the implementation of the Gender and Energy Compact, which is coordinated by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA) and Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET), and supported by more than 85 stakeholders including the Governments of Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iceland, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, and the US.

The coalition catalyzes action towards gender equality and women's empowerment to accelerate a just, inclusive and sustainable energy transition. It brings together governments, private sector, academia, civil society, youth, and international organizations—all under the same overall objective: To promote a just and inclusive, and gender responsive energy transition.

2.5 Environmental and Social Assessment

The GN-SEC platform will be mainly involved in “soft” SSTC activities, including facilitation, coordination, convening, project development and implementation, knowledge management and analytics, capacity building and policy and standard development. In many cases, the execution of activities on the ground will be outsourced to the GN-SEC centres or specialised partners or suppliers. The GN-SEC will be not involved in the installation of energy hardware equipment.

Therefore, as per UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), the Environmental and Social screening template has been completed and this project has been categorized as “C”. Although no further specific environmental and/or social assessment is required for category C projects, environmental and social aspects will be duly considered in all the project activities and especially those activities that focus on the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship. In addition, the environmental and social safeguards policies and procedures which the newly-established GN-SEC Platform will develop and adopt for itself, will be shared with the ESS Unit, for review and approval.

3. THE PROJECT

3.1 Project objectives, outputs and activities

During project implementation, the GN-SEC will become an internationally acknowledged SDG accelerator, particularly contributing to the progress towards SDG-7, 9, 12 and 13. It will become a best practice example for strengthening the means of implementation for the Agenda 2030 through south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC), in line with SDG-17 and the established OECD quality principles for aid effectiveness and SSTC. The GN-SEC model will showcase how regional institutional capacities and integration can address global cross-border challenges more effectively and at lower cost.

The project mobilises the required financial and human capacities for the GN-SEC platform to further expand the network of centres and to upscale its SSTC cooperation activities. Since the GN-SEC platform is already operational and operated by a part-time UNIDO team, no specific start-up process is required. During the project period, the platform will continue to provide “traditional” services aiming at the creation of new or the strengthening of existing centres, and will upscale the facilitation of south-south and triangular (SSTC) activities on demand-driven sustainable energy solutions.

The results framework of the project follows the logic below and is organised according to the GN-SEC support modality. The full results framework, including key performance indicators, is available in Annex 1:

- **Overall objective (development impact):** Contribute to the acceleration of the energy transition in developing countries through regional, south-south and triangular cooperation actions

- **Outcome 1.1** The GN-SEC platform is sustained and provides quality services to its members and the international community¹⁹
 - Output 1.1.1 Fully operational GN-SEC platform
 - Output 1.1.2 Regular technical and steering committee meetings of the GN-SEC platform
 - Output 1.1.3 GN-SEC twinning program for sustainable energy climate professionals
 - Output 1.1.4 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance
 - Output 1.1.5 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation
 - Output 1.1.6 Strengthened joint global advocacy for an inclusive energy and climate transition
- **Outcome 1.2** GN-SEC centres and regions benefit from joint south-south and triangular programs, projects and initiatives with mutual benefits
 - Output 1.2.1 Global programs, projects and initiatives on RE&EE priority areas across all GN-SEC regions
 - Output 1.2.2 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network Africa Arab region
 - Output 1.2.3 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network in Latin America, particularly the Caribbean Community and Central American Integration System
 - Output 1.2.4 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network Asia and Pacific, including Pacific islands, Hindukush Himalaya and Central Asia
 - Output 1.2.5 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4
 - Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of least developed countries (LDCs) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2
- **Outcome 1.3** Enhanced access of GN-SEC members to knowledge resources, capacity building and specialised network contacts
 - Output 1.3.1 GN-SEC hub for knowledge management, analytics and intelligence
 - Output 1.3.2 GN-SEC communication and public relation facility
 - Output 1.3.3 Enhanced skills and capacities of GN-SEC network members
 - Output 1.3.4 South-south and triangular networks and partnerships on thematic RE&EE priority areas
- **Outcome 1.4** Enhanced technical assistance modalities for individual centres in defined priority areas
 - Output 1.4.1 Tailored and demand-driven technical support to individual centres
 - Output 1.4.2 Innovative funding modalities for the provision of results-based technical support

Regarding Outcome 1.4, it is agreed that ADA contributions are only available for technical support, activities and experts for the GN-SEC centres SACREEE, ECREEE, EACREEE, CCREEE, SICREEE und PCREEE if they do not get funding support from ADA directly or indirectly channelled through UNIDO.

3.2 Implementation strategy

The GN-SEC Secretariat, hosted by UNIDO at HQs, will implement the project activities in line with the project document and the established annual work plans to be reviewed by the GN-SEC Steering Committee (SC). For certain triangular activities, UNIDO will contract specialised suppliers or knowledge providers, which will be identified by competitive public bidding in line with UNIDO rules and procedures. Procurements are done

¹⁹ Outcomes are classified as outputs in the UNIDO SAP system and financial reporting to the donor

in line with UNIDO's standard procurement modality of open international competition, following UNIDO's rules, regulations and related processes.

The main executing partners for activities on the field are the GN-SEC centres. For specific SSTC programs and projects and based on terms of references and clear deliverables, and after conducting due diligence, UNIDO will enter into results-based service contracts with the respective centres or host organisation of the centres as indicated under 2.1.2 (ECREEE, SACREEE, EACREEE, CEREEAC, REEECH (ICIMOD)²⁰, PCREEE (SPC)²¹, CCREEE, SICREEE (SICA)²², RCREEE, CECECO (ECO)²³).

All the indicated centres or respective host organisations have a legal status as intergovernmental organisations based on international agreements, ministerial approvals and are of non-profit nature. As specialised agencies of the regional economic communities (RECs), most of them enjoy diplomatic status and immunities, as well as tax and duty exemptions. This includes also strategic GN-SEC partners such as GWNET²⁴ and Small Island Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Organisation (SIDS DOCK)²⁵ for the triangular activities related to the GN-SEC gender and youth network and sub-network for SIDS. Such service contracts are not subject to a competitive bidding process and a waiver of competition will apply.

The centres have the necessary technical and administrative capacity to execute GN-SEC activities. The centres were established with technical assistance by UNIDO, which included also the development of their fiduciary standards, procurement, financial and administrative rules and procedures. Supervision is being provided by Executive Boards (or Steering Committees), where also international partners are represented.

The centres have the official technical mandate of the RECs and employ together around one hundred (100) technical staff with significant work experience. Some of the centres or host organisations have passed international fiduciary standard assessments (e.g. EU pillar assessment, bilateral agencies) and all of them receive funding directly by various international partners. The technical capacity of the centres was confirmed by various external evaluations (e.g. SACREEE, ECREEE, PCREEE, CCREEE, EACREEE).

In cases, where UNIDO considers it necessary, further institutional assessments will be undertaken before contracting one of the centres. UNIDO will monitor the execution and report to the respective donors. It shall be noted, that provided ADA funds will not be used for core budget support to the centres. ADA will not cover administrative staff or core running costs of the individual GN-SEC centres. ADA funding will focus on technical assistance and activities in thematic priority areas. Other donors may decide to cover also core operating costs of the centres.

²⁰ Hosted by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), www.icimod.org

²¹ Hosted by the Pacific Community (SPC), www.spc.int

²² Hosted by the Central American Integration System (SICA), www.sica.int

²³ Hosted by the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), www.eco.int

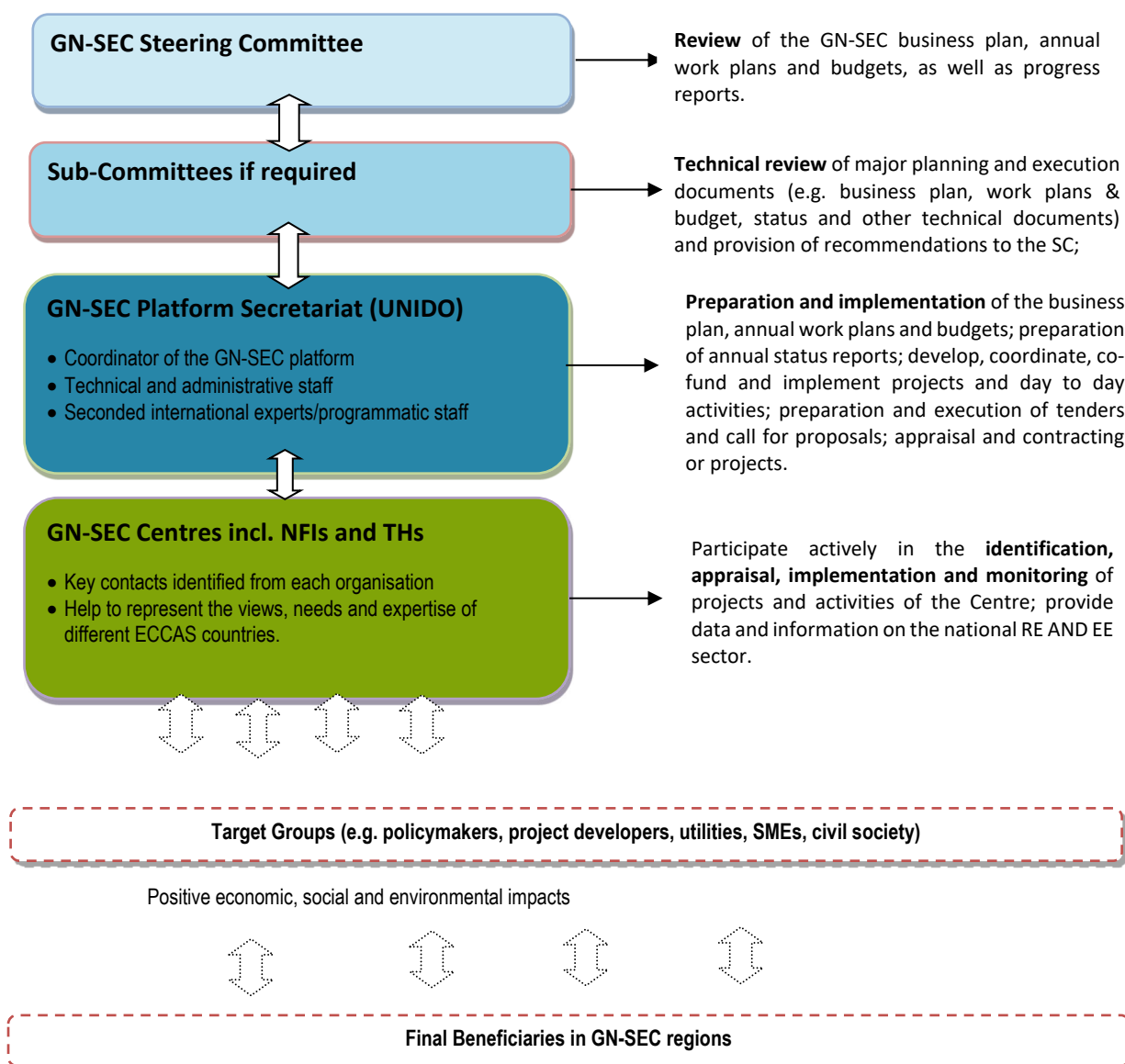
²⁴ GWNET is a non-profit organisation established under Austrian law, <https://www.globalwomensnet.org/statutes-of-the-global-womens-network-for-the-energy-transition/>

²⁵ SIDS DOCK is a United Nations (UN)-recognised international non-profit organisation established in 2015, with all the rights and privileges for addressing climate change, resilience, and energy security in small islands. SIDS DOCK represents 32 small islands and low-lying developing states across the globe, www.sidsdock.org

3.2.1 Governance of the GN-SEC platform

The institutional structure of the GN-SEC platform and the roles of the different stakeholders within the structure are outlined below.

Figure 14: Organisational Structure of the GN-SEC Platform



3.2.2 The GN-SEC Steering Committee (SC)

The GN-SEC Steering Committee provides strategic guidance and reviews the annual work plans and progress reports of the platform. The documents serve as orientation for implementation. The final decision-making power and responsibility for implementing received funds remain with UNIDO in line with its rules and procedures and the respective donor requirements. Due to the work load, limited time of SC members and the specificity of some of the matters, the SC might establish sub-committees.

The GN-SEC SC meets at least once a year in physical or electronic form. It is envisaged to meet at least every two (2) years physically, depending on the availability of funds. The GN-SEC platform will continue to be operated as a UNIDO programme and does not seek a legal identity. The execution of GN-SEC SSTC programs

and projects will be delegated as much as possible to the GN-SECs and/or triangular partners or suppliers. This will allow flexibility regarding the implementation of received funding for SSTC activities. Specifically, the SC has the following functions:

- contributes to the GN-SEC visibility on national, regional and international level;
- offers strategic guidance to the GN-SEC secretariat to meet its objectives;
- proposes strategic flag-ship SSTC programs, projects and initiatives;
- contributes actively to fund mobilisation for GN-SEC programs and projects;
- reviews and provides inputs to the annual work plans and budgets of the GN-SEC platform;
- reviews the GN-SEC Business Plan and provides recommendations;
- monitors the progress of the GN-SEC platform;
- reviews the composition and membership of the SC;
- assigns sub-committees to review certain issues or prepare initiatives;

3.2.3 Composition of the GN-SEC Steering Committee

The Steering Committee comprises representatives of the GN-SEC centres, currently ECREEE, EACREEE, RCREEE, CEREEAC, SACREEE, CCREEE, SICREEE, PCREEE, REEECH and CECECO, associated centres (e.g. OLADE), as well as the core donors of the GN-SEC platform (e.g. ADA/BMeiA). Additional donors can join the SC but need to contribute at least with EUR 0.5 million over a maximum period of five (5) years to the GN-SEC platform project. Important donors or technical partners of individual GN-SEC centres can be invited as non-voting members to the meetings as required. SC members (and one alternate) will be nominated by the various centres and partners in written form (three-year cycle). It is envisaged that at least 50% of the members of the EB and TC will be female, where possible. The SC meetings are usually organised by the GN-SEC Secretariat at UNIDO with received inputs from the centres. The SC decides and concludes in consensus with a minimum attendance of 60% of the members). Certain decisions can be also taken by electronic means in line with the non-objection principle.

Figure 15: Composition of the EB and TC

GN-SEC Steering Committee (SC)

- GN-SEC Secretariat (UNIDO)
- Representatives of the individual GN-SEC centres (ECREEE, EACREEE, RCREEE, CEREEAC, SACREEE, CCREEE, SICREEE, PCREEE, REEECH, CECECO) and associated centres (e.g. OLADE)
- Representatives of core donors to the GN-SEC platform (contributing at least EUR 0.5 million over a maximum period of five years to the GN-SEC platform project.
- Non-voting participants (observers, donors and project partners supporting GN-SEC activities)

3.2.4 The GN-SEC Secretariat

The Secretariat is based at UNIDO in Vienna, Austria. The part-time GN-SEC team elaborates the annual work plans and status reports and implements the activities in close coordination with the centres. In case, further funding is mobilised for the GN-SEC program, the part-time GN-SEC team might switch partly to a full-time arrangement. The general responsibilities of the GN-SEC Secretariat will be to:

- develop and update the GN-SEC Business Plan;
- develop the annual work plans and status reports;
- represent the GN-SEC multi-stakeholder partnership in international meetings;
- implement activities in line with the established annual work plans;

- organize the meetings of the SC;
- conclude agreements or contracts with the GN-SECs or suppliers;
- keep an overview on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the GN-SEC programme; and
- compile and, where relevant, publish information and data

Regarding technical support, the GN-SEC Secretariat's role will be to:

- strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the GN-SECs;
- contribute to joint learning and synergy building;
- facilitate the development and implementation of SSTC projects and activities;
- recruit qualified administrative and technical staff;
- strengthen the capacities of GN-SEC staff on issues of common interest;
- coordinate regularly with the core partners of the GN-SEC;
- develop, appraise, implement and monitor GN-SEC projects;
- undertake fund-raising activities and contribute to proposal preparation;
- develop the quality, appraisal and project cycle management framework for activities to be co-funded and implemented (including gender and youth mainstreaming consideration);
- ensure that projects are in line with national and regional policies and legislation;
- participate actively in the evaluation of tender bids and proposals;
- prepare and execute procurements and calls for proposals; and
- sign contracts and monitor projects and assignments.

The Secretariat will also be responsible GN-SEC communication and engagements:

- develop partnerships with other local and international technical institutions;
- contribute to international networks and publications;
- ensure harmonisation of GN-SEC activities with other donor initiatives;
- establish strategic links to loan and equity finance institutions;
- advocate for the GN-SEC mission in international policy dialogues;
- ensure effective public relations and publication of information;

3.2.5 GN-SEC Organisational chart and staff strategy

Due to the limited budget, the GN-SEC platform activities are managed by a small team of part-time experts at UNIDO. The team is led by a part-time coordinator²⁶ and comprises a number of part-time technical and administrative experts.²⁷ The GN-SEC project will allow to strengthen the capacities of the team and its dedication to the platform activities. The GN-SEC platform will benefit from the created synergies to other projects managed by the team. The small GN-SEC staff base can expand, depending on the mobilised funding and developed programs and projects (form follows function). The GN-SEC Secretariat operates mainly in English but the team will make efforts to cover also French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. As soon as the platform mobilised more funding, the recruitment of a full-time team is envisaged.

²⁶ L4 Industrial Development Expert

²⁷ ISA consultants: associates, assistants, administrators

3.3 Time-Activity Diagram

Outcome 1.1 The GN-SEC platform is sustained and provides quality services to its members and the international community					
Output 1.1.1 Fully operational GN-SEC platform	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Funding for GN-SEC platform team secured and recruitments finalised (at least 50% female experts envisaged)					
Development and implementation of the Business Plan for the GN-SEC platform, including sustainable funding model and performance indicator framework					
Short annual work plans and progress reports on the south-south and triangular activities of the GN-SEC platform are developed and successfully implemented					
Mobilisation of donor funds for the operations of the GN-SEC platform (at least 25% from the private sector and/or fee for service envisaged)					
Mobilisation of international funding and support, including from the UN system, for the individual centres in partnership with the RECs and other core partners					
Signing of cooperation modalities with international organisations, centres and initiatives on joint activities, knowledge management and advocacy					
Continued institution building support for new GN-SEC centres in Central Africa and Central Asia and geographic expansion to other regions through partnerships (e.g. OLADE, ASEAN, EU)					
Facilitate regular communication with and between the GN-SECs (regular e-mail communication ideally monthly virtual meetings with each centre)					
Mid-term and final external (strategic) evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform after 3 and 5 years show positive results regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability					
Undertaking of surveys to assess the satisfaction of GN-SEC platform clients (e.g. centres, donors, partners) with platform services					

Output 1.1.2 Regular technical and steering committee meetings of the GN-SEC platform	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Annual GN-SEC Steering Committee meetings organised back-to-back to major events of individual centres and/or the Vienna Energy Forum (preferable physically)					
Participation of the GN-SEC team in Steering Committee and/or annual key events of the centres (ideally one visit per centre annually))					
Facilitation of at least half-yearly virtual peer to peer meetings between the centres on issues of joint interest and cooperation (e.g. centres in Africa, SIDS-SIDS, mountain issues).					
Facilitation of at least one joint virtual consultation between the National Focal Institutions of all GN-SEC centres					
Output 1.1.3 GN-SEC twinning program for sustainable energy climate professionals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development and fund mobilisation for a GN-SEC internship program					
Development and fund mobilisation for a twinning program allowing temporary secondments of GN-SEC staff in other centres (including from the platform)					
Output 1.1.4 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Facilitation of joint learning regarding institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance (by considering gender mainstreaming elements)					
Sharing of technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability)					
Sharing of technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability)					
Output 1.1.5 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Facilitation of joint learning regarding RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation					
Sharing of technical templates and model documents for joint use within the GN-SEC (e.g. legislation, business models, policy documents, standards or monitoring frameworks)					
Guidelines/briefs on thematic priority areas are developed for policy and decision makers in GN-SEC regions					
Regulations/standards on RE&EE are developed and disseminated throughout the GN-SEC network					

Output 1.1.6 Strengthened joint global advocacy for an inclusive energy and climate transition	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Publication of joint policy statements and guidelines highlighting the interest of LDCs and SIDS regarding emerging critical issues of the energy and climate transition (e.g. green COVID-19 recovery, debt crisis and infrastructure investment)					
Joint contributions of the GN-SEC network to international decision-making and negotiation process (e.g. of the UN system) in support of an inclusive and sustainable energy transition in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS					
Documented GN-SEC inputs to major UN policy processes (COPs, Programmes of Action for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS)					
GN-SEC consultations with the EU Commission on regional approaches in support of the energy and climate transition					
Outcome 1.2 GN-SEC centres and regions benefit from joint south-south and triangular programs, projects and initiatives with mutual benefits					
Output 1.2.1 Global programs, projects and initiatives on RE&EE priority areas across all GN-SEC regions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					
Output 1.2.2 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network Africa Arab region	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					

Output 1.2.3 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network in Latin America, particularly the Caribbean Community and Central American Integration System	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					
Output 1.2.4 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network Asia and Pacific, including Pacific islands, Hindukush Himalaya and Central Asia	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					
Output 1.2.5 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					

Output 1.2.6 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of least developed countries (LDCs) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)					
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners					
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised					
Implementation of procurements and recruitments					
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results					
Outcome 1.3 Enhanced access of GN-SEC members to knowledge resources, capacity building and specialised network contacts					
Output 1.3.1 GN-SEC hub for knowledge management, analytics and intelligence	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GN-SEC training regarding public and civil society driven data collection and maintenance (e.g. in partnership with REN-21)					
Documented expansion of the virtual GN-SEC portal particularly regarding analytics and intelligence					
Regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time					
Preparation of templates and models to facilitate the data/information work of the GN-SECs					
Connecting the data collecting networks of GN-SEC centres					
Output 1.3.2 GN-SEC communication and public relation facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GN-SEC communication strategy developed and under implementation					
Electronic GN-SEC newsletters on GN-SEC network activities disseminated					
Improved cooperate identity and information material on the GN-SEC (e.g. new video)					
Implementation of knowledge campaigns in thematic RE&EE priority areas					
Intra-regional network of RE&EE media and journalists established					
Travels of journalists to GN-SEC centres organised					
Intra-regional webinar with parliamentarians from GN-SEC regions organised					

Output 1.3.3 Enhanced skills and capacities of GN-SEC network members	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Certified (online) capacity building workshops to strengthen technical and behavioural skills of GN-SEC staff (incl. of the platform)					
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for Africa, LDCs and LLDCs are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)					
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for SIDS are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)					
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for rural, remote and mountain areas are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)					
(Online) capacity building workshops on gender and energy issues are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)					
Online capacity building tool on a thematic priority area with high relevance for Africa and LDCs is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)					
Online capacity building tool on a thematic priority area with high relevance for SIDS is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)					
Output 1.3.4 South-south and triangular networks and partnerships on thematic RE&EE priority areas	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GN-SEC training regarding the professional management of groups and networks of experts, as well as of complex multi-stakeholder partnerships organised					
Systematic establishment of intra-regional groups and networks of experts					
Connecting regional and intra-regional GN-SEC networks with international networks of experts and knowledge					
Signing of cooperation modalities					
Creation of virtual maker-space for expert groups and networks through the GN-SEC platform					

Outcome 1.4 Enhanced technical assistance modalities for individual centres in defined priority areas					
Output 1.4.1 Tailored and demand-driven technical support to individual centres	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Calls to identify technical assistance needs implemented					
Technical assistance with triangular partners implemented					
Documentation of technical assistance and disseminated through the GN-SEC knowledge platform					
Output 1.4.2 Innovative funding modalities for the provision of results-based technical support	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Assessed possibilities for a GN-SEC multi-donor trust fund within UNIDO					
Multi-donor UNIDO trust fund mechanism established and offered to donors (if feasible)					
At least two (2) donors provide technical budget support to the centres through the established mechanism					
Contractual execution arrangements with GN-SEC centres established and monitoring provided					
UNIDO participation in the governance meetings of the supported GN-SEC centres and continued reporting to the donors					
External evaluations on the provided budget support undertaken					

4. Indicative Budget

4.1 Proposed funding model

The GN-SEC platform will mobilise funding through core donor contributions, climate finance from institutional funds (e.g. GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund), the participation in competitive calls for proposals, innovative financing from private sector (incl. crowdfunding) and foundations, as well as fee-for-services. In this context, the platform will benefit from the accreditation status of UNIDO for various funding opportunities. In line with UNIDO rules and procedures, the GN-SEC platform works according to the principle of cost-recovery.

4.2 Conservative and optimistic budget scenario

The GN-SEC platform will kick-start with a EUR 2 million budget provided through the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) over a period of five (5) years (conservative budget scenario). It is envisaged to mobilise at least another EUR 2 million from other donors during project implementation (optimistic budget scenario). UNIDO will only report financially on the received contribution from ADA directly managed by UNIDO.²⁸ UNIDO does not report financially on mobilised co-funding given directly to the GN-SEC centres or directly earmarked by partners for GN-SEC platform activities during project implementation. Such funding will be indicated as co-funding in the technical narrative progress reports of UNIDO on the GN-SEC platform. UNIDO will provide financial reports to ADA in line with the tables in Annex B of the funding agreement. Further information on the budget is provided below. In case of additional new contributions by other donors to UNIDO, the project budget will be revised.²⁹ The ADA budget will be not used for core budget support and the covering of administrative core costs and staff of the GN-SEC centres. It will focus on support for technical activities, projects and experts.

Figure 16: Indicative budget for the provided ADA contribution per outcomes and year³⁰

Total budget per budget lines and years							
BL	Budget Lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1100	International Consultant/staff	240.000	240.000	120.000	55.000	55.000	710.000
1700	National Consultants/staff	15.000	15.000	5.000	-	-	35.000
2100	Contractual Services	335.000	335.000	35.000	5.000	5.000	715.000
1600	International Travel	30.000	30.000	17.388	-	-	77.388
1500	Local Travel	10.000	10.000	5.000	-	-	25.000
3500	Regional Meetings/Workshops	70.000	70.000	50.000	-	-	190.000
5100	Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
4500	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000	Training/Fellowships	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal 2	700.000	700.000	232.388	60.000	60.000	1.752.388
	13% support costs	91.000	91.000	30.210	7.800	7.800	227.810
	Total 2 (incl. 13% support costs)	791.000	791.000	262.598	67.800	67.800	1.980.198

²⁸ The provided ADA grant is flexible and will allow shifts between budget lines within the five outcome areas without approval by the donor (please note that outcomes are defined as outputs in the UNIDO SAP budget system).

²⁹ A revision of the budget to include additional donor contributions does not need approval by other donors, as long as the budget of the initial donors remain unchanged

³⁰ Please note that "outcomes" in the results framework are defined as "outputs" in the UNIDO SAP based financial reporting system.

Budget of outcome 1: The GN-SEC platform is sustained and provides quality services to its members and the international community							
BL	Budget Lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1100	International Consultant/staff	80.000	80.000	80.000	50.000	50.000	340.000
1700	National Consultants/staff	5.000	5.000	5.000	-	-	15.000
2100	Contractual Services	5.000	5.000	5.000	-	-	15.000
1600	International Travel	10.000	10.000	10.000	-	-	30.000
1500	Local Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-
3500	Regional Meetings/Workshops	30.000	30.000	30.000	-	-	90.000
5100	Miscellaneous expenses				-	-	-
4500	Equipment				-	-	-
3000	Training/Fellowships				-	-	-
	Subtotal 1	130.000	130.000	130.000	50.000	50.000	490.000
	13% support costs	16.900	16.900	16.900	6.500	6.500	63.700
	Total 1 (incl. 13% support costs)	146.900	146.900	146.900	56.500	56.500	553.700

Budget of outcome 2: GN-SEC centres and regions benefit from joint south-south and triangular programs, projects and initiatives with mutual benefits							
BL	Budget Lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1100	International Consultant/staff	20.000	20.000	20.000			60.000
1700	National Consultants/staff						-
2100	Contractual Services	50.000	50.000	30.000	5.000	5.000	140.000
1600	International Travel	5.000	5.000	5.000			15.000
1500	Local Travel	5.000	5.000	5.000			15.000
3500	Regional Meetings/Workshops	20.000	20.000	20.000			60.000
5100	Miscellaneous expenses						-
4500	Equipment						-
3000	Training/Fellowships						-
	Subtotal 2	100.000	100.000	80.000	5.000	5.000	290.000
	13% support costs	13.000	13.000	10.400	650	650	37.700
	Total 2 (incl. 13% support costs)	113.000	113.000	90.400	5.650	5.650	327.700

Budget of outcome 3: Enhanced access of GN-SEC members to knowledge resources, capacity building and specialised network contacts							
BL	Budget Lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1100	International Consultant/staff	10.000	10.000	20.000	5.000	5.000	50.000
1700	National Consultants/staff	-	-	-	-	-	-
2100	Contractual Services	30.000	30.000	-	-	-	60.000
1600	International Travel	5.000	5.000	2.388			12.388
1500	Local Travel	5.000	5.000	-	-	-	10.000
3500	Regional Meetings/Workshops	20.000	20.000	-	-	-	40.000
5100	Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
4500	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000	Training/Fellowships	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal 3	70.000	70.000	22.388	5.000	5.000	172.388
	13% support costs	9.100	9.100	2.910	650	650	22.410
	Total 3 (incl. 13% support costs)	79.100	79.100	25.298	5.650	5.650	194.798

Budget of outcome 4: Enhanced technical assistance modalities for individual centres in defined priority areas							
BL	Budget Lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1100	International Consultant/staff	130.000	130.000	-	-	-	260.000
1700	National Consultants/staff	10.000	10.000	-	-	-	20.000
2100	Contractual Services	250.000	250.000	-	-	-	500.000
1600	International Travel	10.000	10.000	-	-	-	20.000
1500	Local Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-
3500	Regional Meetings/Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-
5100	Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
4500	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000	Training/Fellowships	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal 4	400.000	400.000	-	-	-	800.000
	13% support costs	52.000	52.000	-	-	-	104.000
	Total 4 (incl. 13% support costs)	452.000	452.000	-	-	-	904.000

4.3 Counterparts Inputs

4.3.1 GN-SEC centres

The GN-SEC centres will actively participate in joint GN-SEC activities and projects, also as executors of technical activities and funding. Through the creation of synergies, the centres will also provide either in-kind or cash co-funding to SSTC projects under the GN-SEC platform. Some of the core donors of the individual centres might also earmark funding for joined GN-SEC projects.

4.3.2 Private sector and foundations

Private companies or individuals, as well as private foundations may play a key role in financing part of the GN-SEC platform in future. The platform offers the opportunity to promote innovative technologies, policies or business models in various regions simultaneously. The GN-SEC envisages also to mobilise funding through innovative modalities, including crowdfunding campaigns and sponsorships.

4.3.3 UNIDO

UNIDO will continue to act as a secretariat and manager of the GN-SEC programme and platform. The project will benefit from the long-term experience and know-how of the GN-SEC team. UNIDO will provide technical assistance for institution building and the facilitation of SSTC activities. Moreover, it will ensure high-level visibility of the GN-SEC at the international level. UNIDO will provide limited in-kind co-funding through co-funding arrangements and synergy creation with other implemented programs and projects (e.g. EELA, PFAN, STAR C, LDC Group on climate change).

UNIDO will assist in fund mobilisation through its accreditation status with key donors and institutional funds (e.g. EU, GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund). It will also facilitate joint learning, communication and public relations. Some of the GN-SECs are operating already a number of years and there is a lot to learn for newcomers to harness opportunities and avoid pitfalls. For example, UNIDO has developed an administrative, financial and procurement manual for GN-SEC centres. Moreover, the manual provides standardised trainings for institution building support and technical cooperation.

5. Risk management, lessons learned and replicability

5.1 Identified risks and mitigation measures

The potential risks to the success of the GN-SEC project have been identified and a management plan was developed (see below). Based on the experience so far, it can be concluded, that due to the project nature and its focus of soft activities, the risks attached to the project can be considered as quite moderate.

Risk	Likelihood (low, medium, high)	Potential impact on project success (low, medium, high)	Assumptions	Risk mitigation strategy
<i>Political risk – International Environment</i> Due to economic downturn and/or significant reduction of fossil fuel prices, there might be diminishing interest in promoting RE&EE in the various regions. Moreover, some of the centres might be closed down due to lack of political backing.	Low	Low	Usually, the risk is not significant as fossil prices have been remaining high. Due to various conflicts fluctuating price levels and peaks can be expected. Also in case prices go significantly down, most regions and countries have committed to GHG emission reduction and climate change mitigation by signing various international conventions. Moreover, scientific projections and market trends indicate further price reductions of renewable energy technologies. The intergovernmental character of the centres, based on international legal agreements and decisions of all members states, makes it difficult to close them.	During project implementation, UNIDO will remain in close dialogue with the RECs and Member States on operation of the centres and sustainable energy and climate issues. Moreover, through the GN-SEC platform and the ongoing individual projects with the centres, UNIDO continues to work on enabling regional and national policies focused on sustainable energy promotion and low-carbon development. UNIDO has also continued influence through its representation in the respective Governance structure of the centres (e.g. member or observer in the Boards or Technical Committees). Also for new centres, UNIDO will ensure that they are based on international agreements, which are difficult to cancel after project closure. Moreover, UNIDO will work with important umbrella organisations, such as the African Union or the AOSIS SIDS DOCK to keep the GN-SECs high on the agenda.
<i>Project sustainability and impact risk:</i> Due to the absence of a long-term financing mechanism, there is the danger that positive results and impacts of the GN-SEC platform cannot be sustained beyond project closure. The GN-SEC platform	Medium	Medium	There is some risk that the GN-SEC platform will discontinue after project closure due to budgetary reasons. However, based on previous experiences, this risk can be	UNIDO will organise several donors round tables and keep the GN-SEC SSTC multi-stakeholder partnership high on the agenda in UN and EU processes. Moreover, the GN-SEC team will closely work with the new UNIDO division on innovative financing to create new sponsor modalities. UNIDO will put major

can only become sustainable if it broadens its funding base, including from donors, participation in competitive calls for proposals, innovative financing from private sector, corporates and foundations, as well as fee-for-service.			considered as moderate. Over the past two years, the platform has moderated with a very small funding base. Moreover, there is high interest by donors to work with the GN-SEC centres on regional issues. Also, in case the GN-SEC platform needs to be closed after project closure, the GN-SEC centres will continue to operate. It might be also that one of the centres can continue to host the GN-SEC platform.	emphasis on developing joint project proposals to be submitted to various donors and institutional funds on a regular basis. The GN-SEC team will develop a fund-raising strategy, sponsorship guide and models for crowdfunding and fee-for-services. In case, the platform work cannot continue, UNIDO will transfer the GN-SEC platform work to one of the centres to continue after project closure.
<p>Project specific implementation and procurement risk:</p> <p>Since the project and the GN-SEC platform builds on local execution capacities of the GN-SEC centres, there is the danger that some of the involved centres do not perform and hinder the joint progress of SSTC activities. The main reporting responsibility to the donors will remain with UNIDO. UNIDO has only limited control over the management of the regional sustainable energy centres and their performance. The GN-SECs have their own legal identity. The management of the centres reports to the RECs and member states (not to UNIDO) in line with the principle of local ownership and alignment.</p>	Medium	Medium	Based on the past experiences with the execution of funding through the GN-SEC centres, it can be concluded that there is a moderate risk with some of them. Like with any execution partners and institutions, also the GN-SECs are following a dynamic development path. The performance of the centres is fluctuating depending on the changing management and available resources. Such execution modalities need smart planning and adaptive management from UNIDO side.	<p>As stated in the implementation section, UNIDO will undertake due diligence assessments in partnership with UNIDO Procurement before contracting of GN-SEC centres. Contracting arrangements will include risk-mitigation and results based elements. UNIDO will organise trainings focused on project cycle management and fiduciary standards for the GN-SEC centres.</p> <p>For the SSTC activities, UNIDO will follow the proved mixed execution modality, which combines local execution with peer-to-peer learning and the possibility for adaptive management. Some of the more complex or critical procurements will be still undertaken by UNIDO. This will give UNIDO the possibility change execution arrangements in case of slow progress.</p> <p>Regarding the creation of new centres, UNIDO continues to apply its ownership-oriented GN-SEC “twinning” approach, which transfers gradually more and more administrative, financial and technical responsibilities to the GN-SEC centres. Gradually, depending on the progress and quality of the technical and financial reporting, UNIDO delegates more responsibilities, including the management of funds, to the centres.</p>

<p>Project related ownership:</p> <p>There is a danger, that SSTC activities are not owned by the centres and are imposed by the GN-SEC platform or donors. This might lead to implementation problems. Dedicated staff might on all kind of issues and activities of the respective centres.</p>	Low	Low	<p>Generally, the risk is low and can be managed easily by considering some essential elements during implementation. The assumption is based on previous experiences.</p> <p>Usually, all GN-SEC centres are highly interested in GN-SEC platform activities. However, there need for early involvement of the centres. Otherwise, well-intended projects can fail due to lack of buy-in.</p>	<p>To create the necessary ownership for SSTC programs and projects, UNIDO will involve the GN-SEC centres from the very beginning in the project development. Joint programs and projects will be validated during the GN-SEC SC meetings. UNIDO will not impose projects, but focus on priorities of the centres (demand-driven). In this context regular surveys will be undertaken. UNIDO will avoid imposing SSTC projects or activities, which are of low interest by the centres and will work demand-driven. For example, a first survey was already undertaken at the 5th GN-SEC meeting in September 2022.</p>
<p>Project specific technical capacity and quality risk:</p> <p>The GN-SEC centres are usually small institutions, with a fluctuating technical staff base between 5 (e.g. EACREEE, PCREEE) and 50 experts (e.g. RCREEE, ECREEE). Therefore, their technical and financial absorption capacities are limited. Moreover, the innovativeness of UNIDO promoted SSTC program will require sometimes specialised knowledge which might not be available in the centre at the moment.</p> <p>Due to the limited funding, there is also some danger that the UNIDO part-time GN-SEC team cannot be sustained and does not have the technical capacity to create new innovative SSTC programs and projects and mobilise the required funding. That could lead to reduced interest by the centres in the platform.</p>	Medium	Low	<p>Lessons learned of the past have demonstrated, that sufficient resources and additional staff need to be included in the execution contracts to the GN-SEC centres. Exclusively dedicated staff to the SSTC activity is a key success factor. There is also need for results-based provisions in the service contracts. If it is still not possible to proceed, UNIDO required the flexibility to contract a triangular partner.</p> <p>The past two years have demonstrated, that the GN-SEC team can operate and coordinate the platform also with very small resources to the satisfaction of partners. The part-time approach and created linkages to other projects managed by the GN-SEC team have generated mutual</p>	<p>UNIDO will ensure additional staff and results-based elements in contractual arrangements with the GN-SEC centres. Moreover, the current project setting, gives UNIDO the possibility and flexibility for adaptive management and the contracting of specialised suppliers or triangular knowledge partners. This will allow efficient implementation.</p> <p>To strengthen the capacities of the regional centres on innovative solutions and business models to be promoted through the GN-SEC platform, the project document includes relevant training activities with a dedicated budget.</p> <p>UNIDO will provide technical support from HQ to GN-SEC staff through trainings and the participation in joint learning activities. Moreover, UNIDO supports the GN-SECs to develop their technical quality and appraisal frameworks, as well as their social and environmental safeguards. Where necessary, UNIDO will involve triangular partners with specialised knowledge (e.g. green hydrogen, electric mobility, storage).</p>

			benefits and manifold linkages and synergies to other UNIDO projects (for example STAR C project, LDC Group on Climate Change, bilateral projects).	
Gender and youth risk: There is some risk that the project and GN-SEC platform activities do not consider gender and youth aspects sufficiently.	Low	Low	The lessons learned of the previous GN-SEC work has demonstrated that there is need to create the necessary capacity and dedicate budget for gender relevant activities.	In line with the gender assessment, the project was classified by UNIDO as intervention with significant gender and youth impact. Gender aspects were mainstreamed throughout the entire project document. The project implementation will be guided by the developed gender and youth mainstreaming strategy (see respective chapter). The GN-SEC team has a gender focal point and at least two UNIDO experts work partly on GN-SEC gender project activities in partnership with the triangular partners GWNET and SIDS DOCK IWON.
Project related environmental and social risk Although the project was classified as “Category C” without major environmental social risks, there might be still some concerns arising during implementation in partnership with the centres.	Low	Low	The risk is relatively low as the project mainly promotes south-south and triangular soft-activities with no major environmental or social risk. However, still there is need for safeguards to be considered by the platform on the centres.	UNIDO has included the development of model environmental and social safeguard policy as one of the activities. It will be used as a model, the centres can use if they would like. Moreover, specialised training was included in the budget.

5.2 Lessons learned from the GN-SEC program

The previous and ongoing experience of the GN-SEC network will prove to be invaluable for the implementation of joint south-south and triangular activities. The longevity of the existing centres means many of the identified risks have already been faced and addressed in some form, depending on circumstances. The lessons learned and success factors concerning the establishment and first operational phase of other centres were considered.

Table 3: Lessons learnt and success factors

Institutional aspects
<i>Involving key regional and national stakeholders and ensure local ownership of the centre from the very beginning.</i> Involvement of energy stakeholders is necessary from the initial stages to gather inputs for the design, the technical program and demanded services; create awareness and attract interest.
<i>Local ownership and use of local procedures should be mainstreamed and encouraged for the sustainability of the centres.</i> The centres should be owned by the local counterpart. The initial UNIDO institution building support should

be directed to build a centre with strong local identity, ownership and ability to mobilise and implement its own financial resources. The UNIDO support should have a clear exit-strategy. The high-level justification of the centres based on approvals by Ministers and/or Heads of States and legal agreements becomes very important, particularly after the UNIDO support. It becomes very difficult to close such centres down.
<i>Fund mobilization should be a core activity of the centre and should not be limited to funding commitments at the beginning.</i> The expansion of the project portfolio should be a requirement for the expansion of staff and administrative costs: form should follow function.
<i>Early establishment and capacity strengthening of the NFIs is crucial of the functioning of the centre.</i> The network allows high level access to national policy makers and national support services (e.g. workshops, project monitoring, awareness creation and data collection)
<i>It is essential to employ high-quality staff from the very beginning.</i> In the best case such an expert should combine technical-economic energy skills with sound management skill and good relations and contacts with MS, partners and international donors for fund raising. To ensure the long-term employment of high-quality staff and to ability to compete with salary levels in the energy sector, it has turned out to be important that these centres have a certain diplomatic status, immunities, as well as tax and duty exemptions in line with the rules and procedures of RECs.
<i>Efficient and effective institutional structure with high level of legitimacy in the region should be established.</i> The duties and roles of the Executive Board, Technical Committee, Secretariat, and strategic representation of member states and core donors in the governance structure should be clearly defined.
<i>It is key to mention the definition of the legal status and scope of delegation of competencies from the regional organization to the centre from the very beginning.</i> For efficiency purposes it is important that the centre has its own legal identity but should work in accordance with the rules of the regional organization.
<i>A long-term (4 to 5 years) and short-term (annually) planning, execution and monitoring framework including a set of performance indicators should be developed.</i> This allows an efficient monitoring of the progress by the donor partners and the Board of Directors. The design of the project document should leave space for changes in accordance with the priorities of the Director and demands from the national focal institutions.
<i>The annual work plans should be developed in close coordination with the NFIs.</i> NFIs and other relevant market enablers should carry out wider stakeholder consultations on the work plans.
Promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and intergenerational equity do not happen automatically. Dedicated resources are required as well as defining responsibilities, processes and policies. Capacity building and awareness raising are crucial for effective mainstreaming of gender and youth dimensions.
Technical aspects
<i>The centre should act as a facilitator and supporter rather than implementer of grass-root activities.</i> By doing so, it should avoid competition and overlapping of services provided by the private sector and other institutions.
<i>It is essential to demonstrate added value on local and international levels with early start-up activities with high visibility factor.</i> Country visits, call for applicants and/or projects, tenders, regional key conferences and workshops, data provider, partner in project submissions are some high visibility factors, which should be focused upon by the centre.
<i>Permanent pro-active fund raising for the technical program of the centre should be a key performance indicator.</i> The centre should participate in call for proposals and donor dialogues from the very beginning and should prepare high-quality project documents. It is essential to develop well designed long-term oriented flag-ship priority programs with the potential for up-scaling to be implemented during the first operational phase.
<i>It is necessary to create an informative website dedicated to the centre.</i> Availability of e-newsletter and use of electronic social media should be essential features of the website.
<i>The centre should build a strong network of partnerships with local and international institutions in clean energy sector.</i> It is important to build such partnerships to develop common projects and win-win situations.
<i>The centre should establish an internal quality, appraisal and management framework for technical procurements and projects.</i> Standard project document templates for project appraisal, procurement and project cycle management should be developed to aid the framework.
<i>The centre must build up numerous partnerships with different donors and partners.</i> Donor interests should be managed and balanced carefully by defining the priorities for their assistance through the annual work plans and business plan to strengthen the capacities of the centre and raise co-funding.

5.3 Potential for replication and scale-up

The following project is already an important replication and scale-up of the GN-SEC activities over the past decade. What has started in the ECOWAS region with one centre, was replicated in nine other regions. With the following project, the GN-SEC program becomes a global initiative with strong focus on south-south and triangular cooperation and learning. It focuses primarily on activities and projects with regional or intra-regional impact or national projects with high potential for replication in other countries or regions. A particular emphasis will be on joint solutions and cooperation between LDCs (particularly in Africa) and SIDS. Therefore, if strategically promoted by UNIDO and the core partners, there is the potential for the GN-SEC to become an important implementation capacity for manifold energy and climate relevant program in the Global South. The network provides an appealing offer to donors but also private sector players and associations. It allows to test, demonstrate and replicate innovative technology solutions and business models in various regions simultaneously. The high degree of harmonisation and linkages to the RECs are a unique feature of the multi-stakeholder partnership. In this context, the GN-SEC team will coordinate closely with the UNIDO colleagues on innovative financing.

6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The GN-SEC platform will apply an interrelated short-term and long-term planning and monitoring framework:

- The GN-SEC Business Plan, to be prepared, will be based on the results-based management framework of this project document and will provide a long-term planning framework at least for the period 2024 to 2030 and will be aligned with the ending of the UN SDG framework. The logical framework defines measurable and attainable indicators (KPIs) for the objectives and project components of the logical framework matrix.
- The annual work plans, which are subject to the review by the SC, provide a short-term planning framework which incorporates projects and activities to be executed by the GN-SEC Secretariat in a given year. The work plans include also the annual budget and an activity matrix which specifies from which source the respective activity is funded (e.g. ADA, UNIDO, other donor partners).
- The annual status reports and monitor the implementation of the work plans and report on the achievements in the different project components in the Business Plan and the logical framework of this project document.

Three types of monitoring will be carried out on a regular basis:

- Output monitoring of the achievement in terms of quantitative targets achieved directly due to GN-SEC activities (e.g., number of people, men and women trained per programme). An assessment of the outputs of the GN-SEC achievements will be conducted on an annual basis. This will be done on the basis of the annual status reports. The achievements are measured according to the indicators of this project document (and the GN-SEC Business Plan to be prepared). Moreover, a data tracking framework will be established to complete some of the missing gender-aggregated data in the results framework.
- Impact monitoring at the level of the target groups (intermediary as well as direct target groups) that will also yield both quantitative and qualitative information about progress in RE&EE market activities will be coordinated by the GN-SEC where possible but collected by the regional centres (and through the respective NFIs).
- Process monitoring aimed at keeping on top of changes in the internal and external environment, so as to learn from them and refine strategies of the different components of the GN-SEC's multi-annual programme continually.

UNIDO will ensure regular reporting: The results of these different types of monitoring will be captured in the reporting system and annual reports and will determine the annual operational planning exercise. The annual reports and annual work plans will be presented to the GN-SEC SC and to donors and will serve as an exercise in reviewing progress, problems and solutions. Since the GN-SEC is likely to seek funding and other support from different types of organisations and agencies, it should negotiate from the very beginning a general annual reporting format that would satisfy the needs of all the different organisations, so as to keep the burden of reporting to a necessary minimum.

One external evaluation will take place near to the finalisation of the project. If deemed useful, a mid-term project review will be undertaken after 36 months of project implementation. A budget of EUR 30.000 is included under the related budget of outcome 1 in the results framework.³¹ The reviews and evaluations will take the two GN-SEC development scenarios into account. In the optimistic scenario GN-SEC will raise the required funding to implement all activities/outputs. In the conservative scenario, GN-SEC will mobilise the resources to implement at least 65% of the activities/outputs. An external evaluation will take the conservative scenario as basis. The achievement of more than 65% of the results is considered as an excellent achievement.

The M&E plan and budget related activities can be summarised as in the table below and are included in the budget under outcome 1.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget EUR	Time frame
Kick-Off meeting in the form of the 6 th GN-SEC Steering, scheduled to take place between 6 to 8 November 2023; signing of funding agreement in conjunction with a GN-SEC side event at the IVECF, to be held between 2nd and 3rd November 2023;	UNIDO Project Manager (PM) and GN-SEC team	10,000	Between 1st to 8 November 2023
M&E framework to regularly track indicators in the results framework matrix developed and disseminated to the GN-SECs; M&E online training organised;	UNIDO Project Manager (PM) and GN-SEC team	10,000	During the first 3 months of the project
At least (4) GN-SEC Steering Committee meetings are organised; at least two (2) of them physically;	UNIDO Project Manager (PM) and GN-SEC team	60,000	Annually organised; 6th GN-SEC meeting between 6 and 8 November 2023 organised;
Annual work plans and progress reports to be prepared and reviewed by the GN-SEC SC	UNIDO Project Manager (PM) and GN-SEC team	5.000	Annual activity (work plan 2022/23 is currently under implementation)
Annual M&E exercise to track the progress of the individual GN-SEC centres in line with the established tracking framework	UNIDO PM and his team, interns and external M&E consultant	15,000	Annually organised in advance to the annual Steering Committee;

³¹ Classified as output in the UNIDO SAP system

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget EUR	Time frame
At least one monitoring visit to each centres every two years; at least 5 centres annually;	UNIDO Project Manager (PM) and GN-SEC team	30,000	During the calendar year
Mid-term Review	PM, external consultants, Steering Committee;	10,000	After the first 3 years of implementation
Terminal Project Evaluation	UNIDO PM and independent evaluation unit, GN-SEC Steering Committee, independent external evaluator	30,000	Evaluation at least one month before the end of the project; report at the end of project implementation
TOTAL indicative cost in EUR (included under outcome 1)		170,000	

6.1 Complexity of GN-SEC monitoring of results and impacts

Despite a high degree of harmonisation within the GN-SEC, due to the complexity of regional cooperation and SSTC, it remains difficult and time-consuming to track accumulated key performance indicators (KPIs) of the GN-SEC multi-stakeholder partnership. In the past, most of the GN-SEC centres have had difficulties to monitor the achieved progress according to specific indicators. Under the project, UNIDO will develop a harmonised monitoring framework with basic KPIs to be tracked for the entire GN-SEC network. By this opportunity, focused training on monitoring tools and software will be provided.

Impact monitoring is a particular challenge. As demonstrated by the undertaken impact evaluations of ECREEE and the ECOWAS RE&EE policies it remains difficult to judge, to which extend regional cooperation activities have influenced national progress and/or investments. The causality chains are difficult to prove, particularly regarding regional policies, regulations or standards. There are very few impact evaluations on regional policies or institutions available even within the European Union.

It is important to distinguish between GN-SEC immediate impacts, mid-term impacts and long-term impacts on consumer level. For example, the development and adoption of regional energy efficiency standards for appliances, fuels or vehicles immediately influences national follow-up processes and trade behaviour of the industry (e.g. light bulbs, air conditioning, refrigerators, vehicle suppliers). In the mid-term, the provided GN-SEC support may lead to the adoption of national standard legislation, which – if enforced effectively - will have positive long-term impact on peak hours, load shedding, power cuts, or air pollution caused by traffic. This in turn has positive social, economic and environmental long-term impacts. The GN-SEC team has developed a first collection of results/impacts of the GN-SEC over the past ten years:

Figure 17: Selective collection of GN-SEC results/impacts



6.2 Legal Context

It is expected that each set of activities that will be implemented in the target countries, will be governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of the recipient country concerned and UNIDO or – in the absence of such an agreement – by one of the following: (i) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the recipient country and UNDP, (ii) the Technical Assistance Agreements concluded between the recipient country and the United Nations and specialized agencies, or (iii) the Basic Terms and Conditions Governing UNIDO Projects.” The main counterparts of the UNIDO project are the GN-SEC centres. The GN-SEC platform is a UNIDO program and operates according to the legal, administrative and financial framework of UNIDO rules and regulations.

7. Annexes

Annex 1: Results framework matrix

The following results framework will guide the work of the GN-SEC platform throughout the next five (5) years.³²

Development Impact (ultimate outcome)	Indicators ³³	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumption
Contribute to the acceleration of the energy transition in developing countries through regional, south-south and triangular cooperation action³⁴	<p>Estimated # of RE&EE innovative technologies, policies, standards and business models are introduced through the GN-SEC into various regions (sex-disaggregated data) (IRPF Indicator ENV.5)</p> <p>Estimated EUR of RE&EE investments facilitated through GN-SEC activities (sex-disaggregated data) (IRPF Indicator ECO.1b)</p> <p>Projected direct and indirect reduction of energy related CO₂eq</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>By looking at the moderate growth rates of sustainable energy technology markets in many developing countries, it becomes obvious that SDG-7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG-12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG-13 (climate action) cannot be attained by 2030 in business-as-usual scenarios.</p> <p>There is need for economies of scale, speed and more effective multilateral technology</p>	<p>National and regional policies and strategy papers</p> <p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and regulations and standards</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Website and information portal</p>	<p>Continued international environment for SSTC activities</p> <p>Investments in RE&EE projects continue to be and perceived as feasible and viable options</p> <p>Regional development of policies and legal framework for energy continues and create favourable environment for sustainable energy</p> <p>There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.</p>

³² In the optimistic scenario, the GN-SEC platform will raise the required funding to implement all activities/outputs. In the conservative scenario, GN-SEC will mobilise the resources to implement at least 65% of the activities/outputs. An external evaluation will take the conservative scenario as basis. The achievement of more than 65% of the results is considered as an excellent achievement.

³⁴ It shall be noted that the GN-SEC platform and the centre can only contribute to the acceleration – there are many other factors which can influence the such trends – this shall be taking into account during external evaluations – for example it is difficult to which extend regional activities have facilitated national progress and to which extend such progress is just attributed to national efforts – it is even more complex in the context of intra-regional and/or triangular activities

	<p>emissions (in tons) through GN-SEC activities in the long-run (IRPF Indicator ENV.1)</p> <p>Estimated # of RE&EE businesses and start-ups are supported or created through GN-SEC programs (sex-disaggregated data) (IRPF Indicator SOC.2)</p> <p>Estimated # of (directly or indirectly) domestic RE&EE jobs projected to be created through GN-SEC program (% jobs for women envisaged and % for youth) (IRPF Indicator SOC.1)</p>	<p>cooperation mechanisms. In line with SDG-17, the means of implementation regarding science, technology and innovation need to be strengthened.</p> <p>However, in most developing regions, particularly in LDCs and SIDS, there is only limited institutional capacity to facilitate cooperation on RE&EE issues and solutions within the region and beyond. With the creation of the GN-SEC centres this shortcoming was partly addressed but the achievements need to be up-scaled and replicated over the next decade. Currently, there exists hardly any fora or institutional arrangement, which facilitates cooperation on RE&EE issues between developing regions.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least 30 RE&EE innovative technologies, policies, standards and business models are introduced through the GN-SEC into various regions (sex-disaggregated</p>		
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		<p>data) (IRPF Indicator ENV.5)</p> <p>At least EUR 15 million of RE&EE investments facilitated through GN-SEC activities (sex- and age-disaggregated data) (IRPF Indicator ECO.1b)</p> <p>Projected direct and indirect reduction of energy related CO₂eq emissions (in tons) through GN-SEC activities in the long-run (IRPF Indicator ENV.1) – quantitative indicator to be set during the inception phase.</p> <p>At least 50 RE&EE businesses and start-ups are supported or created through GN-SEC programs (sex- and age-disaggregated data) (IRPF Indicator SOC.2)</p> <p>At least 100 (directly or indirectly) domestic RE&EE jobs projected to be created through the GN-SEC programs (50% jobs for women envisaged, and 30% for youth below 35) (IRPF Indicator SOC.1)</p>		
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Short term outcomes	Indicators	Baseline and targets	Means of verification	Assumption
Outcome 1.1 The GN-SEC platform is sustained and provides quality services to its members and the international community	<p>Unique global multi-stakeholder platform facilitates regional, south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC) on sustainable energy solutions in ten regions covering more than # developing countries, including # LDCs and # SIDS. Country scope of the GN-SEC to be expanded to # countries. (IRPF Indicator GOV.1)</p> <p>GN-SEC is in at least # international documents acknowledged as SDG-accelerator, best practice of SDG-17 and SSTC, as well as in major international processes (e.g. UN, OECD, EU, G20).</p> <p>Evidenced mobilisation of additional Euro million # million (optimistic scenario) of donor funding for intra-regional and</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the part-time GN-SEC staff to provide services to the centres and facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation is limited due to the absence of resources and funding. Current UNIDO staff is working on part-time arrangements and is funded mainly from multiple projects. Due to the closing of most GN-SEC projects it is difficult to maintain the existing support and platform activities. It is also difficult to maintain the function of GN-SEC as a platform to strengthen Vienna as a hub for energy and climate diplomacy. The previous experience has demonstrated that south-south and triangular cooperation between the individual centres requires facilitation and does not happen automatically.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>Unique global multi-stakeholder platform</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>Business plan and annual work plans</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and regulations and standards</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Signed MOUs and agreements</p> <p>Written communication</p> <p>Website and information portal</p>	<p>There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform; interest of triangular partners in engaging in SSC activities with LDCs and SIDS; interest of donors to invest in intra-regional and SSTC projects;</p>

	<p>SSTC GN-SEC activities (at least % from the private sector and/or fee for service envisaged) (IRPF Indicator INV.3)</p> <p>Part-time GN-SEC team consolidated (at least % of the technical team is female); Gender Focal Point/expert is included</p> <p>Final external (strategic) evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform after 3 and 5 years show positive results regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability (including assessment of gender and youth)</p> <p># of surveys to assess the satisfaction of GN-SEC platform clients (e.g. centres, donors, partners) with platform services are implemented (# of responses from ten (10) GN-SEC regions envisaged) and % provide positive</p>	<p>facilitates regional, south-south and triangular cooperation on sustainable energy solutions in ten regions covering more than 113 developing countries, including 41 LDCs and 35 SIDS. Country scope of the GN-SEC to be expanded to 130 countries. (IRPF Indicator GOV.1)</p> <p>GN-SEC is in at least five (5) international documents acknowledged as SDG-accelerator, best practice for SDG-17 or SSTC, as well as in major international processes (e.g. UN, OECD, EU, G20).</p> <p>Evidenced mobilisation of additional Euro 2 million (optimistic scenario) of donor funding for intra-regional GN-SEC activities (at least 25% from the private sector and/or fee for service envisaged) (IRPF Indicator INV.3)</p> <p>Part-time GN-SEC team consolidated (at least 50% of the technical team is female)</p> <p>Final external (strategic) evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform after</p>		
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	<p>feedback. (IRPF Indicator REACT.1)</p> <p># of key RE&EE market enablers (e.g. Government, utilities, regulators, banks, businesses) from various developing regions are benefitting from activities and services of the GN-SEC (IRPF Indicator GOV.2)</p> <p># of partnerships with triangular partners of the Global North or multilateral level on GN-SEC south-south cooperation projects are facilitated by the GN-SEC platform (IRPF Indicator REA.2),</p> <p># of partnerships that contribute to the gender and youth strategy</p> <p>Gender and Youth Focal Point network sustained</p>	<p>3 and 5 years show positive results regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability</p> <p>At least one (1) survey to assess the satisfaction of GN-SEC platform clients (e.g. centres, donors, partners) with platform services are implemented (at least 100 responses from ten (10) GN-SEC regions envisaged) and 65% provide positive feedback. (IRPF Indicator REACT.1)</p> <p>At least 6.000 key RE&EE market enablers (e.g. Government, utilities, regulators, banks, businesses) from various developing regions are benefitting directly from activities and services of the GN-SEC network (IRPF Indicator GOV.2)</p> <p>At least 10 partnerships with triangular partners of the Global North or multilateral level on GN-SEC south-south cooperation projects are facilitated by the GN-SEC platform (IRPF Indicator REA.2)</p>		
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		<p>At least three (3) of the partnerships contribute to the gender and youth strategy</p> <p>At least 4 virtual meetings of the Gender and Youth Focal Point network held to sustain the network</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.2 GN-SEC centres and regions benefit from joint south-south and triangular programs, projects and initiatives with mutual benefits</p>	<p># of joint RE&EE GN-SEC programs in thematic priority areas under implementation (gender responsive, while or with significant contribution to gender equality and intergenerational equity) (IRPF Indicator INV.1)</p> <p># of the programs that are of high relevance for SIDS and LDCs</p> <p># of the programs are focused on rural energy poverty and climate resilience.</p> <p># of the programs that are focused to promote gender equality and</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Currently, there is a lack of intra-regional and SSTC programs addressing sustainable energy and climate change issues. There are hardly projects, which are funded by the international community, despite potential benefits, cost savings and synergy effects. The importance of such SSTC was emphasised in various UN processes (e.g. SAMOA Pathway, Programmes of Action of UNHRLLS), the OECD and G20. Through the creation of the GN-SECs a helpful regional climate infrastructure was created, which - due to its degree of harmonisation and coordination through UNIDO - allows the effective implementation</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>Business plan and annual work plans</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates and guidelines/briefs</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Funding agreements</p> <p>Written communication</p> <p>Website and information portal</p>	<p>There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.</p>

	intergenerational equity	<p>of such intra-regional approaches. The effectiveness of the approach has been already proven through various programs implemented by UNIDO with the involvement of more than one centres. The GN-SEC platform is needed because the joint cooperation between the centres is not happening automatically.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least eight (8) joint RE&EE GN-SEC programs in thematic priority areas under implementation (all are gender responsive while at least 4 with significant contribution to gender equality and intergenerational equity) (IRPF Indicator INV.1)</p> <p>At least two (2) of the programs are of high relevance for SIDS and LDCs</p> <p>At least two (2) of the programs are targeting rural energy issues.</p> <p>At least one (1) program is focused to promote gender</p>		
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		equality and intergenerational equity		
Outcome 1.3 Enhanced access of GN-SEC members to knowledge resources, capacity building and specialised network contacts	<p># of GN-SEC member experts are trained on RE&EE thematic priority areas and regional modalities. (IRPF Indicator KASA.2)</p> <p># of regular visitors use the GN-SEC knowledge and training portal (IRPF Indicator REA.1)</p> <p># of regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time</p> <p># of specialised intra-regional GN-SEC networks on RE&EE are operational (at least one on gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator GOV.1)</p> <p># of GN-SEC member experts are trained on Gender and Youth mainstreaming (IRPF Indicator KASA.2)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the GN-SEC platform to provide services to the centres in the areas of knowledge management, tools, capacity building, analytics and intelligence are limited. This was mainly provided through the ongoing GN-SEC institution-building projects. However, now the existing portfolio is closing and soon UNIDO will not have sufficient capacities and resources to maintain or upgrade these services. Currently, most of the GN-SEC staff works on a part-time basis for the network. The previous experience has demonstrated that south-south and triangular cooperation between the individual centres requires facilitation and does not happen automatically. Moreover, currently regional thematic RE&EE expert networks remain unconnected with each other.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>Business plan and annual work plans</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates and guidelines/briefs</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Funding agreements</p> <p>Written communication</p> <p>Website and information portal</p>	<p>There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.</p>

		<p>At least 320 GN-SEC member experts are trained on RE&EE thematic priority areas and regional modalities (at least 50% women, at least 30% below 35 years). (IRPF Indicator KASA.2)</p> <p>At least 1.000 regular visitors use the GN-SEC knowledge and training portal (IRPF Indicator REA.1) (at least 50% women, at least 30% below 35 years).</p> <p>At least 3.000 regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time</p> <p>At least 5 specialised intra-regional GN-SEC networks on RE&EE are operational (at least one on gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator GOV.1)</p> <p>At least 50 GN-SEC member experts are trained on Gender and Youth mainstreaming (at least 50% women, at least 30% below 35 years) (IRPF Indicator KASA.2)</p>		
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Outcome 1.4 Enhanced technical assistance modalities for individual centres in defined priority areas	<p>In a conducted survey, at least % of the regional centres confirm sustainability and operational benefits from the provided technical and budget support³⁵ by the GN-SEC platform (IRPF Indicator REACT.1)</p> <p>Established multi-donor arrangement (e.g. trust-fund) and the operation of one umbrella project (instead of individual projects for each centre) leads to a % reduction of GN-SEC administrative and financial processes, as well as efficiency and monitoring gains in service delivery.</p> <p>All # GN-SEC centres benefit at least from # major technical assistance provided by the GN-SEC platform in a defined priority area.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Various GN-SEC centres still face challenges related to the financial sustainability, technical human resources and innovation ability. There is room to learn from other centres and external support is required. Core budget and non-earmarked technical funding is scarce and hinders continuity of staff, technical activities, long-term planning and local ownership of priorities. Some centres continue to have difficulties in accessing reliable cash contributions from member countries. Moreover, donors are reluctant to provide core budget support and non-earmarked technical assistance.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>In a conducted survey, at least 50% of the regional centres confirm sustainability and operational benefits due to</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Evaluations</p> <p>Feedback survey</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Website and information portal</p>	

³⁵ ADA funding will be only used for technical assistance and not for core budget support, as well as coverage of administrative costs and staff

		<p>the provided technical and budget support by the GN-SEC platform (IRPF Indicator REACT.1)³⁶</p> <p>Established multi-donor arrangement (e.g. trust-fund) and the operation of one umbrella project (instead of individual projects for each centre) leads to a 30% reduction of GN-SEC administrative and financial processes, as well as efficiency gains in service delivery.</p> <p>All ten (10) GN-SEC centres benefit at least from one major (1) technical assistance provided by the GN-SEC platform in a defined priority area.</p>		
Outcome 1.1 The GN-SEC platform is sustained and provides quality services to its members and the international community				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) – Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.1 Fully operational GN-SEC platform	GN-SEC platform team at UNIDO HQs consolidated and staff capacity in support of	<u>Baseline:</u> Current capacities of the GN-SEC staff to provide	Baseline data and statistics Business plan and annual work plans	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.

³⁶ ADA funding will be only used for technical assistance and not for core budget support, as well as coverage of administrative costs and staff

	<p>LDCs and SIDS strengthened (% of technical experts are women)</p> <p>Development and implementation of # Business Plan for the GN-SEC platform, including sustainable funding model and performance indicator framework .</p> <p># of annual work plans and progress reports on the SSTC activities of the GN-SEC platform are developed and successfully implemented</p> <p># of cooperation modalities with international organisations, centres and initiatives on joint activities, knowledge management and advocacy, gender equality and intergenerational equity</p> <p>Continued institution building support for new GN-SEC centres in Central Africa and</p>	<p>services to the centres and facilitate SSTC modalities are limited due to the absence of funding and staff capacities. UNIDO has received requests to strengthen SIDS-SIDS cooperation under the GN-SEC through a dedicated unit (e.g. SIDS DOCK). However, current staff is working on part-time arrangements and is funded from multiple projects. Due to the closing of most GN-SEC projects it is difficult to maintain the existing support and platform activities. It is also difficult to maintain the function of GN-SEC as a platform to strengthen Vienna as a hub for energy and climate diplomacy. The previous experience has demonstrated that SSTC between the individual centres requires facilitation and does not happen automatically.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>GN-SEC platform team at UNIDO HQs consolidated and staff capacity in support of LDCs and SIDS are strengthened (at least</p>	<p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and regulations and standards</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Signed MOUs and agreements</p> <p>Written communication</p>	
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	<p>Central Asia and geographic expansion to other regions through partnerships (e.g. OLADE, ASEAN, Energy Community)</p> <p>Facilitate regular communication with and between the GN-SECs (regular e-mail communication ideally monthly virtual meetings with each centre)</p> <p>Mid-term review (if required) and final external evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform after 3 and 5 years</p> <p>Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy developed, implemented and monitored</p>	<p>50% technical experts are women)</p> <p>Development and implementation of one (1) Business Plan for the GN-SEC platform, including sustainable funding model and performance indicator framework (IRPF Indicator TCO.4)</p> <p>At least five (5) annual work plans and progress reports on the SSTC activities of the GN-SEC platform are developed and successfully implemented.</p> <p>Signing of at least (5) cooperation modalities with international organisations, centres and initiatives on joint activities, knowledge management and advocacy</p> <p>Continued institution building support for new GN-SEC centres in Central Africa and Central Asia and geographic expansion to other regions through partnerships (e.g. OLADE, ASEAN, Energy Community) (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>Facilitate regular communication with and</p>		
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		<p>between the GN-SECs (regular e-mail communication ideally monthly virtual meetings with each centre)</p> <p>Mid-term review (if required) and final external evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform after 3 and 5 years</p> <p>Gender and Youth Mainstreaming Strategy and Assessment of the Results during project mid-term review and final evaluation</p>		
Activities				
Funding for GN-SEC platform team secured and recruitments finalised (at least 50% female technical experts envisaged)				
Development and implementation of the Business Plan for the GN-SEC platform, including sustainable funding model and performance indicator framework				
Short annual work plans and progress reports on the south-south and triangular activities of the GN-SEC platform are developed and successfully implemented				
Mobilisation of donor funds for the operations of the GN-SEC platform				
Mobilisation of international funding and support, including from the UN system, for the individual centres in partnership with the RECs and other core partners				
Signing of cooperation modalities with international organisations, centres and initiatives on joint activities, knowledge management and advocacy				
Continued institution building support for new GN-SEC centres in Central Africa and Central Asia and geographic expansion to other regions through partnerships (e.g. OLADE, ASEAN, Energy Community)				
Facilitate regular communication with and between the GN-SECs (regular e-mail communication ideally monthly virtual meetings with each centre)				

External evaluation of the GN-SEC network and platform show positive results regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability				
Undertaking of surveys to assess the satisfaction of GN-SEC platform clients (e.g. centres, donors, partners) with platform services				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) – Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.2 Regular technical and steering committee meetings of the GN-SEC platform	<p># of GN-SEC Steering Committee meetings organised back-to-back to major events of individual centres and/or the Vienna Energy Forum (preferable physically depending on COVID-19 and the availability of funding)</p> <p>Participation of the GN-SEC team in Steering Committee and/or annual key events of the centres (ideally one visit per centre annually)</p> <p># half-yearly virtual peer to peer meetings between the centres on issues of joint interest and cooperation (e.g., centres in Africa, SIDS-SIDS, mountain issues).</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Under the current GN-SEC program there is lack of funding and capacities for such meetings and regular exchange. Each of the centres is focused on the respective region. Moreover, cooperation between the regions does not come naturally and needs a neutral facilitator and convener such as the United Nations.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least four (4) GN-SEC Steering Committee meetings organised back-to-back to major events of individual centres and/or the Vienna Energy Forum (preferable physically depending on the availability of funding) (IRPF Indicator CPO.1)</p> <p>Participation of the GN-SEC</p>	<p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>GN-SEC work plans and progress reports, incl. monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and rules and procedures</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. Funding for the physical meetings is available.

	# of joint virtual consultation between the National Focal Institutions (NIFs) and Thematic Hubs (THs) of all GN-SEC centres .3)	<p>team in Steering Committee and/or annual key events of the centres (ideally one visit per centre annually)</p> <p>Facilitation of at least half-yearly virtual peer to peer meetings between the centres on issues of joint interest and cooperation (e.g. centres in Africa, SIDS-SIDS, mountain issues). (IRPF Indicator CPO.1)</p> <p>Facilitation of at least one (1) joint virtual consultation between the National Focal Institutions (NIFs) and Thematic Hubs (THs) of all GN-SEC centres .3) (IRPF Indicator CPO.1)</p>		
Activities				
Annual GN-SEC Steering Committee meetings organised back-to-back to major events of individual centres and/or the Vienna Energy Forum (preferable physically)				
Participation of the GN-SEC team in Steering Committee and/or annual key events of the centres (ideally one visit per centre annually))				
Facilitation of at least half-yearly virtual peer to peer meetings between the centres on issues of joint interest and cooperation (e.g. centres in Africa, SIDS-SIDS, mountain issues).				
Facilitation of at least one joint virtual consultation between the National Focal Institutions of all GN-SEC centres				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) – Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.3 GN-SEC twinning program for	# of calls for applications for the	<u>Baseline:</u>	Recruitment documentation and internship policies	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.

sustainable energy climate professionals	<p>GN-SEC Internship program are implemented and at # of interns work at the centres (x% women)</p> <p>Modalities for the GN-SEC twinning program developed and first funding for its implementation secured.</p> <p># of secondments of GN-SEC staff to other centres (including from the platform) are facilitated (# of female secondees)</p>	<p>Under the current GN-SEC program there is lack of funding and capacities for such staff exchanges between the centres. Moreover, in the centres is hardly a dedicated person dealing with the global GN-SEC cooperation. For now, this is undertaken on a part-time basis by UNIDO HQs. The lack of dedicated resources hinders the intra-regional work.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u></p> <p>At least three (3) calls for applications for the GN-SEC Internship program are implemented and at least five (5) interns work at the centres (at least 50% women) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>Modalities for the GN-SEC twinning program developed and first funding for its implementation secured.</p> <p>At least two (2) secondments of GN-SEC staff to other centres (including from the platform) are facilitated (at least one female secondee is envisaged); the activity</p>	<p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and rules and procedures</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	
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		highly depends on the availability of funds; at least one secondee is a women		
Activities				
Development and fund mobilisation for a GN-SEC internship program				
Development and fund mobilisation for a twinning program allowing temporary secondments of GN-SEC staff in other centres (including from the platform)				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) – Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.4 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance	<p>Documented facilitation of joint learning regarding institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance (by considering gender mainstreaming elements)</p> <p>Documented sharing of technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Under the current GN-SEC program there is lack of funding and capacity to facilitate joint learning systematically. This work has been done by UNIDO on a part-time basis and within the existing GN-SEC portfolio. However, soon most of these projects will be closed. Under this scenario it would become increasingly difficult to facilitate the joint GN-SEC work.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u> Documented facilitation of joint learning regarding institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and rules and procedures</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.

	<p># of publications on regional sustainable energy and climate cooperation with contributions from each centre is published.</p> <p># of meeting of the Gender and Youth Focal Point Network</p>	<p>assurance (by considering gender mainstreaming elements)</p> <p>Documented sharing of at least three (3) technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability) (IRPF Indicator TCO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) publication on regional sustainable energy and climate cooperation with contributions from each centre is published. (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p> <p>At least 4 virtual meetings of the Gender and Youth Focal Point Network</p>		
Activities				
Facilitation of joint learning regarding institution-building, regional cooperation methodologies and quality assurance (by considering gender mainstreaming elements)				
Sharing of technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability)				
Sharing of technical templates and model documents on regional cooperation methodologies, institution building (e.g. internal rules and procedures, management, financial sustainability)				

Immediate Outcomes (short-term) – Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.5 Joint learning and knowledge sharing platform on aspects related to RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation	<p>Documented facilitation of joint learning regarding RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Documented sharing of technical templates and model documents for joint use within the GN-SEC (e.g. legislation, business models, policy documents, standards or monitoring frameworks)</p> <p># of guidelines/briefs on thematic priority areas are developed for policy and decision makers in GN-SEC regions</p> <p># of regulations/standards on RE&EE are developed and disseminated</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Under the current GN-SEC program there is lack of funding and capacity to facilitate joint learning systematically. This work has been done by UNIDO on a part-time basis and within the existing GN-SEC portfolio. However, soon most of these projects will be closed. Under this scenario it would become increasingly difficult to facilitate the joint GN-SEC work.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u></p> <p>Documented facilitation of joint learning regarding RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Documented sharing of at least three (3) technical templates and model documents for joint use within the GN-SEC (e.g. legislation, business models, policy documents,</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>GN-SEC templates, guidelines/briefs and regulations and standards</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	The centre has enough resources to develop the programmes and projects and to organise meetings/events

	throughout the GN-SEC network	<p>standards or monitoring frameworks) (IRPF Indicator TCO.3)</p> <p>At least three (3) guidelines/briefs on thematic priority areas are developed for policy and decision makers in GN-SEC regions (IRPF Indicator TCO.3)</p> <p>At least three (3) regulations/standards on RE&EE are developed and disseminated throughout the GN-SEC network (IRPF Indicator NOO.1)</p>		
Activities				
Facilitation of joint learning regarding RE&EE program and project development, implementation, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation				
Sharing of technical templates and model documents for joint use within the GN-SEC (e.g. legislation, business models, policy documents, standards or monitoring frameworks)				
Guidelines/briefs on thematic priority areas are developed for policy and decision makers in GN-SEC regions				
Regulations/standards on RE&EE are developed and disseminated throughout the GN-SEC network				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1.6 Joint global advocacy for an inclusive energy and climate transition	# of joint policy statements and guidelines highlighting the interest of LDCs and	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Developing countries, particularly LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, need a strong</p>	Baseline data and statistics	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.

	<p>SIDS regarding emerging critical issues of the energy and climate transition (e.g. green COVID-19 recovery, debt crisis and infrastructure investment, gender equality, intergenerational equity)</p> <p># of contributions of the GN-SEC network to international decision-making and negotiation process (e.g. of the UN system) in support of an inclusive and sustainable energy transition in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS (at least one with relevance for gender and youth)</p> <p>Documented # of GN-SEC inputs to major UN policy processes (COPs, Programmes of Action for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS) (at least one with relevance for gender and youth)</p>	<p>lobby to advocate for their interests in international political and negotiation processes regarding an inclusive and sustainable energy transition. The GN-SEC centres have a strong legitimacy from their respective region and can advocate for joint positions and interests in energy and climate processes (incl. in the UN system). Major UN policy processes will be shaped in the upcoming years (e.g. LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS). Therefore, there is need to coordinate such joint statements and positions. Under the current GN-SEC program there is lack of funding and capacity to facilitate joint advocacy systematically. So far, this work has been done by UNIDO on a part-time basis and within the existing GN-SEC portfolio. However, soon most of these projects will be closed. Under this scenario it would become increasingly difficult to facilitate the joint GN-SEC work. Despite this shortcoming, UNIDO has succeeded in bringing the GN-SEC to the attention of the international</p>	<p>GN-SEC funding agreements</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>International reports (e.g. UN, EU)</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	
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	<p># of GN-SEC consultations with the EU Commission on regional approaches in support of the energy and climate transition (at least one with relevance for gender and youth)</p>	<p>community in the past (e.g. UN processes, OECD).</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u></p> <p>At least three (3) joint policy statements and guidelines highlighting the interest of LDCs and SIDS regarding emerging critical issues of the energy and climate transition (e.g. green COVID-19 recovery, debt crisis and infrastructure investment, gender equality) (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p> <p>At least three (3) contributions of the GN-SEC network to international decision-making and negotiation process (e.g. of the UN system) in support of an inclusive and sustainable energy transition in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS (at least one with relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p> <p>Documented three (3) GN-SEC inputs to major UN policy processes (COPs, Programmes of Action for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS) (at least one with relevance for</p>		
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		gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator PAO.2) At least two (2) GN-SEC consultations with the EU Commission on regional approaches in support of the energy and climate transition (at least one with relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator CPO.1)		
Publication of joint policy statements and guidelines highlighting the interest of LDCs and SIDS regarding emerging critical issues of the energy and climate transition (e.g. green COVID-19 recovery, debt crisis and infrastructure investment)				
Joint contributions of the GN-SEC network to international decision-making and negotiation process (e.g. of the UN system) in support of an inclusive and sustainable energy transition in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS				
Documented GN-SEC inputs to major UN policy processes (COPs, Programmes of Action for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS)				
GN-SEC consultations with the EU Commission on regional approaches in support of the energy and climate transition				
Outcome 1.2 GN-SEC centres and regions benefit from joint south-south and triangular programs, projects and initiatives with mutual benefits				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.2.1 Global programs, projects and initiatives on RE&EE priority areas across all GN-SEC regions	# of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas with global outreach are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)	<u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC projects. The cooperation does not come naturally and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform.	Baseline data and statistics GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts GN-SEC funding agreements GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.

	# of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	<u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas with global outreach are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4) At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops	
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.2.2 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-	# of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor	<u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC projects. The cooperation does not come naturally	Baseline data and statistics GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts GN-SEC funding agreements	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.

network Africa Arab region	funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) # of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform. <u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4) At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops	
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.2.3 Joint programs, projects and initiatives	# of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority	<u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC	Baseline data and statistics	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of

within the sub-network in Latin America, particularly the Caribbean Community and Central American Integration System	areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) # of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	projects. The cooperation does not come naturally and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform. <u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4) At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set	GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts GN-SEC funding agreements GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops	the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions

Output 1.2.4 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network Asia and Pacific, including Pacific islands, Hindukush Himalaya and Central Asia	<p># of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas with global outreach are developed and receive donor funds (# of proposals with high relevance for gender and youth)</p> <p># of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC projects. The cooperation does not come naturally and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and intergenerational equity) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4)</p> <p>At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC funding agreements</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				

Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.2.5 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4	<p># of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas with global outreach are developed and receive donor funds (# of proposals with high relevance for gender and youth)</p> <p># of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC projects. The cooperation does not come naturally and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4)</p> <p>At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC funding agreements</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				
Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				

Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.2.6 Joint programs, projects and initiatives within the sub-network of least developed countries (LDCs) – in conjunction with output 1.2.2	<p># of joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas with global outreach are developed and receive donor funds (# of proposals with high relevance for gender and youth)</p> <p># of projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Currently, there are very few intra-regional SSTC projects. The cooperation does not come naturally and there is need for facilitation and technical assistance support by the GN-SEC platform.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u> At least two (2) joint RE&EE project proposals in thematic priority areas are developed and receive donor funds (at least one (1) with high relevance for gender and youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.4)</p> <p>At least two (2) projects enter into the phase of implementation and execution modalities are set</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC funding agreements</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.
Activities				
Project proposals are developed and funding secured (at least one with high relevance for gender and youth)				
Project implementation facilitated by the GN-SEC platform in close coordination with the regional centres as executing partners				

Contracting arrangements with GN-SEC centres and other partners finalised				
Implementation of procurements and recruitments				
Continued monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of project results				
Outcome 1.3 Enhanced access of GN-SEC members to knowledge resources, capacity building and specialised network contacts				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3.1 GN-SEC hub for knowledge management, analytics and intelligence	<p># of GN-SEC training workshop regarding public and civil society driven data collection and maintenance (e.g. in partnership with REN-21)</p> <p>Documented expansion of the virtual GN-SEC portal particularly regarding analytics and intelligence</p> <p># of regular visitors use the GN-SEC knowledge and training portal</p> <p># of regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the GN-SEC platform to provide services to the centres in the areas of knowledge management, tools, capacity building, analytics and intelligence are limited. Future work can be based on the achievements of the established virtual GN-SEC platform, which has recently expanded its scope of work and functionalities.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least one GN-SEC training workshop regarding public and civil society driven data collection and maintenance (e.g. in partnership with REN-21) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1) (participation of</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Press releases and articles</p> <p>Website statistics</p> <p>Files and documents uploaded/shares in through the website</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. Website content is useful for key stakeholders.

	<p>Preparation of templates and models to facilitate the data/information work of the GN-SECs</p> <p>Connecting the data collecting networks of X GN-SEC centres</p>	<p>50% women and 30% youth)</p> <p>Documented expansion of the virtual GN-SEC portal particularly regarding analytics and intelligence</p> <p>At least 1.000 regular visitors use the GN-SEC knowledge and training portal</p> <p>At least 3.000 regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p> <p>Preparation of templates and models to facilitate the data/information work of the GN-SECs</p> <p>Connecting the data collecting networks of at least six (6) GN-SEC centres (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p>		
Activities				
GN-SEC training regarding public and civil society driven data collection and maintenance (e.g. in partnership with REN-21)				
Documented expansion of the virtual GN-SEC portal particularly regarding analytics and intelligence				
Regional documents are available through the joint GN-SEC library by end of the project life-time				

Preparation of templates and models to facilitate the data/information work of the GN-SECs				
Connecting the data collecting networks of GN-SEC centres				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3.2 GN-SEC communication and public relation facility	<p># of gender and youth responsive GN-SEC communication strategies developed and under implementation</p> <p># of half-yearly electronic newsletters on GN-SEC network activities</p> <p>Improved cooperate identity and information material on the GN-SEC (e.g. video)</p> <p># of Implemented gender and youth responsive knowledge campaigns in thematic RE&EE priority areas</p> <p># of intra-regional networks of RE&EE media and journalists established</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the GN-SEC platform to provide services to the centres in the areas of knowledge management, tools, capacity building, analytics and intelligence are limited. Future work can be based on the achievements of the established virtual GN-SEC platform, which has recently expanded its scope of work and functionalities. Currently the corporate identity of the GN-SEC platform is under revision. Currently, the GN-SEC platform is mostly managed automatised without requiring much staff input.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>GN-SEC communication strategy developed and under implementation (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops, including lists of participants and certificates (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>Press releases and articles</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The centres have the resources to effectively organise the trainings.

	<p># of travels of journalists to GN-SEC centres organised</p> <p># of intra-regional webinars with parliamentarians from GN-SEC regions organised</p>	<p>At least half-yearly electronic newsletters on GN-SEC network activities</p> <p>Improved cooperate identity and information material on the GN-SEC (e.g. video)</p> <p>Implementation of at least one (1) knowledge campaign a thematic RE&EE priority area (IRPF Indicator PAO.2)</p> <p>At least one (1) intra-regional network of RE&EE media and journalists established (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) travel of journalists to GN-SEC centres organised</p> <p>At least one (1) intra-regional webinar with parliamentarians from GN-SEC regions organised (IRPF Indicator CPO.1)</p>		
Activities				
GN-SEC communication strategy developed and under implementation				
Electronic GN-SEC newsletters on GN-SEC network activities disseminated				

Improved cooperate identity and information material on the GN-SEC (e.g. new video)				
Implementation of knowledge campaigns in thematic RE&EE priority areas				
Intra-regional network of RE&EE media and journalists established				
Travels of journalists to GN-SEC centres organised				
Intra-regional webinar with parliamentarians from GN-SEC regions organised				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3.3 Enhanced skills and capacities of GN-SEC network members	<p># of certified (online) capacity building workshops to strengthen technical and behavioural skills of GN-SEC staff (incl. of the platform)</p> <p># of (online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for Africa, LDCs and LLDCs are organised and # experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting x% of women participation)</p> <p># of (online) capacity building workshops</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the GN-SEC platform to provide services to the centres in the areas of knowledge management, tools, capacity building, analytics and intelligence are limited. Future work can be based on the achievements of the established virtual GN-SEC platform, which has recently expanded its scope of work and functionalities. Recently, the GN-SEC training portal was launched. However, currently there are no capacities to expand capacity building activities.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Training certificates</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and workshops, including lists of participants and certificates (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>Tools available</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform.

	<p>on thematic priority areas with high relevance for SIDS are organised and X experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting X% women participation)</p> <p># of (online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for rural, remote and mountain areas are organised and X experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting X% women participation)</p> <p># of (online) capacity building workshops on gender, youth and energy issues are organised and X experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting X% women participation), to be</p>	<p>At least five (5) certified (online) capacity building workshops to strengthen technical and behavioural skills of GN-SEC staff (incl. of the platform) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>At least three (3) (online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for Africa, LDCs and LLDCs are organised and 80 experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation, 30% youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>At least three (3) (online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for SIDS are organised and 80 experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation, 30% youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>At least three (3) (online) capacity building workshops on thematic</p>		
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	<p>organised in partnership with GWNET and SIDS DOCK (IWON)</p> <p># of online capacity building tools on a thematic priority area with high relevance for Africa and LDCs is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)</p> <p># of online capacity building tools on a thematic priority area with high relevance for SIDS is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)</p> <p># of (online) capacity building workshops on gender and youth mainstreaming, # of experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting X% women participation, and x% youth)</p>	<p>priority areas with high relevance for rural, remote and mountain areas are organised and 80 experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation, 30% youth) (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>At least three (3) (online) capacity building workshops on gender and energy issues are organised and 80 experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation, 30% youth), to be organised in partnership with GWNET and SIDS DOCK (IWON) (IRPF Indicator TCO.)</p> <p>At least one (1) online capacity building tool on a thematic priority area with high relevance for Africa and LDCs is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach) (IRPF Indicator TCO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) online capacity building tool on a</p>		
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		<p>thematic priority area with high relevance for SIDS is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach) (IRPF Indicator TCO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) (online) capacity building workshops on gender and youth mainstreaming organised and at least 30 experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation, 30% youth), to be organised in partnership with SIDS DOCK (IWON</p>		
Activities				
Certified (online) capacity building workshops to strengthen technical and behavioural skills of GN-SEC staff (incl. of the platform)				
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for Africa, LDCs and LLDCs are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)				
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for SIDS are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)				
(Online) capacity building workshops on thematic priority areas with high relevance for rural, remote and mountain areas are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)				
(Online) capacity building workshops on gender and energy issues are organised and experts of the GN-SEC network are trained (preferably through train the trainer approaches and targeting 50% women participation)				

Online capacity building tool on a thematic priority area with high relevance for Africa and LDCs is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)				
Online capacity building tool on a thematic priority area with high relevance for SIDS is developed and disseminated (contents demonstrate gender sensitive approach)				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3.4 South-south and triangular networks and partnerships on thematic RE&EE priority areas	<p># of GN-SEC trainings regarding the professional management of groups and networks of experts, as well as of complex multi-stakeholder partnerships organised</p> <p># of established intra-regional groups and networks of experts in thematic key areas</p> <p># of networks focused on gender and youth</p> <p># of groups and networks focused on priority issues of SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs</p> <p># of groups of experts established on frontier technologies, including green hydrogen, ocean</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Current capacities of the GN-SEC platform to provide services to the centres in the area of network building and intelligence are limited. Some of the centres are advanced the establishment and maintenance of such networks. Others need to do more efforts. Currently, there is no harmonised methodology regarding such networks within the GN-SEC. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the capacities in this context and connect intra-regional networks with international ones.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least one GN-SEC training regarding the professional management of groups and networks of</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>Minutes and reports of meetings and working groups (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>Communications and list of participants (gender disaggregated data)</p>	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The centres have the resources to effectively manage such networks.

	<p>energy for blue economy and FIR (incl. digitalisation)</p> <p># of cooperation modalities with international groups and networks of experts are signed and connect with GN-SEC ones</p> <p># of virtual makers spaces for expert groups and networks are established through the GN-SEC platform</p>	<p>experts, as well as of complex multi-stakeholder partnerships organised (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>Establishment of at least five (5) intra-regional groups and networks of experts in thematic key areas (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) network is focused on gender and youth (in partnership with GWNET and SIDS DOCK) (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>At least two (2) groups and networks are focused on priority issues of SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>At least one (1) group of experts is established on frontier technologies, including green hydrogen, ocean energy for blue economy and FIR (incl. digitalisation) (IRPF Indicator CPO.3)</p> <p>At least five (5) cooperation modalities with international groups and networks of experts are signed and connect with</p>		
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		GN-SEC ones (IRPF Indicator CPO.3) At least five (5) virtual makers spaces for expert groups and networks are established through the GN-SEC platform		
Activities				
GN-SEC training regarding the professional management of groups and networks of experts, as well as of complex multi-stakeholder partnerships organised				
Systematic establishment of intra-regional groups and networks of experts				
Connecting regional and intra-regional GN-SEC networks with international networks of experts and knowledge				
Signing of cooperation modalities				
Creation of virtual maker-space for expert groups and networks through the GN-SEC platform				
Outcome 1.4 Enhanced technical assistance modalities for individual centres in defined priority areas³⁷				
Immediate Outcomes (short-term) - Outputs	Indicators	Baseline and Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.4.1 Tailored and demand-driven technical support to individual centres	# of calls for proposals to identify technical assistance needs of individual GN-SEC centres are implemented in a	<u>Baseline:</u> The various GN-SEC centres need from time to time to strengthen their innovation power or need support on-demand in technical priority areas. Some of the	Baseline data and statistics GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool	There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.

³⁷ Regarding Outcome 1.4, it is agreed that ADA contributions are only available for technical support, activities and experts for the GN-SEC centres SACREEE, ECREEE, EACREEE, CCREEE, SICREEE und PCREEE if they do not get funding support from ADA directly or indirectly channelled through UNIDO.

	<p>gender and youth responsive way</p> <p>Individual technical support for # technical assistance requests of individual GN-SEC centres are being provided by the GN-SEC platform</p> <p>% of expressed satisfaction with provided GN-SEC platform services</p>	<p>centres lack in some areas behind others (e.g. certain technology areas, technical skills or planning software, communication and knowledge management tools, Business Plans, need for technical key experts). Particular attention require newly starting GN-SEC centres. There is need for individual support and not always common approaches.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>At least three (3) calls for proposals to identify technical assistance needs of individual GN-SEC centres are implemented (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>Individual technical support for at least five (5) technical assistance requests of individual GN-SEC centres is being provided by the GN-SEC platform</p> <p>65% of expressed satisfaction with provided GN-SEC platform services</p>	<p>Minutes and reports of meetings and working groups (gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>Communications and list of participants (gender disaggregated data)</p>	
Calls to identify technical assistance needs implemented				
Technical assistance with triangular partners implemented				

Documentation of technical assistance and disseminated through the GN-SEC knowledge platform				
Output 1.4.2 Innovative funding modalities for the provision of results-based technical support	<p>Possibilities to establish a GN-SEC multi-donor trust fund within UNIDO are assessed and discussed internally and with partners</p> <p># of donors provide technical budget support through the GN-SEC platform to individual centres</p> <p># of execution arrangements with GN-SEC centres established and monitoring available</p> <p>Results-based GN-SEC support modalities are analysed and tested</p> <p>Adaptive management and monitoring services provided</p> <p># of external evaluations on the provided budget support available</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Various GN-SEC centres still face challenges related to the financial sustainability, technical human resources and innovation ability. There is room to learn from other centres and external support is required. Core budget and non-earmarked technical funding is scarce and hinders continuity of staff, technical activities, long-term planning and local ownership of priorities. Some centres continue to have difficulties in accessing reliable cash contributions from member countries. Moreover, donors are reluctant to provide core budget support and non-earmarked technical assistance.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <p>Possibilities to establish a GN-SEC multi-donor trust fund and program within UNIDO are assessed and discussed internally and with partners. (IRPF Indicator TCO.4)</p>	<p>Baseline data and statistics</p> <p>GN-SEC project and programme documents, including contracts and reports</p> <p>Contracts and reports to donors</p> <p>Trust-fund documents</p> <p>GN-SEC progress reports and monitoring and evaluation tracking tool</p> <p>SC Meeting Minutes</p>	<p>There is continued interest in implementing joint GN-SEC activities under the platform. The institutional robustness of the centres allows effective subcontracting of technical activities and financial means to the centres.</p>

		<p>At least two (2) donors provide technical budget support through the GN-SEC platform to individual centres (focus will lie on new centres and the individual need)</p> <p><i>(Note: The ADA funding will not be used to finance administrative core operations of staff of the centres. ADA funding will focus on technical support, activities and experts. Core budget support might be provided by other donors if agreeable)</i></p> <p>At least three (3) contractual execution arrangements with GN-SEC centres established and monitoring available</p> <p>Results-based GN-SEC support modalities are analysed and tested (IRPF Indicator TCO.1)</p> <p>Adaptive management and monitoring services provided</p>		
Assessed possibilities for a GN-SEC multi-donor trust fund within UNIDO				
Multi-donor UNIDO trust fund mechanism established and offered to donors				

At least two (2) donors provide technical budget support to the centres through the established mechanism
Contractual execution arrangements with GN-SEC centres established and monitoring provided
UNIDO participation in the governance meetings of the supported GN-SEC centres and continued reporting to the donors