Energy for Green Transitions
Virtual Training Workshop Report

IBC Training Programme on Green Transitions

Webinar #2: Energy for Green Transitions, 18 October 2022 (12-2pm CET)

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

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Contents

Introduction to the Training Program and Webinar

A virtual training webinar for UN Resident Coordinator Offices and Country Teams on the topic of Energy for Green Transitions was convened on 18 October 2022 by the United Nations Issue-based Coalition (IBC) on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia.

The objective of the webinar was for participants to learn how the energy sector will need to transform in order to ensure a climate neutral future. This takes into account various challenges - reinforced by the current energy crisis - and therefore requires the consideration of a range of interventions and instruments with the ambition to achieve a just transition. Several approaches and tools were presented showing options how the planning and managing of green energy transition can be facilitated.

Nicholas Bonvoisin (Chief of the Operational Activities & Review Section, UNECE Environment Division) opened the webinar by outlining the background and objectives of the IBC's Training Programme on Green Transitions and recognized the efforts from those responsible for the webinar's production - organizers from ICB, facilitation from the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), and external experts.

Background on Green Transitions: The green transition is key to safeguarding our planet's future allowing us to turn the fossil-fuel dependent economy to a green economy, in a new sustainable paradigm that drives sustainable development and peace. It is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and directly contributes to the achievement of most of the SDG targets. The Ukraine crisis has seriously affected the Europe and Central Asia region including an exacerbating energy crisis, increased pollutants, biodiversity loss and climate change. During this time, it is important to support member states of the region to turn environmental and climate challenges into opportunities and to make the Green Transition just and inclusive for all. The success of this transition depends on strong regional coordination, involving local authorities, state-owned enterprises, the private sector, civil society, research and education institutions, youth, the financial sector, and the development community.

Training Context: In response to the request by Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams and the Development Coordination Office, the Issue Based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia (IBC) offers the Green Transition Training Programme dedicated to RCOs and UN Country Teams in Europe and Central Asia. The Green Transition Training Programme further builds countries' capacities to design strategies and action plans for green transition. The content is based on the expertise and resources among the IBC members. The work is led by UNDP, UNECE, UNEP and UNESCO and facilitated by IISD, with contributions from the other IBC organizations and external experts.

The IBC Green Transitions Training Programme offers five webinars led by different agencies depending on capacity from September to November, with most having both a thematic and a sub-regional focus. The main themes, identified through various consultations with the RCOs and UNCTs,

are: (1) Sustainable Finance; (2) Energy; (3) Circular Economy; (4) Plastics; and (5) Enabling policies and strategic frameworks for Green Transition at the country level.

Part 1: Expert Presentations and Discussion

Expert presentations

Experts from UNEP, UNECE and UNDP presented approaches, tools, and programmatic guidance for energy in a green transition:

- **Elisabeth Kampel (Consultant, klarFAKT, representing UNDP)**
- **Iva Brkic (Associate Expert on Sustainable Energy, UNECE)**
- **Marco Duran (Energy Efficiency and Cooling Specialist, UNEP)**
- **Etienne Gonin (Sustainable Cooling, Chemicals and Waste Management Technical Specialist, UNDP)**

The topics included:

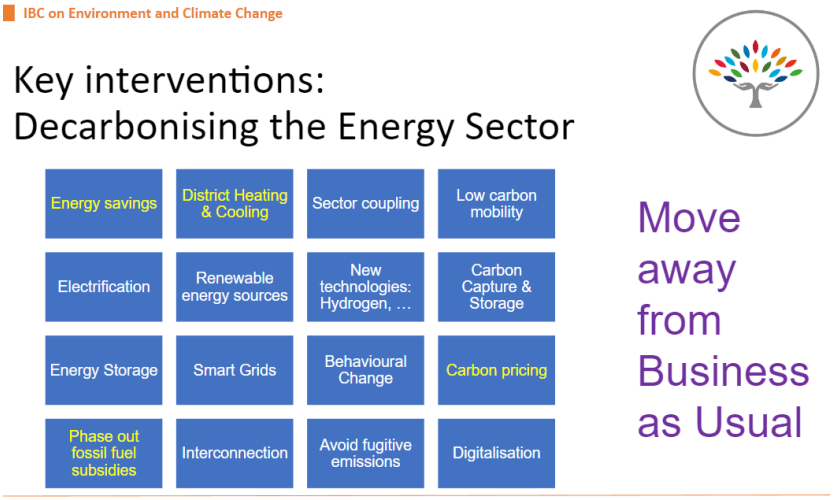
How is the needed Energy Transition addressed at global, regional, and national level?

How can the energy crisis be dealt with?

What tools and databases can help to design and guide the transition?

What are possible interventions?

What are our benefits?



A summary of the presentations is provided under separate cover in the form of an IBC Guidance Note on Energy for Green Transitions. Guidance notes are posted to the IBC website approximately two weeks after the respective training webinar at: https://unece.org/IBC_Env_calendar-activities.

Question & Answer Session

Two questions were answered in by Iva Brkic (UNECE):

Question #1 Which countries will be the most likely candidates for Carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS)? Is it mostly for the high-income countries given its cost?

Answer: The CCUS pilot projects are only in developing countries, due to high costs. Norway, US and UK are the first movers. We need, however, to continue raising awareness about the CCUS technologies portfolio as some sectors cannot be easily decarbonized, such as production of cement or steel, and are the backbone of our energy transition. CCUS needs an improved regulatory framework and financing to become commercialized.

Question 2: What is the potential for hydrogen in difficult-to-mitigate sectors given the current ongoing debate about the high cost of green hydrogen versus battery-powered alternatives?

Answer: It is correct that costs of green hydrogen are still high. The cost of green hydrogen from renewable energy through electrolysis is $3-5.5/kg and from natural gas with carbon capture and storage (CCS) is $1.5-2.4/kg; while the cost of so-called grey hydrogen from natural gas without CCS, which is currently over 90% of the total hydrogen production, is $1.5/kg.

As an overall comment and recommendation, one webinar participant commented that in combination with a sustainable energy transition, we should also look at its nexus with a sustainable water transition.

Part 2: A Closer Look at Practical Tools and Experience Sharing on Energy for Green Transitions

The second hour of the training webinar featured three panellists from the region, each describing their country's experience implementing green energy initiatives. The session was moderated by **Laura Altinger, Regional Team Leader for Nature Climate Energy – Europe and CIS, UNDP**. The table below and sections that follow summarizes the challenges, barriers, good practices and lessons learned among the presentations.

Summary of Challenges, Barriers, Good Practices, and Lessons Learned

Panellist	**Ms. Medea Inashvili – Chief Specialist, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Georgia**	**Mr. Blin Berdoniqi - Policy Analyst for Green Transition, UNDP, Kosovo**	**Ms. Milou Beerepoot - Regional Technical Advisor for Energy – UNDP**
Topic	Mid-Century Strategies for Decarbonization - Project LT LEDS Georgia	The Energy Crisis in Kosovo	Regional Topics on Energy for Green Transitions
Challenges	LED Strategy – creating a long-term vision (for 2050) of low-emission development and conditions for climate neutrality	Single supplier – coal-based energy production could not keep up energy production with energy demand.	Need incentives for increasing investments in scaling up household solutions (e.g., for thermal panels, solar rooftops.)
Barriers	Needs additional financial sources to fund additional measures. Time is tight	Coal production is inflexible. Hard to diversify because whole system is built around the single source.	Behavioral change to respond to energy crisis and energy transition Transitioning skills and workforce
Good practices	GHG emission projected till 2050 by scenarios based on concrete data and measures. Additional potential for GHG emission reduction sought and conditions identified for climate neutrality by 2050.	Adhere to mandates of European targets in setting long-term visions for energy diversification. Create a 2022-2030 energy strategy as a pathway to energy security with ambitious goals for decarbonization	Utilities-scale auctions/incentives for solar roof panels Investments by municipalities (on-bill payments) and policies like monthly maintenance payments to retrofit old buildings

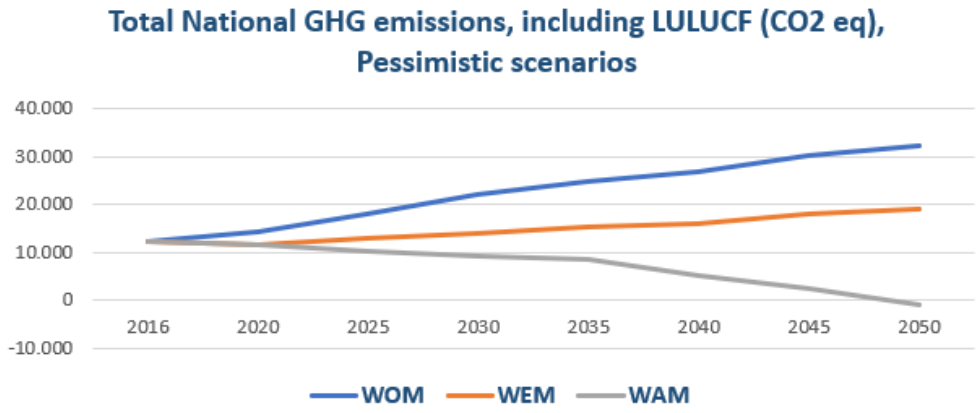
Lessons learned	Climate neutrality can be achieved only with additional policies and measures. It requires technological re-equipment practically in all sectors, and alignment with Technology Needs Assessment.	Energy from coal is not sustainable even though it's cheap. The energy crisis was intensified because imported energy more expensive. Energy security requires diversification.	A mix of policies and technologies will be needed across every sector keep climate targets achievable. (e.g., consider biomass as alternative to heating and cooking). It requires consideration of all the different scales.

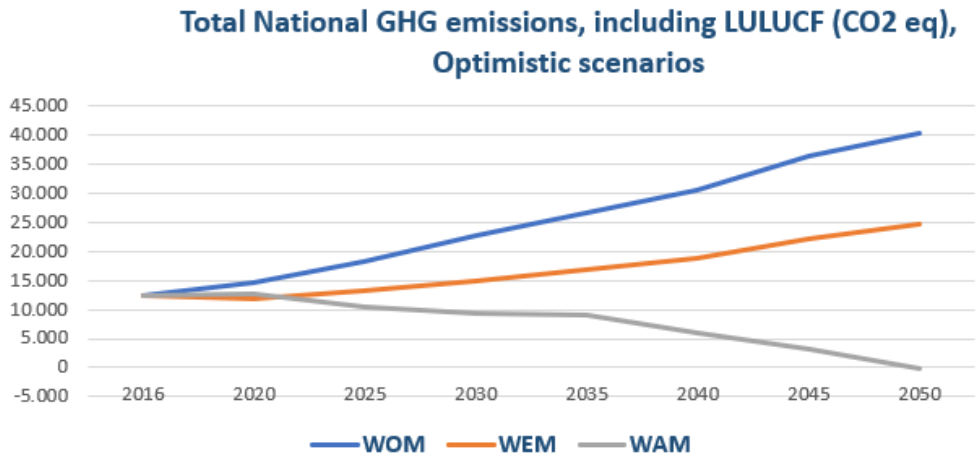
Details on each topic

Topic: Mid-Century Strategies for Decarbonization Project LT LEDS Georgia

Ms. Medea Inashvili, Chief Specialist with the Ministry of Environmental Protection in Georgia addressed Georgia's Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) Concept and conditions for climate neutrality. Covering the period from 2020-2050, the Concept is currently in draft stage, under finalization. It aims to fulfill Georgia's agreement under the Paris agreement (Articles 4.1, 4.19) and is affiliated with EU/EU for climate and backed up by several preceding national documents (e.g. ,EC LEDS, Updated NDC, CSAP 2020-2030 & CAP 2021-2023, some sectoral strategic documents).

The Concept includes two scenarios: one pessimistic and the other optimistic (see below).





To ensure climate neutrality by 2050 even for the optimistic pathway of development, additional potential for GHG emission reduction has been explored in:

- **Buildings:** In case of an increased share (percentage) of retrofitted residential buildings (till about 70% by 2050), climate neutrality can be achieved by 2050, even with an optimistic scenario.
- **Waste** (solid waste and wastewater): All methane generation potential from paper recycling and Garden & Park waste composting comprises 378 Gg CO2 eq, while the methane generation potential from WW is estimated around 70.77 Gg CO2 eq.

The LT LEDS Concept envisages three different objectives for the three decades leading up to 2050:

- From 2020-2030:
    - Introduction of innovative regulations promoting carbon neutrality - such as CO2/carbon tax, 'polluter pays', carbon offset practices, and contributing circular economy in the country,
    - Identification of technology needs in various sectors and preparation of an enabling environment for their introduction.
- From 2030-2040:
    - Introduction /Completion of introduction of innovative technologies and regulations.
- From 2040-2050:
    - Full operationalization of the innovations
    - Transformation of economy and society into a low-carbon nature-friendly way of life.

Each decade will follow its corresponding LEDS and be subject to a monitoring and updating process, in accordance with the UNFCCC process and the results of corresponding Global Stocktaking.

Critical conditions for success- **Climate neutrality can be achieved only with additional policies and measures**. This implies:

- Technological re-equipment practically in all sectors, alignment with upcoming Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project
- Introduction of new policies/regulations contributing carbon-neutrality
- Additional financial sources to fund additional measures.
- Enough speed in these undertakings

Further detail on this summary of Georgia's Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy is available on the IBC website at: https://unece.org/IBC_Env_calendar-activities

Topic: Energy crisis in Kosovo

Mr. Blin Berdoniqu leads the project on climate finance. His special focus of work is supporting institutions in Kosovo on drafting policies. Also, he is supporting UNDP's 20 years of work on the decarbonization process in Kosovo. In his presentation, he described the cause of the energy crisis in Kosovo, the government's interventions, and the energy transition that the crisis spurred.

Question 1 – what were the origins of the energy crisis and its impact on the ground?

- In Kosovo, the energy sector is highly centralized – based on coal. A big, single source supplier (privatized in 2011) produces 95% of the country's energy total supply. The 800-900 MW of electricity it produces is sufficient to meet market demand during the warmer months, however, this production only meets 2/3 of the demand in the peak of winter.
- The energy crisis in Kosovo began in September 2021, when both of its old, outdated power plants stopped functioning (one for 1 day; the other for 1 month). This forced the government to buy energy from the European market.
- Each year in February, energy tariffs in Kosovo are reviewed. The regulator approved an increase in tariffs – for households, but not for businesses. This made energy costs for households double – from 6.5 c/KWH to 12.5c/KWH, impacting household purchasing power, etc. (This crisis is mostly felt during colder months; with winter now approaching, there will be a few difficult months ahead).
- It is not the increase in gas prices that created the crisis. It is because coal is inefficient and one of the most inflexible energy systems. Coal production does not adjust to the forever growing and fluctuating energy demand. Plus, since all the energy infrastructure and policies are built around one big supplier - decentralizing and involving different sources of energy in Kosovo is difficult.
- Currently Kosovo produces the cheapest electricity in the region- if not the world (1MW is approx. 33 euros). This is the case because old power plants have paid themselves off, and there is a huge supply in the country. The producer only pays for coal and the workforce.
- When hit with the energy crisis, the government needed to import energy at 600-700 per MWH – 20x higher than before the energy crisis. That reflected an increase of almost 300% of electricity prices.

Question 2 – What policy measures were taken to protect households from increased prices?

- When the crisis first hit, the Government stepped in by subsidizing the price of electricity. (Businesses subsidies were 100% of the increase; household subsidies were 33% of the increase). Last February, the government allocated 90 million Euros to continue providing these subsidies. Consumers didn't feel the interchange happening – they only saw the tariff increase.

- In addition to tariffs and subsidies, UNDP is working with the Ministry of Economy to develop new support schemes for households – such as heating, water boilers, and a few products selected to increase energy efficiency.
- Apart from those, there are no other policies. While there is a unified system for the poor (covering the cost of approx. 20,000 households), the energy crisis has made more people fall under the poverty line. Now, many more households need this support.

Question 3 - Kosovo has implemented a fossil fuel subsidy to protect households against the crisis, but this will not help to achieve decarbonization targets. What transition is needed to get out of those subsidies? How will Kosovo manage the transition toward stability and decarbonization - and also keep aligned with the Paris agreement?

- Tariffs and subsidies were agreed between the energy regulatory office and the Ministry of Economy to decrease impacts on households and business. Each year in Kosovo there is a mandatory review of electricity tariffs, which takes into consideration all electricity bought and sold, and profits. Once the energy crisis is over, this will be reflected in the prices and the subsidies will have to fall.
- Kosovo is also a member of the energy community – it is mandatory for it to adhere to policies of the European Union.
- Last June the government drafted its 2022-2030 energy strategy. The strategy creates a pathway to energy security and shows there is commitment at the policy level to a greener and more sustainable future. It contains ambitious goals for decarbonization - committing to implementing approx. 1470MW of renewable energy projects over the next 10 years. (For context, over the last 10 years only 250MW of renewables were implemented – so the current strategy represents a big step toward renewables.)
- The government has learned that the current energy infrastructure is not secure – if anything happens to the one big generator, the whole energy system goes down with it. Diversification of the energy grid is required for security - all the smaller projects need to contribute to the larger picture and the stability of the economy.

Question 4 – Regarding phasing out subsidies - in Kosovo there is a monopoly energy supplier, but other countries may have more competitive systems. Would it still be inbuilt in such regulators' mandates to review prices on an annual basis - or are there other ways to ensure that subsidies are phased out?

- The mandate of energy regulators is to protect consumers and businesses – even if they work within a competitive system – but ultimately ensuring subsidies are phased out depends on the strategic objectives of the country.

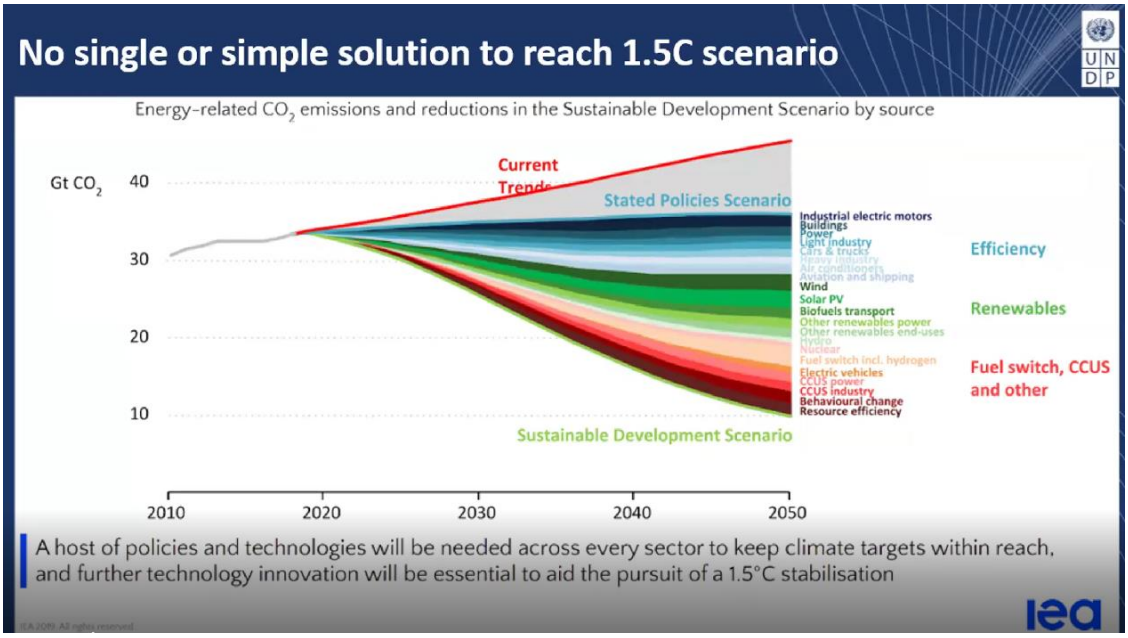
- Government has a strong role to play - at the strategy level of policy documents. So, it all depends on the relationship between the Energy Regulatory Office and the Ministry of Energy and Economy.

Topic: Regional Topics on Energy for Green Transitions

Ms. Milou Beerepoot is the Regional Technical Advisor for Energy at UNDP in Istanbul. Ms. Beerepoot works with UNDP teams in countries to support the development of clean energy projects. Her presentation discussed the challenges and opportunities in the region in relation to energy for green transitions.

Question 1. What are the new policy measures that our region is using to scale up renewables in response to the energy crisis?

- We should start by answering *what should we focus on* and *where should we target?* – there is no holy grail of policy measures. This slide (below) from the International Energy Agency illustrates what is needed to achieve our Paris agreement goals by 2015. It clearly shows we can't rely on one solution like hydrogen or CCUS. We need the pallet of policies across every sector to keep climate targets achievable.



- There has been much development of renewables over the past decade.
- Utilities-scale renewable energy development now hardly requires policies such as tariffs - it can almost already be developed by itself on a commercial basis. It is transitioning from the feed-in tariffs to other instruments. E.g., auctioning off these large utilities-scale renewable

developments will create price incentives and make it possible to see the current price level for such development in a certain country - given the risk in that country.

- It's still more challenging for smaller-scale (household level) renewable energy solutions – e.g., thermal panels, solar rooftops. Extra emphasis is still required for getting the right conditions in place to encourage investment.
- Renewable heat is a potential opportunity. We tend to focus on power – electricity. But this region still uses a lot of traditional biomass for residential heating and cooking –so we may want to put more emphasis on it. (Recall: 0ne of the SDG targets is on renewable heating and cooking solutions).
- Challenges in the post-Soviet countries in the region: social housing from previous times were privatized in one go without undergoing energy efficiency maintenance and upgrading. Policies are required such as monthly maintenance payments and the establishment of communities to make decisions on the maintenance and investments for the buildings.
- Subsidies are a very sensitive topic – in Kazakhstan a proposal to raise energy prices led to unrest. Such discussions need to be explained carefully and must be accompanied by social protection measures.

Question 2 – Do you have concrete examples of green energy development in the region?

There are three types of mechanisms being used that could be replicated in other countries:

- **Utility-scale auctioning**. Kazakhstan is a leader - it has been preparing the framework and regulations for some time and have been successful (i.e., solar utility-scale schemes being auctioned off.) Uzbekistan has also started doing such auctions – they had a more urgent need and started doing the auctions before even setting the policy framework.
- **Household solar rooftop systems**. UNDP has a project in Uzbekistan implementing such systems in rural housing, helping the government to establish a net metering policy in order to feed the excess power into the grid. UNDP worked with the government to develop a net metering policy. It makes the economics more attractive for any household.
- **Energy efficiency in multi apartment buildings** – The Armenian government has an initiative to incentivize investments in energy efficient retrofits. The government contributes 65% of the investment, the municipality contributes 20%, and there are some funds from the UNDP green climate fund project – to meet the full 100%. The retrofits' conditionality requires establishing a mechanism for monthly maintenance contributions, accompanied by a mechanism for decision making on future maintenance – so, going forward it will have a sustainable way to gather the funds on the basis of monthly contributions.

Question #3. Regarding Leaving No One Behind – the impact on jobs, livelihoods, reskilling - how can this energy transition go hand in hand with just and equitable translation?

- This is very important. The phrase “Green energy transition” in UNDP is being converted into “Working toward a just energy transition”. In many countries with economies based on fossil fuels, there will be a huge impact in transitioning to a low carbon economy. UNDP is looking at the current job market economy in diverse countries and assessing to what extent the new low carbon strategy may impact jobs – e.g., creation of new jobs, transferring original jobs to the new jobs.
- Often the traditional jobs are low-skilled work, whereas the renewable energy solutions might require higher-skills. A broader political economy exercise needs to be carried out –identifying the champions in the just energy transition and building support for it.

To conclude, Laura Altingel highlighted the EU’s experience with just transition: the EU has transitioned out of coal over the past three decades. It has a ‘just transition mechanism’ to fund the transition into new jobs for ‘heavy coal’ areas.

Additional Q&A and Participant Experiences & Insights

Is there any experience of structuring energy saving projects with the public monopoly for heating and energy generation with involvement of the private sector - for residential buildings?

Blin Berdoniqi: There are government companies for the heating sector in Kosovo – both are owned by the municipality and connected to the single supplier, providing services to the household level. There have not been any private sector interventions.

Milou Beerepoot: In Armenia, UNDP has started discussing how to work through the district heating supplier to introduce an ‘on-bill’ financing scheme where building retrofits would be pre-invested by a certain party (i.e. a be a private energy or ESCO, and the repayment would go through the district heating supplier’s bill). Such solutions are interesting because they relieve inhabitants of making the payments.

Blin Berdoniqi – Kosovo does have the on-bill option – the public companies are supposed to invest a certain part of their budget into renewable energy or energy efficiency. The work needs to be done by a third party (e.g., ESCOs or the energy efficiency fund). However, in practice, such a solution has not been applied yet anywhere in the Western Balkans

The virtual discussion App, Padlet, was used to allow participants to share case examples and insights on energy for green transitions during the webinar. Several postings were made by participants to the virtual board, including:

Case Examples:

- Sustainable cooling in the Republic of Moldova: 40% of energy use reduction in supermarkets through new commercial refrigerators technology

  https://www.undp.org/moldova/stories/undp-moldova-pledges-use-environmentally-friendly-refrigerants-do-not-deplete-ozone-layer

- Within the margins of the Western Balkans Green Agenda, most countries in that region have committed to work towards the 2050 target of a carbon-neutral continent, mainstreaming a strict climate policy and reforming energy and transport sectors
- As part of the NDC updated commitments and in partnership with the UN, Kyrgyzstan Ministry of Energy declared a "green billion" ambition – 1 bln kilowatt to be generated by Renewable Energy resources.

Challenges:

- Walking the talk!

Suggestion on information and support that UN Country Teams feel would be helpful to promote energy for green transitions:

- "It is critical to have the resources and knowledge for laying building blocks for the future green transition e.g., developing policy frameworks on circular economy, alternative energy resources, advancing electric mobility or urban planning that promotes non-motorized transport, such as cycling and walking".

Other comments and resources provided during the webinar and also during the previous webinar on Sustainable Finance, include:

- Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by countries: https://ozone.unep.org/all-ratifications
- Almaty Energy Forum - Building resilient energy systems in Central Asia - 14-16 November 2022
- Energy Transformation Can Create More than 40m Jobs in Renewable Energy: https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2020/Jan/Energy-Transformation-Can-Create-More-than-40m-Jobs-in-Renewable-Energy
- Renewable Energy Can Support Resilient and Equitable Recovery:

  https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2020/Apr/Renewable-energy-can-support-resilient-and-equitable-recovery

Closing Remarks

Wrapping up the discussions, **Elisabeth Kampbel** noted that unfortunately there is no 'one stop shop' for a green solution. Every country has its national energy system (coal, hydro, etc.), requiring consideration of all different interventions – and how to make them work together. That is why it's so

challenging. Facilitator **Darren Swanson (IISD)** further amplified this key message, that countries should always consider a mix of strategies to achieve something as complex as the energy transition.

In closing, **Matthew Billot** (**Senior Coordinating Officer, UNEP Europe Office)** described that the challenge of energy for green transition is escalated because the region is in the midst of an energy crisis. The geopolitical situations in the region contribute to the struggle. Concurrently, "the carbon neutrality targets are clear - the challenge is huge". The sectors discussed during the webinar (transport, electrification, agriculture, industry, buildings) are a large part of the economic system – not something to be underestimated. He reminded participants that the tools available (national assessment, models, key interventions, etc.) set the scene from where we need to move forward. There are no silver bullets for decarbonization, decoupling, energy efficiency, or cooling. Fossil fuel subsidies are complex – involving society and politics and carbon prices are concerning. However, there are positive elements – for example, green jobs. Mr. Billot then encouraged participants to join the remaining three webinars in the IBC's Training Programme on Green Transitions: Circular economy (27 Oct. 2022); Plastics (10 Nov. 2022); and Enabling Policies and Strategic Frameworks for green transitions (24 Nov. 2022).

Annex 1: Participant List

NO	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE in the ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY office
1	Akemi	Lamarche-Vadel	UNESCO	Intern	Italy
2	Alper	Almaz	UN DCO	Development Coordination Analyst	Turkey
3	Ana	Dantas	UNOPS		
4	Andreas	Nord	UNDP	Socio-Economic Programme Associate	Kosovo
5	Anita	Kodzoman	UNDP	Programme Officer, head of Energy, Environment and DRR Unit	Republic of North Macedonia
6	Aulona	Prokshi	UNDP	UX UI Junior Designer	Kosovo
7	Azamat	Usubaliev	UNDP	Team Leader on Social and Economic Growth	Kyrgyzstan
8	Baktybek	Kainazarov	UNFPA	National Programme Analyst on Youth and Population dynamics	Kyrgyzstan
9	Baktygul	Ysabekova	UNDP	NDC coordinator	Kyrgyzstan
10	Baurzhan	Nassimullin	UNEP	Project Manager	Kazakhstan
11	Bertrand	BLANC	UNHCR	Deputy Representative (Operation)	Moldova
12	Blin	Berdoniqi			
13	Cornelia	Schneider	UNDCO	Senior Development Coordination Officer	Kosovo (1244)
14	Darren	Swanson	IISD	Facilitator	Canada
15	Denis	Parea	GEF SGP	National Coordinator	Moldova
16	Dona	Scola	UNIDO	National CP Coordinator	Moldova
17	Eleanor	Gibson	UNOPS	Programme Management	Vienna
18	Elizabeth	Kampel			
19	Elza	Zhaveli	UNDP	Project Associate	Kosovo
20	Enisa	Serhati			
21	Eser	Pirgan	RCO	Economist	Turkiye
22	Etienne	Gonin	UNDP		USA
23	Farhat	Orunov	UNDP	Programme Analyst	Turkmenistan
24	Filip	Lazarevic	IOM	Project Developer	BiH
25	Florije	Kryeziu	UN Women	Project Coordinator	Pristina, Kosovo
26	Garik	Khachikyan	UNDP	Advisor	Armenia
27	Hovhannes	Ghazaryan	UNDP	CER Portfolio Lead	Armenia
28	Irina	Guban	RCO	Economist	Moldova

NO	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE in the ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY office
29	Iryna	Sakalouskaya	UNDP	CC Specialist	Belarus
30	Iva	Brkic	UNECE		
31	Jing	Fang	UNESCO		
32	Katja	Schäefer	UN-Habitat	Inter-Regional Advisor	Kenya
33	Katrin	Lichtenberg	UNOPS	Head of Portfolio	Vienna, Austria
34	Kumar	Kylychev	UNDP	Head of Energy and Environment Unit	Kazakhstan
35	Laura	Altinger	UNDP		
36	Leslie	Paas	IISD	Facilitator	Canada
37	Lira	Zholdubaeva	UNDP	Team Leader on Environment, Climate Change and DRR	Kyrgyzstan
38	Livia	Bizikova	IISD	Facilitator	Canada
39	Marco	Duran	UNEP		
40	Maria	Tarigradean	UNDP	Project manager	Republic of Moldova
41	Matthew	Billot	UNEP		
42	Marika	Palosaari			
43	Matea	Grabovac	UNEP	National Officer	Bosnia and Herzegovina
44	Meral	Ozler			
45	Merita	Koqi	UNDP	Coordinator of MGGC	Kosovo
46	Milou	Beerepoot	UNDP RCO		
47	Miroslav	Tadic	UNDP	Programme Analyst, climate and environment	Serbia
48	Nazim	Mammadov	UNDP	National Coordinator	Azerbaijan
49	Nicholas	Bonvoisin	UNECE		
50	Nora	Sahatciu	DCO ECA	Programme and partnerships officer	Turkey
51	Oleg	Dzioubinski	UNECE	Regional Adviser on Energy	Switzerland
52	Oleg	Guchgeldiyev	UN FAO	Representative	Tajikistan
53	Owais	Parray	UNRCO	Economist	Tajikistan
54	Oxana	Maciuca	UNDP	Regional Human Mobility Adviser	ECIS region
55	Rusyan Jill	Mamiit	UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Uzbekistan	Development Cooperation Officer for Partnerships and Development Finance	Uzbekistan
56	Salavat	Baktybek Kyzy	IOM	Project Assistant	Kyrgyzstan
57	Sarangoo	Radnaaragchaa	UNECE	Regional Adviser	Switzerland
58	Sergey	Vassilyev	UNDP	Project Manager	Kazakhstan
59	Silvia	Pana-Carp	UNDP	Programme Analyst	Moldova

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60	Snezana	Dragojevic	UNDP	Programme Manager	Montenegro
61	Suzana	Ahmeti Janjic	UNDP	Head of Inclusive Prosperity	North Macedonia
62	Valeriya	Danilchenko	UNICEF	Emergency, Climate Change and DRR Officer	Turkmenistan
63	Vesna	Djuteska Bisheva	UNDP	Regional Team Leader	Turkey
64	Victor	Khodayar-Pardo	UNOPS	Partnerships Associate	Vienna
65	Xhastin	Bojaxhiu	UNDP	Data Associate Intern	Kosovo
66	Xheva	Berisha	UNDP	Project Manager	Kosovo
67	Yeliz	Oymen	UNDP	Programme Associate	Turkey
68	Yevgen	Groza			
69	Zhervrje	Bersha			

Annex 2: Webinar Agenda and Evaluation Results

IBC Training Programme on Green Transitions Energy for Green Transitions Webinar	
Timing	**Agenda Item**
0-10min	**Welcome and Introductions** ● Welcome and Introduction to Green Transitions: *Nicholas Bonvoisin (Chief of the Operational Activities & Review Section, UNECE Environment Division)* ● Webinar Overview and Warm-up Polling: *Livia Bizikova and Darren Swanson (International Institute for Sustainable Development)*
10-60min	**Presentation Session on Energy for Green Transitions** *Presenters: Elisabeth Kampel (Consultant, klarFAKT), Iva Brkic (Associate Expert on Sustainable Energy, UNECE), Marco Duran (Energy Efficiency and Cooling Specialist, UNEP), Etienne Gonin (Sustainable Cooling, Chemicals and Waste Management Technical Specialist, UNDP)* ● Presentations – Approaches, Tools, and Programmatic Guidance for Energy in a Green Transition ● Q&A and Knowledge Quiz
60-110min	**Plenary Panel: A Closer Look at Practical Tools and Experience Sharing on Energy for Green Transitions** *Moderator: Laura Altinger (Regional Team Leader for Nature Climate Energy – Europe and CIS, UNDP)* ● Panel Insights: ○ Panellist 1: Mid-Century Strategies for Decarbonization *(Ms. Medea Inashvili - Georgia)* ○ Panellist 2: Energy Crisis *(Mr. Blin Berdoniqi - Kosovo)* ○ Panellist 3: Regional Topics on Energy for Green Transitions *(Ms. Milou Beerepoot - Regional Technical Advisor for Energy - UNDP)* ● Q&A, Discussion, and Experience by Regional Participants: Facilitated by Livia Bizikova and Darren Swanson (IISD)
110-120min	**Next Steps and Closing Remarks** ● Closing Remarks and Next Steps: *Matthew Billot (Senior Coordinating Officer, UNEP Europe Office)* ● Webinar Evaluation Form *(Darren Swanson, IISD)*

Training evaluation results

In concluding the event, an evaluation form was circulated with a response rate of 14.5% (10 responses). All respondents reported they liked the format, duration and interactive style of the training. 70% felt the training fully met their expectations, while 30% felt their expectations were 'partially met'. 70% also felt the content was a useful introduction to the tools and approaches, while 30% felt it could be improved. Exactly half of the respondents indicated they would use the guidance in practice. Written comments included:

- The content could be more practical
- Too much information and too many slides. Would be nicer to have more country examples as we all have plans and NDCs and other docs and still there is a huge gap.
- More time to discuss the topics in more depth.
- Great, excellent and informative event. Very hands-on.