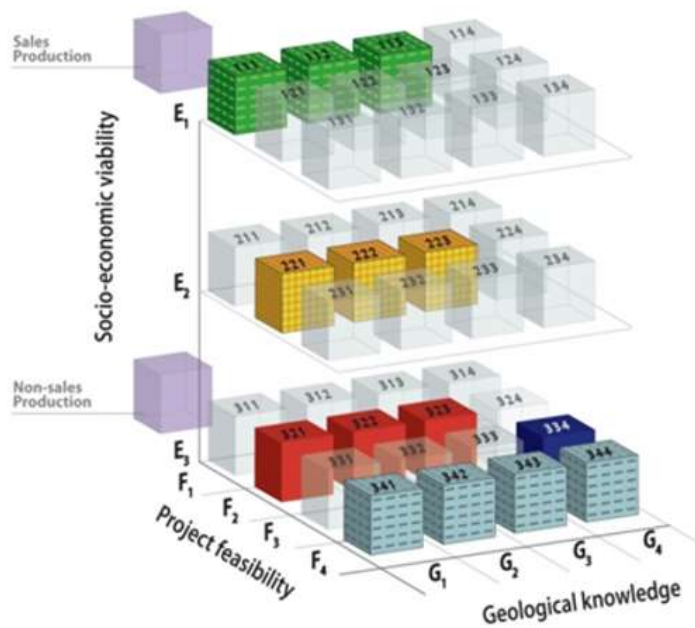


# Flagship Project

# United Nations Framework Classification



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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Title	United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC)
Project Manager	Charlotte Griffiths
Sub-programme	Sustainable Energy
Implementing Entity	UNECE
Start Date	01-06-2017
End Date	31-12-2021
Budget	3,713,676 USD
Beneficiary Countries	56 UNECE Member States and Member States of other Regional Economic Commissions namely: ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA.
Cooperating Entities within the UN System	UN ECA, UN ECLAC, UN ESCAP, UN ESCWA
Other Implementing Partners	the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC)

### **Brief description**

The objective of this project is the further development, deployment and maintenance of the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) for effective management of national resource endowments and socio-economically efficient development of the energy resources needed for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC) provides countries with a tool for managing national natural endowments and for ensuring that the resources are exploited transparently and sustainably in a socially acceptable manner. For the many countries that recently engage in the systematic management of resources, typically as part of national development plans, UNFC offers the double benefit of a classification and resource progression system that is easy to use and has the endorsement of the United Nations. This generates trust and confidence in the user community.

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UNFC meets the needs of: (1) governments for managing their natural resources with considerations for long-term sustainable solutions; (2) the industry while deploying technology, management and finance to secure energy supplies and capture value efficiently to serve host countries and other stakeholders; (3) international organizations in developing energy and mineral studies based on reliable and coherent data to formulate robust and long-term policies; and (4) the financial community that aims at allocating capital efficiently.

Recently, the development of UNFC initiated with traditional solid minerals (coal), and has been extended to oil, gas, uranium, thorium, other solid minerals, geothermal energy and underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> for carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects. UNECE foresees to undertake comparable work for other renewable energy projects, anthropogenic resources and other resources. UNFC allows investors to rank diverse portfolios of both alternative and conventional forms of energy.

UNFC is now in use by a large number of countries that implement significant activities in energy and mineral resources including renewable energy. Non-renewable mineral resources such as petroleum and other minerals play a dominant role in 81 countries, which collectively account for a quarter of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moving towards the urgent need to reduce energy-related carbon emissions, renewable energy systems are actively encouraged and promoted in every country and represent the largest single source of electricity growth over the next five years. UNFC is a universal framework which design is visionary and can help manage the risks and opportunities in both the renewable and non-renewable resource sectors.

UNECE's work aims at bridging national solid minerals and petroleum systems to UNFC, with ongoing projects in the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. In Africa, home to about 30% of the world's mineral resources, 10% of the world's oil and 8% of the world's natural gas, the African Union has recently established the African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC) under the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). UNECE, ECA and AMDC are cooperating to implement the UNFC as a unifying system for the entire African continent. The system will facilitate the public-private partnerships required to accelerate the transformation of the global energy system.

The project is expected to result in: (i) an enhanced UNFC, (ii) strengthened governance of the UNFC, (iii) enhanced functionality and maintenance of the UNFC, (iv) improved outreach of the UNFC and (v) strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries for implementation of UNFC.

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## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Context

The UN Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC) was adopted by the UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy at its 18<sup>th</sup> session in 2009. The UNFC provides countries with a tool for managing their national natural endowments and for ensuring that the resources are developed in a transparent and sustainable manner. As the UNFC developed into a comprehensive tool, more and more commodity groupings, countries, institutions and regulatory bodies have used the tool and show a growing interest in its further developments. Many countries around the world in Europe, Central Asia, Africa, East and South-East Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, have committed to apply the system nationally. Those countries testify on the benefits and efficiencies that UNFC brings under its global mandate.

UNFC is particularly advantageous for developing countries, where no national systems presently exists. Various companies working in these countries use their own systems, which are not fully compatible with international standards or do not meet modern sustainability requirements. Experts in these countries do not have competency to work with multiple systems and usually face difficulty in assessing the technical reports across several types of resources provided by multinational companies.

The aim of UNFC is to serve as a universally acceptable and internationally applicable tool for classification, and the increasing interest in the tool globally reflects strong progress in this area. Many countries are starting to address the resource management in a systematic manner, particularly in the context of national development plans. The UNFC offers the benefits of a classification and resource progression system that is easy to use, and also incorporates the globally recognized systems such as the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) and Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Template (CRIRSCO Template), and has the endorsement of the United Nations.

UNFC was adopted as part of the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), a system now widely adopted for organizing national data for the derivation of coherent indicators and descriptive statistics to monitor the interactions between the economy and the environment and the state of the environment to better inform decision-making. This combination of attributes generates trust and confidence in the user community, resulting in well-attended training sessions around the world. Demand for assistance by UNFC is growing, therefore UNECE must be equipped to meet that demand.

UNFC is a powerful international resource classification and management scheme that includes consideration of social and environmental factors as well as commerciality, project feasibility and technical uncertainty. It allows a direct comparison of projects that extract primary energy fuels, such as oil, gas, coal, or uranium, or renewable projects. UNFC meets the needs of:

- Governments when managing their natural resources with a sustainable long-term view;
- Industry while deploying technology, management and finance to secure energy supplies and capture value efficiently to serve host countries, shareholders and other stakeholders;
- International organizations developing energy and mineral studies for reliable and coherent data to formulate robust and long-term policies; and
- The financial sector for decision-making on efficient capital allocations.

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UNECE initially developed the UNFC to manage traditional solid minerals (coal), and further extended the tool to oil, gas, uranium, thorium and other solid minerals. UNFC will shortly address renewable energy projects and underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> for carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects. UNFC proves useful for investors to rank diverse portfolios of both alternative and conventional forms of energy. The system also encourages public-private partnerships as required to accelerate the transformation of the global energy system.

The UNFC is the only universal classification and management system available that can equally apply for petroleum, solid minerals including coal, uranium and thorium and renewable energy. UNFC appears as the right system for secondary resources extracted from residues, sometimes referred as anthropogenic resources and its utilization with the best practice of a circular economy. Other systems available are only applicable to individual sectors and were developed three or more decades ago, so they do not reflect on the social and environmental aspects of developing energy and mineral resources in a major way. The UNFC in contrary has a strong focus on future societal aspirations and incorporates these aspects in a major way. UNFC's major comparative advantage resides in the fact that it is closely aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNFC builds the foundation for fact-based energy and mineral strategies and their industrial execution. UNECE hosts the UNFC as a flagship initiative on behalf of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The work on UNFC is carried out by the UNECE Expert Group on Resource Classification supported by a small secretariat at UNECE. The Expert Group is open to all stakeholders worldwide, including representatives from government institutions from both UNECE and non-UNECE member countries, industry stakeholders, international organizations, financial market regulators, investors and analysts, as well as professional associations and highly qualified academics and individuals.

Every year, more than 300 global experts participate voluntarily to the UNFC process with a view to ensuring the continued development and promotion of UNFC. Since its inception in 1992, the activities relating to the UNFC have been governed by a series of UNECE working parties, working groups and groups of experts (including the Expert Group). Activities under the working groups have involved a significant amount of volunteer time and voluntary commitment and the demand on these working groups is continuously increasing. As UNFC is increasingly recognized globally, the challenge posed by its success is to meet the demands of its stakeholders. UNECE's current resources and the group of volunteers are no longer sufficient. The development of UNFC has moved to a new level of activity that require more staff, financial resources, in-kind resources and coordination.

### **2.2 Mandates, comparative advantage and link to the Programme Budget**

The objective of the UNECE Sustainable Energy sub-programme is to improve access to affordable and clean energy for all and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector in the UNECE region. This includes enhanced policy dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in sustainable energy issues, in particular energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coalmine methane, mineral resource classification, natural gas and energy security. The work on resource classification is a major activity of UNECE Sustainable Energy sub-programme.

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UNECE has the mandate for the development and maintenance of the UNFC, the finalization of specifications and guidelines on the classification of minerals and finally, for expanding the application of the UNFC to renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects.

The UNECE Strategic Framework for the period 2018-2019 aims to promote regional cooperation and integration as a means of achieving sustainable development in the UNECE region. Under the sub-programme on Sustainable Energy, the Expected Accomplishment relevant to this project are:

- i. Improved policy dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders on sustainable energy issues, in particular energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane, mineral resource classification, natural gas and energy security;
- ii. Increased awareness of the role of energy efficiency and renewable energy in achieving sustainable energy development; and
- iii. Strengthened implementation of UNECE recommendations/guidelines, best practices and other normative instruments for sustainable energy development.

### 2.3 Country demand and target countries

UNECE estimates that 81 countries, including many in the UNECE region, have a major stake in energy and raw material supply around the world. After a boom in prices of such commodities in the early century prices began to fall starting in 2011 and the market reached a low in 2015. Such unpredictable market flows resulted in a huge stress in the economies dependent on revenues from energy and minerals. This situation led countries to undertake long-term energetic strategies towards a sustainable development.

Hence the strong relevance of the UNFC system. Special emphasis is given to member States where energy and mineral resources (coal, oil, gas, uranium, geothermal, solar, wind, etc.) have a strong impact on the national economy.

### 2.4 Link to the SDGs

The project has direct linkage to SDG 7 on access to affordable energy. UNFC can also be mapped to other SDGs as reflected below.

Table 1. Mapping of SDGs to UNFC objectives and applications

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<b>SDG</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>UNFC linkages</b>
1	No Poverty	UNFC is a tool that aims at optimizing the management of national endowments of energy resources, with positive implications for local economies, employment, royalties, and tax revenues.
2	No Hunger	The management of macro and micro soil nutrients like potassium and phosphorous sources are important for food production and can be done effectively thanks to the UNFC
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	The UNFC is used as an interconnected tool with other systems to manage impacts on water systems and monitor progress during resource extraction. Environmental impact analysis also looks into reducing water use, and maximizing water recycling. Trans-boundary sharing of water infrastructure can be part of the mitigation plans, which UNFC can contribute for integrated management and monitoring.
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	UNFC is used in many countries for effective management of national resource endowments and socio-economically efficient development of the energy resources contributing to sustainable development.
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	UNFC directly contributes to manage resources efficiently during extraction by promoting cleaner and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.
10	Reduced Inequalities	UNFC fundamental criteria for resource development include socio-economic factors that promote the continued viability of a project. These criteria include factors like gender equality and fruitful employment of dis-advantaged sections of the local population. Participatory decision mechanisms for social approvals are a major factor for consideration.
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	UNFC can be an effective tool for local governments to optimize the management of local and sub-regional endowments of energy resources.
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	UNFC is an international best practice for sustainable management of mineral resources, petroleum, uranium and renewable energy resources. The UNFC supports the management of clean-energy projects like carbon-dioxide injection. UNFC provides the tools for addressing the issues related to environmental impact and mitigation and can be part of various sustainability reporting regimes. Reporting on sustainability can thus link with ratios such as production / quantities remaining, which provide a long-term or project life cycle view of individual extraction projects.
13	Climate Action	UNFC is applicable to the management of Carbon Capture & Storage projects.
17	Partnership for the Goals	UNFC application for the management of various natural resources is very effective in the context of the regional and international cooperation. The implementation of SDGs requires performance indicators and base-line data to monitor progress, which the UNFC provides in the form of high-quality data on natural resources. The UNFC can serve as a global framework of reference for providing data on natural resources.

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## 3 ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Problem analysis

Sustainable energy and material flows are the mainstay of the global economy intimately connected to all other socio-economic activities, and is the dynamic connecting all the SDGs. Petroleum, oil and gas account for approximately 25% of the world GDP. Renewable energy represents the fastest growing energy capacity in the next five years. Establishing a complete picture of the current and future supply base of energy and minerals is necessary for effective resource management. Accurate and consistent estimates, coherent with other scientific and socio-economic information, are the foundation for such assessments. The UNFC is the only international system available that can provide such assessments for all energy and raw materials. It is applicable to classify, manage and report the resources of oil and gas, coal, uranium, other minerals, renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects.

Non-renewable mineral resources like petroleum and other minerals play a dominant role in 81 countries, which collectively account for a quarter of world GDP. These countries experience various socio-economic risks in exploiting their natural resources, especially from the periodic volatility in commodity prices, rising environmental issues in developing depleting grades and escalating social concerns. Effective long-term and sustainable development and management of these resources is a pressing need in many countries.

The reduction of energy-related carbon emissions is an important focus for all countries committed to the implementation of the Paris Agreement for Climate. UNECE therefore anticipates that renewable energy techniques dramatically grow over the next five years and it is expected to become the largest single source of electricity growth. The UNFC is a universal framework that which design facilitates the management of risks and opportunities in both renewable and non-renewable resource sectors within a single framework.

The demand for UNFC is growing worldwide. Recently, the Russian Federation decided to bridge the UNFC with their national petroleum system and now plans to bridge other national solid minerals and petroleum systems. The African Union, through the recently established African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC) is considering applying the UNFC as a unifying system across the entire African continent.

UNECE and the group of experts are currently expanding the UNFC tool to cover other renewable energy projects including geothermal, bioenergy, solar, wind and hydro. The application of the UNFC to groundwater and anthropogenic resources is also considered. Adopting a common assessment methodology for renewable resources will greatly benefit investors, regulators, governments and consumers globally. For decision makers, the information provided on all energy and material flows, will be useful for long-term policy formulation and planning. Energy companies will report their renewable energy resources on a consistent basis, alongside their reporting of mineral and hydrocarbon reserves. Such a transparent reporting may provide further insight for investors for accounting and value the total asset base of those companies. Such an integrated information will also be useful for developing and testing innovative demand driven and service oriented business models.



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The UNFC, meaning the international system and the standardized terminology for classifying and managing geothermal resources, is now operational and formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding between UNECE and the International Geothermal Association. The adoption of the UNFC as a global system underpinning the assessment and financing of projects will help accelerate geothermal projects globally and better yield forecasting, especially for wind, will improve investment conditions and attract private investment.

The adoption of universal standards may also generate the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects in many countries where most projects are currently one-of-a-kind. A set of identifiable global standards based on UNFC methodology will help increase predictability and drive forward the investments needed for a low-carbon future. The same considerations apply for the management and utilization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM), a significant contributor to greenhouse gases.

UNECE is seeking funding with a view to accelerate the enhancement and maintenance of the UNFC globally, especially in making the system responsive to current and future needs of the industry and society. UNECE aims to avail the UNFC to all countries as a unique and inclusive system for sustainable management of all energy and material flows. The major expected outcomes from the project are:

### *1. Governance of the UNFC*

Continued development and regular maintenance of the classification system, increasing the applications to all relevant areas, providing globally consistent guidelines for the different applications, jurisdictions and geographies are required. This requires inputs from a cross-section of stakeholders from the industry, academia, policy makers, international organizations and the civil society. A transparent and inclusive approach will ensure that elements of past unsustainable practices are avoided, thus ensuring that the system will be constantly responding to future needs. Central review of bridging documents and performance of case studies are needed for reality checks and to ensure that UNFC is being applied correctly and consistently.

### *2. Enhancement and maintenance of UNFC*

UNFC has so far proved to be a rigorous, well thought out classification and management system. Quality will need to be nurtured over time and the system will need to be updated periodically to ensure it meets the evolving needs of its users. This quality assurance applies not just to the classification system itself, but also to its application in public private partnerships. It is and should continue to be seen as an asset for developers and users, as they can benefit from being associated with a quality brand.

Coherence with other statistical information on which industrial ecosystems are shaped is important. While the detailed information contained in UNFC inventories are not always suitable for public disclosure in certain jurisdictions, transparency around the classification and with respect to high levels of aggregation of the numerical information should be maintained.

UNECE will ensure that the UNFC functionality is enhanced and the system maintained on a regular basis, including the classification system, its increasing number of applications and globally consistent guidelines developed for the different applications, jurisdictions and

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geographies. The above requires inputs from a large range of stakeholders from the industry, academia, policy makers, international organizations and the civil society. Such a participatory approach will ensure that elements of past unsustainable practices are avoided in the system and will ensure that it is geared towards responding to future needs. The review of country bridging documents and performance of case studies will be led by UNECE and its groups of experts to ensure that the UNFC is correctly applied. Specific guideline and best practice documents will be produced as deemed required in support of partner countries and in response to specific situations.

### *3. Promotion & dissemination of UNFC*

Extractive industries are increasingly viewed as “depleting” industries and there is growing opposition to this activity all over the world due to environmental concerns. Some of the opposition are a legacy of the past where industries operated under less stringent regulatory requirements. Today, extractive industries are required to perform to higher standards with more transparency and requirements of structured sustainability reporting, often applying the best practices of a circular economy. More effective communications with a wider spectrum of stakeholders have become a necessity. UNFC is an important tool for accurate and transparent communications about fossil energy, mineral reserves and resources and related renewables.

The audience of the UNFC includes a wide range of energy and material groupings which require consistent and coherent performance of a very large number of professionals for the tens of thousands of assets, fields and projects. Stakeholders represented in the Expert Group on Resource Classification (EGRC) with a number of task forces and working groups are taking responsibility for communicating with these communities and will continue to do so. A number of international, regional and national workshops are being organized each year and ERGC members are promoting the UNFC in a large number of meetings.

A key challenge is to ensure that stakeholders are served appropriately with fora for discussion, consents and agreement on how to maintain and practice the terminology. The EGRC has been represented at various events worldwide at an average frequency of once a week for the last years and is demand driven. This work has been mainly funded by in-kind contributions from the participants or their employers with very few exceptions. It is estimated though that the level of demand/activity will increase substantially in the coming cycle as UNFC is being acknowledged globally as international standard for classification. UNECE therefore plans for a more strategic and systematic approach, involving routine communication of standardized information.

UNECE intends to deliver the same qualitative service to all requesting constituencies, including those located in developing economies where in-kind funding from participants is more difficult. It is estimated that the costs related to such outreach and training can be raised through voluntary contributions from other stakeholders benefiting from the UNFC.

UNECE will advocate widely the use of the UNFC as the universal tool for classification of natural resources will all partners involved in resource extraction and clean energy production as well as with all UN member States that are potentially beneficiary countries.

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UNECE is responsible for promoting the UNFC in collaboration with Expert Working Groups and will demonstrate the positive impact of the UNFC in countries where the tool was applied. To do so, UNECE will produce leaflets on good practices and tangible cases where the application of the UNFC led to better use of resources at local, national and regional levels.

UNECE will also approach donors with a view to collect voluntary contributions in support of the UNFC application in low income and middle-income countries that demand its application. Finally, UNECE will publish guidelines and other background and information documents on the use of the UNFC for dissemination across a wide range of stakeholders involved in the management of natural resources and clean energy.

### *4. Capacity-building*

Beyond the presentations and publications described above, UNECE has identified a need to support stakeholders with dedicated training sessions on the application of the UNFC. The sessions will be validated courses by UNECE serving as guidelines for certification. Some participants may complete the minimum training requirements while others may chose the full certification to act as ambassadors for disseminating the UNFC.

It is important that appropriate national and regional authorities be involved before UNECE intervenes in a country, to ensure that training primarily targets influential officials. Many universities and educational institutions have already included the UNFC as part of the curriculum. UNECE supervises those partners with a view to ensure that the application of the UNFC is consistent and the level of competencies can be readily assured for government and industry use.

### **3.2 Country level problem analysis**

Non-renewable mineral resources like petroleum and other minerals play a dominant role in 81 countries, which collectively account for a quarter of global GDP. Over the next five years, renewable energy is expected to grow as the largest single source of global electricity. The rapid adoption of the UNFC and its consistent application is expected to positively impact the energy and sustainable extractive industry activities of many countries, particularly emerging economies where the largest growth of these sectors is foreseen.

Table 2 – Regional Analysis

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Countries	Current status	Realistic outcomes
UNECA Member States	<p>Africa possesses approximately 30% of the world's mineral resources, 10% of the world's oil, and 8% of the world's natural gas. Renewable energy, especially geothermal energy resources are particularly significant in east Africa. Unsustainable and conflict ridden development of these resources in some countries and the volatile international market represent a serious challenge in the development of these sectors. The African Union has adopted the African Mining Vision (AMV) to provide policy coherence for the sustainable development of its natural resources. UN ECA and AU through the newly established Africa Mineral Development Centre (AMDC) are considering adopting UNFC as a unifying system for the entire African continent, with support from UNECE. A strong need for capacity building support is required in the region to address the human challenge.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of UNFC as the continental classification, management and reporting system for mineral and energy resources.</li> <li>2. Capacity building to certify competent Officials and Experts.</li> </ol>
UNECE Member States	<p>While extractive industries are making a comeback in Western Europe, they remain a major GDP contributor to Eastern European and Central Asian economies. The major issue is that several economies still depend on the petroleum and mineral extraction hence their dependence on volatile international markets and carry over from unsustainable legacy operations. In Western Europe, there is increasing attention to develop anthropogenic resources and address the overall resource development incorporating the best practices of a circular economy. Renewable energy is a major contributor in the region, with some of the largest projects already in operation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of standards &amp; guidelines for sustainable development of natural resources.</li> <li>2. Providing guidelines for classification &amp; management of renewable energy resources</li> <li>3. Providing guidelines, best practices and case studies for management of anthropogenic resources</li> </ol>
UNECLAC Member States	<p>Latin America and the Caribbean remain largely dependent on extractive industries. While a few countries in the region have shown leadership in sustainable management of natural resources, social tensions are on the rise in other countries due to improper management. The uniformed application of the UNFC for effective resources classification and management practices will contribute to address the above challenges UNFC workshops were organized recently in association with UN ECLAC.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing socio-economic and environmental guidelines for the sustainable development of natural resources</li> <li>2. Capacity building on the application of UNFC for the overall development of natural resources including renewable energies</li> </ol>
UNESCAP Member States	<p>Asia and the Pacific hosts some of the most populated emerging economies and represent a large share of the demand in energy and materials. This has led to reinvigorating domestic resources development in many countries. Due to the proximity of many projects with large populations, increasing concerns arise</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bridging the existing national systems to the UNFC or adoption of UNFC as the national system</li> </ol>

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Countries	Current status	Realistic outcomes
	regarding social acceptance. Renewable energy is also seeing an accelerated growth in the region.	2. Capacity building to increase the availability of competent Officials and Experts
UNESCWA Member States	Some countries in Western Asia remain significantly dependent of oil & gas and suffer from the volatility of the market. To diversify the economy, some countries have prioritized the exploitation of mineral resources. Renewable energy, especially solar energy development is a promising source of carbon-free energy in the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adopting the UNFC as the national system for overall development of petroleum and mineral resources</li> <li>2. Providing guidelines for the application of the UNFC to renewable energy, including solar energy</li> <li>3. Capacity Building to increase the number of available competent Officials and Experts</li> </ol>

### 3.3 Stakeholder analysis and capacity assessment

As a multi-sector management tool, UNFC has diverse stakeholders for development and maintenance. The challenges of each of the stakeholder groups are also quite diverse. The following table shows the analysis of the stakeholders.

Table 3 – Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Type/level of involvement in the project	Capacity assets	Capacity Gaps	Desired future outcomes	Incentives
<b>International Organizations</b> (IEA, IAEA, IGA, World Bank, UNDATA)	Development & maintenance of UNFC in response to current and future needs	Wide expertise and knowledge regarding sectorial needs	Absence of a coherent and consistent framework for sustainable management of natural resources	Commitment to use UNFC and its bridging for information on global material and energy analysis by 3 International Organizations	Availability of universal standards for international energy studies and policy making
<b>Professional Bodies and Associations</b> (SPE, CRIRSCO, IGA)	Development of standards and guidance for energy and mineral sectors	Expertise in relevant areas	Use of diverse systems which are inconsistent and incoherent with each other	Existing systems bridged to UNFC or UNFC adopted as the industry standard by 5 professional associations	Alignment of existing systems with an internationally accepted UN standard

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<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Type/level of involvement in the project</b>	<b>Capacity assets</b>	<b>Capacity Gaps</b>	<b>Desired future outcomes</b>	<b>Incentives</b>
<b>European Union</b> (Including EITRaw Materials, MINEA and EuroGeo-Source projects)	Promotion and application of UNFC for sustainable energy and mineral development	Wide knowledge and expertise on regional requirements for sustainable development	Absence of guidelines and best practices in management of energy and mineral resources with the framework of circular economy	Quality information to support sustainable energy and mineral development by 3 EU projects	Availability of guidelines for renewable energy, mineral & anthropogenic resources
<b>African Union Commission</b>	Promotion and application of UNFC for sustainable energy and mineral development  Building capacity for Competent Officials & Experts	Knowledge of regional and country specific sectorial requirements in alignment with specific policies like the African Mining Vision	Absence of a region-wide standard for management of natural resources.  Lack of officially certified Experts to work in energy and mineral projects	UNFC established as the African standard for energy and mineral resources management.  250 Officials & Experts trained to use UNFC to manage the projects in place	Availability of international standards and guidelines for sustainable development of energy and mineral resources  Guidelines and support for capacity building in all the energy and mineral sectors
<b>National Policy Makers</b> (Ministry of Energy and/or of Mines)	Creation of policies for UNFC adoption  Development of Bridging Documents to National Systems	Convening power knowledge and expertise in sustainable energy & mineral development programmes	Absence of a national system for management of all energy and mineral resources  Lack of competent Officials & Experts	UNFC adopted as a national system, or existing national systems bridged to UNFC in 15 countries  500 professionals in 30 countries trained in the application of UNFC	Aligned to an internationally-recognized system for energy & mineral management
<b>National energy and Mining Regulators</b> (Ministry of Environment)	Application of UNFC guidelines and best practices on environment	National regulators for energy & mining related activities	Absence of a tool for managing energy and mining projects	UNFC applied to manage national resources endowments in 15 countries.	Universal system for resource management can attract investment for sectoral growth
<b>National Energy and Mineral Development Agencies / Institutes</b>	Application of UNFC for national energy & mineral development projects	Access to research, development & innovative projects	Absence of coherent framework to manage development projects	UNFC applied on a case to case basis to 10 innovative projects	Use of a flexible & universal tool for resource assessment & technology development

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Stakeholders	Type/level of involvement in the project	Capacity assets	Capacity Gaps	Desired future outcomes	Incentives
<b>National Financial Reporting Regulators</b>	Develop UNFC compatible reporting standards & guidelines for financial reporting	Authority to define financial regulations for energy & mineral investments	Absence of a global standard for universal reporting of energy & mineral projects	UNFC applied for financial regulations in 3 countries.	Use of universal standards for reporting by companies operating across countries
<b>Energy and Mining Industry</b>	Capacity Building in the application of UNFC	Operators of energy and mineral extraction projects	Absence of skilled human power to correctly assess & manage projects	UNFC applied as a tool for internal resource & public reporting functions by 50 major companies	Availability of skills to manage modern problems of energy/resource management
<b>Financial Institutions</b>	Adoption of UNFC standards & guidelines for financial reporting	Access to funding for energy & mineral extraction projects	Absence of a universal tool to assess the performance of energy & mineral projects	UNFC utilized as an assessment tool by 5 financial institutions	Availability of an accessible tool for evaluation of energy & mineral projects
<b>Universities / Educational Institutions</b>	Incorporating UNFC in the curriculum and providing education and training inputs	Direct involvement in the development of energy & mineral resources curricula Undertake industry consultations	Conflicting international standards for classification & management of energy & mineral resources	UNFC & the basic resource classification & management system included in 15 Universities.	Close association with EGRC on the inclusion of UNFC in course & research programmes

#### 4 PROJECT STRATEGY: OBJECTIVE, EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, INDICATORS, MAIN ACTIVITIES

##### 4.1 Project Strategy

UNECE will implement the project in coordination with Expert Working Groups through a series of workshops, missions and effective management of the UNFC. Workshops and consultation meetings will be organized on the demand of beneficiary countries, and back-to-back with annual meetings of the Expert Group on Resources Classification. This approach will aim at saving costs and will help targeting competent Officials and Experts in countries throughout the project duration. When deemed appropriate or required by countries, review missions will be performed by groups of international experts.

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### 4.2 Logical Framework

Intervention logic	Indicators	Means of verification
<p><b>Objective</b>  <i>The objective of this project is the further development, deployment, and maintenance of the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) for effective management of national resource endowments and socio-economically efficient development of the energy resources needed for sustainable development.</i></p>		
<p><b>Expected accomplishment – EA 1</b>  <b>Strengthened governance of UNFC</b>                      Adoption of a governance mechanism for UNFC to ensure comprehensive oversight of UNFC processes, programmes &amp; activities; resolution of key issues &amp; challenges (definitions, resources) through consensus building among the UNFC Secretariat and group of experts</p>	<p><b>IA 1.1</b> Clear mandate and work plans established</p>	EGRC annual meeting minutes available online
	<p><b>IA 1.2</b> Updated specifications for 6 major sectors operational</p>	EGRC annual meeting documentation available online
	<p><b>IA 1.3</b> Updated guidelines available for 6 major sectors</p>	SED annual reports available online
<p><b>A1.1</b> Define the Terms of Reference for the UNFC Governance mechanism in consultation with EGRC</p>		
<p><b>A1.2</b> Facilitate meetings and follow up on recommendations issued by the UNFC governance mechanism</p>		
<p><b>A1.3</b> Prepare regular narrative reports/ updates on the UNFC development and enhancement for review by the UNFC governance mechanism</p>		
<p><b>Expected accomplishment - EA 2</b>  <b>Enhanced usability &amp; continued maintenance of UNFC</b>                      The UNFC tool is enhanced with increased scope for application to renewable energy projects, underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> for CCS projects, Coal Bed Methane, anthropogenic resources and other resources. The UNFC classification system is maintained and guidelines are developed for the different applications, jurisdictions and geographies to be globally consistent; The application of UNFC is reviewed and monitored.</p>	<p><b>IA 2.1</b> Application of UNFC for renewable energy demonstrated</p>	UNFC Renewable Energy Task Force minutes, UNFC Specifications & Guidelines for various renewables, case studies
	<p><b>IA 2.2</b> Application of UNFC in CO<sub>2</sub> storage, CBM management and anthropogenic resources demonstrated</p>	UNFC Injection Projects Task Force, UNFC Specifications & guidelines for CCS projects, CBM management & anthropogenic resources, case studies
	<p><b>IA 2.3</b> UNFC revised and comprehensively tested</p>	Revised version of UNFC available online, case studies
	<p><b>IA 2.4</b> Application of UNFC in established and tested 6 major sectors</p>	Online database on case studies
	<p><b>IA 2.5</b> UNFC demonstrated as applicable at national level</p>	Bridging documents, National workshop proceedings, case studies



## PROJECT DOCUMENT

Intervention logic	Indicators	Means of verification
A 2.1 Coordinate activities of the relevant task forces to develop UNFC for renewables, CO2 storage, CBM and anthropogenic resources and to update and maintain UNFC.		
A 2.2 Solicit countries and experts to prepare UNFC case studies		
A 2.3 Conduct educational courses and training, including support for certification and recognition		
<b>Expected accomplishment - EA 3</b> <b>Improved outreach of UNFC</b> The UNFC is actively promoted through a dedicated website, publications, presentations, and educational courses.	IA 3.1 Easy access to comprehensive information about UNFC	Publications and promotional materials available online-
	IA 3.2 Availability of on-line sources of UNFC	UNFC website and online media
	IA 3.3 Increased popularity of UNFC in international fora	List of events where the UNFC was presented and promoted actively
	IA 3.4 Global recognition of UNFC as a brand in resource classification	UNFC related publications in peer reviewed journals and trade magazines
A 3.1 Prepare relevant publications and other promotional material on the UNFC and the classification of minerals		
A 3.2 Develop and maintain a dedicated UNFC website		
A 3.3 Attend and promote the UNFC at international events and other relevant meetings on natural resources classification and other related topics.		
<b>Expected accomplishment - EA 4</b> <b>Strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries for implementation of UNFC</b> Capacity-building is conducted through training courses, guidance to certification and recognition procedures and qualification of competent Officials and Experts	IA 4.1 Comprehensive UNFC Pedagogy available	UNFC Curriculum and guidelines for trainer available online
	IA 4.2 Competency for UNFC available in 500 experts in 50 countries	Workshop proceedings & list of participants available online
	IA 4.3 50 Certified trainers on UNFC from 50 countries available	Roster of international certified experts available online
	IA 4.4 UNFC adopted officially by countries, companies & other partners	National reports, case studies and company technical reports
A 4.1 Develop guidelines for trainers and trainees on UNFC application		
A 4.2 Organize and deliver a series of training workshops in countries upon demand		
A 4.3 Encourage the certification of Experts as Trainers for the UNFC application worldwide and create a roster of international Experts		
A 4.4 Further promotion of UNFC among public and private stakeholders		

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### 4.3 Risks and mitigation actions

Risks	Mitigating Actions
<b>R1.</b> Improper and inconsistent application of UNFC by countries, companies and other international organizations	<b>M1.</b> Continuous dialogue with Expert Working Groups and other stakeholders, and strong governance mechanism for providing specifications and guidelines in place for UNFC
<b>R2.</b> Experts and Officials do no longer contribute regularly to the deployment of UNFC worldwide	<b>M2.</b> Continued dialogue and recognition of Experts contributions, as well as formal certification process in place

### 4.4 Sustainability

Building on the UN International Framework Classification for Reserves/Resources on Solid Fuels and Mineral Commodities elaborated in 1997, the Committee on Sustainable Energy renewed the mandate of UNECE in 2004 for the development of the UNFC system. Since then, UNECE has maintained and enhanced the UNFC system as many economies in UNECE region still depend on the exploitation of solid fuels and minerals.

UNECE acknowledges the importance of keeping the UNFC updated with current environmental and societal challenges, in order to better serve the energy and mineral extraction sectors, as well as policy makers, experts and investors. The expansion of the system beyond the UNECE region will depend on UNECE's capacity to raise extra-budgetary funding. A universal approach, recording and reporting on resources management will prove more sustainable, cost effective in the medium, and long-term. The capacity build available beneficiary countries and commitment to socio-economic growth by Governments and companies will ensure continued support to the development of UNFC after the end of the project. Based on the assessment of needs and requirements, the required mechanism of continued support of the activity by a follow-up project will be discussed and agreed upon during the course of the project.

## 5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

All monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project will be undertaken in compliance with UNECE policies, UN Financial Rules and Regulations.

The UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy and the EGRC will be part of the UNFC Governance mechanism and will provide technical advice and recommendations on the UNFC enhancement and implementation in countries, as appropriate. The EGRC may also assess the outcomes of the project and conduct further independent studies on its effectiveness in view of optimizing the application of the UNFC in countries. Updates on the UNFC development and details on the project implementation may also be presented to UNECE partners, UN Regional Commissions as well as International Organisations working in resources management.

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### **6 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION AGREEMENTS**

Since the development of the UNFC in 2004, UNECE has continuously coordinated activities related to resource classification with the EGRC, and key organizations involved in that field. UNECE plans to fulfil its commitment and maintain the UNFC to service countries and partners effectively.

The UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy and the EGRC will continue to provide technical advice and recommendations on the UNFC enhancement and implementation in countries, as appropriate. The EGRC will also conduct further studies on the application of the UNFC in countries.

The overall management and control of the UNFC lies with the UNECE Division for Sustainable Energy, and is executed in line with United Nations financial rules and regulations.

Other Regional Commissions namely: UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA and UNECA are expected to play an important role in promoting the application of the UNFC in their respective regions. Other regional bodies such as the African Union Commission in Africa may also play a role in supporting countries in the adoption of the UNFC as their national system for resource management and for the provision of competent experts as required.

UNECE expects to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNECA/African Mineral Development Centre in early 2017 aiming at the adoption of the UNFC as the unified system for resource management across Africa. UNECE will pursue further agreements particularly with the UN Regional Commissions to formalize their engagement in the application of the UNFC.

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## Annex 1- Results-based work plan

EA	Activity #	Timeframe by activity		Budget class and Code <i>(Please use the budget classes listed in the table above)</i>		Amount (USD)
		Year <i>(Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4)</i>	Quarter <i>(Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)</i>			
EA1	A1.1	2017 (Y1)	Q1, Q2	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 84,637
				Consultants	010	\$ 24,000
				Travel of participants	160	\$ 45,000
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 15,000
				Contractual Services	120	\$ 15,000
				Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000
	A1.2	2017 (Y1)	Q1, Q2	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 94,042
				Consultants	010	\$ 18,000
		2018 (Y2)	Q3, Q4	Travel of participants	160	\$ 33,000
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 27,000
		2019 (Y3)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Contractual Services	120	\$40,000
		2020 (Y4)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,500
	A1.3	2017 (Y1)	Q2, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 103,446
				Consultants	010	\$ 48,000
		2018 (Y2)	Q2, Q4	Travel of participants	160	\$ 0
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 0
		2019 (Y3)	Q2, Q4	Contractual Services	120	\$ 55,000
		2020 (Y4)	Q2, Q4	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000
2021 (Y5)	Q2, Q4					

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EA	Activity #	Timeframe by activity		Budget class and Code <i>(Please use the budget classes listed in the table above)</i>		Amount (USD)
		Year <i>(Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4)</i>	Quarter <i>(Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)</i>			
EA2	A2.1	2017 (Y1)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 112,850
		2018 (Y2)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Consultants	010	\$ 60,000
				Travel of participants	160	\$ 39,000
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 39,000
				Contractual Services	120	\$ 50,000
				Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000
	2019 (Y3)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 65,829	
	A2.2	2017 (Y1)	Q4	Consultants	010	\$ 36,000
		2018 (Y2)	Q4	Travel of participants	160	\$ 21,000
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 21,000
				Contractual Services	120	\$ 40,000
				Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000
				2019 (Y3)	Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)
	A2.3	2017 (Y1)	Q3, Q4	Consultants	010	\$ 48,000
		2018 (Y2)	Q2, Q4	Travel of participants	160	\$ 81,000
				Travel of Staff	160	\$ 51,000
				Contractual Services	120	\$ 70,000
				Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 12,000
2019 (Y3)				Q2, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010
A3.1	2017 (Y1)	Q2, Q4	Consultants	010	\$ 60,000	
	2018 (Y2)	Q2, Q4	Travel of Staff	160	\$ 0	

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EA	Activity #	Timeframe by activity		Budget class and Code <i>(Please use the budget classes listed in the table above)</i>		Amount (USD)	
		Year <i>(Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4)</i>	Quarter <i>(Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)</i>				
		2019 (Y3)	Q2, Q4	Contractual Services	120	\$ 67,000	
		2020 (Y4)	Q2, Q4	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000	
		2021 (Y5)	Q2, Q4				
	A3.2				Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 65,829
					Consultants	010	\$ 36,000
					Travel of participants	160	\$ 0
					Travel of Staff	160	\$ 21,000
					Contractual Services	120	\$ 70,000
					Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 9,000
					Equipment vehicles and furniture	135	\$ 35,000
	A3.3				Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 94,042
					Consultants	010	\$ 0
					Travel of participants	160	\$ 126,000
					Travel of Staff	160	\$ 96,000
					Contractual Services	120	\$ 25,000
					Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000
EA4	A4.1	2017 (Y1)	Q3, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 56,425	
		2018 (Y2)	Q1, Q2	Consultants	010	\$ 36,000	
		2019 (Y3)	Q1	Travel of Staff	160	\$ 0	
		2020 (Y4)	Q1	Contractual Services	120	\$ 45,000	
		2021 (Y5)	Q1	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000	

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EA	Activity #	Timeframe by activity		Budget class and Code <i>(Please use the budget classes listed in the table above)</i>		Amount (USD)			
		Year <i>(Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4)</i>	Quarter <i>(Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)</i>						
	A4.2	2017 (Y1)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 112,850			
				Consultants	010	\$ 72,000			
				2018 (Y2)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Travel of participants	160	\$ 81,000	
				2019 (Y3)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Travel of Staff	160	\$ 54,000	
				2020 (Y4)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Contractual Services	120	\$ 150,000	
				2021 (Y5)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 7,000	
				A4.3	2018 (Y2)	Q3, Q4	Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 56,425
	Consultants	010	\$ 42,000						
	2019 (Y3)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Travel of participants				160	\$ 15,000	
	2020 (Y4)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Travel of Staff				160	\$ 36,000	
	2021 (Y5)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Operating and other direct costs				125	\$ 9,000	
	A4.4	2017 (Y1)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4				Other Staff Costs (GTA)	010	\$ 65,829
							Consultants	010	\$ 6,000
				2018 (Y2)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Travel of Staff	160	\$ 45,000	
				2019 (Y3)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Contractual Services	120	\$ 25,000	
				2020 (Y4)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	Operating and other direct costs	125	\$ 8,000	
				2021 (Y5)	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4				
	Evaluation (for projects at/ above \$250,000)				Consultant	010	\$ 64,440		

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## Annex 2 – Project Budget

### Staff and personnel costs (010) \$ 1,128,500

*Staff support* (1 P4 Staff x 5 years) = \$ 1,128,500

### Consultants (010): \$ 486,000

- International consultants to define the terms of reference for the UNFC Governance mechanism and preparing regular reports/updates on the UNFC: A1.1, (4 work-month), A1.2 (3 work-month) and A1.3 (8 work-months) x (\$ 6,000 per month) = \$ 90,000.
- International consultants to support the work of relevant task forces to further develop the UNFC system, and design a certification model (activities A2.1), (10 work months), A2.2 (6 work-month) and A2.3 (8 work-months) x (\$ 6,000 per month) = \$ 144,000.
- International consultants to support the preparation of reports, publications, website maintenance for activity A3.1 (10 work-months), A3.2 (6 work-months) x (\$6,000 per month) = \$96,000.
- International consultants to support the development of training guidelines and support the delivery of a series of training workshops in countries in support of activities A4.1 (6 work-month), A4.2 (12 work-month), A4.3 (7 work-month) and A4.4 (1 work-month) x (\$ 6,000 per month) = \$ 156,000.

### Travel of meeting participants (seminars, workshops, study tours) (160): \$ 441,000

- One seminar/consultative Workshop of the EGRC to define the terms of reference for the UNFC governance mechanism: 1 workshop (3 days) x 15 participants x average ticket cost of \$3,000 = \$ 45,000
- Annual meetings of the UNFC governance mechanism: Annual 2-days meetings x 2 participants x 5 years x average ticket cost = \$3,000 + 1 additional participant as contingency = \$ 33,000
- Deployment of experts to coordinate the development of new modules for UNFC system (activity A2.1): 13 deployment missions x average ticket cost = \$3,000 = \$ 39,000
- Peer to peer missions for the compilation of case studies in countries (activity A2.2): 7 missions x average ticket cost = \$3,000 = \$ 21,000
- Delivery of educational courses, including trainers for certification (activity A2.3): 5 missions x 5 years x average ticket cost = \$3,000 + 2 missions for contingency = \$ 81,000
- Representation of countries in international events and other expert meetings relevant to the promotion of the UNFC system (activity A3.3): 8 missions x 5 years x average ticket cost = \$3,000 + 2 missions for contingency = \$ 126,000



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- Delivery of capacity building training workshops to national officials for the implementation of the UNFC system in countries (A4.2): 6 missions x 4 years x average ticket cost = \$3,000 + 3 missions for contingency = \$ 81,000
- Creation of a roster of certified experts to be deployed worldwide in support of activity A4.3: 3 missions x 4 years x average ticket cost = \$3,000 + 3 missions for contingency = \$ 15,000

### **Travel of Staff (160): \$ 405,000**

- 14 missions by the Project Coordinator and other relevant staff to implement the activities of in relation of the UNFC governance mechanism (Result 1): 14 missions x \$ 3,000 average mission cost = \$ 45,000
- Missions per annum by the Project Coordinator and other relevant staff to implement the activities of Result 2 (13 missions for the development of new UNFC modules, 7 missions to compile country case studies, 17 missions to conduct educational courses): 27 missions x \$ 3,000 average mission cost = \$ 81,000
- Missions per annum by the Project Coordinator and other relevant staff to implement the activities of Result 3 in relation to the UNFC website and participation in international events: 7 missions x 5 years x \$ 3,000 average mission cost + 5 missions for contingency = \$ 117,000
- Missions per annum by the Project Coordinator and other relevant staff to implement the activities of Result 4 (18 missions to conduct training workshops in countries, 12 missions to encourage the certification of experts and facilitate dialogue and 15 missions to work with countries & other stakeholders to encourage the uptake of the UNFC system): 9 missions x 5 years x \$ 3,000 average mission cost = \$ 135,000

### **Contractual services (120): \$ 652,000**

- The compilation of reports, publications and guidelines entail design, editing and printing, in support of activities A1.3, A3.1 and A4.1 estimated at \$ 167,000
- Other promotional material and communication services in support of project activities is estimated at \$ 39,000 per annum x 5 years = \$ 195,000
- Sub-contracting of conference management for the organization of workshops in activities A2.3 and A4.2 are estimated at \$ 220,000
- The development (\$ 30,000) & maintenance of the UNFC website (\$10,000 x 4 years) described in Activity A3.2 = \$70,000

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### **Operating and other direct costs (125): \$ 109,500**

Telecommunication costs, rent, office supplies, interpretation and translation cost required in the field missions or during the conference/workshop/seminar where simultaneous interpretation is required, UNDP cost recovery, in support of project activities: \$ 21,900 x 5 years = \$ 109,500.

### **Equipment vehicles and furniture (135) \$ 60,000**

A provision of \$60,000 is required for equipment in support of activities A3.2 (\$35,000) and A4.3 (\$25,000).

### **Budget summary:**

<b>Total activity cost</b>	<b>\$3,221,999</b>
Evaluation (2%)	\$ 64,440
13% UN Programme Support Cost	\$ 427,237
<b>Total budget</b>	<b>\$ 3,713,676</b>