

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Wind Power Development in Belarus**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4462 |
| GEF ID | 4374 |
| Title | Removing Barriers to Wind Power Development in Belarus |
| Country(ies) | Belarus, Belarus |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The results of the fact-finding mission organized by UNDP Country Office (CO) in November 2009 and subsequent analysis allow revealing a number of barriers to wind power development in Belarus. Removing these barriers would help the effective implementation of wind energy plans in Belarus. Therefore, the Government of Belarus approached UNDP CO to request assistance on the development of a wind energy project that would help country's capacity building and address removal of the regulatory, institutional, technical, knowledge and awareness-related barriers, as indicated in the table below. Most of these barriers will be addressed by the proposed GEF project with strong collaboration with the Government and other interested investors. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. John O'Brien (john.obrien@undp.org) |
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| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Iya Malkina (minproos@mailgov.by) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Alexander Korbut (minproos@mail.belpak.by) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

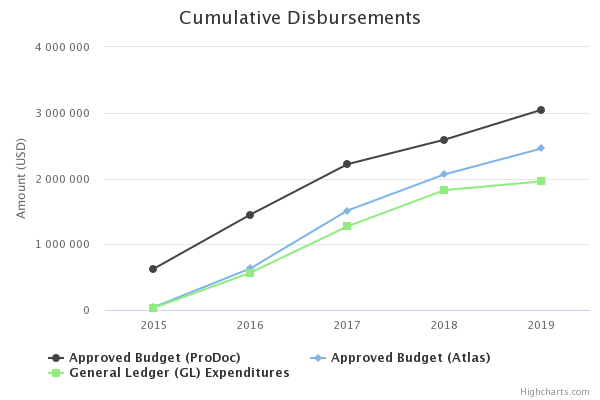
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Removing Barriers to Wind Power Development in Belarus and the installation of over 25 MW of nameplate generating capacity with a minimum of 5 MW per project and the generation of >1 million MWh of renewable energy and achieving direct greenhouse gas emission reductions totaling >500,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Installation of at least 25MW of wind power utilizing market based investments with average net capacity factors over 30% which will produce the objective of generating >1 million MWh of renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by > 500,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent | Zero; | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 active debt and equity investors; | The project has started to seek and attract the potential investors from its very beginning. At the inception workshop on December 18, 2015 the representatives of two companies professionally investing in wind energy (Guris (Turkey) and Ergum Group (Russia) were present and took active part in a specially dedicated round table discussion on the investment perspectives in wind energy in Belarus. Such international companies as (Guris, Turkey), Windmatik (Poland), Vensys Energy AG (Germany), Fortum (Finland) and national companies Conte Spa (Belarus) and Energopro (Belarus) have been in contact with the project and confirming their intention to participate in the pre-investment assets tender and to invest in the projects developed under the current GEF project. In 2017 a memorandum of understanding was signed between the WPFI and the investing companies Nemera Capital (Great Britain) and Windmatik (Poland) for the cooperation on wind project development. The potential investors declare the total capacity of 25 MW but are ready to develop more if it were not for the recently established quotas for the renewable energy, which first limited the total possible capacity of the GEF project up to 25 MW. While during 2017-2018 the project managed to obtain confirmation of the Government in allocating additional 35.7 MW quota to continue the development at all primarily selected 5 sites. In the period of May 2016 – May 2017 the study on de-risking investments in wind energy projects in Belarus was held. At least 10 representatives of mostly national and also international companies interested in pursuing wind energy projects took part in the study. IFC expressed interest in pursuing the results of the study and in cooperating with the project on further improvement of investment climate for wind energy projects. The cooperation with IFC and EBRD on financing of wind projects continued in 2018 as well. | In the reporting period, the first investment tender for the sale of the first pre-investment asset developed under the project was launched. Prior to the announcement of the tender on April 18, 2019 at least 38 private and debt investors were reached to inform them about the investment possibilities in wind energy sphere. In addition to the potential investors identified in the previous reporting periods such companies as Total Eren (France), Goldwind (China), Greencoat Capital (United Kingdom) and other foreign and Belarusian companies expressed their interest to the project in Belarus. Belinvestbank (Belarus) in cooperation with IFC has been an active partner in the course of the project implementation and are ready to cooperate with the investor that will be selected in the result of the tender. |
| - |  | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25 MW with a minimum of 5 MW per project | 5 sites were selected for the pre-development under the project. The planned capacity of the biggest one is 25 MW, the rest three – 9.9 MW each and the fifth is 6 MW. The pre-design documentation is developed for the total installed capacity of 60.7 MW. In 2015, the quota for 25 MW was allocated for the project and in May 2018 additionally requested 35.7 MW was granted to the project by the Republican Interdepartmental Committee for allocation of quotas for renewable energy sources projects. | As of the reporting date 5 pre-investment assets – companies with the dedicated sites for the development of the wind farms with proper permits required at pre-development phase, feasibility studies, wind measurements, EIA reports. The company with the biggest site for the wind farm construction (25 MW) – WES Veleshkovichi – was offered to the investors at the tender. The results of the tender will be known by the end of July. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Secondary Legislation is in place to support wind energy with the support of the project** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| A financeable feed-in-tariff including transmission charges. | RE Law | *(not set or not applicable)* | Enabling legislation in place with the assistance of GEF project. | At the time when the project entered its active phase the situation in the renewable energy regulatory sphere changed. Although the Law on Renewable Sources of Energy is still in force and has not been changed at all since its release, the new regulation on RE came into force - in particular Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy" established quotas on all renewable sources, whereas the feed-in-tariff remains variable, unfixed.  In recent years, countries in Europe have witnessed how the use of FiT led to distortions at energy markets and treats to grid infrastructures especially of the countries neighboring with the large producers of energy from RES (like Denmark and Germany, for example). In 2015 the Government of Belarus made a decision to introduce quotas distributed on a competitive basis to potential developers and investors in RES projects. Since then the co-efficient used a “premium” to the basic tariff has been diminishing each year – that is the Government’s decision to keep up with the general European tendency to reduce the financial support to RES. To ensure the implementation of the investment component of the project the project has been working on the issue of the FiT – having undertaken several analytical studies, which resulted in detailed and argumentative information and suggestions on the FiT tariff to introduce in the regulatory practice in Belarus. Draft amendments to Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 6 August 2015 No. 662, in which the need for the fixed FiT tariff is defined, were introduced by the project and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Belarus. These changes were not adopted as in 2018 the Government made a decision to formulate all tariffs for electrical energy in the framework of the electrical energy market – the project applied the adaptive management in this situation and developed a methodology of formation of the prices for electricity produced by renewable energy sources (RES). The document been developed with a view to introducing new approaches to pricing in the electric power industry in the Republic of Belarus, which are successfully used in foreign legislation. The detailed study of the invested capital method (RAB method) used in the project confirmed that this method is the most optimal and simple method for the formation of long-term electricity prices and can be used by investors to estimate the necessary level of income for the return of invested capital as well as for the regulatory body to create benchmarks within which price regulation is carried out. As of the reporting date the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade are considering the adoption of this legal act. | The Law on Renewable Sources of Energy has not been changed since the start of the project. In 2015 the new regulation on RE came into force – the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy", which established quotas on all renewable sources, while the feed-in-tariff remains variable, unfixed an depends on the so-called co-efficients applied to the basic tariff for electricity for industries.  In recent years, countries in Europe have witnessed how the use of FiT led to distortions at energy markets and treats to grid infrastructures especially of the countries neighboring with the large producers of energy from RES. More and more countries have been switching from high feed-in tariffs to the “auctions”, markets and direct contracts between RE producers and customers. In 2015 the Government of Belarus made a decision to introduce quotas distributed on a competitive basis to potential developers and investors in RES projects, this system is a form of “auctions” when the RES developer offering the lowest co-efficient to the basic tariff wins the quota. Since then the co-efficient used a “premium” to the basic tariff has been diminishing each year – that is the Government’s decision to keep up with the general European tendency to reduce the financial support to RES. To ensure the implementation of the investment component of the project the project has been working on the issue of the FiT – having undertaken several analytical studies, which resulted in detailed and argumentative information and suggestions on the FiT tariff to introduce in the regulatory practice in Belarus. Draft amendments to Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 6 August 2015 No. 662, in which the need for the fixed FiT tariff is defined, were introduced by the project and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Belarus. These changes were not adopted as in 2018 the Government made a decision to formulate all tariffs for electrical energy in the framework of the electrical energy market – the project applied the adaptive management in this situation and developed a methodology of formation of the prices for electricity produced by renewable energy sources (RES). The document been developed with a view to introducing new approaches to pricing in the electric power industry in the Republic of Belarus, which are successfully used in foreign legislation. The detailed study of the invested capital method (RAB method) used in the project confirmed that this method is the most optimal and simple method for the formation of long-term electricity prices and can be used by investors to estimate the necessary level of income for the return of invested capital as well as for the regulatory body to create benchmarks within which price regulation is carried out. As of the reporting date the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade are considering the adoption of this legal act. For the reporting period, no significant change has occurred in the sphere of regulation of renewable energy in Belarus. |
| Rules and procedures for grid connection. | RE Law | *(not set or not applicable)* | Secondary legislation and regulations and procedures for grid connection and financing grid connection with the assistance of the GEF project | To identify the technical regulatory gaps in wind energy sphere the project has studied the practical experience of the wind farms developers in Belarus, mainly Republican Unitary Enterprise "Grodnoenergo", who are about to commission a wind farm of 9 MWt (6 installations) and Belorusneft who are developing two wind farms of 80 and 44 MWt. The interviews with the representatives of these companies revealed that requirements to operating outside temperatures in the national technical documents need to be adjusted; the shadow flickering effect is not taken into account at any stage of design or development of a wind power installation; the national legislation does not stipulate EIA at the development of the wind power installations. Gaps in technical standards relating to wind parameters measurement and monitoring have been identified - requirements to the selection of the site for wind monitoring, to validation of wind measurement equipment; validation of the results of monitoring. Based on preliminary study of the issue of connection to the grid, the concrete legal amendments were recommended.  During 2017-2018 based on the above-mentioned recommendations the following technical legal acts were developed:  - Procedure of wind parameters monitoring and evaluation of wind energy capacity when positioning wind energy turbines on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.  - Rules of positioning of wind energy turbines.  Apart from that the development (adaptation) of standards based on the Russian standards GOST R 54435-2011, GOST R 55618-2013, GOST R 54433-2011, GOST R 55619-2013 with maximum consideration of the conditions and practices of the Republic of Belarus is also going on. | Gaps in technical standards relating to wind energy development in the country were identified and the proposals for the secondary technical regulations elaboration were made. In the course of the project implementation the following documents have been developed and prepared for publishing:  1. STB XXXX "Renewable energy. Wind power plants. Safety requirements. Basic provisions "(based on GOST R 54435-2011);  STB XXXX "Guidelines for equipping power plants. Part 5-3. Wind turbines "(based on GOST R 55618-2013);  STB XXXX "Renewable energy. Wind power plants. Protection measures. Requirements for design, operation and maintenance "(based on GOST R 55619-2013);  STB XXXX "Renewable energy. Wind power plants. Requirements for safety during operation "(based on GOST R 54433-2011).  2. The below guidelines developed in 2018 are now being prepared for publishing:  TKP ХХХХ "Environmental Protection and Nature Management: Rules for the Location of Wind Power Plants".  TKP ХХХХ "Environmental Protection and Nature Management: The Procedure for Monitoring Wind Parameters and Estimating the Wind Energy Potential for the Location of Wind Power Plants in the Territory of the Republic of Belarus". |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Increased confidence in the profitability of wind power projects in Belarus** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Clear guidelines and viable examples of Wind Farm investments in place | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | Completion of 5 wind farms providing a clear FIT, guidelines and confidence for future development. | The future development of wind energy in Belarus very much depends on how the regulators and decision makers see the role of this kind of energy in the energy balance of the country as well as its impact on the development of “green” economy, which has become a top priority and a trend in Belarus. It happened that the wind power development in Belarus started from the installation of the used inefficient equipment, at the same time the state paid very high tariff for this energy, thus the image of inefficient and costly energy was formed. The project aims at raising awareness of decision makers so that they are disposed to the state-of-the-art development in this sector, so that they see which technologies are used in the countries where the share of wind energy is significant and learn how much they really cost. So far four study tours for the decision makers from all partner governmental bodies and relevant organizations including NGOs have been organized. 40 representatives including high-level officials like vice-ministers increased their knowledge and professional capacity in wind energy governance.  The project is performing the pre-development stage for 5 selected sites with the total installed capacity of 60.7 MW and in spite of the imminent commissioning of the nuclear power plant of the total installed capacity about 2400 MW the regulator supports further development of wind power installations but based on the advanced technologies and best practices rather than importing used equipment from western Europe. | The future development of wind energy in Belarus very much depends on how the regulators and decision makers see the role of this kind of energy in the energy balance of the country as well as its impact on the development of “green” economy, which has become a top priority and a trend in Belarus. It happened that the wind power development in Belarus started from the installation of the used inefficient equipment, at the same time the state paid very high tariff for this energy, thus the image of inefficient and costly energy was formed. The project aims at raising awareness of decision makers so that they are disposed to the state-of-the-art development in this sector, so that they see which technologies are used in the countries where the share of wind energy is significant and learn how much they really cost. So far five study tours for the decision makers from all partner governmental bodies and relevant organizations including NGOs have been organized. 42 representatives including high-level officials like vice-ministers increased their knowledge and professional capacity in wind energy regulaiton.  The project has finalized the feasibility studies stage for 5 selected sites with the total installed capacity of 60.7 MW. The first investment tender for the biggest site for the construction of the wind farm of 25 MW was announced on April 18, 2019. The project attracted Belarusian Universal Commodities Exchange as an operator of the digital trading platform, which makes the bidding process convenient and transparent for the investors. The results of the tender will be known by the end of July 2019. |
| Developed and published manuals | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | Comprehensive manual | Instruction on the Order of Procedures of Obtaining the Necessary Permits for Wind Farm Construction Objects is developed and posted on the Project's website. http://www.windpower.by/en/info/manuals.html  De-risking study has been implemented by three international consultants with the support of the PIU. In the framework of preparation of de-risking study report on 23-25 August 2016 interviews with the current and potential investors in wind energy sector in Belarus were held. 10 people representing mostly national and also international companies interested in pursuing wind energy projects were invited to the interview session. The questionnaire was developed based on the UNDP methodology using the DREI standard interview material, which has been tailored to the Belarusian wind energy context and translated in the Russian language. The interviews revealed a number of barriers for private wind energy investment in Belarus.  Among the interviewees there were also representatives of the financing institutions, such as IFC and EBRD. The preliminary results of the study were presented to wide stakeholders at the conference on November 17, 2016. The final report was ready by 30 April 2017 and on 18 May 2017 the final presentation of the study was made.  In December 2017 a manual on Environment Impact Assessment for the wind power projects was completed in the framework of the project. | In the course of the project implementation several important manuals for the wind energy development have been prepared and published. Particularly, Instruction on the Order of Procedures of Obtaining the Necessary Permits for Wind Farm Construction Objects is developed and posted on the Project's website. http://www.windpower.by/en/info/manuals.html  De-risking study report, which is not exactly a manual while it consolidates important data on investment conditions for wind energy development in Belarus was prepared and published.  In December 2017, a manual on Environment Impact Assessment for the wind power projects was completed in the framework of the project.  To organize a tender for the sale of the pre-investment asset for the construction of the wind farm of 25 MW in Veleshkovichi a set of guidance documents for the investor was developed, approved and used to hold pre-qualification and electronic trading. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **An Investment Grant is made by the GEF project which funds the WPFI** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of adequate funding for the WPFI and the PMU | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | $XX mm | In 2016-2017 practical steps towards provision of sustainability of WPFI were made. As of the reporting date the WPFI has at least two external contracts on wind project consulting and are negotiating one more contract at the time of reporting for the total contract amounts up to 60 thousand USD.  LLC "WPFI" on a competitive basis signed an agreement with the Novogrudok District Executive Committee to carry out work on the feasibility study: "Investigation of wind potential at eight sites of Novogrudok district, construction of a wind power station (WPS) at one of the sites in Novogrudok district of the Grodno region" , which indicates the development of the WPFI, as a consulting and engineering company in accordance with the tasks set by the project.  It is constantly receiving the grant funds from the project for the development of 5 sites for wind power installations and it properly reports on the use of these funds. In 2018, the audit of WPFI was undertaken, as a result of which the financial activity of WPFI was claimed satisfactory. | WPFI was founded in the framework of the project for the development of pre-investment assets and their further sale to the investors. Apart from financing from the grant proceeds WPFI has had several external service contracts for consulting on wind energy development. As of the reporting date a first tender for the sale of the pre-investment asset is announced and in case it is successful and the investor for the construction of the wind farm of 15 MW is defined WPFI will receive “a payment of an upfront premium from the investor” to a specially dedicated account of WPFI. The latter will use these funds to finance further development activity. |
| Selection of an outside consultant capable of performing the development work | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1 | The tender for the selection of a consultant for the integrated management of the investment project on construction of wind power turbines (WPT) with the development of pre-project (pre-investment) and project documentation was launched. The proposals from the bidders were received and assessed. All bidders were national companies with international (German) partners duly accredited for wind measurements and monitoring. The Chief Technical Advisor undertook an independent expert assessment of proposals. The Evaluation Committee of the MNREP made their own assessment taking into account the advise of the CTA. The contract with the selected company Eneca was on 25 August 2016. ENECA has been coordinating the pre-development work since then. | The tender for the selection of a consultant for the integrated management of the investment project on construction of wind power turbines (WPT) with the development of pre-project (pre-investment) and project documentation was launched. The proposals from the bidders were received and assessed. All bidders were national companies with international (German) partners duly accredited for wind measurements and monitoring. The Chief Technical Advisor undertook an independent expert assessment of proposals. The Evaluation Committee of the MNREP made their own assessment taking into account the advise of the CTA. The contract with the selected company Eneca was on 25 August 2016. ENECA has been coordinating the pre-development work since then. |
| Installation of at least five meteorological towers are installed and data is collected for at least one year. | 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6 | The wind measurement equipment with meteorological tower was delivered on 31 December 2016 according to the contract with "Avanta", Ltd. signed on December 2, 2016. The consultancy company ENECA completed the design project for the installation of the wind measurement equipment on the selected sites (5 sites).  The installation of the wind measurement equipment started on 31 January 2017 but at the time of erection of the first meteorological mast at the site in Staryie Boruny (Smorgon district), the latter broke down. ENECA and the equipment supplier (Avanta and K) initiated the technical expertise investigations to clarify the cause of the accident (quality of the mast and connecting parts or the procedure of erection). The results of these investigations were obtained by 10 April 2017. The damaged mast was restored by the contractor (ENECA) and the connecting elements of the mast were replaced by the supplier (AVANTA and K), after revision of methodology of the equipment installment a decision on the continuation of the work was be made. The installment of the 5 masts was successfully performed in August-early September 2017. As of the reporting date the reports on semi-annual wind measurements for the selected sites have been submitted by ENECA and its DIN accredited sub-contractor to the MNREP and WPFI. At the time of the reporting the results of these wind measurements are sent to a number of wind equipment producers to receive a proposal on the type of equipment most suitable for the wind potential of the selected sites. | The Project procured five wind measurement towers with 5 sets of wind measurement appliances. During 2017-2018 wind measurement campaigns at 5 sites were held.  The annual wind measurement campaign ended in October 2018. The final report was prepared by a DIN accredited sub-contractor of Eneca in accordance with the UE standard for the wind measurements. The wind measurement appliances that were used in the campaign were sent to Germany for calibration. The calibration certificates have to be part of the final annual wind measurement report, which will is provided to the investor as part of the pre-investment asset. |
| The WPFI, a private entity, obtains permits and Investment Agreements for at least 5 projects | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 or > | The first permits, which “clear” the continuation of the pre-design works were obtained – the permit from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of communications and information of the Republic of Belarus, the Department of Aviation of the Ministry of Transport and communications of the Republic of Belarus, RUE “BelGIE”.  The approval of the selected five sites from the Regional Committees of Natural Resources and Environment Protection was received. The Project consultant on wind energy verified the national regulation of wind project development to confirm that the initial permits obtained are sufficient for continuation of pre-design work on the sites.  The permits for the land plots and specification requirements for the connection to the grid were obtained for the site in Veleshkovichi, which has the quota of 25 MWt, whereas the rest 4 sites were awarded the quota only in May 2018 and the work on receiving the land plots allocation certificates and technical specifications for the connection to the grid are going on. The draft investment agreements were developed for all 5 sites and will be signed as soon as the investors for these sites are selected at the tender. | The first permits, which “clear” the continuation of the pre-design works were obtained – the permit from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of communications and information of the Republic of Belarus, the Department of Aviation of the Ministry of Transport and communications of the Republic of Belarus, RUE “BelGIE”.  The approval of the selected five sites from the Regional Committees of Natural Resources and Environment Protection was received. The Project consultant on wind energy verified the national regulation of wind project development to confirm that the initial permits obtained are sufficient for continuation of pre-design work on the sites.  The permits for the land plots and specification requirements for the connection to the grid were obtained for the site in Veleshkovichi, which has the quota of 25 MWt, whereas the rest 4 sites were awarded the quota only in May 2018 and the work on receiving the land plots allocation certificates and technical specifications for the connection to the grid are going on. The draft investment agreements were developed for all 5 sites and will be signed as soon as the investors for these sites are selected at the tender. |
| The WPFI, a private entity, successfully tenders at least 5 projects and finds acceptable level of investor interest | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 or > | *(not set or not applicable)* | On 18 April, 2019 the first tender for the biggest project of 25 MW was announced. In addition to advertisements in the media and Internet 36 direct invitations were sent to potential investors. On May 29th, the same year pre-qualification of investors finalized. Two proposals were received. One company was pre-qualified and registered at Belarusian Universal Commodities Exchange. According to the rules of the procedure the pre-qualified company can purchase the pre-investment asset. The trading is scheduled for July 11,  2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **At least (5) wind farm projects are successfully developed and the WPFI continues to operate past the lifetime of the project** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| WPFI, a private entity, develops 5 wind farms which developers purchase and proceed to construction. |  | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25 MW with a minimum of 5 MW per project | WPFI was legally formed on 11 October 2016 as LLC"Wind Private Finance Initiative". This legal entity was founded by company ENECA (selected as a consultant for the integrated management of the investment project on construction of wind power turbines with the development of pre-project (pre-investment) and project documentation) and Belarusian Research Center "Ecology". The company was formed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and has the endorsed statute, juridical address, director and assistant director. As of the reporting date the first pre-investment asset (project on the site in Veleshkovichi with the tmtr otal installed capacity of 25 MW) is ready to the sold to the investor. The qualification criteria for the selection of the investor and tender documentation have been developed. The tender is about to be announced in the following month. | WPFI, which was legally formed on 11 October 2016 as LLC"Wind Private Finance Initiative" has prepared five pre-investment assets for the construction of 5 wind farms of the total installed capacity of 60.7 MW. As of the reporting date the first tender for the sale of the biggest asset for the construction of a wind farm of 25 MW in Veleshkovichi has been opened. Four other assets will be offered for sale as soon as the quota approved by the Government for these sites will be distributed to the relevant legal entities (after endorsement of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus which brings amendments to the current legislation on quotas for the renewable energy sources). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 64.24% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 64.24% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,956,260 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 80,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,045,000 |
| Co-financing | 40,900,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 22, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 1, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 9, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Dec 18, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 9, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 27, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Oct 9, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 9, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jan 9, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-27 |
| 2019-02-01 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | The project will be working on 5 development projects. One of the key criteria for the development is that the required tariff is sufficient to attract Private Investors.  The project ensured the maximum co-efficient to use to calculate the tariff for the first 25 MW site – 1.2, which makes 14 US cents. This level of the tariff if compared with the neighbouring countries and the countries in Western Europe is quite sufficient to attract private investors.  Close to the announcement of the investment tender the project has listed up to 36 private investors ready to take part in the tender and acquire the pre-investment asset. At least three financial organzations – Development Bank of Bealrus, a national bank – Belinvestbank in cooperation with IFC as well as EBRD expressed their interest to the tender in the sale of the first pre-investment asset – Veleshkovichi – to the investor. They are ready to negotiate financing conditions witth the inestor that will be selected in the course of the tender. |
| Environmental | The wind resource in Belarus, roughly 6.5 meters per second at 100 meters for suitable sites , is not as strong as the wind resource in other countries with a strong wind energy industry.  Mitigation for this comes in the form of technological innovations and advances in wind turbine technology.  The semi-annual wind measurement results showed that the wind speed is sufficient to develop cmmerically viable wind farms on the sites that were selected in the project. The WTG producers have provided proposals on the types of wind turbines that will suit the wind conditions in Belarus.  The annual wind measurement results confirmed the sufficiency of the wind resources for the commercial wind energy production. |
| Political | Wind energy is not currently a competitive form of energy in Belarus and is now regulated by quotas; it also requires political will to supply adequate subsidies for the tariff rate for wind power. Apart from the measures on lobbying the development of wind energy and RES in general the main regulator – Ministry of Energy is still reluctant to increase the share of wind energy in the energy balance of Belarus.    Active lobbying undertaken by the PMU in close cooperation with the MNREP of the RES from the point of view of priorities of implementation of the Paris agreement on Climate; development of “green” economy and investment climate.  Project has been actively participating in the legal amendments in the sphere of RES – suggesting amendments to the two major legal acts in the sphere of RES – Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 209 “On the use of renewable energy sources” and Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 662 “On establishment and distribution of quotas for the development of installations on the use of renewable energy sources.” The project initiated and contributed to the draft of the letter of MNREP to the Prime Minister about the benefits of wind energy and its importance for the economy and energy security of the country. |
| Regulatory | The Government may not be willing to adopt new regulations that would encourage the implementation of the wind power development projects.  Prepare a package of regulatory changes proposals that would show efficiency and viability of wind energy even in the conditions of the imminent commissioning of the nuclear power station in Belarus.  The new methodological approach was developed by the Project (draft of the legal act and methodology of tariff formation for RES) and proposed to the stakeholders.  The developed methodology cannot be endorsed as the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade is unwilling to adopt it not giving any coherent reasons why. |
| Regulatory | At present, the Ministry of Energy is working on amendments to the current Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 209 “On the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy” trying to pursue the policy of cancelling quotas and introducing low stimulating co-efficients (0.7 and lower). Some of their intentions go further to cancelling already made decisions, including the decision on co-efficient of 1.2 officially approved for the project’s 25 MW quota. There is also uncertainty with introduction of the energy market envisioned by the bill “On Electrical Energy”  The project closely follow the process of regulatory developments undertaken by the Ministry of Energy. The project provides the MNREP with accumulated analytical studies and well-grounded proposals on new legal acts that have been produced in the course of the project to provide counter-arguments to such legal amendments as lowering the tariff for RES. In the worst scenario – cancelling of quotas and lowering the tariff, the project will attract the investors willing to use the wind energy for their own energy needs. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| As of the reporting date, the project closure (July 2019) is delayed. It is explained by the delayed launch of the project. The project was registered on 24 December 2014. The procedures on tax exemption of the project proceeds according to the national legislation took about half a year – from March until August 2015. Secondly, as the project is implemented in the National implementation modality the project operations had not been previously defined and it took time to prepare the procurement procedural document, coordination and monitoring procedures on behalf of the MNREP. Such issues as travel of project staff and consultants; payment of social tax had to be solved by sending formal requests to the relevant ministries as well as negotiating the final solutions with UNDP. The contract with the Project manager was signed in September 2015. The financing for the project was received from UNDP on November 4, 2015. The project duration according to the project document is 60 months, so the MNREP requested from UNDP to extend the project by 18 months considering that the date of project closure is July 1st, 2019. UNDP agreed to extend the project provided the investor for the first pre-investment asset Veleshkovichi is defined and the contract with the investor is signed by October 2019. The tender for the first pre-investment asset Veleshkovichi closing on July 11, 2019. According to the results of pre-qualification of the investors, which closed on May 29th, 2019, at least one qualified company applied for participation in the final electronic trading, which means that the asset is likely to be sold on time. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays with the above-indicated milestones occurred in the reporting period. The project has been conditionally extended for 18 months pending the conclusion of an investment contract for construction of the 25MW Veleshkovichy wind energy farm. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There were delays in starting the project and it took over 1 1/2 years to hire the project manager. In addition, there have been delays in concluding the tender for the 25MW Veleshkovichy wind site, which have been solved in August 2019 when an investor was found and an agreement signed. Consequently, the extension of the project to December 31st 2020 has now been granted. This extension was made conditional on finding and securing an agreement with an investor. The terminal project evaluation and project closure for this project should happen at the end of 2020. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The moderately satisfactory rating for the project is based on the overall progress of the project for the reporting period, which resulted in preparing the first pre-investment asset for the construction of a wind farm of 25 MW in Veleshkovichi for sale to the investor. There have been some delays with launching the tender for the sale of the first pre-investment asset as the project document does not specify this procedure and the national implementing agency wanted to hold it in impartial and transparent manner using the contemporary digital trading platforms for the convenience of the bidding investors. The issue with the proper assessment of the initial price of the pre-investment asset, which is not covered by the project document either, had to be solved as well. Certified national and international evaluators, such as IPM Group, KPMG, PricewaterhouseCoopers would not agree to make a contract for the evaluation of the pre-investment asset. After several weeks of consultations, the national evaluator finally agreed to assess the initial price of the pre-investment asset.  A more detailed substantiation is presented by components.  Component 1. Outcome 1: Secondary Legislation is in place to support wind energy with the support of the project  The following standards for the development and operation of wind power plants have been developed and are at the final stage of approval:  STB / PR “Renewable Energy. Constructions of wind power stations. Safety requirements. The main provisions ";  STB / PR “Guidelines for the preparation of documentation for the equipment supplied. Wind turbines”;  STB / PR “Renewable Energy. Wind turbines. Protection measures Requirements for the design, operation and maintenance”;  STB / PR “Renewable Energy. Wind power plants. Safety requirements for operation”.  In addition to the standards technical legal acts “TKP ХХХХ "Environmental Protection and Nature Management: Rules for the Location of Wind Power Plants" and “TKP ХХХХ "Environmental Protection and Nature Management: The Procedure for Monitoring Wind Parameters and Estimating the Wind Energy Potential for the Location of Wind Power Plants in the Territory of the Republic of Belarus" were finalized based on the comments received from the stakeholder governmental bodies, a relevant report was prepared, the MNREP approved the report and are now finalizing the procedure of adoption of the mentioned technical legal acts.  The State Cadaster of renewable energy sources was completely updated. Previously, this resource had limited functionality and access to it was limited and not convenient. Currently, the Cadastre with updated information is available on the Internet at the Ministry of Environment website http://minpriroda.of.by/Cadastre/Map.  The proposals on carbon market and the system of certification of "green energy" were developed, including preparing draft Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus on Carbon Market, as well as amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus. These materials were provided to the Working Group on amending the Tax Code as well as to the Project coordinating department of MNREP. The consultants could not proceed with further steps of the law-making procedure as the relevant governmental body has to make a decision on introduction of new legislation. The draft legal acts on carbon market cannot be enforced at the moment as some other important steps such as GHG inventory and monitoring have to be introduced first. All the developed reports and draft legal acts were submitted to MNREP for decision making.  In order to improve the tariff formation system in the field of renewable energy with the support of the Project, a draft Regulation on the pricing of electricity produced using renewable energy sources (hereinafter - the draft Regulation) and a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus “On Approval of the Regulation on the order of pricing for electric energy produced using renewable energy sources " were developed.  These materials were sent to the stakeholders, and comments and suggestions were received in response (letters from the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Energy Efficiency).  It should be noted that the proposed draft Regulation has been developed with the aim of introducing in the Republic of Belarus new approaches to pricing in the electric power industry, which are successfully used in foreign legislation. A detailed study of the invested capital return method used in the project (RAB method) confirms that this method is the most optimal and simple method for forming long-term electricity prices and can be used by investors to estimate the required level of income for the period of return on invested capital, and the regulatory body to create benchmarks within which price regulation is carried out.  Currently there is no information on the costs of producing renewable energy in the Republic of Belarus, which leads to incorrect conclusions about the profitability of producers in the field of renewable energy sources and may have unpredictable consequences. The introduction of a mechanism for determining the economically feasible costs of producers of renewable energy will allow for a more efficient account of these costs in prices (tariffs) for electrical energy. As a result, costs will be reduced both for producers of electrical energy from renewable energy sources and its consumers - state energy supplying organizations, entities of retail and wholesale electricity markets, which will contribute to the stability of relations between producers and consumers.  To demonstrate the practical use of the methodology, a tool for calculating the tariff was developed in Excel.  In spite of all the measures taken, the Government is not willing to change the current system of the stimulating indices applied to the basic tariff to form the tariff for the wind energy of other type of renewable energy. This is explained by the commissioning of the nuclear power station in 2020 and the plans on the common electricity market with the Russian Federation.  For the first time in the country a draft Strategy for the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, until 2030 has been developed.  On November 28, 2018 a workshop was held within the framework of the project “Renewable Energy - the Path to Sustainable Development”. A total of 56 seminar participants, representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Economy, the Department of Energy Efficiency, the Academy of Sciences, the Renewable Energy Association, increased their level of knowledge about the development of renewable energy in Belarus, got exposed to the documents developed in the project. During the workshop an interactive presentation of an electronic tool for calculating the optimal tariff for renewable energy, which was created in the framework of the project based on the invested capital methodology, was demonstrated.  Component 2. Outcome 2: Reduce regulatory risks for investments in wind power in Belarus to the point that at least 5 wind farms are developed, financed, and eventually constructed  This outcome includes activities relating to the raising awareness of decision makers, development of specialized local engineering, introduction of curricula on renewables in educational establishments.  In the framework of the workshop on November 28, a separate section on models of the development of the balance of the energy system of Belarus was held. A total of 50 representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Belarus, MNREP, the Ministry of Energy, the Department for Energy Efficiency, the MART, the Ministry of Taxes and Tax Collection, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, public organizations, the project - took part in the discussion of topical issues of the power system balance development in Belarus; got familiar with the concept of the three models of the development of the balance of the energy system of Belarus. As a result, a protocol is prepared with the comments and wishes of the participants, the protocol is sent to Bel TEI – the developer of the models of the balance of the energy system of Belarus – for further work on the final versions of the balance of the energy system of Belarus.  On November 22, with the support of the Branch “EcoTechnoPark-Volma” of Resource Center of the Republican Institute of Professional Education (hereinafter RIPO), an educational seminar was held (methodical day) for the 6 employees of the Novogrudok State Agrarian College on the subject of “Technology of formation of competences in energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energy "with a visit to the RIPO laboratories.  The project produced a video popularizing wind energy. The produced video clip it was posted in the Internet as well as displayed on TV and in the Metro . The clip can be also viewed at https://www.windpower.by/.  Some project activities were aimed at developing the capacity of specialists working in the field of wind energy, - from 19 to 24 May 2019 for the first time in history of wind energy in Belarus, 8 Belarusian specialists were trained in Klaipeda on the procedures of the Global Wind Organization for the safety of wind turbines. All participants represented public and private companies that own operate wind turbines. For the first time in the Republic of Belarus, the specialists obtained GWO certificates for the safety of operating wind turbines.  Component 3. Outcome 3: Wind Energy Project Technical Assistance Facility is established to support the WPFI investment in and the development of documentation for at least 25 MW of wind power  At the expense of the project, the Ministry of Environment provides preparation of pre-investment assets for the construction of wind farms for sale on a competitive basis to investors. After acquiring these pre-investment assets, investors will provide financing, construction and operation of wind farms.  Within the framework of the Project, 5 sites were chosen for the construction of wind power plants with a total capacity of 60.7 MW.  Necessary approvals and permits were obtained for these sites (a total of 22 documents for each site), pre-project documentation was developed, annual monitoring of wind parameters (wind measurements) was carried out — relevant reports acceptable for foreign banks and international financial organizations such as EBRD and IFC.  In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 18.05.2015 No. 209 “On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources”, and the Minutes of the meeting of the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on the Establishment and Distribution of Quotas for the Creation of Installations on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources No. 7 of 02.12.2015 and No. 14 of 07/18/2017 Veleshkovichi Wind Power Plant LLC, one of the legal entities that are part of the pre-investment assets, a quota has been allocated for the construction of 25 MW wind farm for the implementation of the project with the feed-in premium of 1.2 to the tariff for the sale of electric energy.  The law firm “Arzinger & Partners” verified the composition and validity of the documents of the pre-investment asset for LLC VES Veleshkovichi.  Since the pre-investment asset created for the construction of wind power plants at the site near the village of Veleshkovichi, Liozno district of the Vitebsk region, was fully formed and ready for sale to the investor, the Ministry of Natural Resources held a consultation with OJSC Belarusian Universal Commodity Exchange for the sale of the pre-investment asset to the investor. The latter agreed to act as a trading operator for the sale of the pre-investment asset.  WPFI and the PIU developed a Regulation on the holding of an open tender for the sale of a pre-investment asset to an investor. The document was approved by WPFI and used as a tender instruction.  In March 2019, the Institute for Real Estate and Valuation made an independent assessment of the pre-investment asset (100% share of Veleshkovichi Wind Farm LLC owned by WPFI LLC), on the basis of which the initial price of the pre-investment asset was determined.  On April 18, 2019, a tender was announced for the sale of the pre-investment asset Veleshkovichi to an investor, the tender consists of two stages - prequalification of investors (conducted by the WPFI) and electronic trading (conducted by the Belarusian Universal Commodity Exchange). 8 applications from companies were received for participation in the competition, and 2 proposals were submitted for participation in the prequalification, which ended on May 29, 2019. As a result of the prequalification, one of the two companies was declared to have passed the prequalification, the company Gurish (Turkey). In addition to the evaluation board, which included representatives of the Project, the WPFI, the Wind Energy Support Unit (WESU) an independent international expert hired by UNDP was involved in the assessment. On July 11, 2019, electronic trading will take place, as a result of which the pre-investment asset may be sold to the prequalified bidder.  The proceeds from the sale of the pre-investment asset should be credited to a special account for the development of wind energy in accordance with clause 15 of the WPFI Charter and be used for the goals and objectives defined by the Project Document and the WPFI Charter.  The other four sites (pre-investment assets) cannot be tendered now due to pending procedure of allocation of the quota to the four relevant companies.  As far as the start of the project implementation lingered (the first installment to the project account was made on November 6, 2015) and due to the delay with the selection of the investor the extension of the project until December 2020 was requested from UNDP. This will allow to witness the construction of the wind farm of 25 MW during the life time of the project as well as to undertake complete monitoring of the wind power development project of 25 MW, draw the lessons learned and prepare the recommendations for the Government on wind power investments attraction.  In accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term review the Wind energy support unit (WESU) has had a new head of the unit and has been playing a greater role in defining the strategy of removing barriers for the development of wind energy in Belarus. The WESU directly contribute to the formulation of the secondary legislation that presupposes introduction of the auction system in Belarus.    The project has developed three models of the balance of the power system of Belarus for the period up to 2030, taking into account the maximum involvement of renewable energy sources, including wind power; the ratio of the power of nuclear power plants and other power generating facilities, including renewable energy sources; the forecast of the development of electricity generating sources of the State Unitary Enterprise "Belenergo" and local sources by type of use of energy resources; forecast of generating capacity redundancy. Based on the developed models, the optimal model was chosen, taking into account the maximum possible quantity of wind power facilities. This work has no analogues in the country and it has been sent to the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Energy Efficiency for them to use it in the law-making and policy-making activity.  Component 4. Outcome 4: At least 5 wind farm projects are successfully developed and the Wind Energy Support Unit continues to operate past the lifetime of the project  The internet site of the Project has been a valuable source of information on the wind energy and project activities, it contains all documents relating to the project, manuals and guidelines, as well as the advertisement and the whole package of the documents on the tender for the sale of the first pre-investment asset. 84 articles were prepared and posted in the project Internet site, the English versions of the articles were also posted. The web-site was filled with presentations and video material produced in the framework of the project.  Several PR events were hold, which are described in detail in communications section of the report.  Other activities were carried out in accordance with the goals and objectives of the project, including activities aimed at informing investors about the possibilities of implementing wind power projects in Belarus, spreading the knowledge and experience gained through the project, promoting green energy.  The delivery rate for the year 2018 made 81.64%  The Annual work plan for the first half of 2019 took into account the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | It should be noted first that this project is implemented by the Belarusian Ministry of Environment on the full-NIM modality with UNDP providing support services upon requests from the ministry. Another important issue to be noted which affects the project implementation is the anticipated commissioning of the Belarusian nuclear power plant and expected surplus of electricity. This led to the Ministry of Energy opposing renewable energy projects with access to the national grid.  There was not much progress during the reporting period with respect to attracting investors and construction of wind power installations supported by the project. Pre-investment assets for 25MW wind power installation were ready for tendering in mid-2018 but the Ministry of Environment put on hold tendering of these assets without a justified reason. The respective tender was announced only in April 2019 with limited interest from potential investors. Governmental Quarters for wind energy generation and purchase for the other 4 project sites have not being allocated yet despite the respective discussion with a national regulating body has been going on since the beginning of 2018.  It should be stressed that preparation and selling of renewable energy pre-investment assets is completely new and innovation for Belarus. National stakeholders did not have the required level of expertise and it was pioneered with substantial project support involving international expertise. The delays with preparation and tendering of wind energy pre-investment assets to a significant extent can be attribute to its novelty for Belarus.  To further develop the national legal and regulatory framework pertinent to wind energy, 5 new regulatory acts were drafted. The regulations are now been considered by the respective national bodies and expected to be approved in late 2019. A draft Presidential Decree on Carbon Market was developed and shared with national stakeholders for comments and suggestion. The project has also contributed to further development of the Belarusian State Cadastre of Renewable Energy Sources collecting the missing data and updating the respective on-line database (http://minpriroda.of.by/Cadastre/Map).  Apart from the Instruction on the Order of Procedures of Obtaining the Necessary Permits for Wind Farm Construction Objects developed by the project in 2018, there was not any further progress in the reporting period with respect to the development of wind energy related manuals. It can be attributed to the limited progress with wing energy investments to construct the planned 5 wind energy farms and still on-going FIT related discussion on in Belarus.  The operation of the WPFI and the PIU has been supported by the project on a regular basis. In addition to this, the WPFI has completed pre-investment assets for the 25MW Veleshkovichy wind farm which is on sale correctly. The results of the selling will be known in late July - early August 2019. If the Veleshkovichy site is sold, then the WPFI will have enough resources to support its operation and to reinvest into preparation of new investment assets for wind energy investments in Belarus. The WPFI has also partially prepared pre-investment assets for additional 4 wind energy sites. However, quarters for energy generation and purchasing for these sites have not yet been allocated by the Belarusian Government and a discussion with the respective governmental agency is still going on.  The project financial and activities’ results delivery in 2018 was nearly 86%. The delivery rate for the first half of 2019 is only 38%. The project has been extended for 18 months to compensate for the initial delay due to governmental registration and to complete the planned activities and reach its key results with a condition that the Veleshkovichy wind energy site will be sold to a potential investor and wind farm construction starts.    Taking the above into account, the overall performance of the project in the reporting period can be rated as marginally unsatisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The objective of this project is to remove barriers to the wind power development in Belarus leading to the installation of over 25 MW of wind energy and leading to life time direct greenhouse gas emissions of at least 500,000 tonnes of CO2e. The target, which has not been met yet, was supposed to have been met by July 2019 but now the project has been given an +18 months extension to January 2021 and it will try now to use the remaining time to re-double efforts to help ensure that the wind-farm investments are actually met.    The project started in July 2014 and five years later, there are still no wind farms built or constructed in Belarus with the support of this project. While it looked as if the project would fail completely but perhaps for the first time there is some light at the end of the tunnel with the launch of the tender for an investor and in August 2019 the selection of a potential investor for the 25 MW site in Veleshkovichi in mid-2019, after delays amounting to almost two years in total. As of June 30th the project had been running for 5 years and no investor had been selected.    Many companies have expressed interest in investing and the project manager and the international consultant has repeatedly talked about the high level of interest of many different investors in this project but in the end when it came to the tender to select the investor there was only one qualified bid. There is a clear lesson here which is that there is a big difference between saying "We are interested" and actually spending millions of dollars to develop a project.    Outcome 1 of the project calls for secondary legislation to be in place to support wind energy with the support of the project. The project reports that in 2015 the new regulation on RE came into force – the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy", which established quotas on all renewable sources, while the feed-in-tariff remains variable, unfixed an depends on the so-called co-efficients applied to the basic tariff for electricity for industries. With the introduction of quotas and no improvements to a variable unfixed feed in tariff, this new law makes it more difficult than before for wind energy projects to get off the ground , not easier and since the target of this outcome was to support new legislation that makes it easier to invest in wind energy projects. With the new 2400 MW Ostrovets nuclear power station entering into operation in 2020, the Republic of Belarus will face a situation where it has a surplus of power generation and therefore promoting further investment in renewable energy, wind energy is not high on the government's agenda. Since the project started, the investment climate for investing in renewable energy projects in Belarus got worse.    In addition the project has worked on secondary technical regulations for technical standards for renewable energy projects. These new technical standards have not yet been approved.    Globally, there is a trend towards moving away from feed-in-tarriffs to promote renewable energy towards a system of auctioning. The mid-term review recommended that the project undertake an analysis of implementing a system of auctioning for the Republic of Belarus. However, I have seen no evidence that this has taken place yet. The results of this outcome are rated as unsatisfactory given that the investment climate for investing in renewable energy projects in 2019 is worse than it was in 2014.    Outcome 2 calls for an increased confidence in the profitability of wind power projects in Belarus. For this to happen there should be a fixed feed in tarriff scheme (there is not) or an auctioning system for green tarriffs with a long term contracts offered to sucessful bidders (there is not). The only progress on this outcome appears to be that a manual on wind power development has been sucessfully developed. Five study tours costing several hundred thousand dollars have also been undertaken which in my opinion is way too much. The results, to date, from these 5 study tours has not been additional investment in wind energy and in fact the investment climate is now worse than it was when the project started. The project document did not specifically mention five study tours and I recall the mid-term evaluator also said there was too much emphasis on study tours. This advice was unfortunately not heeded and the project unfortunately carried out more study tours after the mid-term review.    Outcome 2 calls for 5 investment sites to be selected for investment in wind energy. Five sites were developed with pre-feasibility studies including measurements being carried out for testing the wind speed and all approvals and permits are in place to allow for the future construction of wind farms. However, at the end of the reporting period, there were no sites with a selected investor but shortly after the reporting period one company was selected to develop the Veleshkovichi site which is finally one promising indication that now, with the 18 months project extension, the project will actually deliver some much needed investment. It is too early to say whether or not this will be successful but at the least an actual investor that meets all the criteria has been selected.    Outcome 3 calls for an investment grant is made by the GEF project which funds the WPFI and allows it to operate beyond the life time of the project and it is still not clear whether or not the WPFI will be sustainable beyond the life time of the project. WPFI was founded in the framework of the project for the development of pre-investment assets and their further sale to the investors. The sale of these pre-investment assets helps to fund the WPFI going forward will be critical for its long-term sustainability. WPFI is in the process of sucessfully concluding the first sale of pre-investment assets (Veleshkovichi site). If this sale goes ahead without problems, further sales of pre-investment assets (the other 4 sites) can be expected to take place in late 2019 or in 2020. If this also proves sucessful, then WPFI will have developed a model that can be replicated and can help the WPFI to continue beyond the lifetime of the project.  In addition, it should also be pointed out that the WPFI has had several external service consultancy contracts related to wind energy development. These contracts also provide revenue for the WPFI. However, the main indicator of whether or not the WPFI is going to be sustainable will be in whether or not the sale of pre-investment assets can continue.    Outcome 4 calls for at least (5) wind farm projects are successfully developed and the WPFI continues to operate past the lifetime of the project. As of mid-2019 there is only one wind farm project (Veleshkovichi site) which looks like it might sucessfully be developed by the investor and financed and hopefully even partially or fully constructed by the end of the project in January 2020. However, the WPFI has four other sites for a total of some 60.7 MW and the other pre-investment assets should all be offered for tender before the end of the project. These four other assets will be offered for sale as soon as the quota approved by the Government for these sites will be distributed to the relevant legal entities (after endorsement of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus which brings amendments to the current legislation on quotas for the renewable energy sources). While it is hoped that this will take place in 2019, there is a risk of delays given how long it took to launch the first tender to select an investor for the Veleskovichi site. It is too early therefore to say whether or not this outcome will suceed. I rate the progress on this outcome as MU or marginally unsatisfactory.    There is a critical risk that this project, if it does not succeed with securing the investment the Veleshkovichi site, it will fall into the U or unsatisfactory category with the only results that the project will be able to claim being a few reports prepared and some study tours. With legislation to promote renewable energy now being worse than it was five years ago and with no new investment secured and with limited involvement of other line Ministries such as the Ministry of Energy, there is a risk that this project may not suceed.    Implementation progress for this project is rated as U or unsatisfactory due to lots of delays on all outcomes and lots of promises and timelines that were repeatedly not met , time after time. The long awaited tender that the project manager and the international advisor to the project had been developing for over a year and where both had spoken many times about the high level of interest of investors in purchasing the pre-investment assets led to just one qualified bidder. That is not a mis print. Only one qualified company entered into the auction for the pre-investment assets and the auction had been developed for over a year. It is quite disappointing.    The project is implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment of the Republic of Belarus with UNDP providing support services. With the main responsibility for most procurements being with the government, this has lead to some very long delays. For example, the tender to select the investor for the Veleshkovichi windfarm was delayed for around a year as the international consultant advising the project sought to demand that UNDP prepare a letter confirming that it was okay with the methodology that would be used to select the investor. This proved to not be possible and it lead to significant delays while this was explained to the government. I am not sure why the international consultant advising the project thought it was his job to advise UNDP what it should do, but unfortunately his bad advice significantly delayed the project. International Advisor, Roman Kaman also informed that investor interest in the project was large and they had a pipeline of over 50 potential investors but in the end only 2 companies bid and one was disqualified leading only 1 qualified bidder in the tender. The project may wish to consider engaging another international advisor who is able to help secure a better result for the next tender.    After 5 years (2014 to 2019), the project has only spent some 64% of the budget with some $1.95 million has been spent from a total GEF budget of $3.04 million USD. Every year, the project reported delays and outputs were delivered late and not on time. The first two international advisors who worked for the project in 2016 and 2017 did not work out and so it was necessary in 2018 and 2019 to hire new ones. Finally, It is necessary to extend the project by 18 months to have a chance for the project to suceed. give the project time to work with the investor and to meet the main target of the project which is to ensure that the target of at least 25 MW of wind energy is realized by the end of the project. The 18 months extension of this project to January 2021 was approved by the UNDP GEF HQ in June 2019 giving the project more time to deliver on its overall objective.    Despite all the delays, the project manager is always positive and optimistic. Now that the project has only 18 months to go (with the approval of the extension) and over the remaining 18 months the project really needs to focus less on reports preparation and more on leveraging real investment for new wind projects. One idea might be to hold an international workshop, in partnership with IFIs such as the World Bank and/or the EBRD, to promote wind energy over the next 12 months before the middle of 2020 to aim to attract additional investors.    It is an encouraging first step that an investor was found for the first wind site. But there are still 4 more pilot wind sites and a lot of work remains to be done to find investors for these sites also in the limited time that is still available before the project will end at the end of 2020. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There are no activities or linkages between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV) |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Though Atlas gender marker states gender equality as significant objective, gender issues are not among the significant objectives of the project. Whereas there are two definite gender incentives identified in the project document – collection of the gender disaggregated data as well as encouragement of the investments in the wind energy by companies headed by women. For the reporting period the data on the women and men who took part or were related to project activities have been collected. The data shows that the number of men and women is generally equal, while planning an activity or an event the project carefully treats the composition of participants from the point of view of gender. The project also went beyond the two incentives mentioned above and also added such tasks as making women more prominent in wind energy decision making and developing the professional capacity of women is such spheres as wind energy design and development as well as wind farms operation and maintenance. Particularly, for the reporting period two study tours for the decision makers were organized by the project – a study tour to France where they studied French experience in transferring energy produced by wind to the grid, as well as experience in other aspects of wind energy development – planning, developing and operating.    10 representatives of the MNREP, Ministry of Energy, Department of Energy Efficiency (of them 6 women with the Deputy Minister of Energy as the head of delegation) took part in the study tour to France where they studied French experience in transferring energy produced by wind to the grid, as well as experience in other aspects of wind energy development – planning, developing and operating. As a result of the tour a report with proposals for optimizing the process of transfer of energy produced by wind, use of other types of RES in Belarus, attraction of French investors to the planned investor tender for the pre-investment assets as well as follow-up concrete actions was prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.  In the course of the visit the Belarusian delegation had meetings with the management of the companies CIFAL, CNIM, VESTAS (French division), city hall of the town of Arville, as well as visited the wind farm near Arville. During these meetings the women delegates could partake from the experience of French women – decision-makers, particularly the mayor of Arville (a woman) made a presentation on how she as a city governor facilitated investments in the wind farm near the town to provide “green” affordable energy to the local communities.  One more study tour during the reporting period was organized to Sweden. On May 22-23, 2019, a Belarusian delegation led by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus visited the Kingdom of Sweden. The delegation of 6 people (3 of them are women) also included the Deputy Minister of Energy of the Republic of Belarus (a woman).  The purpose of the trip was to establish contacts on the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, the use of waste for energy, climate, with the Ministry of the Environment of the Kingdom of Sweden and other state bodies and organizations of Sweden.  As a result of the visit, on May 22, 2019, a meeting was held with the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Environment and Climate of the Kingdom of Sweden, Isabella Levin, as well as other important meetings and presentations were held at SIDA, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, and the Swedish Wind Energy Association. Following the trip, follow-up concrete actions on improving the regulation in the sphere of Renewable energy were prepared and approved by the Prime-Minister of Belarus. Thus, a female “voice” in renewable energy decision making has become more prominent and decisive, leading to concrete follow-ups on the use of experience and knowledge obtained in the study tours.  The Project also worked on providing special training to the specialists designing and operating the wind turbines in Belarus. The first wind turbine was installed in Belarus in 2000, and the next almost 15 years wind energy was represented by used equipment brought from Western Europe and installed in Belarus. Thus, there was lack of knowledge and experience both in designing wind farms and in proper operation. Back in 2017, the project organized a specialized training in WindPro design procedures and applications. During the reporting period we received a feedback from one of the participants – the biggest energy design organization of Belarus – Belenergosetproject – they did not only organized a follow-up training among their engineers but procured license for the use of this software and entrusted the development of this new (for the first time in the country) direction of wind power design to a woman.  From May 19 to May 24, 2019, in Klaipeda, a group of 8 people (of them 3 women), representatives of 4 different companies and organizations were trained in Global Wind Organization safety procedures. All participants represented organizations - public and private - that own wind turbines. For the first time in the Republic of Belarus, these specialists obtained GWO certificates for the safety of operating wind turbines. A remarkable fact is that women are very rarely seen as trainees at GWO centers all over Europe, and we are proud that among the first 8 Belarusian GWO certificates holders there are three women.  So the project made women more prominent and influential as professionals in such areas of wind energy as decision making on the governmental level and in engineering and maintenance of wind farms – areas, which are traditionally dominated by men. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The above described concrete activities of the project led to the improved decision-making in renewable energy sector – the follow-up actions proposed by the women who were trained in the project - are providing for the development of wind energy in Belarus, regardless the commissioning of the nuclear power station in 2020. Women professionals are more responsive to the contemporary challenges, such as climate change and improper use of natural resources. A Strategy of development of renewable energy in Belarus, finalized in 2019 in the framework of the project (before the project there had been no strategy document for the development of renewable energy in the country) was prepared mainly by a woman. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not relevant |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not relevant |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4462 BLR Wind ESSP final 28 August 2013.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4462/213318/1661104/1661385/PIMS%204462%20BLR%20Wind%20ESSP%20final%2028%20August%202013.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Not relevant |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The State Cadastre of Renewable Energy Sources updated within the Project becomes a reliable source of information not only for the governmental bodies but also for wide public.  In 2018, the project completed the work on improving the State Cadastre of Renewable Energy Sources. The cadastre contains comprehensive information on existing installations that use renewable energy sources to generate electricity, and on potential locations for new projects, reports and regulatory information. The Cadastre is posted on the website of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, where anyone can reach it. The resource includes a constantly updated set of relevant data, making it an important site that can be used for various purposes. Thus, the popular journal “Business Review”, using the inventory data, published a detailed article about the history of the formation of the renewable energy sector in Belarus, about the potential and existing problems of its development and about the main players in this area. The journal provides a detailed list of the largest power plants using renewable energy sources, as well as the largest companies investing in this industry. Such materials or inventory links allow potential investors to find all the necessary information that may be needed to select a future location for a new energy project, and any researcher can use this data for his work. In addition, companies engaged in the renewable energy sector use resources in their work, for example, Engineering and Consulting Company ENECA also refers to the Cadaster when describing the “Top 25 largest renewable energy generation facilities in Belarus” (https://www.eneca.by/ru\_obektu\_po\_vurabotke\_vozobnovlyaemoi\_energii\_0/).  https://www.windpower.by/news/1007.html    Increasing the prestige of the agricultural professions  The project is actively cooperating with environmental educational institutions.  The Novogrudok State Agrarian College, where a training and consulting center for renewable energy sources is operating, has introduced the specialty &quot;Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources&quot; since September 2018. Upon the college’s appeal, the project revised all student training programs and introduced renewable energy components where possible. The project also organized advanced training for college teachers on wind energy and renewable energy. The introduction of components for wind energy and renewable energy in the programs of the agricultural college has led to an increase in the popularity of this college among high school graduates, to an increase in the average certificate of enrollment, as young people consider specialties that are somehow related to such a hot topic as renewable energy more prestigious than traditional agricultural specialties |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.tvr.by/news/obshchestvo/v\_belarusi\_proshel\_tretiy\_ezhegodnyy\_veloprobeg\_v\_podderzhku\_tseley\_ustoychivogo\_razvitiya/  https://facebook.com/winpower.by/?ref=m\_notif&notif\_t=page\_user\_activity  https://www.instagram.com/windpower\_by/  https://vk.com/club123625741  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/775.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/794.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/799.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/800.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/814.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/817.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/831.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/832.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/833.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/839.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/844.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/845.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/848.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/860.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/879.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/901.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/902.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/915.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/917.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/930.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/939.html  http://www.windpower.by/ru/news/941.html  http://www.belta.by/onlineconference/view/aktualnye-aspekty-povyshenija-kachestva-i-zaschity-rynka-ot-nekachestvennoj-i-nebezopasnoj-produktsii-963/  https://energobelarus.by/articles/alternativnaya\_energetika/vetroenergetika\_/  http://zviazda.by/ru/news/20171024/1508834146-minprirody-derzhit-kurs-na-innovacii-mezhdunarodnoe-sotrudnichestvo    Project's website:  https://www.windpower.by/    YouTube:  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQk1aC13NXA    Facebook:  https://facebook.com/winpower.by/    Instagram:  https://www.instagram.com/windpower\_by/    VK:  https://vk.com/club123625741      Hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project (07/2018-06/2019)    https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R5nZg9UjWrX71FKAILtqBXw-vs6s-Sea/view    https://www.oos.by/news/rabotniki-tsentra-prinyali-uchastie-v-treninge-gvo-cs-vinda-lt/    https://www.sb.by/articles/zapishem-veter-v-aktiv.html    https://news.tut.by/economics/631632.html    https://www.belta.by/economics/view/predynvestitsionnyj-aktiv-dlja-stroitelstva-7-vetroenergoustanovok-vystavit-na-torgi-butb-347698-2019/    http://vitvesti.by/ekologiia/lioznenskii-raion-imeet-vse-shansy-stat-liderom-v-sfere-zelenoi-energetiki-v-belarusi.html    https://www.belta.by/economics/view/pjat-ploschadok-dlja-vetroparkov-opredeleno-v-belarusi-349339-2019/    http://www.belgidromet.by/ru/news-ru/view/seminar-vozobnovljaemaja-energetika-put-k-ustojchivomu-razvitiju-1379/    https://neg.by/novosti/otkrytj/vetryaki-belaes-ne-pomeha    https://export.by/news/belarus-considering-exporting-green-electricity    http://minenergo.gov.by/ustanovleny-kvoty-na-sozdanie-ustanovok-po-ispolzovaniju-vozobnovljaemyh-istochnikov-jenergii-na-2019-2021-gody/    https://atom.belta.by/ru/news\_ru/view/belarus-prorabatyvaet-vozmozhnost-eksporta-zelenoj-elektroenergii-10091/    http://www.ecoinv.by/aktualno/novosti/245-minprirody-sovmestno-s-programmoj-razvitiya-oon-brestskim-gorispolkomom-zhitelyami-goroda-bresta-provodit-aktsiyu-zelenoe-budushchee-belarusi.html    http://mybrest.by/news/obshchestvo/uchastniki\_ekologicheskoy\_aktsii\_zalozhat\_alleyu\_v\_parke\_1000\_letiya\_bresta\_/    http://wuz.by/forum/threads/studenty-brgu-imeni-a-s-pushkina-prinjali-uchastie-v-akcii-zelenoe-buduschee-belarusi.165651/    http://xn--90azbib.xn--90ais/news/detail/dubovaya-roshcha-zalozhena-v-lazarevu-subbotu/    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W7ug8CWhDtU&app=desktop      Project publications:  https://www.windpower.by/news/1019.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1016.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1015.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1011.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1010.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1007.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1006.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/1002.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/998.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/999.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/992.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/991.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/988.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/985.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/979.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/978.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/977.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/976.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/973.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/969.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/968.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/967.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/957.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/953.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/950.html  https://www.windpower.by/news/949.html |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4462 CEO ER Belarus Wind Final 28 10 13 Clean for Resubmission.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4462/213318/1661124/1661405/PIMS%204462%20CEO%20ER%20Belarus%20Wind%20Final%2028%2010%2013%20Clean%20for%20Resubmission.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project is implemented by the Belarusian Ministry of Environment on the full-NIM modality with UNDP providing support services upon requests from the ministry.    There is a slight change in the stakeholders and their roles in the project. Particularly, the functions of the Ministry of Economy described in the initial Project document were shifted to the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade of the Republic of Belarus. Thus, the of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade of the Republic of Belarus is an important counterpart of the GEF Project in discussing and establishing best environment for wind power market incentives including relevant by-laws, which drafts are to be elaborated under the GEF Project.  The Ministry is also one of the key counter-parties to the negotiation of the energy tariffs for the proposed “Pre-investment” assets and for the negotiation of the broader feed-in-tariff.  No additional surveys have been implemented for the reporting period. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.