

# GCCA+

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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## LEADING SUPPORT FACILITIES FOR NDCs

### THE NDC LEADING ARCHITECTS (UPDATED 31.12.21)

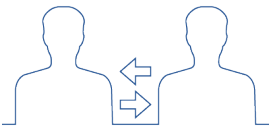
NDC PARTNERSHIP <sup>1</sup>	RATIONALE	NEWS	PROGRAMME: wrap-up of the main activities developed	TOOLS	2020 NDC Updates
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NDC Partnership is starting to produce promising country-led models that offer a pathway to low-carbon and climate-resilient societies.</li> <li>Partnership Plans are proving a key driver in the NDC process, encouraging and refining this approach,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Launch of the East African Alliance On Carbon Markets and Climate Finance:</b> The Alliance National Focal Points, who are appointed by the member countries of the Alliance, endorsed the formal establishment of the Alliance and encouraged other countries in the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Honduras</b> first NDC partnership plan for climate action developed</li> <li>Partnership plan with <b>Uganda</b> developed</li> <li>Pacific nationally determined contributions hub (pacific NDC hub) established</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate toolbox and its updated version (Sept. 2021) integrating new SDG linkages, and enhancing existing efforts in countries' NDCs<sup>14</sup>,</li> <li>Knowledge portal<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Good Practices database<sup>16</sup></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Chile</b> submitted the 2020 updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with more ambitious climate change adaptation and mitigation goals. The commitments</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> composed of 85 countries and 19 institutional members in 2018. In 2021, the NDC Partnership brings together 195 members, 97 developing and 18 developed countries and 80 institutions. As of September 2021, the Partnership is working in nearly 80 countries and with more than 120 partners delivering support (Jamaica and UK joint as new co-chair in 2021). 2021 is the first year of the NDC Partnership's 2021-2025 Work Program, designed in line with the Paris Agreement's five-year NDC submission and revision cycle. This new Work Program builds on the successes of the past five years while aiming to increase mobilization of technical assistance and finance for NDC implementation

<sup>14</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/news/using-ndc-partnership%E2%80%99s-climate-toolbox-strengthen-sdg-ndc-linkages>; <https://ndcpartnership.org/ndc-toolbox>; Some examples of the work developed by some organisations are the following: i) the World Resources Institute's **Climate Watch** highlights areas of alignment between countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) actions and UN SDGs through its **NDC-SDG Linkages Portal**; ii) Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) and Stockholm Environment Institute's **Klimalog** also identify these linkages through an **NDC-SDG Connections Portal**. Climate Watch and Klimalog show that there is a varying degree of alignment between SDGs and NDC actions; some SDGs are better linked with NDC actions than others. For example, SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) has a very strong link with countries' NDCs, while SDG 5 (Gender Equality) is relatively weakly linked.

<sup>15</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>

<sup>16</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/good-practice-database>

	<p>scaling up the engagement across a growing number of countries.</p> <p><b>3.</b> To scale what's working on the ground, the Partnership will share lessons learned through the expanded Knowledge Portal, peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and other outreach.</p> 	<p>extended region to seek membership. They further highlighted the importance of a common East African vision with regards to carbon markets and Article 6 as well as climate finance. (05 August 2019)</p> <p><b>2. Gender strategy:</b> The NDC Partnership is committed to integrating gender equality into mitigation and adaptation actions as embodied in its new gender strategy. The Partnership's Gender Strategy supports the inclusion and implementation of gender-responsive actions in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs). It mainstreams gender equality considerations throughout the NDC Partnership's Work Program. The main objective of the strategy is to facilitate country</p>	<p><b>4. Namibia</b> partnership plan for climate action developed</p> <p><b>5. Mongolia</b> NDC partnership plan developed</p> <p><b>6. Dominican Republic</b> action plan for NDC developed. Through the <b>CAEP support</b>, the Partnership is assisting the Dominican officials in identifying new sources of finance, creating bankable projects, and expanding private sector engagement.</p> <p><b>7. Colombia</b> national development plan developed. Through the NDC Partnership's <b>CAEP</b>, more than USD1.5 million has been mobilized to strengthen national coordination mechanisms, engage the private sector in NDC implementation through voluntary</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Practical Guide on developing gender responsive NDC Action Plans<sup>17</sup></p> <p><b>5.</b> NDC handover checklist under the transparency partnership/GIZ<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>will help Chile to achieve a peak in emissions in 2025 and reach an absolute emissions level of 95,000 Kt CO<sub>2</sub>Eq by 2030</p> <p><b>2. Rwanda</b> is the first African Country to submit an updated 2020 NDC. Rwanda's bold commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 38 percent and includes adaptation measures in priority sectors, including water, agriculture, land, forestry, human settlement, transport, health, and mining. The work on the NDC's revision led to the creation of</p>
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<sup>17</sup> [https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Gender\\_Responsive\\_NDC\\_Action\\_Plans\\_Practical\\_Guide-March-2021.pdf](https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Gender_Responsive_NDC_Action_Plans_Practical_Guide-March-2021.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <https://transparency-partnership.net/publications-tools/ndc-handover-checklist/>; to assist countries to prepare for the future NDC processes through recording all essential information of their recent NDC process

		<p>access to the full range of members' gender expertise and technical resources in order to meet support needs for mainstreaming gender into climate action, as identified by member countries. Through the partnership, 34 implementing and development partners met more than 100 gender-related country support requests in 12 different countries.</p> <p><b>3. NDC Partnership's climate action enhancement package (CAEP):</b> With 2020 milestones looming the CAEP provides fast track support to countries to improve and scale up their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Under CAEP's first call for proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sixty-five countries presented plans to increase the ambition of their NDCs and advance implementation, including well over</li> </ul>	<p>agreements, and improve sectoral data and information, reducing uncertainties between proposed climate actions and pledged ambition.</p> <p><b>8. Saint Lucia's</b> cabinet approved Saint Lucia's NDC partnership plan. It is the first country to have a plan validated at that high of a level. Supported by <b>CAEP</b> on capacity building activities which move NDC projects and programs into implementation.</p> <p><b>9. Grenada</b>, in the Caribbean, partnership plan for NDC 2019/2023 developed. The Ministry of Finance requested support under the NDC Partnership's Economic Advisory Initiative to boost capacity aligned with the COVID-19 resilient economic recovery plan, to be supported by the World Bank. Supported by <b>CAEP</b> on capacity building</p>		<p><b>Private Sector Committees</b>, providing a space for ongoing dialogue and promoting implementation of climate actions by the Rwandan private sector.</p> <p><b>3. Vietnam</b> submitted the 2020 NDC. The 2020 NDC is expected to increase emission reduction by 21.2 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, or a third (34 percent) compared to the INDC, to a total of 83.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Vietnam's conditional emission reduction target is now 27 percent (or 250.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e), which is 52.6 million tons</p>
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		<p>800 individual activities<sup>2</sup>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 46 Partners engaged: Forty implementing partners and 6 governments have pledged support to partner countries in meeting these goals; and</li> <li>▪ Countries take an inclusive approach by leveraging expertise and resources from across their governmental institutions and civil society.</li> <li>▪ 67 states<sup>3</sup> received support from CAEP (26 from Africa, 20 from the Americas, 12 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 from Middle East and North Africa, 4 from Oceania)</li> <li>▪ As of September 2021, 38 Partnership member countries receiving support through CAEP have submitted new or updated NDCs to the UNFCCC. A further 27 countries are expected to come forward with</li> </ul>	<p>activities which move NDC projects and programs into implementation<sup>10</sup>.</p> <p><b>10. Belize</b> is working on the partnership plan and associated climate finance strategy</p> <p><b>11. Burkina Faso</b> partnership plan developed. It has been working on the development of sector-specific action plans including integrating gender aspects. Through the <b>NDC Partnership economic advisor</b>, Burkina Faso has been working on green COVID-19 recovery and integrating NDCs into the 2021-2025 National Plan.</p> <p><b>12. Zimbabwe</b> NDC partnership plan developed</p> <p><b>13. Seychelles</b> NDC partnership plan developed</p>		<p>of CO2e more than the emissions reduction target in the first NDC.</p> <p><b>4. Jamaica</b> submitted the 2020 NDC in June 2020 and it is working to develop an ambitious Long-Term Strategy (LTS) that can be reported on and includes an MRV framework and implementation tracking.</p> <p><b>5. Nepal</b> submitted the 2020 NDC in December 2020 thanks to the NDC/CAEP support. Nepal's 2020 NDC includes quantifiable targets for the short-term (by 2025) and</p>
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<sup>2</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/caep/results>

<sup>3</sup> <https://ndcpartnership.org/caep/countries-receiving-support>

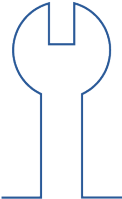
<sup>10</sup> [https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Insight\\_Brief-Finance\\_in\\_LAC\\_NDCs\\_October-2020.pdf](https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Insight_Brief-Finance_in_LAC_NDCs_October-2020.pdf)

		<p>enhanced climate commitments prior to COP26.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of October 2021, all CAEP countries that have submitted NDCs to the <b>UNFCCC (55 out of 67)</b> have enhanced the ambition and quality of their climate commitments</li> <li>CAEP enabled three ICLEI offices to join forces under the ICLEI World Secretariat's leadership, which spearheads ICLEI's global <b>Green Climate Cities Program</b> and manages the <b>Transformative Actions Program (TAP)</b>—a project pipeline showcasing subnational demand for project finance<sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>14. Pakistan</b> partnership plan developed. Pakistan elaborated its Partnership Plan, emphasizing sectoral approaches, and identified key areas to enhance NDC implementation through <b>CAEP</b> For 2020 NDC, WB is supporting Pakistan in estimating potential of blue carbon stocks, creating a roadmap to guide future blue carbon research and opportunities.</p> <p><b>15. Lebanon</b> partnership plan developed</p> <p><b>16. Jordan</b> partnership plan developed</p> <p><b>17. Ivory Coast</b> partnership plan developed. The NDC Partnership organized a series of dialogues</p>		<p>medium-term (by 2030) and spans energy, waste, and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU).</p> <p><b>6. Grenada</b> submitted 2020 NDC in December 2020. 2020 NDC is a key point of the post-COVID-19 resilient economic recovery plan. 2020 NDC is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40 percent by 2030, but this depends on securing adequate finances,</p>
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<sup>4</sup> The ICLEI Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean Secretariat (ICLEI MECS) trained local government staff in the Dominican Republic on climate finance and policy, unfolding capacity-building initiatives to design ambitious climate projects.

The ICLEI South America Secretariat (ICLEI SAMS), in partnership with the Peruvian Ministry of Environment (MINAM), supported strengthening technical capacities to prepare regional greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, engaging with local and regional government institutions in Peru.

The ICLEI Africa Secretariat supported the governments of Gambia and Malawi with the development of their five-year NDC mitigation and adaptation implementation plans. ICLEI Africa further supported Malawi with developing an NDC mainstreaming guideline to ensure integration into national and subnational planning. They further supported three cities in Mozambique with undertaking a climate risk and vulnerability assessment and the government of Zimbabwe with mapping risks and vulnerabilities for different sectors. In Uganda, ICLEI held a two-day capacity building workshop on Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) with city officials.

		<p><b>4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND (TAF)<sup>5</sup></b> was launched in July 2019 aimed at strengthening countries' support to enhance NDCs and fast-track implementation</p>  <p><b>5. YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PLAN-YEP<sup>6</sup></b>- launched in November 2020 is a youth-led and member-informed roadmap for NDC Partnership member countries and institutions to include youth in NDC development, enhancement, and implementation.</p> <p><b>6. ECONOMIC ADVISORY INITIATIVE,</b> launched in June 2020 in response to COVID-19: support</p>	<p>between governments and private sector representatives in Francophone Africa to ease the implementation of the innovative public private partnership.</p> <p><b>18. Chile</b> presented the second nationally determined contribution (NDC) with more ambitious climate change adaptation and mitigation goals. –April 2020-the NDC partnership supported the government of Chile to update its ambitious NDC and creating linkages to the country's long-term strategy through various institutions, under the climate action enhancement package (CAEP).</p>		<p>technical support, and enhancing capacity</p> <p><b>7. Morocco</b> submitted updated NDC at the end of June 2021<sup>19</sup>. The new NDC aims at a 45.5 percent reduction of its greenhouse gases emissions by 2030. 18.3 percent of this target is unconditional, and the remaining 27.2 percent are conditional to international assistance</p>
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<sup>5</sup>TAF was created with contributions from The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and the United Kingdom. <https://ndcpartnership.org/news/pia-2020-delivering-fast-strategic-technical-assistance>

<sup>6</sup> <https://issuu.com/ndcpartnership/docs/ndcp-yep-112620>

<sup>19</sup> Climate Action Tracker rated Morocco's 2016 NDC as one of only a few to be rated "1.5°C Paris Agreement Compatible," indicating that the government's NDC is in the most stringent part of its "fair share" range. In 2016, Morocco also started drawing up its National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which allowed the country to develop a concerted and inclusive framework to support adaptation planning and priority actions.

		<p>governments in preparing climate compatible recovery packages by embedding economic advisors into ministries of finance and/or planning.</p> <p>The initiative started in September 2020 and will last until August 2022. The support can be provided for i) Economic planning, linked to COVID-19 recovery plans and for ii) Climate finance aimed at identifying climate financing projects and initiatives, developing resource mobilization strategies, and establishing related financial instruments and mechanisms.</p> <p>In the framework of this initiative the following profiles have been created:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the <b>thematic expert group</b> aimed at providing on-demand technical advice, research, and/or guidance on specific sectors or themes related to climate</li> </ul>	<p><b>19. Ecuador</b> NDC Implementation Plan was developed to be officially adopted. Five sectors focus on mitigation, six on adaptation, and each was led by the responsible line ministry.</p> <p><b>20. Mozambique</b> Partnership Plan developed. Mozambique is working on transformational changes, including developing large-scale climate-resilience and adaptation investments, renewable energy projects, and a comprehensive MRV system, as well as gender mainstreaming</p> <p><b>21. Philippines</b> NDC alignment with the national development agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support, <b>Papua New Guinea</b> is supported in the design of the</li> </ul>		
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		<p>adaptation and mitigation incorporated in recovery responses. This support helps align integration of economic recovery with a country's NDC and other national climate change planning documents, including low-emission development strategies (LEDS) and/or long-term strategies (LTS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Green Recovery Network aimed at facilitating learning between economic advisors and countries.</li> </ul> <p>For the time being 32 countries have requested economic advisory support, 14 partnership's members expressed their interest in offering the support. Candidates for the initiative were deployed at the beginning of August and the assistance will last from 6 to 12 months. <b>The</b></p>	<p>stakeholder consultation process, in developing a sectoral mitigation plan along with the corresponding implementation regulations, in the development of an energy data audit, a data collection protocol, a pilot test, and training. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, there are ongoing consultation workshops and developing mitigation regulation options. Ad hoc expertise is providing to help the country develop mitigation and adaptation regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support, the WB is helping <b>Jamaica</b> in in the development of its NDC investment plan through the Long Term Low GHG Emission and Climate Resilient Strategy initiatives</li> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support and its multi-level implementation, <b>Perù</b> is expected to</li> </ul>		
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**case of Burkina Faso:** the NDC Partnership, at the request of the Government of Burkina Faso and with the support of the German government through **GIZ**, embedded an Economic Advisor in Burkina Faso's Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Development to facilitate the integration of climate issues into the country's pandemic-recovery measures. To this end, the Advisor analyzed the impact of COVID-19 on Burkina Faso's climate actions by compiling climate-recovery measures and actions, including a list of projects and programs with a climate component, and making recommendations for a green recovery. Ultimately, this work supported mainstreaming climate considerations into the RND 2021-2025

present its reviewed NDC, including greater ambition, more measures with a territorial approach, measures derived from private and public partnerships, and incorporations from Indigenous Peoples' perspective.

- Through the CAEP support, **Rwanda is i)** strengthening its MRV through conducting baseline studies in the agriculture sector, **ii)** mobilized Rwanda Private Sector Federation to develop private sector projects and ideas that will contribute to NDC implementation, with support from the NDC Partnership Support Unit, **iii)** the World Bank supports integrating NDC priorities in district plans and identifying project ideas in four pilot districts.
- Through the CAEP support, **Vietnam and Cambodia** enhanced the quality, increase the

		<p><b>7. Green Recovery for Practitioners</b><sup>7</sup>: Examples from around the world for building forward better<sup>8</sup>practical implementation of a green recovery, drawing upon measures and instruments that have been deployed in countries worldwide, particularly in developing and emerging economies.</p> <p><b>8. PINs</b> (Project Information Notes)<sup>9</sup> designed to prevent duplication of efforts by multiple NDC funding mechanisms and make it easier for potential investors to identify and focus on projects that are a good fit for their portfolios. PINs are designed to be presented by governments to pitch projects in regional and international investment forums.</p>	<p>ambition, and more effectively implementation of their NDCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support, <b>Sudan</b> received financial and technical assistance to submit enhanced NDCs and fast track their implementation.</li> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support for <b>Nepal</b>, sectoral assessments of electric transport, electric cooking, forestry, modelling, and cost-benefit analysis of targets were designed.</li> <li>▪ Through the CAEP support, the partnership is assisting <b>Mongolia</b> with financial and technical assistance aimed at submitting enhanced NDCs and to also fast-track their implementation.</li> </ul>		
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<sup>7</sup> Developed in contribution to the NDC Partnership's Economic Advisory Initiative, the EU-funded EUROCLIMA+ programme, the BMU-funded IKI Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) and IKI Support Project for the Design and Implementation of the New Global Biodiversity Framework (BioFrame), the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) and E3G.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-06-Examples-from-around-the-World-for-Building-Forward-Better.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.dropbox.com/s/fpmjw76po14jmd9/PIN%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf?dl=0>

**9. 2021-2025 new work programme:** to improve access to finance to all countries, grow NDC Partnership engagement with major emerging economies, extend NDC Partnership collaboration to an even wider array of partners, and empower countries to mobilize finance at a much greater scale

**10. Partnership Action Fund (PAF)** with at-launch commitments of \$33 million that members will be able to access in order to quickly respond to a developing country's needs. The aim of the fund is to accelerate deployment of funding for technical expertise, capacity building and mobilization of finance for developing countries to implement their NDCs.

- Through the CAEP support, the partnership is helping **Jordan** on NDC action costing, cost-benefit analysis, and developing a climate finance strategy
- Through the CAEP support, GIZ implemented an investment analysis of solar mini-grids in **Nigeria** to support the NDC revision process



- **Through the CAEP support,** the NDC Partnership supported **Morocco's NDC revision.** Morocco submitted its revised NDC on 22.06.2021 raising its NDC ambition to a 45.5 percent GHG emissions reduction by 2030 against the business-as-usual scenario and setting a conditional target of 27.2 percent GHG reductions. Morocco

also added sectors, more innovative solutions, and details on financing, which lays out a clear path towards more ambitious climate target implementation. Morocco also developed a 2050 vision which aims to support national and sectoral strategy alignment. UNEP's flagship NDC Action project continues to provide capacity-building support to national stakeholders to enhance national expertise on long-term planning

- Through the **CAEP support** started in 2020, **Liberia** managed to submit the updated NDC in August 2021. This work is the result of a successful cooperation between different entities, international donors **i) Conservation International**, which compiled and analyzed data and cost actions in various adaptation-related sectors; **ii) UNDP**, through its Climate Promise,

			<p>supported whole-of-society consultations, the revised NDC compilation, and NDC financing strategy development; <b>iii)</b> the <b>EU Global Climate Change Alliance +</b> to analyze mitigation data in the energy, transport, and waste sectors. In the revised NDC, Liberia committed to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 64 percent below the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030, despite most of the actions are conditional to international support<sup>11</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the <b>CAEP</b> support, <b>Somalia</b> submitted the updated NDC on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021. In the updated document Somalia set a target of reducing emissions by 30 percent against the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario estimate of 107.39 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030—equal to about</li> </ul>		
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<sup>11</sup> Unconditional GHG reductions of 10 percent below BAU will result in an absolute emissions level of 11,187Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 while an additional 54 percent reduction conditional upon international support would result in an absolute emissions level of 4,537Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.

32.40 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq. The updated contributions are in line with Somalia's national development aspirations, plans, strategies, and actions in the energy, agriculture, forestry, transport, and waste sectors. Somalia managed to estimate the costs of its mitigation actions (USD6.96 billion) and of its resilience and adaptation ones (USD48.5 billion between 2021 and 2030.)



- Through **CAEP**, providing technical and financial support alongside a number of implementing partners Carbon Counts, GIZ, ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under Climate Promise, and the European Commission, **Malawi**

submitted an updated NDC on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021. An elaborated draft NDC implementation plan was launched following Malawi's revised NDC submission. However, to fully implement the updated NDC, Malawi will need an estimated USD11.102 billion, including additional external support estimated at USD35.227 billion—or USD46.329 billion in total.

- Through the CAEP support, UNDP and African development Bank, **Nigeria** managed to submit the updated NDC at the end of August 2021
- Through the **CAEP support, Guatemala** managed to start the update of the NDC. Moreover, CAEP eased is the **participatory process** driven by MARN. This process included **bilateral and sectoral communication** with experts, information managers, and other

stakeholders relevant to NDC development and implementation. These dialogues were developed in close coordination with sectoral ministries for each prioritized sector. During this process, the targets and measures were socialized, reviewed, and received insightful feedback, confirming government ownership which will be key for future NDC implementation.

- Through the **CAEP support Belize** managed to submit an updated NDC in September 2021. In particular, CAEP and NDC partners supported Belize in **i)** developing an updated NDC, **ii)** an NDC implementation plan; **iii)** a financial strategy; **iv)** and a measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) tool for the energy sector. The NDC Partnership also provided general oversight and guidance to the entire process and supported an in-

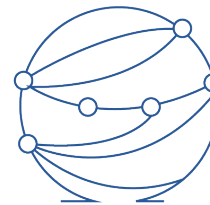


			<p>country Facilitator assigned to the National Climate Change Office (NCCO) in the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management. The NDC implementation plan sets out annual targets for NDC action delivery between 2021 and 2025, funding requirements, and responsible parties for activities required to deliver the NDC actions and targets. A series of evaluation systems will be put in place to monitor annual progress against targets and actions. A climate finance working group was established under the Climate Change Committee, providing guidance to the national efforts to access, manage, and effectively use climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the <b>CAEP support and GGGI, Indonesia</b><sup>12</sup> managed to</li> </ul>	
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<sup>12</sup> Through the NDC Partnership, Germany, WRI, and the World Bank, Indonesia is one of the states assisted in “Building Back Better with Low Carbon Development initiative” as part of the Partnership’s **Economic Advisory Support** in response to COVID-19.

updated NDC<sup>13</sup> and the LTS-LCCR 2050 and socialised them among the different stakeholders as part of the government's effort to communicate and rally widespread support for achieving the nation's climate change targets.

- **Through CAEP support, South Africa updated NDC is part of a national framework for the just transition.** Moreover, with support from the NDC Partnership, and funding from the UK and Germany, South Africa is working to develop an implementation framework and resource mobilization strategy for action.



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<sup>13</sup> The updated NDC was submitted on 22.07.2021

- Through the **CAEP support** (i.e. Climate Analytics), **Saint Kitts and Nevis** submitted updated NDC on 25.10.2021
- Through the **CAEP Support, Palestine** managed to submit the updated NDC on 10.10.2021 and develop 14 NDC Partnership plans that are mainly conditional to international support. Matching funding has been identified in relation to existing offers from international donors, Government commitments (e.g., related to fiscal measures, acquisition of land for a new central health laboratory, staff time, and use of office space), and potential private sector investments (e.g., regarding energy generation from waste, and solar PV).
- Through the CAEP's support started in 2019, Antigua and Barbuda submitted

its **updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** becoming the third country in the **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)** sub-region to do so. Antigua and Barbuda is committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, although its total emissions are negligible globally and only contribute less than 0.002% of all GHG emissions. In Antigua and Barbuda, the largest source of GHG emissions comes from the power and transport sectors. Previously, the country had set a number of aspirational targets for emissions-reductions from these sectors, but as part of the 2020 revision process, the updated NDC aims to cut emissions from these sectors by developing more robust and implementable mitigation commitments.

<p><b>NDC SUPPORT FACILITY managed by WORLD BANK<sup>20</sup></b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Managed by the World Bank Group (WBG)<sup>21</sup>, the Facility helps WBG teams to enhance capacity building, strengthen climate-relevant analytics and improve coordination and catalyse additional investments in NDCs. The prerequisite for NDC-SF funding is for a client country to be an active member of the NDC Partnership</li> <li>2. The Facility contributes to the NDC agenda across the WBG, by enhancing cross-sectoral coordination and maximizing financial leverage for in-country climate action. By working together with the International Finance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A World Bank-NDC Support Facility funded project has helped enhance the skills and toolkits of Bangladeshi power planners for integrating renewable energy into the country's power generation mix</li> <li>2. The "Electrification of the Public Transport System" project funded by the World Bank's NDC Support Facility is contributing to an important national agenda on electrifying the transport sector headed by Costa Rica's President and First Lady. The project is also aligned with a regional World Bank project, 'Supporting a Sound Energy Transition for an Efficient Central America', an extension of the 'Central American</li> </ol>	<p>Activities in countries are implemented in coordination with and in support of the country engagement processes of the NDC Partnership, a growing global coalition of developed and developing countries as well as international institutions, including WBG. Members of the Partnership work together to mobilize technical and financial support for the implementation of NDCs and the Paris Agreement, while enhancing sustainable development. Some examples are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming the NDC into Mozambique's Five-Year Plan (2020–2024)</li> <li>▪ Integrating Bangladesh's renewable energy NDC</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carbon pricing Dashboard<sup>29</sup></li> <li>2. Climate watch<sup>30</sup></li> <li>3. Climate Action Peer exchange<sup>31</sup></li> <li>4. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)<sup>32</sup></li> <li>5. World Bank NDC Platform merged with Climate Watch<sup>33</sup>(December 2021) with 2 new functions for "Compare All Targets" available on Climate Watch and "a Net Zero Tracker"</li> </ol>	
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<sup>20</sup> [www.ndcpartnership.org](http://www.ndcpartnership.org)

<sup>21</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35412/The-World-Bank-NDC-Support-Facility-Impacts-and-Lessons-Learned-Supporting-NDC-Implementation.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

<sup>29</sup> <https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.cape4financeministry.org/>

<sup>32</sup> <https://ppiaf.org/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ndcs-explore>

Corporation (IFC) and the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, it strengthens the private sector's investment in climate action and co-finances infrastructure-related projects in transport and energy.




Energy Assessment (6C)' project focused on addressing market and policy barriers to support a smooth low-carbon economic transition in six countries in Central America.

3. With funding from the World Bank's NDC Support Facility and the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, IFC and Côte d'Ivoire developed and released "Unlocking Private Investment: A Roadmap to achieve Côte d'Ivoire's 42 percent renewable energy target by 2030."

4. GREEN RESPONSE AND RECOVERY: The NDC-SF is adjusting its existing projects to help countries respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, scaling up dedicated recovery support. It has set up a **COVID 19 Green Response and Recovery initiative** to provide support to ensure pandemic recovery plans are green and climate compatible.

target into its power system master plan (The NDC-SF project provided trainings and toolkits to national power planners in Bangladesh, supporting them to update the power system master plan to achieve the country's NDC target of generating 10% of its electricity from renewable resources by 2020)

- Facilitating inclusive dialogue for NDC implementation in Brazil. The project's assessment of the macroeconomic benefits of implementing Brazil's NDC helped inform broader dialogue on revising the Brazilian National Plan of Climate Change and the NDC Implementation Strategy, as well as including budgeting and financial targets for the NDC in the Brazilian Pluriannual Plan cycle.

			<p><b>"NDC Deep Dives"<sup>22</sup>:</b>  Colombia<sup>23</sup>, Philippines<sup>24</sup>,  Rwanda<sup>25</sup>, South Africa<sup>26</sup>,  Vietnam<sup>27</sup> and the  Caribbean<sup>28</sup> aimed at  supporting packages  to scale up and accelerate  climate informed  development by engaging  a broad range of  sectors and stakeholders</p>	
NDC INVEST <sup>34</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a one-stop shop for countries in the Latin America Caribbean region to access resources for transforming their national commitments into achievable investments plans.</li> </ol>	<p>In 2019, the platform supported 262 initiatives: 107 for the public sector and 155 working with the private sector.</p> <p>The platform is working in 25 LAC countries and helps to translate national climate commitments into physical and beneficial economic plans and transformational development projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suriname increased the ambition of its NDC including rising the goal for renewable electricity generation from 25% to 35%. This was advanced through the adoption of a renewable energy law, as well as measures to promote energy efficiency. Through a participatory process, Suriname was able to</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NDC programmer</li> <li>2. NDC pipeline accelerator</li> <li>3. NDC market booster</li> <li>4. NDC finance mobilizer</li> </ol>

<sup>22</sup> These comprehensive support packages, to be completed by the end of 2021, fund country-specific and multi-sectoral activities to accelerate climate-informed development across different sectors. Deep Dives seek to scale up system-wide impacts by engaging a broad scope of sectors and stakeholders. The Deep Dives are also being informed by the economic landscape affected by COVID-19

<sup>23</sup> The NDC SF in Colombia is supporting efforts to green transport, promote energy efficiency and demand-side management, and bolster climate finance through issuance of a sovereign green bond

<sup>24</sup> NDC Deep Dive in the Philippines seeks to enable key climate adaptation and mitigation investments and introduce best practices to support the implementation of the current NDC and increase ambition in the upcoming revision

<sup>25</sup> the NDC-SF is helping Rwanda develop innovative financing mechanisms to implement its NDC

<sup>26</sup> The NDC Deep Dive in South Africa supports the government's implementation and update of its NDC, engaging multiple sectors, including energy, transport, water, urban development, finance and environment, and supporting the corresponding ministries as well as the National Treasury

<sup>27</sup> Based on the support received in 2016, The NDC-SF is informing the design, budgeting, coordination and monitoring of policies and investments for NDC implementation by leveraging the Bank's sectoral engagements on four critical transitions: low-carbon energy, low-carbon and resilient transport, climate-smart landscapes, and green and resilient urban development.

<sup>28</sup> The NDC Deep Dive directly supports national efforts, but also regional activities to advance NDC implementation. It takes an economy-wide approach, focusing on strengthening governance, institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks; identifying cost-effective policies and investment operations; and improving climate finance readiness.

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.ndcinvest.org/>

		<p>The platform, through the IDB's private sector entity IDB Invest, supports the private sector to invest in viable green alternatives over traditional business models.</p>	<p>present its revised NDC at COP25 and is committed to continuing its ambitious work for a carbon-neutral future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Chile:</b> the platform supported the development of the country's Financial Strategy on Climate Change. The strategy provides a framework to direct financing towards the objectives of the new NDC and plans to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.</li> <li>▪ <b>Costa Rica:</b> NDC Invest supported Costa Rica's design of its National Decarbonisation Plan to become a net-zero emission economy by 2050 by focusing on nature-based solutions, reforestation and electric mobility. Costa Rica<sup>35</sup> was the first country from Latin America in launching the region's</li> </ul>		
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<sup>35</sup> <https://ndcinvest.org/noticias.php>



**first National Decarbonization Plan**, which transforms the decarbonization goal into a series of short-term practical steps for each sector. The result is that government regulations work in a coordinated manner to promote green growth.

- **Dominican Republic:** NDC Investment is cooperating with Dominican Republic on the development of a comprehensive risk management system, e.g. climate and natural disaster risk scenarios in transport infrastructure such as bridges and roads.
- **Guatemala:** Chorti Communities are the beneficiaries of the climate adaptation model in Guatemala

<p><b>AFRICA NDC HUB<sup>36</sup></b></p>	<p>It is a platform established by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Green Growth Department to support Regional Member Countries (RMCs), and to coordinate various sector activities with a view to fulfilling obligations related to the Paris Agreement. It aims to channel resources, including finance, capacity building, and technology development and transfer across 54 countries.</p> <p>The main objectives of the African NDC Hub are the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.</b> Fostering long-term climate action</li> <li><b>2.</b> Mobilizing means for implementation – finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer.</li> </ol>	<p>Development of eight project proposals, strengthening institutions in Namibia, Uganda, São Tomé and Príncipe and Cameroon. The project will be implemented by the African Development Bank.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Africa NDC Hub Roadmap and work programme<sup>37</sup></li> <li>▪ New Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework (2021-2030): the Bank will support regional member countries to strengthen policy and regulatory environments to facilitate five-year NDC revisions, long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategies and National Adaptation Plans</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.</b> Africa NDCs Gap Analysis Report<sup>38</sup></li> <li><b>2.</b> Analysis of adaptation component in Africa NDC, 2019<sup>39</sup></li> <li><b>3.</b> Flagship report on Africa's NDCs journey and the imperative for climate finance innovation for COP26<sup>40</sup></li> </ol>	
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<sup>36</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-ndc-hub>

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Africa\\_NDC\\_Hub\\_Roadmap\\_and\\_Work\\_Programme.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Africa_NDC_Hub_Roadmap_and_Work_Programme.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/African\\_NDCs\\_Gap\\_Analysis\\_Report.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/African_NDCs_Gap_Analysis_Report.pdf)

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Analysis\\_of\\_Adaptation\\_Components\\_in\\_African\\_NDCs\\_2019](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Analysis_of_Adaptation_Components_in_African_NDCs_2019)

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/cop26-africa-ndc-hub-launches-flagship-report-africas-ndcs-journey-and-imperative-climate-finance-innovation-46624>

	<b>3.</b> Coordination, Advocacy and Partnerships				
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