



# NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

2020 Annual Progress Report

REPORTING PERIOD  
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## List of Abbreviations

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BTR	Biennial transparency report
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSU	Global Support Unit
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IKI	International Climate Initiative
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Country
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCP	NDC Partnership
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WRI	World Resources Institute

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The \$74.3M NDC Support Programme (2017-23) is a global multi-donor initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and the governments of Germany (BMU, BMZ) and Spain (AECID). The overall goal of the Programme is to support governments to accelerate implementation of climate priorities that they have defined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and, through these efforts, enable countries to achieve their sustainable development goals (SDGs). The specific objective is to strengthen the capacities of key national stakeholders in view of NDC implementation and/or more ambitious next-generation NDCs.

As of 2020, 41 countries had been allocated Programme funding: **Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe** (Figure 1). Programme support ranges from highly targeted interventions to comprehensive “deep dive” approaches. Refer to [Section II \(Programme Background\)](#) for more information.



Figure 1: Map of Programme countries (except Armenia and Zimbabwe where focus is facilitation)

Twenty-two (22) Programme countries were invited to join the [2020 Climate Ambition Summit](#), co-convened by the United Nations, the United Kingdom and France on the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement on 12 December 2020 – demonstrating international recognition of their climate leadership. They were: **Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe**. The participation of so many Programme countries is a testament to the positive impact that long-term technical and institutional capacity building support can have in building the confidence of national actors to take bolder climate actions.



Tweet impressions: 5037. Retweets: 15.  
Total engagements: 141

## BOX 1: KEY PROGRAMME TRENDS

- 1. Governments are taking more considered and inclusive approaches to target and engage key stakeholder groups to raise awareness and secure buy-in for the NDC revision process.** A wide range of target groups (e.g., citizens, female entrepreneurs, youth, parliamentarians, sub-national officials, unions, private sector, indigenous communities) and approaches (YouTube, surveys, consultations, guides, training, mobile games, etc) are being used to meet stakeholders where they are.
- 2. Due to UNDP's in-country presence, demand remains high for Programme support to strengthen climate governance frameworks and assist with mainstreaming of climate and gender into development planning and budgets.** Linking NDC and climate change actions to green recovery efforts and achievement of the SDGs will be essential to ensure there is no fragmentation of response to these interlinked issues moving forwards.
- 3. Strong delivery on MRV systems where, for many countries, it was the culmination of earlier lengthy stakeholder consultations and piloting efforts.** Several countries have formally adopted online platforms – originally established to engage the private sector on voluntary reporting of GHG emissions – as key components of their national MRV systems.
- 4. The Programme is delivering a wide range of support to countries for their NDC revision processes that builds upon earlier foundational efforts for NDC implementation.** Nearly 75% of Programme countries directly supported on NDCs are expected to submit higher-quality NDCs that are more ambitious in terms of reducing GHG emissions.
- 5. Only select countries are working on long-term (2050) strategies under the Programme, but UNDP sees this as an area of increasing interest.** The Programme could potentially play a stronger role in ensuring NDC and long-term targets are mainstreamed into national and sectoral development strategies and budgets.
- 6. While NDC revisions (and COVID-19) were a top priority for governments in 2020, accessing finance will remain a critical factor and return to the fore in 2021.** Several countries have already begin aligning their enhanced NDCs alongside efforts to design and roll-out green recovery efforts, but many more will need assistance in linking NDC implementation and ambition with green recovery strategies and just transition efforts.
- 7. Programme countries are using different mechanisms to establish trust with private sector actors – demonstrating that “one size does not fit all” when it comes to private sector engagement.** Nonetheless, sharing of lessons between Programme countries will be highly beneficial to encourage replication of success where similar approaches are planned, such as investor forums, business roundtables, and digital carbon footprint/benchmarking platforms and recognition awards.

## 1. Programme achievements at national level in 2020

Sixteen (16) Programme countries submitted revised NDCs in 2020: **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia** (summary only), **Kenya, Marshall Islands** (resubmission), **Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Zambia** (summary only). The Programme supported this process in 13 countries (the exceptions were Brazil, Marshall Islands and Rwanda). Of these, nine (70%) submitted more ambitious NDCs: **Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru**. Meanwhile, **Lebanon** deposited its instrument of ratification in February to become an official party to the Paris Agreement. More information on the range of support provided through the Programme for these next-generation NDCs can be found in Section III of this report (refer to Results [1.1](#) and [3.1](#)).

In parallel, Programme countries achieved many other impressive results in 2020, including:

- **7 countries strengthening institutional frameworks for NDC implementation, including those integrating gender approaches** (refer to [Results 2.1](#) and [2.2](#) for more information);
- **9 countries strengthening systems for monitoring NDC implementation** (refer to [Result 2.3](#));
- **9 countries assessing and/or addressing investment risks, 1 country launching 2 new green bonds, and 1 country designing a regional fund** (refer to [Results 4.1](#) and [4.2](#));
- **7 countries systematically engaging the private sector** (refer to [Result 5.1](#)); and
- **More than 2,100 key stakeholders trained on a wide range of issues** ([Annex 1](#)).

A key expectation of the Programme is to be an active contributor to the NDC Partnership. The Programme's Global Support Unit (GSU) performs a number of key roles on behalf of UNDP, including socialising the Partnership's guiding principles and member expectations with UNDP Country Offices and regional hubs. In addition, in 2020, the Programme achieved the following results:

- **Responding to 10 countries' requests submitted to NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)** (in collaboration with GIZ and Climate Analytics); and
- **Funding 9 NDC Partnership in-country facilitators.**

For more information, refer to [Section II.3 \(Strategic Partnerships\)](#) of this report.

Against the backdrop of governments trying to meet deadlines defined under the Paris Agreement for submission of revised NDCs, a common challenge in 2020 was dealing with lockdowns caused by COVID-19 pandemic responses. The Programme's GSU worked closely with national counterparts to review workplans and advise on ways to re-sequence key deliverables so that overall timelines would not alter too drastically. This proved a helpful approach and meant that many countries only required extensions of three to six months to overcome pandemic delays.

One key lesson learned in 2020 was that governments and society can be highly adaptable if alternative approaches are available. For example, nearly all countries – including those more challenged by digital and technological divides – were able to move to virtual consultations and trainings. This was important, as most countries had included plans to expand stakeholder engagement and outreach as part of the NDC revision design and validation process in order to overcome a critical shortcoming from the initial round of NDC preparations in 2014/15, i.e., the need for an inclusive process and broad stakeholder buy-in. Programme countries engaged key counterparts in numerous ways in 2020, including high-level national launch events (**DRC, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Uganda**), outreach to parliamentarians (**DRC**), proactive engagement of youth and women (**Indonesia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe**), sub-national roadshows (**Mali**) and targeted support (**Argentina, Peru**), and a national survey on climate change (**Costa Rica**).

## BOX 2: PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS IN LEBANON

Lebanon will be the first Programme country to complete all national deliverables. The sole remaining activity is the funding of the NDC Partnership in-country facilitator to end July 2021.

Against the backdrop of high political and economic uncertainty, Lebanon has remained committed to climate action. After a long-delayed national legislative process, the government finally ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2019 and officially became a party to the Accord in February 2020, while a more ambitious NDC was submitted in March 2021.

To achieve success, the Programme sought to link its support to economic reform and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). These efforts were supported by a comprehensive exercise in 2019 to [map](#) and [align](#) NDC and SDG targets and then strengthen institutional coordination to deliver on the dual goals.



For the NDC revision, the Programme supported scenario analysis of a more ambitious energy target (30% renewable energy by 2030). The mitigation and adaptation targets from the first NDC were also reviewed against a rapid assessment of political and economic uncertainty on private investment for climate actions that was undertaken in 2020.

Over the lifetime of the national project, the Programme also played a pivotal role in mainstreaming and capacity development efforts, which has led to gender-responsive climate actions being integrated in sectoral work programmes and for crisis relief/climate resilience initiatives targeting highly vulnerable, poor and disadvantaged communities living in remote, off-grid areas along the border.

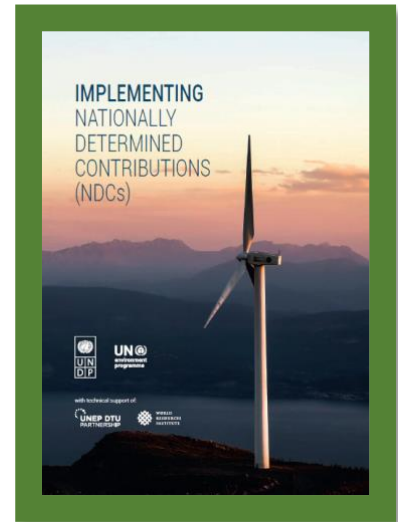
Link to [NDC SP website country page](#).

Many Lebanese turned to growing their own food as staple food prices rose in 2020. Photo credit: AFP

## 2. Programme achievements at global level in 2020

In 2020, the GSU contributed to numerous Programme knowledge products, organised south-south peer exchange and learning, shared experiences through webinars and blogs, and communicated achievements via the Programme website ([www.ndcs.undp.org](http://www.ndcs.undp.org)), UNDP social media and knowledge hubs, and through partner networks. Among the highlights of 2020, the Programme delivered:

- **28 knowledge products, including publications, technical reports and infographics;**
- **5 trainings, attracting 180 participants**
- **1 updated website (with 21% increase in users and 14% increase in page views in 2020 compared to 2019);**
- **4 south-south exchanges;**
- **47 webinars;** and
- **40 articles/blogs.**



More detailed information can be found in Section III of this report (refer to [Results 6.1](#) and [6.2](#)).

Significant effort was also made in 2020 to improve information sharing with donors. This included:

- **22 updated [country project profiles](#);**
- **launch of quarterly country progress updates (Q3 2020);**
- **a dedicated [donor portal](#);** and
- **a [Programme dashboard](#)** (see Figure 2).

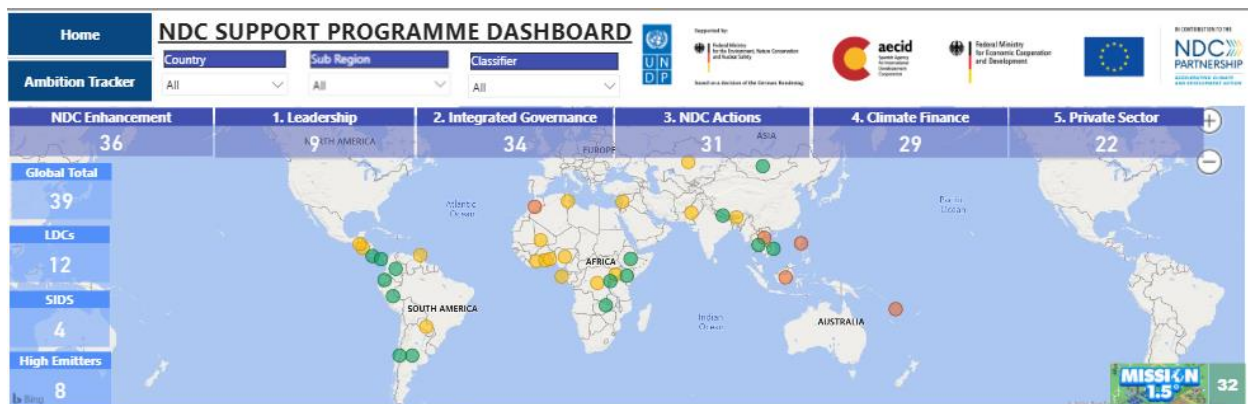


Figure 2: Snapshot of NDC Support Programme dashboard presented to Steering Committee in 2020

[Section III \(Progress Review\)](#) of this report describes Programme results in more detail. Please refer to [Annex 2](#) for links to individual country reports (available in the [Donor Portal](#)). Please refer to [Annex 3](#) for the assessment of progress against the targets defined in the Programme's Results Framework.

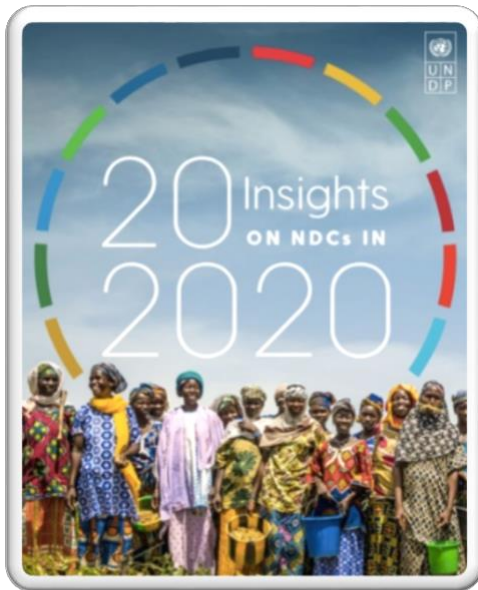
Finally, [Box 3](#) describes the relationship between the Programme and UNDP's Climate Promise and how synergies between the two have increased the visibility of Programme donors four-fold.



### BOX 3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNDP'S NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME AND CLIMATE PROMISE

Under the leadership of UNDP's Administrator, the significance of NDCs rose within the organisation to become central to climate change programming and policy support. In September 2019 at the UN Climate Action Summit, the Administrator launched his "[Climate Promise](#)" – a commitment to support at least 100 countries to enhance their NDCs by 2020. The Promise, which is being delivered in close collaboration with a wide variety of partners, now has engagements taking place in 118 countries – making it the world's largest single offer of support of this kind.

**The NDC Support Programme served as the foundation and a catalyst for the Promise's bold target in several ways.** The experiences and leadership of Programme countries were leveraged to promote the strategic importance of NDCs and create a positive narrative on ambition-raising. In addition to sharing national experiences and lessons learned, the Programme's GSU played a leading role in supporting the Climate Promise by providing guidance to other UNDP experts across a range of disciplines (youth, water, health, gender, nature-based solutions, Montreal Protocol, green commodities, etc.) on potential entry points for contributing to the NDC enhancement process. The GSU also helped guide discussions on how to define strategic workplans that leverage UNDP's larger portfolio for Promise implementation – which in turn has helped Programme countries strengthen synergies with other UNDP initiatives.



**The GSU also contributed substantively to UNDP's flagship climate report for the year, [20 Insights on NDCs in 2020](#)**, which identified positive trends that emerged throughout the year from Climate Promise support, such as growing momentum towards net-zero emissions, an emphasis on adaptation, and more women and youth having their voices heard in the NDC enhancement process. The team also authored and/or peer-reviewed various Climate Promise products, including thematic NDC information briefs and an NDC quality checklist, supported design of a UNDP Promise resource portal and participated in capacity-building webinars for UNDP Country Offices to strengthen NDC support to governments.

**Programme donors are recognised for this contribution to the Climate Promise, which has increased their visibility fourfold.** For example, one of @UNDPClimate Twitter account's top tweets was about [the Climate Ambition Summit](#), where results from UNDP's Climate Promise were shared on the global stage. The tweet had 45 retweets, 28,352 impressions and 431 engagements. Meanwhile, a [report](#) on the Peoples' Climate Vote has been downloaded nearly 6,700 times and the site has had 25,130 unique page views.

## II. PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

### 1. Theory of change

The NDC Support Programme is a flagship UNDP initiative assisting governments to define, enhance and implement the national climate action plans – known as NDCs – that governments submitted under the Paris Agreement. The overall goal of the Programme is to accelerate implementation of the climate priorities defined in these NDCs and, through these efforts, enable countries to achieve their longer-term sustainable development ambitions.

To achieve this objective, the Programme offers six complementary and interlinked areas of support which countries can be tailor according to their needs and the national context. They are:

- *Result 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision;*
- *Result 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes;*
- *Result 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered;*
- *Result 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance;*
- *Result 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement; and*
- *Result 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences.*

These work areas directly respond to the key technical support needs identified by governments for revising and implementing their NDC targets. Programme design was also informed by evidence, learning and stakeholder insights that surfaced from key projects and initiatives such as: the *Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme (2011-2018)*, funded by the EU and the governments of Germany (BMU) and Australia, the EU-funded *INDC project (2016-2019)*, and the UNDP/UNFCCC *Regional NDC Dialogue* series which ran from 2014-19, thanks to support from a wide range of donors.

The Programme's theory of change is grounded in this experience of supporting NDCs. It assumes that strengthening institutional and technical capacities within strategic and pivotal areas of work will help to drive long term, sustainable and self-driven climate change mitigation at national, sectoral and sub-national levels. Policymakers consistently cite the lack of access to finance as the biggest barrier to accelerating NDC implementation and to raising ambition. Meanwhile, investors are hesitant to provide large-scale finance without strong policy signals from government and buy-in from key stakeholders. The Programme promotes political leadership, sustained engagement of the private sector, and strengthening of governance, transparency and finance capacities, as essential pillars for the central goal of delivering ambitious NDCs, long-term strategies, and mitigation actions.

### 2. Programme expansion and scope

The NDC Support Programme began implementation in June 2017. A high-level launch took place at the 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) in December 2017 in the presence of Programme donors and the UNDP Administrator.

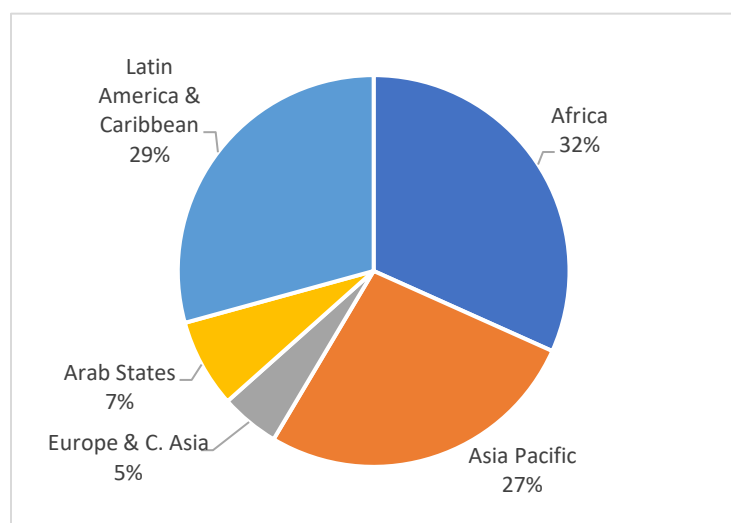
The Programme has since significantly expanded from the initial pool of 25 countries (many of which transitioned from the LECB Programme) to 41 countries, with funding provided by donors to support NDC

implementation and revision, gender mainstreaming, access to finance and private sector engagement, sectoral “deep dives”, NDC Partnership country-level facilitation support, and national and regional capacity building through the Morocco Climate Change Competence Center (4Cs). Please refer to [Section VII \(Financial Status\)](#) for more information on donor contributions.

Most recently, AECID has confirmed its preference to programme its 2018 and 2019 contributions in 5 countries: **Honduras, Palestine, Mauritania, and Senegal** alongside **Guatemala**. Meanwhile, BMZ has made a commitment of 2 million Euro to support 5 countries on their green recovery efforts: **Albania, Benin, and Jordan**, alongside **Ecuador** and **Viet Nam**.

The current 41 countries are drawn from across all UNDP regions (Figure 3) and include:

- **12 least developed countries (LDC): Bhutan, DRC, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia;**
- **4 Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Marshall Islands, Sao Tome and Principe, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu;** and
- **8 higher-emitters<sup>1</sup>: Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Thailand, and Viet Nam.**



**Figure 3: Regional balance of Programme countries**

This diversity in terms of geography, population, and level of development, which has enriched the gathering of knowledge and peer-to-peer exchange of experience. The Programme also benefits from information-sharing with an EU-funded project implemented by UNDP, [EU4Climate](#), that launched in 2019 and supports six Central Europe countries (*Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine*) on climate policies and low-emission development, as well as the learning and insights emerging from UNDP’s Climate Promise support.

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<sup>1</sup> The 8 countries are responsible for nearly 8% of global GHG emissions. Collectively, Programme countries are responsible for almost 11% of global GHG emissions. Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool 2016, which is now incorporated in <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>.

### 3. Strategic partnerships

#### NDC Partnership

The Programme has served as a mechanism for its donors to contribute to the objectives of the NDC Partnership (NDCP) and UNDP and 38 Programme countries are also members of the NDCP. The Programme's GSU also collaborates with the NDC Partnership Support Unit in a variety of ways:

**NDC enhancement support:** Out of the 65 countries that are recipients of *Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)* support, 29 are Programme countries – including 12 that the Programme supports: **Armenia, Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia**. In all countries, engagement with NDCP has encouraged collaboration with partners beyond those previously engaged in the Programme activities. Leveraging the NDCP CAEP mechanisms has thus contributed to the larger collaborative approach on NDCs in countries. In terms of delivery of CAEP enhancement activities, progress continues at the country level through support of Programme staff (see Box 4 for an example of this collaboration in Colombia).

#### **BOX 4: Colombia: Demonstrating the power of the NDC Partnership**

The NDC Support Programme provided cornerstone support for Colombia's NDC revision process, coordinating with a range of partners (especially on the mitigation component) such as CIAT, GIZ, UN Environment, Universidad de los Andes, VITO Consulting, World Bank, World Resources Institute, World Wildlife Fund, as well as with UNDP's "Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz" project, which is supporting analysis, modeling, and engagement of the private sector and sub-national entities, and the Fondo Acción sister project "Moving the Low Carbon Development Strategy towards Action". This included supervising the modeling (undertaken by the VITO-Consulting consortium for World Bank) for the update of the reference and mitigation scenarios. Support for a participatory consultation process was delivered in collaboration with UNEP, GIZ, and WWF, while the project team worked with Fondo Acción, WWF, and the BioCarbon Fund Project to engage private sector and subnational governments.

**Contributions to Partnership strategy:** In 2020, Programme staff contributed to the Partnership's [Youth Engagement Plan \(YEP\)](#), a global webinar on [NDC Enhancement and COVID-19 Recovery: Regional Trends and Country Experiences](#), and the Partnership in Action report. GSU staff also provide substantive inputs to UNDP representatives on the Steering Committee, the [Economic Advisory Support Initiative](#), the Major Emerging Economies Taskforce, and the newly launched Finance Strategy Taskforce. Two GSU staff act as UNDP's operational focal point and strategic focal point for the Partnership, which includes responsibility for advising Country Offices on core principles of the Partnership and country engagement processes, sharing key updates with relevant UNDP staff, and advocating for active engagement with the Partnership at all UNDP levels (i.e., national, regional and global).

**In-country facilitators:** In 2019, the Programme committed to support in-country facilitators where needed. The GSU consulted all Programme countries, as well as those participating in the EU4Climate project in Central Europe, to assess interest. As a result, the Programme is now supporting 9 facilitators in **Armenia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zimbabwe**, while discussions are ongoing in **Mongolia** regarding facilitator selection. In **DRC**, the Programme will fund development of the NDC Partnership Plan, while UNDP Country Offices serve as facilitator in **Mali** and **Tunisia** at the request of the government – in the latter case, jointly with GIZ.

Table 1 summarises how other strategic partnerships were reinforced in 2020.

**Table 1: Actions carried out in 2020 to strengthen strategic partnerships**

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2020
EUROCLIMA+	On behalf of UNDP, the Programme partnered with EUROCLIMA+, IADB, ECLAC, and GIZ on a resource platform ( <a href="http://www.ndclac.org">www.ndclac.org</a> ) that provides users with an overview of NDC progress in the region and seeks to encourage accelerated implementation of the Paris Agreement in the region. UNDP, EUROCLIMA+, and IADB also collaborated with LEDSLAC on a webinar series, <i>Climate Action in Times of Crisis</i> ( <a href="https://ledslac.org/evento-conjunto-2020/">https://ledslac.org/evento-conjunto-2020/</a> ), that created a space for collaboration and learning on long-term strategies, NDC updates, and transport and sustainable mobility.
IKI NDC Support Cluster	At the request of the Cluster secretariat, the Programme collaborated with Cluster partners on a user-friendly product, “ <i>Guidance on structuring updated and new NDCs</i> ”, by sharing best-case examples, participating in an informational interview, and reviewing drafts. The publication was postponed until 2021. The Programme also participated in a consortium with GIZ and Climate Analytics to coordinate on Round 1 CAEP requests. The consortium meets on a quarterly basis to discuss any bottlenecks or coordination issues and to share best practices.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	ICAT implemented an MRV pilot in <b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> that was designed by the Programme. Lessons learned will improve the MRV system. Meanwhile in <b>Chile</b> , the Ministry of Environment formalized an MOU to link ICAT support for the transparency framework to the HuellaChile recognition system supported by the Programme ( <a href="https://climateactiontransparency.org/country-activities/">https://climateactiontransparency.org/country-activities/</a> ).
International Labour Organization (ILO)	The Programme is collaborating with the ILO Green Jobs Programme and local ILO offices in <b>Nigeria</b> and <b>Zimbabwe</b> to measure the social and employment impacts of NDC policies, as an input to the NDC revision processes.
UN Capital Development Fund (UN CDF)	The Programme partnered with UNCDF to support <b>Vanuatu</b> ( <i>Electrification of Vanuatu’s Inhabited Islands through Solar Power</i> ) and <b>Ghana</b> ( <i>Investing in Industrial Energy Efficiency Measures in Ghana</i> ) on proposals submitted to the NAMA Facility’s 7 <sup>th</sup> Call for Proposals. This included engaging with national public and private stakeholders, technology service providers, and national banks.
UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)	In 2020, the Programme supported UNDP’s collaboration with the UNFCCC to track country progress, intentions and plans for NDC enhancement, LTS and net-zero commitments, as well as sharing good practices and experiences emerging in country. Other areas of partnership included: the Climate Ambition Alliance, the Climate Ambition Summit, and planning for Regional Climate Weeks.
World Bank (WB)	The Programme supported readiness assessments and applied the WB’s International Transfers assessment framework in 4 countries – <b>Uganda, Kenya, Ghana</b> and <b>Nigeria</b> . The feedback from the 4 countries fed directly into a <a href="#">short report</a> on <i>Lessons learned from pilot assessments of countries’ readiness for International Transfer Readiness (ITR) under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement</i> and helped to improve the assessment framework. Periodic discussions take place with WB’s NDC Support Facility team to discuss areas of potential collaboration and to exchange information.

### III. PROGRESS REVIEW

This section of the report summarises the main activities and achievements in 2020 for the Programme's six key result areas, as well as status of implementation. The results framework ([Annex 2](#)) summarises overall Programme progress towards agreed targets.

#### 1. Result 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision

Strong national leadership is required to leverage support from diverse stakeholder groups and change agents (public and private, in civil society and academia) to maintain momentum for NDC implementation. Under this result area, country leaders will be supported to promote a vision for achieving ambitious climate change targets and championed through the Programme's global platform. Women, youth, media, and parliamentarians are key target groups.

Twenty-two (22) Programme countries were invited to participate in the [2020 Climate Ambition Summit](#), co-convened by the United Nations, the United Kingdom and France on the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement on 12 December 2020 – demonstrating international recognition of their climate leadership. They were: **Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe**. The participation of so many Programme countries is a testament to the positive impact that long-term technical and institutional capacity building support can have in building the confidence of national actors to take bolder climate actions.

Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 health pandemic, several Programme countries also undertook participatory efforts to raise awareness and secure buy-in of key actors for the NDC revision process.

Output 1.1: High-level leaders supported to build consensus and promote commitment on ambitious climate change vision

**Countries with Output 1.1 activities in 2020:** Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, Sao Tome and Principe **(9)**

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of countries with political leaders promoting climate change ambitions in 2020: **(8 enhanced NDCs and 1 party ratifying Paris Agreement)**

Sixteen (16) Programme countries submitted revised NDCs in 2020: **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia** (summary only), **Kenya, Marshall Islands** (resubmission), **Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Zambia** (summary only). The Programme supported this process in all countries except Brazil, Marshall Islands and Rwanda. Of the 13 countries that received Programme support, nine countries (70%) submitted more ambitious NDCs (**Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru**). However, Costa Rica is already considered as part of the Programme's baseline under this result area. Meanwhile, **Lebanon** deposited its instrument of ratification in February to become an official party to the Paris Agreement.

To ensure broad stakeholder buy-in to NDC revision processes in 2020, **DRC, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uganda** held high-level national events to launch their NDC revision processes in 2020, engage key stakeholders in the NDC process, and encourage sectoral coordination, while **Mali** and **Nepal** conducted regional consultations. **Tunisia** took a similar highly participatory approach to the design of its first NDC Partnership Plan, including a national conference that brought together diverse stakeholders.

Finally, countries undertook a diverse range of activities in their efforts to secure whole-of-society engagement approach. **DRC** conducted outreach with parliamentarians to kick off its NDC revision process, while **Indonesia** hosted a weekly discussion platform (“Climate Corner”). **Cote d’Ivoire** and **Nigeria** both prepared communications and outreach strategies to socialise the NDC revisions. **Nigeria** also validated and published three NDC Youth Manuals, customized for different age groups, following a series of youth consultations in 2019, while **Uganda** trained 40 youth.

### *Main activities at country level*

<b>Cote d’Ivoire</b>	A <a href="#">communication and outreach strategy</a> to support the NDC review process and strengthen stakeholder engagement in all stages of the review and implementation was developed in collaboration with partners.
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<p>A high-level political dialogue on DRC's Climate Agenda and COP 26 was held in Kinshasa on 11 October to encourage political and stakeholder ownership of climate actions and the NDC and invite inter-ministerial coordination. Several recommendations will be explored further in 2021, notably: framing the NDC as a sustainable development program for the benefit of the people; integrating the NDC into the national development plan; prioritising gender dimensions in climate strategies and programmes; and promoting nature-based solutions for achievement of NDC targets. A <a href="#">report</a> of the dialogue was made to the President of the Republic.</p> <p>A series of national stakeholder meetings followed in November to discuss the NDC revision. In addition to raising awareness, the meetings served to map relevant actors, identify NDC priorities, and discuss challenges, support needs, and expectations. This included a consultation with parliamentary representatives, for which a <a href="#">report</a> is available.</p>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<p>In collaboration with Climate Promise, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (as NDC focal point) was supported to host “<i>Climate Corner</i>” as a weekly discussion platform for stakeholders on climate actions. In 2020, 150 speakers participated in 42 virtual discussions, leading to an increase of Instagram followers to almost 6,000 and YouTube subscribers to almost 700.</p> <p>Administrative support was provided to the Climate Change Advisory Council to host an event on Indonesia’s 2050 Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience in August for about 50 Ministry officials and experts and a <a href="#">webinar</a> with youth on environment in commemoration of National Youth Pledge Day in October (<a href="#">attracting more than 300 youth across 26 provinces</a>).</p> <p>Finally, the Programme supported a <a href="#">study</a> on the impact of COVID-19 on energy sector GHG emissions as well as analysis of the public financing post-COVID-19.</p>

<b>Lebanon</b>	Deposited instrument of ratification to become official party to Paris Agreement.
<b>Mali</b>	<p>Six NDC <a href="#">consultation workshops</a> were held at regional level (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti) and at the district level of Bamako from September 8 to 24, bringing together around 400 participants (including 100 women). The objective was to share information about the NDC revision and NDC Partnership Plan. The Technical Group of Experts collected information and data on the impacts of climate change on key development sectors for each region and discussed region-specific mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender was a key theme in all discussions.</p> <p>In addition, 7 sectoral consultations were carried out, including 2 on gender mainstreaming, as part of sectoral diagnoses to identify new GHG reduction targets. NGOs working to promote gender mainstreaming actively participated.</p>
<b>Nepal</b>	Three provincial-level consultations ( <a href="#">1/2/3</a> ) were held between February and March 2020, which informed enhanced NDC targets, which attracted 280 participants in total. Four additional planned consultations could not take place due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but were complemented by desk assessments.
<b>Nigeria</b>	<p>Three climate change youth manuals <a href="#">1/2/3</a> – each targeting a different age group – were published (images below). The work, initiated in 2019, was led by the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) in collaboration with tertiary institutions across six geopolitical zones. The gender-sensitive consultations to develop the Manual were critical in keeping youth groups engaged in the NDC revision process.</p> <p>A <a href="#">communications strategy</a> is being drafted to support NDC socialisation.</p>
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	A <a href="#">high-level meeting</a> was held in December 2020 with the Council of Ministers to obtain political engagement on climate change and endorsement for a more ambitious NDC. Discussions centred on two main approaches: (i) possible intermediate targets and objectives for 2025 and (ii) the possible introduction of unconditional measures.
<b>Tunisia</b>	A national conference was held in November to present and discuss the <a href="#">draft NDC Partnership Plan</a> , attended by 50 representatives from national and technical and financial stakeholders (around 40% women). A highly consultative process has been used throughout preparation of the first Tunisian Partnership Plan, which has also been made gender-responsive.
<b>Uganda</b>	<p>A high-level political <a href="#">dialogue</a> (co-funded by UNDP’s Climate Promise) took place on 18 November to formally launch the NDC revision as well as development of a long-term strategy (LTS), creating a coordination platform for wider stakeholder engagement on the NDC revision. Over 65 participants attended including donors, NDC Partnership, and the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>A training on the NDC revision and implementation process was held for 40 youth on 11 December in collaboration with Ugandan youth organization, We Are Tomorrow. As a result of the training, one youth organization prepared and successfully submitted a proposal on agroforestry to a UNDP Youth For Business Facility.</p>



*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru</b>	9 countries submitted more ambitious NDC2s to the <a href="#">UNFCCC</a> . For more information on the type of support that the Programme provided on the NDC revision process, please refer to <a href="#">Section III.3</a> of this report.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	Communication and outreach strategy prepared to support NDC review.
<b>Indonesia</b>	Climate Corner stakeholder engagement supported. 1 consultation on LTS. 1 webinar to engage youth. 1 study on impacts of COVID-19 on energy sector completed in December.
<b>Lebanon</b>	1 instrument of ratification deposited for Paris Agreement.
<b>Mali</b>	6 regional/district consultations on NDC attracted around 400 participants. 7 sectoral consultations on NDC targets.
<b>Nepal</b>	3 provincial consultations and 4 provincial desk assessments to obtain inputs on NDC.
<b>Nigeria</b>	3 Climate Change Youth Manuals prepared ( <a href="#">1/2/3</a> )
<b>Tunisia</b>	1 national conference conducted on NDC Partnership Plan.
<b>Uganda</b>	1 high-level political dialogue supported. 1 youth training held for 40, leading to finance for 1 agroforestry proposal.
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	1 high-level political dialogue supported.



**Nigerian climate change youth action manuals**

## 2. Result 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes

This result area promotes a gender-responsive, whole-of-government approach to enabling, implementing, and monitoring climate actions. Support is provided to strengthen existing national structures for better-coordinated NDC implementation, to mainstream NDC targets into national, sub-national, and sectoral policies, programmes, and budgets, and to strengthen integration of gender in target countries. Countries are also assisted to set up robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for NDC progress, GHG emissions, climate finance, and SDG co-benefits.

Due to UNDP's in-country presence, there is always high demand for Programme services that strengthen the governance framework and support mainstreaming of climate and gender. Linking NDC and climate change actions to green recovery efforts and achievement of the SDGs will be essential to ensure there is no fragmentation of response to these interlinked issues moving forwards.

Countries progressed well under all governance work streams, but especially for MRV systems where, for many countries, it was the culmination of earlier lengthy stakeholder consultations and piloting efforts.

### Output 2.1: Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

**Countries with Output 2.1 activities in 2020:** Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia, Zambia (15)

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of new or improved institutionalised structures and processes for NDC implementation in 2020:  
**5 countries advance NDC institutional frameworks<sup>2</sup>**

Five (5) countries strengthened institutional structures to improve NDC coordination and implementation in 2020. **Argentina** expanded the Finance Working Group of its National Climate Change Commission while **Chile** formally included the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity on the Inter-ministerial technical team on climate change for the NDC revision. In **Mongolia**, a National Climate Committee established in May 2019 was strengthened through provision of planning, coordination, and secretariat services. **Mali** has also engaged its National Climate Change Committee and monitoring committee on the NDC revision process. Furthermore, with support of development partners, the Minister of the Environment convened a high-level meeting and secured commitment of sector ministries to the NDC review and implementation. In **Morocco**, a decree on governance of climate change was consulted, approved and published in the Official Bulletin.

In addition, building on efforts from 2019, **Colombia** continued to strengthen its institutional framework with the advancement of 4 measures to strengthen the institutional framework for climate change, while **Cote d'Ivoire** designed a tool for planning and mainstreaming NDCs in the waste sector and trained 28 key stakeholders on its application and also prepared its first territorial climate plan for the Bélier region,

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<sup>2</sup> As previously noted in [Section II.3](#) of report, the Programme is also funding NDC Partnership in-country facilitators in 9 countries (**Armenia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe** and **Zimbabwe**). A key function of the facilitators is to strengthen coordination between partners and between government institutions. Facilitators submit quarterly reports to the NDC Partnership Support Unit.

which is also gender-sensitive. To strengthen NDC implementation, **Costa Rica** advanced 2 communication products promoting the sustainable development benefits of climate action: a national “pulse” survey on climate change and preparations for a “climate conversations” series. The governance mechanism for coordination with civil society (5C: Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change) was also strengthened.<sup>3</sup>

**Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Mali, and Morocco** (through the 4Cs) trained 640 experts in total on topics ranging from mainstreaming NDCs and climate risk in development plans to climate finance and climate law. **Ethiopia** has also initiated institutional capacity assessments to inform future NDC trainings.

Finally, **Bhutan, DRC, Tunisia, and Zambia** all initiated steps to strengthen coordination mechanisms for the NDCs and climate change. Meanwhile, prior to planned trainings in 2021, **Nigeria** is finalizing a toolkit to support the mainstreaming of NDC actions in development plans in a harmonised way alongside those for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development under the Sendai Framework and Agenda 2030, while **Rwanda** is preparing a training manual on NDC implementation for agriculture sector experts.

### *Main activities at country level*

<b>Argentina</b>	Under the new administration, the Finance Working Group of the National Commission on Climate Change incorporated new actors and began analyzing finance options for climate change projects in August, as well as contributing to the development of the second NDC. Estimating the investment costs of several measures outlined in the second NDC will happen in 2021.
<b>Bhutan</b>	Based on a recommendation from an <a href="#">in-depth analysis</a> on gender and climate prepared under the NDC SP, steps are underway to include the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) as a member of the Climate Change Coordination Committee (C4), which serves as a multi-sector, high-level technical coordination mechanism for discussion and coordination of matters related to climate change. The NCWC’s participation in the C4 platform will help strengthen efforts to mainstream gender issues in climate change programmes, strategies, plans, and actions.
<b>Chile</b>	The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity was officially included as part of the operational structure of Chile’s inter-ministerial technical team on climate change (ETICC). This will help strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts in five areas: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building and finance.  Collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Office of Climate Change and the Department of Circular Economy and Oceans within the Ministry of Environment was strengthened to advance elaboration of the NDC.
<b>Colombia</b>	4 enabling measures are at advanced stage under Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 draft <a href="#">regulatory decree</a> for National Climate Change Council was finalized in Q4 2020 for MADS to submit to Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change (for legal processing by the signatory ministries);</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP, **Guatemala** also continued to strengthen a Sectoral Task Force established in 2019 for the energy sector as a key mechanism to provide updates for the MRV system, make NDC recommendations, and approve forthcoming NDC goals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Agreement of Intersectoral Climate Change Commission finalised in September 2020 for signature by MADS Vice Minister and the Deputy Director of the National Planning Department re: NDC measures and reference scenario;</li> <li>• 1 <a href="#">guide</a> for the formulation and monitoring of Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans under the jurisdiction of MADS ready for adoption;</li> <li>• 1 <a href="#">enabling measure</a> on Climate Emergency supported for adoption by MADS.</li> </ul>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<p>Results of a national survey on climate change will be published in Q1 2021.</p> <p>Capacity building took place in August 2020 with more than 20 leaders in preparation for “<a href="#">Conversaciones Climáticas</a>” (“Climate Conversations”), which will be launched on 11 February 2021 and allow participants to engage with groups of interest. The methodology was trialled during several consultations for the updated NDC.</p> <p>5C national assemblies were supported for indigenous people and a knowledge management system was initiated in October to support capacity building efforts.</p>
<b>Cote d’Ivoire</b>	<p>A tool for mainstreaming climate change in the agriculture sector and strengthen NDC ambitions was adapted to create a similar <a href="#">planning tool for the waste sector</a>. The two sectors will now pilot the tools and, based on their experiences, a decision will be made as to whether to undertake for other priority NDC sectors. In this context, a training was conducted on the tool for 28 stakeholders (22 men, 6 women) that raised understanding of the opportunities offered by climate finance.</p> <p>The country’s first <a href="#">territorial climate plan</a> and corresponding <a href="#">investment plan</a> was developed for the Béliér region to facilitate the integration of climate change issues into the region's development planning. It also takes into account gender and the most vulnerable populations. The plan will be presented in the first half of 2021 at a round table of technical and financial partners.</p>
<b>DRC</b>	<p>Design of a framework and coordination mechanism for NDC implementation was initiated.</p>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<p>The Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission conducted a <a href="#">training</a> in November, supported by the Programme, WRI, and World Bank, to raise awareness on international climate change agreements, bankable proposal preparation, national development planning processes, monitoring and evaluation, and MRV. It was attended by 40 experts (27 male, 13 female) from implementing and coordinating entities engaged on the NDC and Climate-Resilient Green Economy.</p> <p>Institutional capacity assessments have been initiated for transport, electric power and industry; urban development and housing; mining; and agriculture and forests, that will inform design of capacity development strategies.</p>
<b>Mali</b>	<p>Two (2) of 4 planned meetings of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and monitoring committee were held to brief on: 1) status of implementation of the first NDC roadmap and the NDC Partnership Plan, 2) outcomes of regional consultations, and 3) status of the NDC revision. Nearly 100 people participated in total, including committee members, NGOs, and development partners.</p>

	<p>One (1) of 4 planned meetings of the Technical and Financial Partners' Working Group on Environment was held to present on the NDC revision and support from UN-Women for gender mainstreaming was announced. With the group's support, a high-level meeting convened by the Minister of the Environment was held to confirm the commitment of the sector ministries to the review and implementation of the NDC.</p> <p>Three trainings (1/2/3) were held between December 7 to 21 for Regional Development Agencies (ADR), Decentralization and Deconcentration Support Centers (CADD), and national- and regional-level officials from the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. A total of 90 officials (about one-third female) were trained on the six Helsinki Principles of the Coalition of Finance Ministers on Climate Action and the "R" tool for planning, budget monitoring, and integrating climate risks. Participants received the "R" software and are continuing training on the RStudio and RTools sites.</p>
<b>Mongolia</b>	The National Climate Committee was established in May 2019 as a high-level coordinating body to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination on climate change. The Programme strengthened its coordination capacity through the provision of planning, coordination, and secretariat services.
<b>Morocco</b>	A decree on the governance of climate change submitted to the Secretary General of the government in 2019, was consulted upon in 2020, approved, and published in the Official Bulletin (BO N ° 6880) on 7 May 2020.
<b>Morocco 4Cs</b>	As part of the Capacity Building Plan designed in 2019, 74 <a href="#">trainings</a> were held in 2020 that attracted 468 participants (29% female). Trainings ranged from year-long courses on climate change <a href="#">for managers</a> in public organizations and <a href="#">for youth</a> to more targeted trainings on mainstreaming climate change in regional development plans and law. As a result of these efforts, it is assessed that 50 institutions have strengthened capacity to support NDC implementation. A <a href="#">study</a> was also completed that identified 2 universities to host a master's degrees in climate change from 2021.
<b>Nigeria</b>	A toolkit for mainstreaming the NDC, DRR and the SDGs into development planning is in its final stages. The effort is being supported by a UNDP expert from the Africa Regional Hub who undertook a similar exercise with the governments of Eswatini and Zambia. Government officials will be trained on its application in 2021.
<b>Rwanda</b>	A training manual for agriculture sector experts on NDC implementation is being prepared. The 5-day training is scheduled for April 2021.
<b>Tunisia</b>	A mechanism has been proposed for the coordination and monitoring of implementation of the NDC Partnership Plan, which was prepared through the NDC SP in 2020. Meetings are planned in 2021 between the NDC Partnership (NDCP) and the current in-country NDCP facilitators (UNDP and GIZ) on the way forward.
<b>Zambia</b>	In October, Zambia kicked off design for a national MRV system that will also deliver a management plan for NDC implementation and serve as a mechanism for improving NDC coordination among ministries. The MRV system will be completed in 2021.

### *Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Argentina</b>	Strengthened Finance Working Group of the NCCC.
<b>Chile</b>	Official inclusion of Ministry of Women and Gender Equity on inter-ministerial technical team for climate change and NDC.
<b>Colombia</b>	4 enabling measures advanced to strengthen climate change institutional framework.

<b>Costa Rica</b>	1 national survey on climate change conducted (results to be published Q1 2021). 20 leaders trained for “ <a href="#">Conversaciones Climáticas</a> ”, launching in February 2021.
<b>Cote d’Ivoire</b>	<a href="#">Tool</a> developed for mainstreaming climate change in the waste sector in order to strengthen NDC ambitions and users trained on its application. 28 experts trained. 1 gender-responsive <a href="#">territorial climate plan</a> and <a href="#">investment plan</a> prepared.
<b>Ethiopia</b>	40 experts trained on key climate themes.
<b>Mali</b>	2 meetings of National Climate Change Committee and monitoring committee. 1 meeting of Technical and Financial Partners’ Working Group on Environment. 1 high-level meeting convened by Minister of the Environment to confirm commitment of the sector ministries to the review and implementation of the NDC. 90 officials trained on climate finance and integration of climate risks.
<b>Mongolia</b>	1 National Climate Committee strengthened.
<b>Morocco</b>	Decree on governance of climate change approved and published in Official Bulletin. 462 stakeholders trained on climate themes.
<b>Nigeria</b>	1 toolkit for mainstreaming the NDC, DRR and the SDGs (draft).
<b>Tunisia</b>	1 NDC coordination mechanism identified.

Output 2.2: Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks

**Countries with Output 2.2 activities in 2020:** Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, Uganda **(11)**

*Progress towards the indicator*

Number of gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks in 2020: **3<sup>4</sup> countries with gender-responsive climate change policy; sectoral plans/ policies integrate gender-responsive NDC targets; women’s participation in politics increases**

In 2020, **Chile** applied a gender approach for the Climate Change Framework Law and a climate adaptation plan for the tourism sector and also generated recommendations for strengthening several other climate instruments. **Ghana** conducted a gender audit of its draft National Energy Policy and developed a national gender action plan and [gender mainstreaming toolkit](#) for use by NDC sectors to help incorporate gender considerations in NDC design and implementation. In the **Philippines**, sector-specific gender-responsiveness indicators were identified for [4 sectoral I/NDC implementation plans](#) (waste, transportation, forestry, and energy).

In addition, Bhutan, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, and Lebanon continued to build on their gender mainstreaming achievements from 2019. **Bhutan** finalized a [toolkit](#) for mainstreaming gender in the NDC priority sectors of agriculture, waste and energy and adopted its gender-responsive National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan. **Cote d’Ivoire** integrated gender into its first territorial climate plan and corresponding investment plan (see [Result area 2.1](#)). Coordination support continues in **Ecuador** for the

<sup>4</sup> Thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP, the Programme also supported **Guatemala** to integrate gender into coastal zone planning and to prepare 1 gender strategy for the NDC (approved by a ministerial agreement in November 2020) that will help technical teams to identify, understand, and mainstream gender considerations in institutional instruments and NDCs.

Gender and Climate Change Technical Round Table that was established in April 2019 and is currently developing a Gender Action Plan for Climate Change and a Gender and Climate Change Information System. Meanwhile, **Lebanon** developed [training materials](#) for future gender mainstreaming capacity building efforts.

Six countries (**Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, and Uganda**) trained and/or raised awareness of more than 640 people on gender and climate change approaches. Similar to Ghana and Lebanon (above), **Colombia** is packaging its suite of training products as a practitioner toolbox.

Finally, **Kenya** prepared draft subsidiary legislation on public participation for the National Climate Change Council and access to climate information, while **Costa Rica** initiated steps for an intersectionality gender analysis gaps for climate change as a diagnostic tool to assess the current social, economic and environmental situations at the national level.

### *Main activities at country level*

<p><b>Bhutan</b></p>	<p>After gender considerations were incorporated into the Climate Change Policy and Action Plan in 2019, the Policy was formally approved in December 2020.</p> <p>A <a href="#">toolkit for mainstreaming gender</a> in the NDC priority sectors of agriculture, waste and energy has been finalized. A national stakeholder consultation to validate the toolkit was planned for December 2020 but will now take place in 2021 because of COVID-19 lockdowns.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations of the in-depth gender climate <a href="#">analysis</a> (see <a href="#">Result 3.2</a> in this report for more details), the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) conducted a training in January in Phuentsholing that targeted Ministerial gender focal points from 20 Dzongkhags and 4 municipalities as well as civil society organizations working on gender equality and women’s empowerment. The objective was to enable participants to take forward gender and climate initiatives in their work. A total of 67 participants (32 male and 35 female) were trained.</p>
<p><b>Chile</b></p>	<p>A gendered approach was applied for the Climate Change Framework Law, drafted in January 2020, which now incorporates an equity principle to ensure fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits, with special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems the most vulnerable to climate change. A climate adaptation plan for the tourism sector was also made gender-responsive.</p> <p>A <a href="#">checklist</a> to guide sectors on how to incorporate a gender approach in climate change instruments and/or initiatives was published in May and used to generate recommendations for strengthening: 1) Long-term National Climate Strategy, 2) an Environmental Protection Fund, 3) updating the process of the National Adaptation Plan, 4) a Landscape Restoration Plan, and 5) the update of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry and Livestock Sector. In August, 72 people (13 male, 59 female) were trained in two sessions on how to apply the <a href="#">checklist</a>.</p>
<p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<p>A <a href="#">training programme</a> was designed and implemented to support sector ministries to incorporate a gender approach in the NDC revision (Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Mines and Energy; Transportation; Housing, City and Territory; Agriculture</p>

	and Rural Development; and Environment and Sustainable Development). The training also served to strengthen inter-institutional coordination on the implementation of the national climate change policy. The programme consisted of 12 workshops carried out with six sectoral ministries through which 419 people were trained (204 men, 215 women). Additionally, 6 sector guides on integrating a gender approach in projects, programs, plans and policies for management of climate change are being finalised, along with digital tools, and packaged as a practitioner toolbox.
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Initiating work on intersectionality gender analysis gaps in climate change as a diagnostic tool to assess social, economic and environmental situations nationally.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	A <a href="#">gender approach</a> was applied during design of the country's first territorial climate plan and corresponding investment plan (see <a href="#">Result area 2.1</a> ).
<b>Ecuador</b>	<p>Coordination support was provided for the Gender and Climate Change Technical Round Table established in April 2019, which aims to strengthen public policy on climate change and key strategic issues by integrating a gender approach. The group is led by the Ministry of Environment and Water and the National Council for Gender Equality, with collaboration from NGOs, development partners and academia.</p> <p>In 2020, a working group prepared a diagnostic, with financing from CARE, that will provide the basis for a national Gender Action Plan for Climate Change to be prepared and validated in 2021. The Task Force is also developing a Gender and Climate Change Information System.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>	<p>A gender audit of the draft National Energy Policy was conducted to assess how well gender issues were mainstreamed into the policy document. Several recommendations were submitted to the Energy Commission on how to strengthen gender considerations.</p> <p>A national gender action plan and <a href="#">gender mainstreaming toolkit</a> was developed for sector use to incorporate gender considerations in NDC design and implementation. A total of 86 participants engaged in planning, budgeting and gender focal at the national and sub-national levels for 7 sectors were trained in its use.</p>
<b>Kenya</b>	<p>Draft subsidiary legislation on corporate governance mechanisms (Code of Conduct) for the National Climate Change Council was prepared that includes a requirement to demonstrate significant effort towards reaching out to the women, youth, persons living with disabilities; and marginalized and minority groups and communities when public participation efforts are being undertaken. The Council is the apex governing body on climate matters in the country and chaired by the President of Kenya. Draft legislation was also prepared regarding access to climate information.</p> <p>In collaboration with the FAO GCF Readiness project, 16 officials from County Government climate change units were trained on gender integration plans and actions. The officials work on development of climate policies, plans and funds. Thus, this training is expected to translate into plans and policies that integrate gender.</p>
<b>Lebanon</b>	The National Commission for Lebanese Women participated in the final gender and climate change workshop under the national project. <a href="#">Training materials</a> were developed for future gender mainstreaming capacity building efforts.
<b>Philippines</b>	Sector-specific gender responsiveness indicators have been identified for <a href="#">4 sectoral NDC implementation plans</a> (for waste, transportation, forestry, and energy). The draft



	plans, completed in 2019, were harmonised in 2020 in terms of activity implementation to assist monitoring of progress for international reporting. Entry points for strengthening gender concerns in the NDC were also identified.
<b>Uganda</b>	Based on a <a href="#">2019 gender analysis</a> of Uganda's key NDC sectors (energy, agriculture and waste) and the resulting gender action plan that was developed to support the integration of gender in NDC implementation process, a training was conducted on 20 March to integrate gender in climate change programming for 29 representatives (20 male and 9 female) from 10 districts in Central Uganda. These included representatives from Ministries, Departments and Agencies, such as Gender, Social and Labor Development, Energy and Mineral Development, Agriculture, and National Environment Management Authority, CSOs and the private sector.

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	1 gender-responsive National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan adopted. 1 <a href="#">gender mainstreaming toolkit</a> finalised and training conducted for 67 participants. 1 awareness raising workshop held on gender and climate change for 103 officials.
<b>Chile</b>	1 Climate Change Framework Law and 1 adaptation plan (tourism sector) supported to be gender-responsive and inclusive. 1 gender integration <a href="#">checklist</a> prepared and applied to 5 climate change instruments. 1 training conducted for 72 experts on gender integration checklist.
<b>Colombia</b>	1 <a href="#">training programme</a> designed and implemented in 6 sectors for 419 people. 1 gender and climate change toolbox in preparation for 6 sectors.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<a href="#">Gender</a> integrated into 1 provincial climate plan and investment plan ( <a href="#">Result 2.1</a> ).
<b>Ecuador</b>	Gender and Climate Change Technical Round Table coordination supported, including working groups.
<b>Ghana</b>	Draft National Energy Policy audited for gender considerations.
<b>Kenya</b>	Draft subsidiary legislation on corporate governance mechanisms (Code of Conduct for public participation) of the National Climate Change Council prepared. Draft legislation on access to climate information prepared. 1 training conducted for 16 officials from County governments.
<b>Lebanon</b>	1 workshop held at completion of gender and climate change activities. 1 package of <a href="#">training materials</a> prepared.
<b>Philippines</b>	Sector-specific gender responsiveness indicators identified for <a href="#">4 sectoral NDC implementation plans</a> .
<b>Uganda</b>	1 training conducted on gender mainstreaming for 29 district-level stakeholders.

## Output 2.3: Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced

**Countries with Output 2.3 activities in 2020:** Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia (21)

### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of monitoring and transparency systems enhanced for NDC implementation in 2020: **9 MRV systems established or enhanced with sub-national or private sector data or sustainable development impacts, or climate public expenditure systems advanced**

In 2020, **Uganda** launched its online MRV system, while **Ghana** and **Nigeria** established NDC project registries. **Mongolia** enhanced a virtual public platform and online registry for NDC policies, measures, and actions, and reviewed its National Inventory System for transport, while the **Philippines** upgraded its “NICCDIES” MRV system with new modules on Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging, a Personal Carbon Footprint Calculator, and Content Management. The government is also finalising a NDC MRV Plan (by January 2021). In **Rwanda**, NDC-related indicators were incorporated in Ministry of Environment’s database and used for mainstreaming NDC targets in Fiscal Year 2021-22 sector and district plans. Meanwhile, **Chile**, **Colombia**, and **Viet Nam** are all using voluntary corporate reporting platforms as MRV systems for aggregating private sector contributions to NDC targets.

Eight (8) countries built on earlier achievements in 2020. **Kenya** updated the institutional framework for the MRV system it launched last year, while **Vanuatu** expanded the sectoral scope of its MRV platform and **Peru** expanded the user base of its voluntary corporate reporting platform (HuellaPeru), which is a key component of the national MRV system. **Trinidad and Tobago** designed a certification programme for MRV system users, which will be rolled out in 2021, and incorporated recommendations from an ICAT-funded pilot of the MRV system. Meanwhile, **Morocco** completed analyses of investment and financial flows in 7 sectors in 2020 and began setting up a system to track public finance expenditures on climate change. **Ecuador** is also progressing on the tracking of climate finance and design of a Gender and Climate Change Information System. **Lebanon** completed an assessment of existing instruments for private climate finance to inform future efforts to track private climate finance, integrated gender indicators for the energy sector into the UNDP Lebanon Crisis Response Plan on Energy, and designed a model that captures all data and assumptions used in NDC baseline and trajectory scenarios. **Costa Rica** is integrating a life cycle module into its “SINAMECC” MRV system and adding co-benefits to a mitigation registry.

**Chile** and **Kazakhstan** trained over 90 people in total on climate budget expenditures and ISO standards to support MRV system verification respectively. **Kazakhstan** also prepared audio-visual training materials for GHG inventory experts.

Finally, **Chile** is analysing climate public expenditures from 2016-19 while **Indonesia** consulted on how to strengthen the accountability of budget data toward achieving NDC mitigation targets. **Nepal** and **Zambia** both laid groundwork for national MRV systems, which will continue in 2021.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP, **Guatemala** designed a sectoral M&E system for adaptation (coastal zones) that will support its NDC adaptation goals. In addition, a climate budget tagging guide initiated in 2019 was completed in 2020 to guide institutions on how to track climate change expenditure and prioritize investments.

## Main activities at country level

<p><b>Chile</b></p>	<p>During 2020, the design and implementation of an <a href="#">MRV system</a> for the HuellaChile initiative, a platform for voluntary reporting of mitigation actions and GHG emissions by registered organizations, was completed and will be operational from 4 January 2021 with the Ministry of Environment's official system. Please see video <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>A diagnostic of public climate expenditures for 2016-19 is underway by the Ministry of Finance and Public Budget Office, while 22 officials (10 male, 12 female) from the Ministries of Finance, Energy, Agriculture, and Sustainable Development and Climate Change were trained on climate budget tagging.</p>
<p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<p>A voluntary corporate GHG emissions reporting platform was established that is linked to the national emissions reduction registry (RENARE) and hosted on the Ministry of Environment's server: <a href="https://gei.minambiente.gov.co/login.php">https://gei.minambiente.gov.co/login.php</a>. Some challenges with the reporting function will be addressed in 2021 through CAEP.</p>
<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p>	<p>The process to integrate a life-cycle module into the "SINAMECC" MRV system and integrate co-benefits in the registry of mitigation actions was started and will be concluded in Q1 2021.</p>
<p><b>Ecuador</b></p>	<p>Working groups were organized in coordination with GIZ within the National Climate Financing Strategy process to develop climate-relevant indices for mitigation and adaptation as part of a climate public expenditure and institutional review (CPEIR). Collaboration is also beginning with the EU-REDD Facility, which will estimate private sector expenditures for the AFOLU sector. The work will also allow results to be evaluated from gender and poverty perspectives. The Programme also supports technical participation in a working group to design a Gender and Climate Change Information System, which is also supported by LEDSLAC, GIZ and the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography.</p> <p>Finally, the Programme contributed to an audit of the MRV system for electricity being undertaken by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) as part of its CAEP support by sharing contextual information, data, and lessons learned from previous support for an MRV system in the energy sector.</p>
<p><b>Ghana</b></p>	<p>The national MRV system has been strengthened with a national registry that will allow the Environmental Protection Agency to track project-level emissions from ITMO projects and similar carbon finance efforts in the future.</p>
<p><b>Indonesia</b></p>	<p>Several technical discussions were conducted with the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding the synchronization of climate change budgeting with verified emissions reductions under the National Registry System in order to strengthen the accountability of public budget in achieving NDC mitigation targets.</p>
<p><b>Kazakhstan</b></p>	<p>In a significant step to increase the understanding and transparency of the MRV system in Kazakhstan, 70 specialists (47 male, 23 female) from 30 national organizations (environmental, verification and accreditation bodies) received certificates on recent ISO standards (14064-1, 14064-2, 14064-3, 14067, 14065, 17029) after <a href="#">two trainings</a> organized with a national accreditation centre and the association of GHG verifiers in Kazakhstan.</p>

	In response to recommendations from a UNFCCC international expert review team during the review of the National GHG Inventory, the project team also developed video lectures for national GHG inventory experts that are available online ( <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWj-QJOO7QIi7NnIOHd33qw">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWj-QJOO7QIi7NnIOHd33qw</a> ).
Kenya	The institutional framework for operationalizing the national MRV system was updated.
Lebanon	<p>An assessment of the existing instruments for private climate finance was prepared to inform any future efforts on tracking private climate finance. In addition, gender indicators for energy which were proposed in 2019 were integrated into a UNDP Lebanon Crisis Response Plan on Energy.</p> <p>A model was designed that can be used for NDC updates that captures all input and output data and assumptions underlying NDC baseline and trajectory scenarios.</p>
Mongolia	<p>A virtual public platform and online registry for NDC policies, measures, actions has been enhanced and maintained for NDC implementation and coordination.</p> <p>For planned MRV improvements to the transport sector, IPCC 2006 Guidelines for top-down and bottom-up approaches were reviewed against the national inventory system and existing activity data availability and collection processes. Preliminary options for strengthening institutional arrangements and data collection procedures were developed and consulted with relevant stakeholders.</p>
Morocco	An <a href="#">analysis</a> of 2019 public expenditures on climate change was completed for 7 sectors (transport, agriculture, industry, energy, forestry, environment and water) as an input to the climate finance component of Morocco's MRV system.
Morocco 4Cs	Two workshops (19 participants) were held to raise awareness of stakeholders on the importance of Morocco's MRV platform and to identify <a href="#">technical specifications</a> .
Nepal	As part of the Programme's CAEP support, Tribhuvan University (TU) is supporting Nepal's Academic Consultative Group on GHG Inventories to prepare a short- and medium-term inventory improvement roadmap based on recommendations from GHG inventory analysis (prepared with GIZ support to CAEP). TU will also support the Group to elaborate MRV and transparency arrangements for NDC implementation.
Nigeria	A <a href="#">registry</a> of mitigation and adaptation data for five key NDC sectors has been established and will be used to record sectoral measures contributing to NDC targets. The registry has been populated with data from the Department of Climate Change. Data collection from other MDAs using designated templates is being tested.
Peru	<a href="#">HuellaPeru</a> , a platform for voluntary reporting of mitigation actions and GHG emissions by registered organizations, serves as an integral part of the country's MRV system and in support of the climate change law as per a <a href="#">Ministerial Resolution</a> .
Philippines	<p>The National GHG Inventory module of NICCDIES system was upgraded with three new modules: Local Climate Change Expenditure Tagging, a Content Management System, and a Personal Carbon Footprint Calculator.</p> <p>An NDC MRV Plan is also being finalized (target completion: January 2021).</p>
Rwanda	The Ministry of Environment held a meeting on 18-19 August for Environment and Natural Resources sector experts to update an Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming <a href="#">checklist</a> with NDC-related indicators and apply to Fiscal Year 2021-22 sector and district plans. The main objective was to review and align Ministry

	<p>performance and progress indicators with the National Strategy for Transformation, Vision 2050, and high-level NDC and SDG targets. The checklist of 95 indicators includes 33 updated ones, including those for gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<p>A <a href="#">certification programme</a> has been designed to capacitate users of the MRV system and ensure they can undertake key tasks, such as GHG emission inventory calculations and QA/QC. <a href="#">Online tutorials</a> will be housed within a Knowledge Management System (KMS) for users to access as needed.</p> <p>The project team also provided <a href="#">technical support</a> to an ICAT-funded pilot of the national MRV system, integrated improvements based on the pilot (<a href="#">report</a>), and documented lessons learned about KMS functionality and trainings conducted. <a href="#">Reports</a> have also been prepared on how to digitise the Environmental Management Authority's documentation management system and expanding the KMS.</p>
<b>Uganda</b>	<p>An online MRV tool and database has been designed to monitor GHG emissions, NDC adaptation actions, NDC mitigation actions, climate finance flows, SDG co-benefits, and gender impacts. Access via this link:  <a href="http://ugandamrv-env.eba-6x2ahhvu.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com/">http://ugandamrv-env.eba-6x2ahhvu.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com/</a>  Username: UgandaMRV@SCS; Password: Admin@Kampala</p> <p>MRV focal points in different institutions will be trained in Q1 2021 on how to address issues such as data gaps and inconsistencies and QA/QC.</p>
<b>Vanuatu</b>	<p>In 2019, the NDC SP supported the development of an integrated MRV tool for the energy sector. In 2020, the tool was expanded to cover additional mitigation sectors included in Vanuatu's updated NDC. Draft emission reduction calculation sheets for all NDC sectors and relevant technologies have also been developed. The beta version of the new tool, which was shared with stakeholders for pilot testing, can be accessed with the below link and login credentials:  <a href="http://vanuatu-env.eba-nu3d2ntd.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com">http://vanuatu-env.eba-nu3d2ntd.us-east-2.elasticbeanstalk.com</a>  Username: VanuatuMRV@SCS; Password: Admin@PortVila</p>
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<p>The Ministry of Planning and Investment officially launched the <a href="#">Climate Business Index Platform</a> to promote voluntary private sector registration of climate actions that can contribute to NDC targets. See more information in <a href="#">Section III.5</a>.</p>
<b>Zambia</b>	<p>The project team supported preparation of a draft Environmental Management Licensing Statutory Instrument to incorporate sectoral data collection instruments for GHG emissions, which is seen as a key component of the national MRV system.</p> <p>After COVID-19 delays, the process to develop a national MRV system kicked off in October with the first working group <a href="#">meeting</a> but a plan to train 30 officials from line Ministries on MRV of gender-responsive NDCs was postponed. A gender audit of the GHG inventory management system was undertaken to inform the selection of gender indicators for a national MRV system and draft screening guidelines have been prepared to support gender integration (to be finalized in 2021).</p>

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Chile</b>	1 <a href="#">MRV system</a> for private sector reporting designed, using HuellaChile as basis 22 officials trained on climate public expenditure tagging.
<b>Colombia</b>	1 private sector voluntary reporting <a href="#">platform launched</a> that links to national emissions reduction registry.
<b>Ecuador</b>	1 report on evaluation of MRV for three NDC initiatives.
<b>Ghana</b>	1 carbon finance registry established.
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	70 experts (47 male, 23 female) trained on ISO standards. GHG inventory preparation <a href="#">training materials</a> prepared.
<b>Kenya</b>	1 MRV system institutional framework updated.
<b>Mongolia</b>	1 online NDC registry platform enhanced. Data flows and institutional framework reviewed for transport sector MRV.
<b>Morocco 4Cs</b>	<a href="#">Technical specifications</a> for MRV system agreed.
<b>Nigeria</b>	1 NDC project <a href="#">registry</a> designed and piloted.
<b>Peru</b>	1 private sector voluntary <a href="#">reporting platform</a> serving as MRV system.
<b>Philippines</b>	1 national MRV system enhanced with new user modules.
<b>Rwanda</b>	1 Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming <a href="#">checklist</a> updated to integrate NDC related indicators and applied to FY 2021-22 sector and district plans. 21 NDC, 7 SDG, and 5 gender performance indicators integrated into the Ministry of Environment's Results-Based Management and Evaluation system.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	1 <a href="#">certification programme</a> designed for MRV system users. 5 reports prepared on MRV system enhancements. Online GHG inventory training materials prepared.
<b>Uganda</b>	1 national <a href="#">MRV system launched</a> .
<b>Vanuatu</b>	1 national <a href="#">MRV system expanded</a> for new NDC sectors.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	1 <a href="#">corporate reporting platform</a> officially launched and in use for tracking private sector contributions to NDC actions.
<b>Zambia</b>	Statutory instrument drafted for sectoral data collection. Gender audit of GHG inventory management system conducted.

### 3. Result 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered

Under this Programme result, participating countries will define achievable and ambitious mitigation targets and a long-term vision for reducing GHG emissions, while supporting agreement on sectoral roles and responsibilities, and implementation timelines. Ministries will be supported to advance technically sound and financially viable priority NDC actions. In 10 target countries, in-depth analyses will be undertaken to surface barriers to women's effective participation and integration of gender equality and women's empowerment considerations into NDC implementation.

In 2020, the NDC revision was a high climate change priority for governments, while combatting COVID-19 was the top priority. The Programme benefited from the high-level corporate support for UNDP's Climate Promise that encouraged a collaborative environment and coordinated approach (internally and with external partners) to country-level support for the NDC revision process. In addition, Programme staff worked closely with the NDC Partnership Support Unit to strengthen collaboration and alignment with NDC enhancement support delivered through the CAEP.

As noted earlier, 16 Programme countries submitted revised NDCs in 2020: **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia** (summary only), **Kenya, Marshall Islands** (resubmission), **Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Zambia** (summary only). The Programme supported this process in all countries except Brazil, Marshall Islands and Rwanda.

With the additional challenge of COVID-19, most countries did not prioritise other planned efforts to advance LTS or NAMAs – for example, in Argentina, the government decided to re-sequence activities and postpone LTS development to 2021 in order to bring forward work on a revised NDC so that they could submit it in 2020. The GSU anticipates there will be a much higher interest in this work from 2021.

#### Output 3.1: NDC mitigation targets refined and/or disaggregated and costed

**Countries with Output 3.1 activities in 2020:** Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (33)

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of countries with NDC that is updated, reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, and/or with costed implementation strategy in 2020: **18 countries with improved technical analysis and/or NDC targets reflected in development plans<sup>6</sup>**

A top priority for governments in 2020 was the NDC revision process. Specifically, 13 countries receiving direct Programme support for this process submitted revised NDCs in 2020: **Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia** (summary only), **Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Thailand, Viet Nam, and**

<sup>6</sup> Thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP, the Programme also supported the preparation of 1 gender-sensitive sectoral action plan for marine coastal zones in **Guatemala** that defined 14 goals related to marine coastal zone adaptation related to increased adaptive capacity (7), reduced exposure (4), and reduced sensitivity (3). These will be used in defining goals for adaptation in the revised NDC.

**Zambia** (summary only). In addition, **Kenya** and **Trinidad & Tobago** completed financial strategies for NDC implementation. Meanwhile, 8 countries completed technical analyses, financial strategies, and/or integrated gender approaches that are strengthening the NDC updates: **Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Philippines, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe**. However, 5 of these 21 countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, and Peru) are already counted towards the Programme's results under this work area based on earlier achievements.

In addition, **Ecuador** continued to build on earlier Programme achievements by undertaking steps to strengthen NDC implementation, while **Colombia** approved 1 sectoral climate action plan and advanced on 4 others, and **Peru** advanced on an NDC financial strategy.

Finally, in 16 countries, Programme support for the NDC enhancement process is ongoing: **Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe**. Furthermore, **Nigeria** and **Ghana** are well-advanced on NDC financing strategies, while **Indonesia** and **Rwanda** have more recently initiated financial assessments. **Argentina** has begun supporting provinces to develop subnational climate plans, while **Mongolia** is developing 2 sectoral NDC implementation plans.

#### *Main activities at country level*

<p><b>Argentina</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme supported development of 17 GHG emission scenarios that considered the implementation of different mitigation measures in key sectors (i.e., energy, agriculture, transport, industry, and forestry) and expected growth rates. The scenarios were developed within the National Climate Change Commission in conjunction with sectoral ministries and stakeholders. The commitment of sub-national governments was also key to increasing the ambition of the NDC and facilitating the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. Mainstreaming of gender and alignment of the NDC with SDGs was also completed.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> Meanwhile, COVID-19 and political changes delayed planned climate change support at the sub-national level, however 11 of Argentina's 24 provinces have commenced preparation of climate plans.</p>
<p><b>Bhutan</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Priority measures identified in updated LEDS for industry and human settlements that are nearing finalization (see <a href="#">Result 3.3</a> for more information) will serve as inputs to the revised NDC, along with those identified in an updated 2030 energy efficiency roadmap and a transport LEDS (both updated in 2019). Gender is being integrated as part of the NDC revision, drawing up the in-depth analysis (see <a href="#">Result 3.2</a> for more information).</p>
<p><b>Chile</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme provided technical support on agriculture and forestry for the NDC revision. The Ministry of Environment was also supported to integrate gender into its participatory process and consultations on the NDC revision through the creation of the Climate Change and Gender Working Group. As result of these efforts, the revised NDC features a social pillar of just transition and sustainable development that is underpinned by principles of gender equity and equality when considering allocations of burdens, costs and benefits during NDC implementation. In addition, the assessments of risks and vulnerability that inform the design of</p>



	<p>adaptation measures are expected to be gender-sensitive and gender mainstreaming is proposed for all climate change policies, programs, plans and actions.</p>
<p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme provided cornerstone support to the <a href="#">NDC revision</a> process, coordinating with a wide range of CAEP partners as well as with other relevant UNDP projects via the Climate Promise such as “<i>Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz</i>”, which is supporting analysis, modelling, and engagement of the private sector and sub-national entities.</p> <p>Specifically, the Programme supervised modeling of the update of the reference scenario to 2030 and preparation of the mitigation scenario, which included 32 measures across 7 sectors – the vast majority drawn from sectoral climate change plans (see below) – and led engagement of territorial and private sector actors, which led to inclusion of 89 territorial measures and 24 private sector measures. The Programme also contributed to the goal for the just transition (see <a href="#">Result 3.3</a> for more), advanced the notion of inter-generational equity based on targeted youth consultations, and incorporated a gender approach. Finally, support was provided for the entire participatory process of the NDC update as well as the political approval process. This included 7 sectoral workshops, sectoral working groups, 11 territorial workshops, a public consultation, a survey of experts, dialogues with vulnerable communities (i.e., indigenous people, AfroColombian communities, women’s groups and youth), 4 sessions of the Technical Committee, 2 sessions of the Inter-sectoral Commission on Climate Change, and Presidential approval of the mitigation target.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> The Programme continued its 2019 support to 5 sector Ministries on development of gender-sensitive <a href="#">sectoral climate change plans (PIGCCs)</a> that contain a range of mitigation and adaptation measures, while also ensuring alignment with the revised NDC. The sectors include: 1) Environment (which aims to reduce use of refrigerant gases and an intersectoral goal of zero deforestation); 2) Transport; 3) Commerce, Industry and Tourism (which addresses sustainable tourism, energy efficiency, sustainable logistics, updated mitigation measures for cement, chemical and steel industries, and a workplan for an MRV pilot); 4) Agriculture and Rural Development (which includes a livestock NAMA); and 5) <a href="#">Housing, City and Territory</a> (which includes waste management and sustainable construction). The latter plan was formally approved in Q3, with the remainder to be adopted by their respective ministries in 2021. For the <a href="#">Energy and Mines</a> PIGCC, adopted in 2018, the national team provided technical inputs and information for the analysis of a national carbon tax on all fuels and uses, the conceptualization of a Biogas NAMA, and the calculation of the grid emission factor.</p>
<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme led consultations with the vulnerable communities that included indigenous people, elderly, women, afro-descendants, people with disabilities, and transgender. The consultations applied elements of “<i>Conversaciones Climáticas</i>” (Climate Conversations), a methodology for sincere and emphatic conversations about the climate crisis and how it can be addressed in the country and through the proposed NDC. Two webinars were held to build capacities of the elderly and people with disabilities so that they had the tools to be more actively involved in public consultations on the NDC update. The <a href="#">webinar for the elderly</a> streamed on 18 November on <a href="#">CONAPAM’s Facebook page</a>, which reached almost 3,000 people and gained over 300 engagements. The <a href="#">webinar for people with</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">disabilities</a> streamed on 9 December on <a href="#">CONAPDIS' Facebook page</a> and reached over 4,100 people and gained over 600 engagements.</p>
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Three studies on the state of NDC implementation for forestry, waste and adaptation, completed under the Programme in 2019, were used as a starting point for the NDC revision. In 2020, the Programme supported an <a href="#">analysis</a> for the waste sector to guide decision-makers on the most strategic climate actions to include in the revised NDC. A <a href="#">communication plan</a> for the NDC revision has also been drafted and an NDC website will be launched in early 2021. The Programme also contributed to a Gender and Climate platform that will apply a gender approach to the NDC revision.</p>
<b>DRC</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The NDC revision process was launched with a high-level political dialogue in October, followed by a series of stakeholder consultations in November (refer to <a href="#">Result 1.1</a> for more information.)</p>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<p><i>NDC implementation:</i> As part of the preparation of an NDC implementation plan, a legal analysis was conducted that assessed the sustainability and operability of unconditional and conditional actions in the sectors contributing to the mitigation component of the NDC and proposed legal instruments that could support the NDC objectives as well as their main barriers and opportunities. Inputs were obtained from sector stakeholders, central and local governments, and private sector. In 2021, a specific institutional arrangement for bioenergy will be advanced. In addition, 4 measures were aligned with the NDC, enhanced to include financial strategies and specific investment opportunities, and integrated gender. They are: a) methane capture and burn in Ambato, b) solar panel implementation, c) forestry residuals transformation for bioenergy, and d) sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Finally, a gender approach is being applied to the design of the NDC Implementation Plan, including generation of a gender baseline and use of the in-depth gender analysis to pilot gender indicators in the MRV system for the energy sector (see <a href="#">Result 2.3</a> for more information). The Programme also consolidated and updated mappings of strategic actors.</p>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme's project manager served as co-chair of the 15-person <a href="#">Technical Working Group</a> (TWG) overseeing the NDC revision process, which held 2 workshops and 10 virtual meetings in 2020. Technical assistance and coordination support were delivered in concert with UNDP's Climate Promise support. The Programme funded the 2 workshops in September, where drafts of the updated NDC were reviewed, as well as a consultation in December with key sectors to address data gaps and prepare the NDC summary that was submitted to the UNFCCC.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> A comprehensive <a href="#">analytical review</a> of Ghana's first NDC was undertaken for all seven priority sectors (i.e., energy, waste, transport, agriculture, water, health, and disaster risk and climate services). The results, along with those from the in-depth <a href="#">gender analysis</a>, will inform the revision of Ghana's NDC in early 2021. A <a href="#">high-level launch</a> of the NDC revision process took place in September, with over 70 participants, to gain political commitment.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> An NDC finance plan and resource mobilization <a href="#">strategy</a> for the 2019 NDC implementation plan was submitted for stakeholder validation and is</p>

	<p>expected to be finalized in January 2021. The plan includes an unconditional commitment from the government to allocate USD 6.3 billion to NDC implementation, which leaves USD 16.3 billion to be mobilized from other sources. <a href="https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2020/how-ghana-is-strengthening-its-climate-plan-1.html">https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2020/how-ghana-is-strengthening-its-climate-plan-1.html</a>.</p>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement and implementation:</i> In October, the Ministry of Finance initiated development of a climate change financing framework that will serve as a long-term national climate finance strategy and vision to achieve Indonesia’s NDC targets and SDGs, fully aligned with the government’s NDC roadmap. The Programme is helping UNDP deliver this support, in collaboration with GIZ and Global Green Growth Institute, which also outlines the financing needs for achieving the NDC targets (and relevant SDGs).</p>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Working with an international expert, the national project team prepared a draft of the adaptation component of the NDC, which was presented at an online <a href="#">National Climate Talks Conference</a> (10-11 December) with more than 130 participants, mainly from academia, and during NDC consultations organized by the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources. Further consultations are planned in 2021, as well as development of a national roadmap. In addition, the project team began incorporating the comments of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources into the draft NDC, which is expected to be submitted by the end of Q2 2021.</p>
<b>Kenya</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> GIZ has been the lead partner for the NDC revision process in Kenya. The Programme supported the process through the organization of stakeholder engagement meetings for key sectors contributing to the revised NDC.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> An implementation plan and <a href="#">financing strategy</a> was completed for the NDC Implementation Acceleration Programme – a new national umbrella programme for the implementation of the revised NDC.</p>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> <a href="#">Consultations</a> were held on circular economy options that will be used as the basis for a detailed analysis in 2021 to identify areas for enhanced action for the inclusion of new mitigation sectors and more ambitious climate mitigation targets in the revised NDC. (See <a href="#">Result 5.1</a> for more information.)</p>
<b>Lebanon</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> A re-evaluation of the mitigation and adaptation actions needed to meet a stated goal of a 30% more ambitious renewable energy target by 2030, as well as identify other areas for increased ambition, was undertaken for the NDC revision. Extensive consultations were held with stakeholders on the validity and feasibility of prioritised actions. Gender considerations and alignment with the SDGs are also being integrated into the NDC revision process.</p>
<b>Mali</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The development of the baseline scenario and mitigation scenarios are underway for the sectors of Agriculture, Energy, Forestry and Waste. The Programme has supported this process by convening <a href="#">regional consultations</a> that attracted 400 participants (see <a href="#">Result 1.1</a> for more information) that formed the basis for the NDC revision and obtained buy-in for envisaged measures such as MRV at municipal level of major reforestation efforts. In addition, the Programme supported 2 sessions of the national coordination committee and a training of key stakeholders (see <a href="#">Result 2.1</a> for more information) that helped kickstart and strengthen the NDC revision process.</p>

<b>Mongolia</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> While UNDP was not directly involved in the initial enhancement process, the national team actively engaged in, and supported, the strengthening and finalisation of the updated NDC, which was submitted in October 2020. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) convened an NDC Consultation workshop on 23 October, with support from UNDP, UNEP and GGGI, to share information on planned NDC activities and discuss possible synergies.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> Development of sectoral NDC implementation plans were initiated for two priority sectors (<a href="#">construction and transport</a>) with a review of: GHG inventory activity data, sectoral strategic priorities and more detailed analysis of mitigation potential and costs. In 2021, the potential policy options will be assessed, along with a review of risks and barriers to implementation.</p>
<b>Nepal</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> In close collaboration with CAEP partners, the Programme supported the NDC revision process by providing technical assistance and engaging academia on research for the NDC. The Programme also supported a series of regional roadshows (see <a href="#">Result 1.1</a> for more information).</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> In response to a CAEP support request to the NDC Partnership, a <a href="#">mapping</a> of international and domestic funds mobilized for mitigation and adaptation actions in Nepal was completed and will be further elaborated once the costing of revised NDC targets is finalised.</p>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> An NDC financial strategy for the revised NDC is in preparation, but was not completed in 2020 as the finalisation is linked to the outcome of investment and financial flows assessments for five priority NDC sectors that are nearing completion and will inform a financial strategy.</p>
<b>Panama</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> In collaboration with CAEP partners, the Programme supported the Ministry of Environment on the NDC revision process, which included targets for 10 priority sectors and an integrated approach to adaptation and mitigation. From August, the Programme facilitated the participation of key stakeholders – including national and local government officials, private enterprise, NGOs and civil society, and youth – in an open, multi-stakeholder dialogue process to advocate for increasing NDC ambition started in August. A legal analysis was also conducted.</p>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> After delays, work was initiated on constructing sectoral mitigation plans that will underpin the revised NDC.</p>
<b>Peru</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Working in close collaboration with partners, the project team contributed to development of an <a href="#">NDC Update Study</a> and the updated NDC.<sup>7</sup></p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> In 2020, MINAM designed an intervention strategy to provide assistance at the sectoral and regional levels to monitor implementation of the NDCs. The Programme supported the design and implementation of this process, working in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, GIZ, UNEP, and the NDC Partnership. Specifically, at the sector level, there is a work team consisting of liaison and technical specialists who provide specialized assistance to</p>

<sup>7</sup> Thanks to parallel funding from AECID to UNDP, a strategic national vision for mitigation and adaptation was defined for the NDC approach in the water sector and 30 adaptation were fully integrated into the sectoral NDC roadmap covering agricultural use, energy use, population use, and multisectoral use.

	<p>each Ministry in charge of measures for the NDC, as well as a coordinator who contributes to monitoring overall progress.</p> <p>In addition, development of an NDC financing strategy is underway and will be completed in 2021. This includes analysis of financing gaps, to better understand resource needs. Pilot finance strategies were advanced in 2020 for agriculture and energy, in collaboration with the relevant Ministries and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Finally, the national project team has also contributed to development of a National Adaptation Plan and a <a href="#">Carbon Neutrality Technical Study</a>.</p>
<b>Philippines</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The National Economic and Development Authority was supported to develop an economy-wide model to calculate the effects on growth, poverty, and GHG emissions of prioritized mitigation measures. The <a href="#">analysis</a> informed the revised NDC, which was subjected to the first public consultations in December.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> A gender-sensitive <a href="#">NDC implementation plan</a> has been finalized that outlines climate actions in four priority sectors identified in the intended NDC: energy, waste, transport, and forestry.</p>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<p><i>NDC implementation:</i> After a delayed start, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources is being supported to undertake an assessment of investment and financial flow in the agriculture sector. Final results are expected by May 2021.</p>
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The NDC update began in October, with extensive participation of stakeholders through the organization of 8 sectoral workshops to identify new climate mitigation and adaptation measures. Representatives of private and public sectors and civil society participated proactively in these events. To build greater political ownership, high-level government officials were engaged through a high-level session of the Council of Ministers that was held in December (see <a href="#">Result 1.1</a> for more information).</p>
<b>Thailand</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Programme support helped ensure an inclusive and gender-responsive climate budgeting process was incorporated in the updated NDC. Support also included exploring carbon pricing policy to help accelerate decarbonization efforts through unlocking regulatory and financial barriers and foster public and private partnership.</p>
<b>Togo</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme is coordinating all of UNDP’s Climate Promise support for the NDC revision. The process was launched on 29 September, followed by 2 regional stakeholder consultations and 1 consultation in the capital city, Lomé.</p>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<p><i>NDC implementation:</i> A <a href="#">Financial Investment Plan (FIP)</a> was developed taking into context the continual improvements required to update the NDC every five years, including the upcoming NDC revision. Taking a three-dimensional approach – time, scope of the activity, and required financial instrument – recommendations have been made on the most suitable financial sources and instruments to deliver Trinidad and Tobago’s NDC Implementation Plan.</p>
<b>Tunisia</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The Programme is supporting the government to coordinate the NDC revision process, formulate national mitigation and adaptation objectives for the updated NDC, and help identify sectoral NDC targets and evaluate investment, capacity building, and technology transfer needs. This work is being undertaken in close collaboration with GIZ and AFD. Energy remains the primary focus of Tunisian mitigation actions, as the country aims to reduce carbon intensity by 46% compared</p>

	<p>to 2010. As such, the Programme is supporting an energy-poverty strategy to be integrated into the updated NDC.</p> <p>In addition, sectoral consultations that took place during the NDC Partnership Plan design (see below) helped create buy-in for the NDC revision process. These covered: energy (under the National Agency for Energy Conservation); agriculture, livestock, water resources and forests (Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Maritime Fisheries); health (Ministry of Public Health); liquid waste (National Sanitation Office); solid waste (National Agency for Waste Management), tourism (Tunisian National Tourist Office), and coastal zones (Coastal Protection and Planning Agency).</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> Through the Programme, a large event was held in November 2020 to obtain feedback on the NDC Partnership Plan from national stakeholders and development partners. The Plan will be finalised in Q1 2021 for official government endorsement. At the request of government, UNDP and GIZ have served as co-facilitators of this process. Finally, in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, a series of sectoral consultative meetings/workshops were organized during the NDC PP preparation process.</p>
<p><b>Uganda</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The project team is supporting the government to ensure the NDC revision process is gender-responsive and aligned with Uganda’s latest national development policies, plans and strategies (i.e., the 3rd National Development Plan (NDPIII), Green Growth Strategy, Energy Policy, etc.) and assessing how these policies and plans can be used as entry points to raise mitigation and adaptation ambitions.</p>
<p><b>Vanuatu</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> Support was provided to the Vanuatu Ministry of Climate Change to undertake the NDC revision process. The Programme funded a <a href="#">circular economy analysis</a> and an <a href="#">NDC update report</a>, through which relevant national policies and action plans were reviewed to identify entry points for new NDC sectors (e.g., waste, transport, energy efficiency, etc)and NDC actions that could build the basis for a more ambitious NDC.</p>
<p><b>Viet Nam</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> The UNDP Country Office has played the leading role in supporting the NDC revision process, working in close collaboration with GIZ and World Bank, which resulted in a much more detailed and substantive NDC being submitted to the NDC in 2020. Specific Programme contributions to the NDC include: the piloting and launch of a private sector engagement platform, which has mobilized commitments of entrepreneurs towards participation in the NDC (see <a href="#">Result 5.1</a> for more information) and initiating “deep dive” support for greening agricultural production chains for dragon fruit and shrimp, which will contribute to emission reductions in the agriculture sector.</p>
<p><b>Zambia</b></p>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> In addition to the NDC Stocktake report (see below), sectoral mitigation plans for forestry, agriculture and energy are being prepared for the NDC update and GHG emission trends for transport, liquid waste and coal are being prepared to strengthen the mitigation analyses. The Programme also collaborated with UNDP’s Nature for Development team on an <a href="#">assessment</a> of opportunities to reflect nature-based solutions in the revised NDC. In response to the CAEP, the Programme will also support updated analysis of adaptation targets.</p> <p><i>NDC implementation:</i> An NDC carbon <a href="#">stocktake report</a> was prepared to assess the degree to which the country is on track with meeting existing NDC targets, to identify</p>

	gaps and opportunities for NDC implementation; and to make recommendations on how to improve efficiency. The stocktake built upon an extensive field and remote study undertaken from October 2019 to February 2020 and the results are informing the revision of Zambia's NDC, which will be submitted in March 2021 (a summary was submitted in December 2020).
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<p><i>NDC enhancement:</i> As of January 2020, the Programme began funding an in-country coordinator embedded within the Climate Change Management Department to support monitoring and facilitation of the NDC Partnership Plan for two years. This coordinator has also been assisting with the coordination of partners working on various aspects of Zimbabwe's NDC revision process.</p> <p>In addition, in partnership with ILO, the GSU has been supporting an ex-ante assessment of NDC and LEDS policies to see how green and climate policies affect job creation, for women and youth, income distribution, skills development, and economic growth. Results of the modelling, which was launched in June, will be considered during the NDC revision to support a just transition by looking at employment impacts and other distributional impacts. Policy recommendations have been drafted and will be published alongside the final report in Q1 2021.</p>

### *Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Argentina</b>	17 GHG emission scenarios prepared for NDC update. Updated NDC is gender-responsive and aligned with SDGs.
<b>Chile</b>	Technical support on agriculture and forestry included in revised NDC. Updated NDC is gender-responsive and includes a social pillar on just transition and sustainable development.
<b>Colombia</b>	Inclusive process applied to engage vulnerable communities in NDC revision process. 1 <a href="#">sectoral climate change plan</a> for Housing, City and Territory approved. 4 sectoral climate change plans to be approved in 2021 (Transport, Environment, Agriculture & Rural Development, and Commerce, Industry & Tourism).
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Inclusive process applied to engage vulnerable communities in NDC revision process. 2 webinars with vulnerable communities held that reached over 7,000 people and obtained 900 engagements.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	1 waste sector <a href="#">analysis</a> prepared. 1 draft <a href="#">communication plan</a> prepared. 1 NDC website to be launched in January 2021.
<b>Ecuador</b>	1 legal assessment of NDC conducted. 4 measures aligned to NDC. 1 mapping of key stakeholders updated.
<b>Ethiopia</b>	2 Technical Working Group workshops held and 10 virtual meetings.
<b>Ghana</b>	1 <a href="#">analytical review</a> of Ghana's first NDC completed. 1 <a href="#">high-level launch</a> of NDC process. 1 draft NDC finance plan and resource mobilization <a href="#">strategy</a> for the 2019 NDC implementation plan (to be finalized in 2021).
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	1 draft of the adaptation component of the NDC prepared and consulted.
<b>Kenya</b>	Sectoral stakeholder consultations held to obtain inputs on the revised NDC. 1 implementation plan and <a href="#">financing strategy</a> completed.

<b>Lebanon</b>	1 evaluation conducted of the mitigation and adaptation actions needed to achieve Lebanon's 2020 targets.
<b>Nepal</b>	1 <a href="#">mapping</a> of funds mobilized for climate change completed.
<b>Panama</b>	1 updated NDC supported, including participatory engagement of stakeholders. 1 legal analysis conducted for updated NDC.
<b>Peru</b>	1 <a href="#">NDC Update Study</a> completed and 1 revised NDC submitted. 1 technical assistance strategy under implementation to support sectors and regions on tracking NDC progress.
<b>Philippines</b>	1 <a href="#">NDC implementation plan</a> finalized that outlines priorities in four sectors identified in the INDC: energy, waste, transport, and forestry 1 <a href="#">analysis</a> conducted on effects on growth, poverty, and GHG emissions of prioritized mitigation measures
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	8 sectoral consultations held to initiate NDC revision process. 1 high-level consultation completed to obtain political support for NDC ambition.
<b>Thailand</b>	1 updated NDC supported with technical analysis and to be gender-responsive.
<b>Togo</b>	3 consultations held to launch NDC revision process.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	1 <a href="#">Financial Investment Plan (FIP)</a> prepared to support fund mobilization for Trinidad and Tobago's NDC implementation plan.
<b>Tunisia</b>	1 NDC Partnership Plan presented for final stakeholder validation and review.
<b>Vanuatu</b>	1 <a href="#">circular economy analysis</a> prepared. 1 <a href="#">NDC update report</a> prepared.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	1 revised NDC supported with technical analysis and private sector engagement.
<b>Zambia</b>	1 NDC carbon <a href="#">stocktake report</a> prepared. 1 <a href="#">analysis</a> of nature-based opportunities to reflect in the revised NDC prepared.
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	1 green jobs assessment prepared.

### Output 3.2: Gender analysis conducted

**Countries with Output 3.2 activities in 2020: Bhutan, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana (4)**

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of action plans prepared to incorporate gender-considerations in NDC design and implementation in 2020: **2 in-depth gender analyses completed in target countries**

The NDC enhancement process offers a unique opportunity to integrate gender responsive measures, at scale, in national plans to support the transformational change needed to address the climate crisis. Ten target Programme countries are advancing a more in-depth approach to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment within NDC priorities that uses in-depth analyses to assess and address gendered structural inequalities that limit women's ability to fully participate in, and benefit from, climate change policy, decision-making, and actions. Under the Programme, 10 countries received targeted support to prepare gender analyses and implement findings: *Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, Uganda and Zambia.*



**Bhutan** and **Ecuador** completed their in-depth gender and climate change studies in 2020 (summaries were completed in 2019), while **Ghana** completed an expanded analysis that built on its 2019 study but incorporated new sectors of the revised NDC. Additionally, Bhutan disseminated its findings through an advocacy and training programme that targeted more than 100 district-level officials.

Finally, **Colombia** is completing sectoral guidelines for integration of a gender approach in climate change projects, programmes, plans and policies for 6 sectors; the approach was already applied for a Gender Action Plan for Mining and Energy.

### *Main activities at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	<p>An in-depth <a href="#">Gender and Climate Change analysis</a> that focuses on three priority NDC sectors (agriculture, waste, and energy) was validated in February and key findings presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, also Chair of the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC), at a virtual event on International Women’s Day (IWD) in March: <a href="https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/391">https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/391</a>. The analysis was updated in December, for publication and official launch on IWD 2021.</p> <p>The NCWC also disseminated the analysis through workshops with members of the 8 District-level Mainstreaming Reference Groups to highlight the differential impacts of climate change for men and women and adaptation and mitigation strategies. The advocacy and training program reached 103 participants (67 male, 36 female), including district governors and sector heads from the Dzongkhags.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/432">https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/432</a>  <a href="https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/433">https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/433</a>  <a href="https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/425">https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/425</a>  <a href="https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/431">https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/431</a></p>
<b>Colombia</b>	<p>Guidelines are nearing completion (February 2021) for the integration of a gender approach in climate change projects, programmes, plans and policies for 6 sectors: Mining and Energy; Agriculture; Transport; Housing, city and territory; Commerce, industry and tourism; and Environment and rural development. The approach was already applied for a Gender Action Plan for Mining and Energy.</p>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<p>Under the leadership of the Minister of Environment and Water and the National Council for Gender Equality, and with collaboration and financing from CARE, a Gender Action Plan for Climate Change was prepared that identified gaps and opportunities in the main NDC sectors and proposed a roadmap for incorporating gender-responsive actions. The Programme contributed substantive technical input.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>	<p>A <a href="#">summary</a> and in-depth <a href="#">gender analysis</a> of Ghana’s NDC priority sectors (energy, agriculture, health, water, waste, transport and disaster risk and climate services) were prepared. The results of the analysis will feed into the drafting of Ghana’s 2nd NDC to ensure it is gender-responsive.</p>

### *Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Bhutan, Ecuador, Ghana</b>	<p>3 in-depth gender and climate change analyses completed (<a href="#">Bhutan</a>, <a href="#">Ecuador</a>, <a href="#">Ghana</a>) and informing NDC revisions and other climate change processes (please refer to <a href="#">Sub-outputs 2.2</a> and <a href="#">3.1</a> for examples).</p>
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Output 3.3 Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed

**Countries with Output 3.3 activities in 2020: Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Paraguay (6)**

*Progress towards the indicator*

Number of long-term national or sectoral LEDS prepared in 2020: **0 LEDS elaborated**

Four (4) countries are at early stages of LTS support. **Nepal** launched its LTS process in Q3, while **Paraguay** has just initiated work on two technical studies that will serve as inputs to a 2050 LEDS. **Lao PDR** held consultations on circular economy options that were incorporated into the revised NDC and will be used as the basis for a detailed study that will commence in 2021. Meanwhile, **Chile** undertook preliminary analysis of investment and financial flows to support the update of a 2050 Carbon Neutrality Plan for the energy sector and participated in a south-south training and exchange with **Ecuador**.

In addition, 2 countries built on earlier efforts. **Bhutan** continued the update of two LEDS on industry and human settlements. Priority actions identified in the LEDS will be included in Bhutan's revised NDC. Meanwhile, **Colombia** is incorporating a gender approach and just transition analysis into the 2050 Strategy roadmap approved in 2019 and endorsed by President Duque.<sup>8</sup>

*Main activities at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	Final consultations are taking place on updates to LEDS for the sectors of <a href="#">industry</a> and <a href="#">human settlements</a> , both of which were originally prepared in 2017 under the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme. The LEDS are key inputs to Bhutan's revised NDC, which is expected to be submitted in March 2021.
<b>Chile</b>	Preliminary analysis of investment and financial flows is underway to support update of the 2050 Carbon Neutrality Plan for the energy sector. The GSU supported the south-south exchange and <a href="#">capacity building</a> of 55 experts from Chile and Ecuador on UNDP's approach for assessing investment and financial flows in the energy sector.
<b>Colombia</b>	The Programme incorporated a gender approach through the inter-institutional coordination mechanism of the Colombian Long Term 2050 Strategy that will lay the foundation for more integrated and inclusive planning at sub-national, sectoral, and national levels. Recommendations on Just Transition for the 2050 Strategy were also prepared (and reflected in the revised NDC, see <a href="#">Result 3.1</a> ). Working with the Ministry of Labor, the process included several consultations and workshops, including with the International Labor Organization. Finally, a synthesis of various technical studies contributing to the 2050 LTS roadmap is being prepared (by March 2021). AFD is now supporting delivery of the LTS roadmap through the Strategy 2050 Project.

<sup>8</sup> The **Peru** project team helped conceptualise and review a technical economic study of carbon neutrality by 2050 carried out by the Universidad del Pacifico (Peru) in partnership with the University of Costa Rica. This work was supported by the 2050 Pathway initiative and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and will contribute to a new climate change strategy in 2021.

<b>Lao PDR</b>	<a href="#">Consultations</a> were held on circular economy options that will be used as the basis for a detailed analysis in 2021.
<b>Nepal</b>	As part of the Programme’s CAEP support, design of Nepal’s LTS was kicked off in Q3 under the leadership of the Center for Energy Studies at the Institute of Engineering. 37 representatives attended the <a href="#">launch</a> from the Ministry of Forest and Environment, the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, the Centre for Energy Studies, World Wildlife Fund, Climate Analytics, UK Foreign Office, Asian Institute of Technology and Management, UNDP, and other sectoral experts.
<b>Paraguay</b>	Two technical studies on future GHG emission trends and national circumstances in 2050 have been initiated. The analyses will be used in stakeholder consultations to define a national vision for a 2050 LEDS.

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	1 LEDS for industry ( <a href="#">final draft</a> available). 1 LEDS for human settlements ( <a href="#">2nd draft</a> available).
<b>Chile</b>	Experts <a href="#">trained</a> on conducting an assessment of investment and financial flows for the energy sector.
<b>Colombia</b>	1 synthesis report on roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 (draft). 1 report on Just Transition recommendations.

Output 3.4: Prioritized NDC mitigation actions strengthened and promoted

**Countries with Output 3.4 activities:** Bhutan, Lao PDR, Morocco, Peru, Uganda, Vanuatu (6)

*Progress towards the indicator*

Number of prioritised NAMAs strengthened and promoted in 2020: **2 NAMAs refined and/or pilot tested**

In 2020, **Bhutan** advanced its flagship waste NAMA through complementary efforts of the government and the private sector. The government is also advancing with technical studies to address recommendations that emerged from previous analyses on mitigation actions for waste, energy, and cleaner production. Meanwhile, **Uganda** awarded small grants for climate actions to 6 organisations following a call for proposals in 2020, bringing the total number of grants awarded to 12. The scheme was launched in 2019 as a bottom-up approach to achieving NDC targets.

In addition, 2 countries are building on earlier work. **Morocco 4Cs** is preparing five project concept notes that build on feasibility studies completed in 2019, while **Peru** is defining a project portfolio for NDC implementation.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The **Peru** national project team also worked with Swiss peers to prepare a bilateral agreement to pilot carbon markets under article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, which was signed in October 2020: <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home/documentation/news-releases/anzeige-nsb-unter-medienmitteilungen.msg-id-80708.html>.

Finally, both **Lao PDR** and **Vanuatu** are scaling up pilots of solar energy installations for remote communities (90% and 40% completion respectively in 2020).

### *Main activities at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	<p>The Programme is strengthening the enabling environment for a solid waste management NAMA that remains a high government priority. Support included the design of a wet/organic waste management composting facility in Thimphu by the National Environment Commission (NEC) – that is now being constructed by a private sector firm –and NEC’s installation of 6 drop off centres for waste that will be completed in 2021 in the capital city.</p> <p>Scoping has been completed for a study to complement a 2019 analysis on the favorability of high and low grid emission factors (EF) for Bhutan in the context of accessing higher levels of climate finance. The new study will provide more detailed analysis of the mitigation potential of prioritized interventions for the two EFs under consideration, as well as any implications/impacts related to future use of market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>An assessment of the mitigation potential of domestic charcoal production (as an alternative to imported charcoal) is also underway. Primary and secondary data collection has been completed, as well as field visits to assess charcoal demand and supply, both of which serve as inputs to a value chain analysis. Stakeholders, including private sector, will be invited to review and validate the report in early 2021.</p>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<p>After delays in 2019, implementation of a solar energy system in two target villages lacking electrification (147 households combined) is now 90% complete, working in close collaboration with government at national and sub-national levels. The intervention is directly contributing to the government’s NDC target, while allowing the government to close the access gap of 5% of households that still don’t have access to electricity.</p>
<b>Morocco 4Cs</b>	<p>Under the guidance of the national steering committee, <a href="#">feasibility studies</a> are serving as inputs for five project concept notes that are in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming of community-based adaptation approaches in Middle Atlas;</li> <li>• Adapting rural housing to climate change impacts in mountainous areas;</li> <li>• Agadir sustainable and low-carbon city;</li> <li>• Integrated water resources management in the context of climate change in Marrakech; and</li> <li>• Installation of photovoltaic solar roofs connected to the low voltage grid in the residential sector of Morocco.</li> </ul>
<b>Peru</b>	<p>In early 2020, a conceptualization was completed for a portfolio of projects to support NDC implementation. Since Q3, the Programme has worked with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation on an initial project mapping to define an NDC portfolio that can attract public and private finance.<sup>10</sup></p>

<sup>10</sup> For example, many nature-based solutions have been included in **Peru’s** NDC roadmap for the water sector and one pilot was conducted in Lima, where around 700,000 people from the poorest districts do not have access to the water service network, thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP.

<b>Uganda</b>	The government is piloting a bottom-up approach to achieving NDC targets by financing climate change projects through micro-grants that prioritise beneficial impacts for women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Six local women- and youth-led organizations were awarded grants in 2019, and another 6 in 2020. The 2020 winners are delivering briquette and energy-efficient cook stoves, solar energy, and climate-smart agricultural and agro-forestry solutions.
<b>Vanuatu</b>	The Department of Energy is scaling up a new technology (rural solar electrification using flexi-grid “swarm” technology) on Lelepa island based upon a successful pilot. It is envisaged that the project will benefit around 500 people in the community, including a local school, health center and a women’s activity house (Mama’s House). After a COVID-19 related delay, around 40% of the activities have been completed. The work will be completed in early 2021.

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	Flagship waste NAMA advanced with private firm constructing organic waste composting facility in Thimphu while government begins installation of 6 waste drop-off centers in capital.
<b>Lao PDR</b>	90% completion of solar energy installation that will contribute to NDC target.
<b>Morocco</b>	5 <a href="#">feasibility studies</a> completed as the basis for project concepts.
<b>Uganda</b>	6 organisations awarded small grants for climate action.
<b>Vanuatu</b>	40% completion of solar energy installation that will contribute to NDC target.

#### 4. Result 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance

Under this result area, countries are supported to identify and prioritize investment-ready opportunities and apply appropriate financial and policy levers to minimize investor risks. Sustainable financing mechanisms will be designed that can leverage limited public resource expenditures and increase access to funding for the private sector for prioritised mitigation actions, eventually allowing for decreased reliance on public funds.

NDC revisions were a top priority for governments in 2020 but accessing finance to scale up and increase ambition will remain a critical factor and likely come to the fore in 2021. Governments are continuing to grapple with the fall-out from the economic impact of COVID-19 and appear to be taking stock before moving forward on climate actions in several cases, which is reflected in delays under the Programme for identifying sustainable business models. It will be important in 2021 to make a concerted effort to link NDC implementation and ambition to green recovery strategies.

##### Output 4.1: Investors risks assessed, and barrier-removal strategies designed

**Countries with Output 4.1 activities in 2020:** Argentina, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda (14)

##### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of investment de-risking strategies prepared or implemented: **9 derisking analyses prepared or implemented**

The Programme's GSU supported risk assessments in 7 countries (**Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Paraguay, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda**) to better understand private sector investment potential for delivering NDC sectoral targets (one sector per country). In **Peru**, a study on enabling measures related to the elimination of barriers to investments was completed for 1 NDC measure, while **Nigeria** prepared five risk assessment policy briefs based on the five NDC priority sectors of oil and gas, power, industry, transport, and agriculture have also been produced. Dissemination will take place in 2021.

In addition, **Lebanon** completed a rapid assessment of the implications of a worsening political environment on private investment in renewable energy in order to re-evaluate policy solutions identified as part of a quantified investment risk analysis conducted for the renewable energy sector (which contributed to the Programme's baseline for this result area).

Finally, **Chile, Cote d'Ivoire**, and **DRC** are all in early stages of risk assessments, while **Argentina** and **Peru** have drafted regulatory instruments. Peru is also compiling a portfolio of NDC projects. Meanwhile, **Thailand** and **Ecuador** are laying the groundwork for investment and financial flow analyses in the transport and energy sectors respectively. **Cote d'Ivoire** also conducted capacity building on the key principles of UNDP's derisking methodology for renewable energy investments.

## Main activities at country level

<b>Argentina</b>	One regulatory instrument has been developed but needs to be submitted to the NCCC working group. A desk review of this instrument includes an estimation of investment costs, a comparison of the technology uses in other countries of the region, and local implications of its application. Progress will be made in this area in 2021 now that second NDC has been completed.
<b>Chile</b>	The Programme supported the Ministry of Public Works on the scoping phase of a pilot to estimate the costs of climate inaction. This included several meetings with Willis Towers Watson and Oxford University to understand how their methodology would be applied to an infrastructure assessment related to climate risks in the Atacama region.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	Several working sessions were held to identify potential renewable energy technologies to be taken into account in a Derisking Renewable Energy Investment (DREI) study. The selection process will be finalized in Q1 2021 and the DREI conducted in 2021. A capacity assessment of state and local authorities was completed in May to tailor capacity building efforts, but trainings were rescheduled to 2021 because of COVID-19. Meanwhile, two online sessions were held on the principles of the DREI methodology as a prelude to the trainings. Thirty private sector actors have also been identified for participation in the DREI.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Paraguay, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda</b>	The GSU led engagement in 7 countries to better understand private sector investment potential for delivering NDC sectoral targets (one sector per country). Each country assessment looked at the existing enabling environment including key investment barriers, current market and investment potential and mapping of private sector actors in some cases.
<b>DRC</b>	An assessment of investment barriers and mapping of private sector actors likely to invest in climate action was initiated but faced delays.
<b>Ecuador</b>	Data and information gathering is underway for an assessment of investment and financial flows in the energy sector. The sector was selected at the first steering committee on 12 August and south-south exchange has been promoted with Chile, including a joint training in December for 55 country experts led by the GSU. A proposal to integrate gender considerations was also conducted.
<b>Lebanon</b>	Increasing political and economic uncertainty led to a re-evaluation of the policy solutions identified as part of a 2019 quantified investment risk <a href="#">analysis</a> conducted for the renewable energy sector. A rapid <a href="#">assessment</a> found that the deteriorating economic condition has halted most private sector investments. Most incentives for private sector investments were either not being used by firms or had been put on hold due to the lack of subsidies from the central bank.
<b>Nigeria</b>	Five risk assessment policy briefs based on the five NDC priority sectors of <a href="#">oil and gas</a> , <a href="#">power</a> , <a href="#">industry</a> , <a href="#">transport</a> , and <a href="#">agriculture</a> have also been produced. Dissemination will take place in 2021.
<b>Peru</b>	A study on enabling measures related to the elimination of barriers to investments was completed for 1 NDC measure. Considering the technical assistance work with sectors and regions for the NDCs, during 2020 some needs for studies associated with enabling measures have been identified in various aspects, which will be an important input for the prioritization and conducting of studies expected for 2021.

	During 2020, a conceptualization of what is expected for a portfolio of projects for the implementation of the NDC was developed and a first mapping was prepared in partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
<b>Thailand</b>	Thailand is preparing an economic impact analysis of climate actions for the transport sector (road and rail), including carbon pricing and tax considerations. The Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning has requested the inclusion of investments in “climate-proofing” transport infrastructure (in addition to GHG mitigation measures). The analysis will provide the baseline for a subsequent sectoral assessment of investment and financial flows.

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for energy sector. Capacity assessment completed to tailor training on DREI. Two online trainings conducted on DREI principles.
<b>Ecuador</b>	1 preliminary scoping and 1 gender proposal completed for investment and financial flows assessment for energy sector.
<b>Ghana</b>	1 sectoral risk assessment conducted.
<b>Kenya</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for energy sector.
<b>Lebanon</b>	1 <a href="#">rapid assessment</a> of political and economic uncertainty on private investment undertaken.
<b>Nigeria</b>	5 risk assessment policy briefs produced ( <a href="#">oil and gas</a> , <a href="#">power</a> , <a href="#">industry</a> , <a href="#">transport</a> , and <a href="#">agriculture</a> ).
<b>Paraguay</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for agriculture sector.
<b>Peru</b>	1 study on elimination of investment barriers for an NDC measure completed.
<b>Philippines</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for agriculture sector.
<b>Tunisia</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for water sector in coastal zones.
<b>Uganda</b>	1 <a href="#">risk assessment</a> conducted for energy sector.

Output 4.2: Sustainable finance mechanisms established to scale up NDC mitigation actions, including those that are gender-responsive

**Countries with Output 4.2 activities in 2020:** Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Morocco and Uganda

*Progress towards the indicator*

Number of sustainable finance mechanisms established, including those that are gender-responsive: **2 mechanisms**<sup>11</sup>

**Indonesia** was supported to strengthen the public project pipeline for its third global Green Sukuk (bond) issuance in June and the second retail Green Sukuk issued in November. Specifically, the Programme

<sup>11</sup> Thanks to AECID parallel funding to UNDP, **Guatemala** established a financial mechanism in 2020 (the Sierra de las Minas Water Fund) which has defined a strategy to leverage at least USD 123,000 in private sector funds for the conservation of biodiversity and water security.



provided capacity building on the impact measurement manual and standard operating procedures, which improved project selection and coordination. For the first time, green projects from the Ministry of Agriculture were included as new underlying assets in the 2020 issuances. **Indonesia** also completed a feasibility study for a renewable energy project to enhance access to electricity and clean water in small islands of North Sulawesi Province.

The **Morocco** [Climate Change Competence Centre \(4Cs\)](#) supported 16 countries of the Congo Basin to design the “Congo Blue Fund”, which includes a portfolio of 270 priority projects. Fundraising is underway, under the leadership of the Republic of Congo.

In both Cote d’Ivoire and Uganda, the Ministries of Finance and Environment are collaborating on financial instruments to attract investments in climate action – **Cote d’Ivoire** is laying the groundwork for a green bond issuance, while **Uganda** plans to establish a national financing facility.

### *Main activities at country level*

<p><b>Cote d’Ivoire</b></p>	<p>The methodological framework for a green bond initiative was defined with the Ministries of Finance and Environment. The scope of the NDC SP’s intervention has moved from green bond issuance to support for the enabling environment, including construction of a pipeline of mature projects that can be certified as a contribution to a green bond. Terms of Reference (ToRs) for a Second Party Opinion Provider will be published in Q1 2021 once the Ministry of Finance greenlights the process.</p> <p>A training on green bonds was delivered in French to 34 national actors (27 men, 7 women) at the end of February with the support of the Climate Bonds Initiative. Participants were from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Forestry and the National Bank of Investment.</p>
<p><b>Indonesia</b></p>	<p>Support was provided to strengthen the public project pipeline for its third global Green Sukuk (bond) issuance in June and the second retail Green Sukuk issued in November. Specifically, the Programme provided 2 days of capacity building (<a href="#">day1/ day 2</a>) on 10-11 December on the impact measurement manual and standard operating procedures to improve project selection and coordination. The training was attended by 98 participants (46% male, 54% female) from the Ministry of Finance and relevant line ministries involved in the impact reporting process. For the first time, green projects from the Ministry of Agriculture were included as new underlying assets in the 2020 issuances. The Programme is also collaborating with the World Bank and the private sector/underwriter of the global green sukuk to provide key ministries with guidance on data collection and impact writing, including Ministries of Finance, Public Works and Housing, Energy and Natural Resources, Environment and Forestry, Transportation, and Agriculture.</p> <p>In July, a <a href="#">feasibility study</a> was completed for a renewable energy project to enhance access to electricity and clean water in small islands in North Sulawesi Province. The results were presented to key stakeholders, including the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the State Electricity Company, a regional development bank (Bank SulutGo), One-Stop</p>

	<p>Investment Licensing Service Agency and RPPE. A detailed project plan will be prepared with Singapore-based renewable energy company, Right People Renewable Energy (RPPE), to present to the North Sulawesi Government in 2021.</p> <p>A new public service agency, BPDH (Environment Fund Agency), is being supported to prepare draft regulations for an environmental fund programme that can attract public and private capital investment for NDC implementation.</p>
<b>Morocco 4Cs</b>	<p>A legal, financial and operational <a href="#">framework</a> for the Congo Basin Blue Fund was developed and proposed to the monitoring committee of the Congo Basin commission composed of 16 African countries of this basin. A <a href="#">governance structure</a> for the fund was developed and proposed to the monitoring committee of the Congo Basin commission composed of 16 African countries of this basin. A portfolio of 270 projects has been developed and will be undergo fundraising.</p>
<b>Uganda</b>	<p>The Programme is collaborating with UNEP to support the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to establish a National Financing Facility to support resource mobilization for climate action. Initial steps have been undertaken to support the design of the “<i>Climate for Development Facility</i>”, including identification of priority investment areas and preparation of an investment guide and implementation strategy. The design will be completed in 2021.</p>

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Cote d’Ivoire</b>	1 francophone training on green bonds conducted for 34 participants.
<b>Indonesia</b>	<p>98 Ministry officials capacitated to select robust projects for 2 green bond issuances building (<a href="#">day1/ day 2</a>).</p> <p>1 <a href="#">feasibility study</a> completed.</p> <p>Draft regulations prepared for new environmental fund for NDC investors.</p>
<b>Morocco</b>	1 regional fund designed and approved by 16 Congo Basin governments, including 1 portfolio of 270 projects.
<b>Uganda</b>	Scope of national financing vehicle consulted and agreed.

## 5. Result 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement

Support under this result area includes measures such as establishing business platforms to identify areas where the private sector can best contribute to NDC implementation, and regulatory and policy approaches fostering financial stability and market-based solutions.

Private companies increasingly understand the risks to business models that are emerging from climate change and the need for more sustainable business practices and now show a willingness to work with governments on key priorities. But persistent challenges remain. The private sector is heterogeneous, and works at faster speed, with different timespans and terminologies. Consistent and credible policies are an essential part of trust building, as are recognizing the appropriate incentives.

Programme countries are using different mechanisms to establish trust with private sector actors – demonstrating that “one size does not fit all” when it comes to private sector engagement. Sharing of lessons between Programme countries will be highly beneficial to ensuring success under this result.

### Output 5.1: Private sector systematically engaged on inclusive NDC investment opportunities

**Countries with Output 5.1 activities in 2020:** Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Viet Nam (13)

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

Number of countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities in 2020: **7 countries implement private sector training programmes, investor forums, business summits, working groups**

In 2020, countries demonstrated a diversity of ways in which to successfully and systematically engage the private sector on climate action. In **Kenya** and **Lao PDR**, the private sector was engaged to co-design solutions for waste management and circular economy measures respectively. **Nigeria** completed a series of regional business roundtables, including some with capacity building components, to raise awareness of the private sector on contributing to the NDC. These were followed by more targeted outreach to female entrepreneurs to better understand capacity and cultural constraints that might be inhibiting their engagement. Meanwhile, **Ecuador** used its business roundtables and bilateral discussions to seek financing for more mitigation proposals in key NDC sectors. **Peru** used a major public awareness campaign to raise awareness and increase registrations for a carbon footprint voluntary reporting platform, while **Colombia** officially launched a similar platform. Colombia also obtained completed an outreach strategy with the Programme under which 57 firms and 7 unions signed on to quantified mitigation agreements (including 24 firms and 2 unions in 2020). Finally, **Thailand** used a dedicated private sector working group to contribute to a private sector expenditure review in the energy efficiency sector. A complementary tracking tool has been designed for the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency.

In addition, building on previous efforts, **Chile, Uganda, and Viet Nam** engaged the private sector on NDC and climate actions through online platforms. In **Bhutan**, a partnership launched with the Loden Foundation in 2019 to support and promote climate action awarded 2 new recipients in 2020. Meanwhile, **Ghana** completed a mapping of industrial boilers and cooking systems in the food and beverage and artisanal palm oil processing sectors.

**Ghana, Nigeria, Thailand and Uganda** delivered training to 243 participants in total.

Finally, **Philippines** has initiated work on climate-smart building standards. Planned private sector forums in **Bhutan, Viet Nam and Zambia** were postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

*Main activities at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	<p>A partnership with Loden Foundation was established in 2019 to promote and encourage green enterprises that promote social and environmental impacts, including acting on climate. In 2020, 3 entrepreneurs received awards under the climate window, although one withdrew because of COVID-19 challenges. One recipient is a manufacturer of biodegradable products, while the other promotes contemporary arts and traditional paintings using locally available, natural materials.</p> <p>A planned private sector forum on climate action jointly organised by the National Environment Commission and the Bhutan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was postponed due to the COVID-19 restrictions and will now take place in 2021.</p>
<b>Chile</b>	<p>As of November 2020, 1,195 organisations were registered with <a href="#">HuellaChile</a>, the Ministry of Environment’s voluntary carbon footprint initiative, of which 91% were private sector. Organisations that meet the programme’s reporting criteria can obtain seals of excellence that are presented during an annual recognition ceremony in December and, in 2020, gender was included as a new criterion. HuellaChile also now serves as a key component of Chile’s national MRV system for tracking private sector contributions to the NDC (see <a href="#">Result 2.3</a> for more information) and 20 organizations implementing 34 mitigation actions were recognized for their efforts in 2020.</p>
<b>Colombia</b>	<p>An online platform launched in Q4 2020 as a plank of the national MRV system (see <a href="#">Result 2.3</a> for more information) is also being used to engage private sector on voluntary GHG reporting.</p> <p>In 2020, the project team obtained 26 more agreements for quantified mitigation actions from 24 firms and 2 unions – bringing the total obtained under the project since November 2018 to 64 (57 firms and 7 unions). More specifically, 17 firms and 2 unions signed zero deforestation agreements (linked to palm oil, meat, dairy, and cocoa production), while 7 firms signed on to NDC mitigation commitments.</p>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<p>With the approval of the Steering Committee, only 2 of 3 planned climate business roundtables were conducted in 2020 that drew upon a <a href="#">Financial Strategy Report</a> and matrix (portfolio) of investors. A gender approach was applied to the design, analysis, implementation and evaluation of the roundtables and bilateral meetings with financial institutions (<a href="#">report</a>).</p> <p>The first roundtable, held 24-25 September, attracted more than 600 participants, including 45% women, 17% youth, and 9% from 20 other countries (mainly US and Europe). 23 institutions pitched investment projects that could contribute to NDC</p>

	<p>mitigation targets for energy, waste, industry, agriculture and/or forestry, generating 133 bilateral business meetings. The second roundtable, held 10-16 December, consisted of a series of virtual bilateral meetings where 4 financial institutions and 8 mitigation initiatives participated.</p> <p>Throughout the year, and as a result of the roundtables, 18 bilateral pre-agreements for technical cooperation, financing, and/or capacity building were drafted and agreed that will be important steps in promoting NDC implementation.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>	<p>A nationwide <a href="#">assessment</a> and mapping of industrial boilers and cooking systems was conducted to assess the current state of boiler operations and associated challenges in Micro, Small and Medium Companies in the food and beverage and artisanal palm oil processing companies. The results will feed into a technical support package and financial performance-based payment instrument for industry that will contribute to industrial sector emission reduction targets contained in the NDC2.</p> <p>The Programme also completed its collaboration with the Center for Climate Strategies on delivery of a Private Investment Mobilization (PIM) training curriculum that is now incubated in the Institute of Industrial Research to continue enhancement of the technical capacity of the private sector to participate in NDC implementation. Launched in November 2018, the training was completed in November 2020.</p>
<b>Kenya</b>	<p>The Programme engaged the private sector to increase its willingness to invest in recycling and composting activities through discussions on business models for recycling and composting and the development of the project framework to strategically engage private sector in the ITMO project. A <a href="#">legal assessment</a> has been undertaken on the legal capability of the government to transfer the title of emission reductions to another government (ITMOs).</p>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<p>The private sector was <a href="#">consulted</a> through workshops on the development of policies to support a circular economy in Lao PDR, which is relatively new for the country, as part of a contribution to the NDC revision. In 2021, a virtual community of practice will be established with dedicated financial and technical experts available to answer questions of the private sector.</p>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<p>After hosting one business roundtable in 2019, Nigeria undertook five additional regional <a href="#">business roundtables</a> in 2020 to complete its planned series of engagements to communicate NDC targets and increase the role of the private sector in the NDC revision process as well as implementation of the first NDC. Two of the roundtables in 2020, which attracted nearly 300 participants in total, also included capacity building sessions on topics such as green bonds, leveraging carbon finance, and de-risking investments in the agriculture sector. Despite very targeted outreach to women, gender equality was not fully achieved. In response, Women Working Groups have been formed to understand cultural and capacity constraints facing women.</p>
<b>Peru</b>	<p>The Programme collaborated with World Bank's PMR project to support the Ministry of Environment to launch a voluntary corporate reporting platform, <a href="#">Huella de Carbono Perú</a> in 2019. In 2020, a major public awareness campaign was run featuring "<a href="#">Nono the Carbon Footprint Bear</a>" as the <i>HuellaPeru</i> mascot that led to</p>

	126 (41%) of the 307 registered organisations reporting on their GHG emissions (up from 67 of 165 registered organisations in 2019). A year-end recognition awards event attracted 357 participants on the Zoom platform and 200 participants simultaneously following the event through the Ministry of the Environment’s Facebook page. In addition, a <a href="#">video</a> of the event currently has had 7,300 views.
<b>Philippines</b>	Work has commenced on design of climate-smart building standards. An <a href="#">inception report</a> outlines the rationale for this measure, using the latest climate science. In 2021, the work will also expand to include climate-smart hospitals.
<b>Thailand</b>	<p>A private climate expenditure and institutional review for energy efficiency was completed in September that gathered detailed expenditure data from 2012-2016 to assess the impact of public policies and mechanisms for driving private sector investment in the sector. <a href="#">The report</a> found that while Thailand is likely to meet its NDC energy efficiency target, the policy environment and associated financial incentives should be strengthened to counter a declining trend of private investment in public expenditure mechanisms for the sector.</p> <p>A complementary Excel-based energy efficiency <a href="#">tracking tool</a> was developed for the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency to track public and private expenditures on energy efficiency, as well as energy savings. The objective is to have a more systematic method for collecting and sharing data on private investment expenditure in the sector with relevant public agencies, as well as for MRV purposes. A training was organized in August on its use.</p>
<b>Uganda</b>	A digital platform was developed in 2019, in collaboration with the Uganda Private Sector Foundation and tech company Impacti, to capture private sector contributions to climate action and sustainable development and thus help the government improve reporting on NDC/SDG contributions in this area. A <a href="#">training</a> was conducted on 12 August for 60 participants (35 male, 25 female) from new companies that signed up in 2020 to use the online tool. The platform also hosts an online network for companies to share news, updates and connect with like-minded firms. One (Oribags) was featured in an Impacti blog: <a href="https://impacti.solutions/learn/oribags">https://impacti.solutions/learn/oribags</a> .
<b>Viet Nam</b>	The Ministry of Planning and Investment officially <a href="#">launched</a> the <a href="#">Climate Business Index (CBI)</a> platform in June 2020 after a successful 2019 pilot. The CBI is a key mechanism to engage private sector on climate action, benchmarking and matchmaking. It is also serving as a pillar of Vietnam’s MRV system (see <a href="#">Result 2.3</a> for more information). The vast majority of firms that have registered to date are super-small-, small-, and medium-size enterprises.

*Main results achieved at country level*

<b>Bhutan</b>	Building on the awards launched in 2019, 2 firms recognised in 2020 for climate-friendly actions and awarded financial support to scale up their efforts.
<b>Chile</b>	1,195 organisations registered with <a href="#">HuellaChile</a> (91% private sector) as of 2020, of which 219 were recognised for excellence in their reporting.
<b>Colombia</b>	Online MRV platform launched that serves as tool to engage private sector.

	24 firms and 2 unions commit to quantified emissions reductions.
<b>Ghana</b>	1 <a href="#">inventory</a> of industrial boilers and cooking systems completed (food and beverage and artisanal oil palm processing industries). 1 private sector training programme completed in collaboration with Center for Climate Strategies. Content transferred to national institute for future capacity building efforts.
<b>Kenya</b>	Active outreach to firms on waste management, which will be sustained in 2021 via the design of a Mitigation Action Information Note for ITMO consideration. 1 <a href="#">legal assessment</a> conducted to support ITMO process.
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Inputs from private sector on <a href="#">circular economy options</a> were reflected in revised NDC.
<b>Nigeria</b>	5 <a href="#">business roundtables</a> , including 2 capacity building events, held to engage private sector on NDC revision and climate actions.
<b>Peru</b>	Public awareness campaign conducted to promote <a href="#">Huella de Carbono Perú</a> . 307 organisations registered as of 2020, of which 126 reported on GHG emissions in 2020 (67% private, 30% public, 3% academia, 1% other).
<b>Thailand</b>	1 energy efficiency private expenditure and institutional <a href="#">review</a> completed. 1 reporting tool designed and 1 training conducted on its use.
<b>Uganda</b>	60 participants <a href="#">trained</a> on use of digital platform.
<b>Vietnam</b>	1 corporate engagement <a href="#">platform</a> formally <a href="#">launched</a> .

## 6. Result 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge & experiences

The GSU engages with country partners to lessons, good practices and solutions that can be promoted through knowledge networks. Knowledge is systematically codified and shared with practitioners and the broader international community. Findings that promote gender equality and women's empowerment will be a priority theme.

### Output 6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact

In 2020, within the framework of the NDC enhancement process, the main themes of knowledge were gender equality mainstreaming and NDC investments/private sector engagement. The main dissemination channels for sharing experiences and knowledge under the Programme were global, regional and country webinars; workshops, trainings and south-south peer exchange; and knowledge products such as guidance documents, analyses and research papers. Further details on knowledge sharing are presented in [Knowledge sharing & visibility](#) document available on the NDC Donor Portal.

#### *Progress towards indicators*

In 2020, the GSU supported:

- **28 knowledge products, including global publications, infographics, and national reports;**
- **5 trainings, attracting 180 participants (73% female);** and
- **4 south-south exchanges.**

#### *Main activities and results achieved*

##### *Knowledge products*

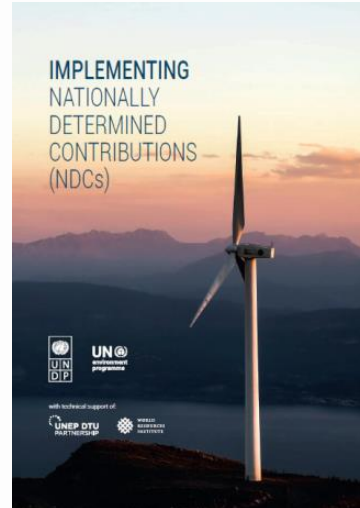
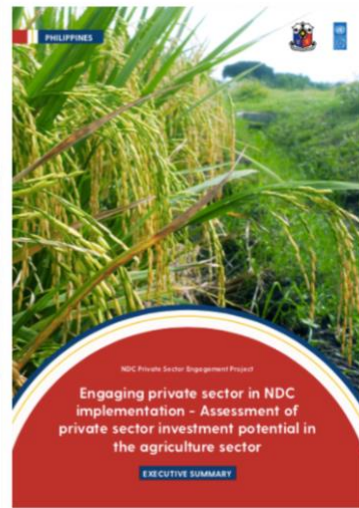
The Programme supported the development of 28 knowledge products in 2020. This included publications, technical reports, infographic, national analyses, guidance documents, and an NDC quality assurance checklist, among others.

More specifically, the Programme delivered 28 analyses in 2020, some building on more detailed in-depth studies from 2019, which primarily focused on gender and private sector investment potential in key NDC sectors. For example, the [Uganda Gender Analysis](#) was conducted which helped better understand the gender differentiated impacts of climate change in **Uganda**. The gender analysis explored the level of gender responsiveness of Uganda's policies, legal frameworks, planning instruments, and institutional arrangements and their suitability for coordinating climate change actions across all levels of government.

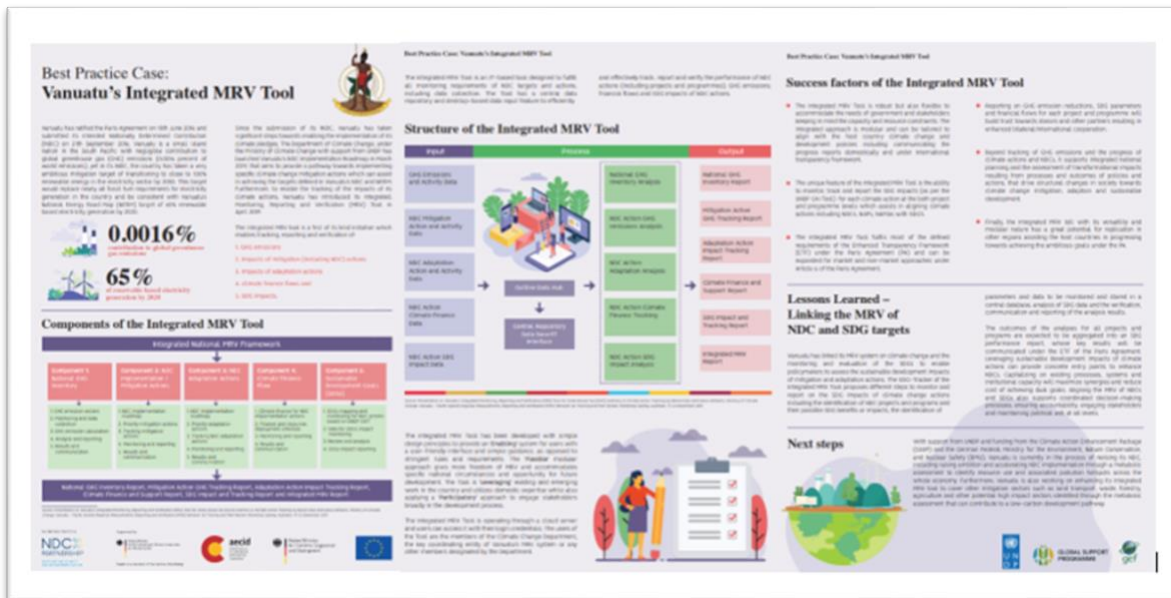
Further, an analysis on [Philippines' Assessment of Private Sector Investment Potential in the Agricultural Sector](#) helped estimate the private sector investment potential for delivering NDC sectoral targets for the agricultural sector in the **Philippines** through assessments of the NDC targets, the enabling environment, the current market and Philippines' investment potential. Its findings will allow for mapping private sector actors in the agricultural sector, one of the country's NDC priority sectors.



The publication [Implementing NDCs](#) was developed in collaboration with partners and dedicated to supporting countries in implementing their NDCs. It is informed by technical assistance that the Programme and UNEP have been providing to a number of developing countries on their national processes for implementing NDCs. The publication walks countries through the choices they will face in developing implementation strategies, laid out in 5 general steps including aligning climate and development objectives, though integrated implementation of the NDCs and SDGs; preparing for NDC implementation; developing a finance strategy, monitoring and reporting NDC progress and achievement; and revising strategies and preparing for subsequent NDCs.



To enable the tracking of the impacts of its climate actions, **Vanuatu** piloted its integrated MRV tool in April 2019 before officially launching in 2020. The tool enables tracking, reporting and verification of GHG emissions; impacts of mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance flows and SDG impacts. An [infographic](#) was developed by the Programme and the GEF-funded Global Support Programme to showcase this tool as a best practice case for other countries aiming to strengthen their MRV efforts.

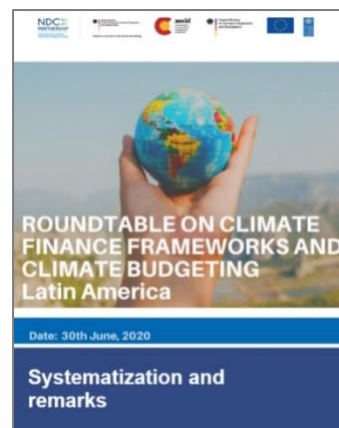


### *Global/regional trainings*

The Programme and the gender team of the UNDP Regional Center for LAC jointly carried out 2 **virtual capacity building sessions (work clinics)** on 10 November and 1 December 2020 under the Climate Promise initiative to promote exchange of experiences on the design and implementation of gender responsive actions in NDCs. The first clinic included experiences from **Chile**, on institutional arrangements and its gender and climate change working group, and **Ecuador**, on consultations on structure and institutional arrangements with the women’s mechanism. There were 40 attendees comprising 16 officials from Ministries of Environment and Gender from 13 countries (Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela) and 24 UNDP staff. The second clinic included experiences from **Costa Rica** on a gender analysis for REDD+ and **Peru** on its Gender Action Plan. There were 44 attendees comprising 21 officials from 14 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela) and 24 UNDP staff.

These [work clinics](#) proved to be an important interactive platform to discuss and highlight efforts carried out in the region, identify lessons learned, and leverage good practices implemented by the different countries. This peer learning promoted south-south cooperation on gender and climate change, since the participants were able to work together to identify individual and common challenges faced when mainstreaming gender as well as potential solutions/recommendations that can be implemented in the unique context of Latin America. Two more sessions will be organized in January 2021 for Latin America and a new set of sessions will be organized in February – March 2021 for the Caribbean.

A **workshop** on developing a Latin America Roundtable on Climate Finance Frameworks and Climate Budgeting Planning Strategies and to exchange experiences for climate finance tagging was held on 30 June 2020. The outcome of this workshop included learning lessons from experiences of other countries on climate budget tagging, understanding the role of climate budget tagging in climate finance reforms, and informing the Guidance Note which is being jointly prepared by UNDP, through the Programme, OECD, IADB, World Bank and IMF, and other partners, to help integrate climate change in governance and public financial management systems. 43 participants attended this workshop.



Two **trainings** were held from 23, 24, 30 November – 1 December 2020 and 1, 2, 9 and 10 December 2020, respectively, which focused on training the national teams of **Chile** and **Ecuador** in the use of the UNDP methodology to carry out an assessment of investment and finance flows (I&FF) in national key sectors (with a focus on the energy sector). A total of 55 participants from the ministries of environment, energy, economy, and finance from both countries were trained on the I&FF methodology; workplans were established to reflect the methodological approach, responsibilities and timelines, in order to effectively implement an I&FF assessment; costs of measures and policies to be implemented in the energy sector in both countries were identified; and synergies on NDC planning between ministries of energy in both countries were highlighted.

### *South-south exchanges*

The Programme facilitated 4 south-south exchanges. These included a knowledge exchange among Central Asian countries on herding practices. Although the south-south exchange is still in its consultation

stage among UNDP country offices, with the Deputy Resident Representative of **Mongolia** reaching out to the Senior Management of the UNDP Country Offices in **Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan** to invite them to found this initiative together, the aim is to help reduce poverty and to enhance livelihoods and community resilience with participating countries. 17 persons were part of this initial consultation.

Another example of a south-south exchange includes an exchange on NDC development in key sectors between **Guatemala, Chile and Ecuador** (ministries of environment). Topics discussed included leadership and institutional arrangements; political and regulatory framework; main barriers, challenges and lessons learned; and regulatory issues and arrangements for the generation of statistics for priority sectors such as industrial processes, solid waste, energy and agriculture.

#### *NDC Hub on Yammer*

The GSU engages UNDP personnel through a Yammer group (the “NDC Hub”) that was established in 2017. Information is shared regularly about resources, webinars, and experiences on how countries are implementing and revising their NDCs. The Hub has resulted in better informed country office staff and better coordination across units, regions, and initiatives. In 2020, NDC Hub membership grew by 26%, message traffic increased by 17%, and messages were read 44% more.

### Output 6.2. Strategic communication and advocacy conducted to advance visibility and influence policy

#### *Progress towards the indicator*

In 2020, the GSU supported:

- **1 UNFCCC event;**
- **1 flagship report;**
- **47 virtual events, including global, regional and country webinars, attracting over 16,200 participants and 70+ speakers;**
- **40 news articles, blogs and photo-stories;**
- **22 country profiles;**
- **14 countries’ participation in Mission 1.5 and peer review of Peoples’ Climate Vote report.**

#### *Main activities and results achieved*

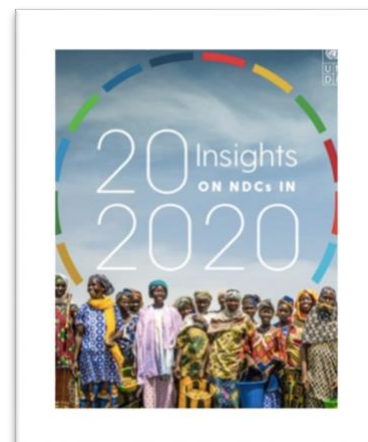
##### *UNFCCC events*

One GSU staff serves as UNDP’s focal point for the annual regional climate weeks led by UNFCCC, while the Programme in general contributes support for various events. However, due to COVID-19, this series of events was ultimately postponed to 2021. Nonetheless, the Programme worked with the UNFCCC on the organization of the event, [Where Do We Stand on NDCs: Enhancing Action on Climate Change in 2020](#), which took place on 9 June as part of the UNFCCC’s *June Momentum* series, with the Programme Manager participating in the panel on behalf of UNDP. The GSU also co-led organization of the event, [NDC Enhancement and COVID-19 Recovery: Regional Trends and Country Experiences](#), in collaboration with UNFCCC and NDC Partnership, which took place on 1 December as part of the UNFCCC *Climate Dialogues*, and featured government representatives from three Programme countries (**Costa Rica, Nigeria and Mongolia**). The event attracted over 200 registered participants.

Finally, the GSU supported the development of communications and visibility assets for the [Climate Ambition Summit](#) that took place on 12 December.

### Flagship report

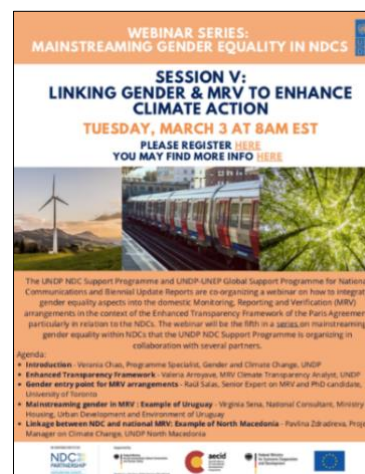
The flagship report [20 Insights on NDCs in 2020](#) highlighted the top 20 insights on NDCs in 2020. This included positive trends that emerged throughout the year and growing momentum towards net-zero emissions. Insights also included the emphasis on adaptation that we saw in 2020 as well as more women and youth having their voices heard in the NDC enhancement process under the Climate Promise.

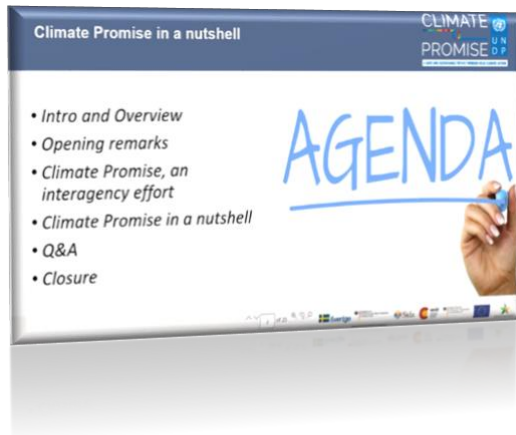


### Global, regional and country webinars

The Programme was instrumental in organizing a series of webinars from September to December for the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region alongside IDB, EUROCLIMA+ and LEDS LAC, entitled [Climate Action in Times of Crisis](#), which centred on three themes: designing long-term strategies; updating and raising ambition of NDCs; and transport and sustainable mobility. The series of 34 webinars attracted over 16,000 participants and engaged 60+ speakers representing national and subnational governments and experts from financial institutions, development partners, the private sector and multilateral and bilateral organisations. The series highlighted the efforts of important initiatives, programmes and organisations in LAC region advancing climate action – including the Programme.

Support on **gender** issues has grown from 10 target countries under the Programme to 17 countries. As part of knowledge-sharing, the Programme has been hosting a webinar series since 2019 on integrating gender approaches in NDC revision and implementation processes. The objective is to provide government representatives, project implementers and technical experts with information on entry points, tools and resources and lessons learned. In this context, a webinar on [Mainstreaming Gender in NDCs: Gender in Adaptation Planning](#) took place on 18 February 2020. A second webinar on [Linking Gender and MRV to Enhance Climate Action](#) was held on 3 March 2020. The webinars attracted 90 and 120 participants respectively.





Thanks to inputs and coordination from the Programme, a **Climate Promise in a Nutshell** webinar series took place from 29 – 30 July 2020 to provide 25 UNDP country offices in the LAC region with relevant information to support national governments in the implementation of their Climate Promise workplans. Six (6) technical webinars covered 13 different thematic areas and attracted 242 participants in total.

In Viet Nam, the [Climate Business Index \(CBI\)](#) is a web-based voluntary registration system developed by UNDP for the Ministry of Planning and Investment. It was officially launched on 26 June after a pilot phase in 2019. The CBI invites private companies to benchmark and log their contribution to reduce GHG emissions, address climate change impacts, engage in climate action linked to NDC targets, and build networks. The Programme supported targeted outreach and consultations with the private sector and delivers technical implementation of the platform. The launch event included high-level government officials, UNDP, investors, international organisations and private sector actors including IKEA, Solar BK (renewable energy company), MBI Motors (e-mobility) and Aya Cup (plastic reduction start-up), among others.



### *News articles, blogs and photo stories*

The Programme uses a variety of mediums to communicate its results. The website’s [Newsroom](#) is where news bulletins and press releases are posted that capture key moments and events, such as the [launch of the Mission 1.5 e-learning tool](#) or the [signing of the bilateral agreement between Ghana and Switzerland](#) that paved the way for cooperative approaches in line with the Paris Agreement.

The [Ideas and insights](#) section houses articles and blogs written by the Programme’s thematic experts and technical advisors. Wherever possible, these are written in coordination with colleagues and partners, e.g. an article on [Engaging the private sector in a low carbon transition: Lessons from Morocco](#), written by UNDP’s Catherine Diam-Valla and Brice Delagneau of Afrique Green Side. The Programme also tries to cross-post articles on UNDP’s main webpage, [UNDP.org](#). Articles like [“Keeping our climate promise”](#) are posted on multiple UNDP webpages to expand their reach, while in some cases UNDP regional and country pages (e.g. for **Africa, Ghana, Nigeria** and **Vanuatu**) post content that the Programme then promotes.

Photo stories are written to capture the human impacts of our work and the experiences of the Programme’s beneficiaries. Through photography and anecdotal content from the beneficiaries, photo stories provide a compelling medium to communicate the Programme’s achievements and results. The [“Walk a mile in her shoes”](#) photo story discussed how women around the world are emerging as agents of change, as communities, regions and nations face the unprecedented challenges posed by climate

change and the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples were drawn from the Caribbean, **Chile, Colombia, Iraq, Lebanon, Uganda** and **Viet Nam** to illustrate how women are driving change through the NDC process.

### *Country profiles*

In 2020, the Programme updated 22 Programme [country profiles](#). These country profiles not only include operational information on each country project such as funding, start/end date, and government implementing partners but also information on key NDC parameters (unconditional and conditional targets, and mitigation and adaptation sectors), anticipated NDC updates, key project work areas, partner collaboration, and country and GSU contacts. The aim of the country profiles is to help strengthen donor-UNDP coordination on the ground for optimal country support as well as ensure donor delegations have the most recent key facts and information for each country.

### *NDC Support Programme website*

The Programme website ([www.ndcs.undp.org](http://www.ndcs.undp.org)) serves as the external entry point for resources and information on the programme. In 2020, the website saw more than 28,000 users and 72,120 page views – representing a 21% and a 14% increase respectively over the same metrics in 2019. This means more users are now visiting the site and more information is being downloaded than before.

The top four sources of website visitors are Google searches, direct visitors, referral from other sites, and links from social media. In 2020, referrals from other websites include Cap-Net, Nature4Climate, NDC Partnership, UNDP, Exposure, UNFCCC, and International Climate Initiative. In terms of social media, Twitter continues to be the platform that refers the highest number of users to the website, followed by LinkedIn and Facebook. Countries that bring the highest number of visitors to the website include a mix of UNDP donors and other developed countries and (e.g. United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, France, Finland) and programme countries (e.g. **Nigeria, Kenya** and **Uganda**).

### *NDC Support Programme Donor Portal*

Since 2020, Programme donors (including Country Delegations) can access Programme documentation through a private platform: the [NDC Donor Portal](#). A dedicated Programme dashboard monitoring national projects as well as Country Progress Updates and Country products are regularly uploaded and updated. The GSU continuously improve its content and access based on donors' feedback.

### *Social media*

To raise exposure of Programme results, key social media promotion and campaigns were designed and executed. Programme content is frequently shared on Twitter and LinkedIn. Twitter is the most frequently used social network due to its high level of engagement, dissemination and content syndication. Tweets are posted to the [@UNDPClimate](#) Twitter account, which has over 35,000 followers, and occasionally on UNDP's [@UNDP](#) Twitter account, which has more than 1.6 million followers.

In 2020, one of the @UNDPClimate Twitter account's Top Tweets was about [the Climate Ambition Summit in December 2020](#), where results from UNDP's Climate Promise were shared on the global stage which had 45 Retweets, 28,352 impressions and 431 engagements.

### Partner coverage

The Programme disseminates information through partner channels such as the UNFCCC, NDC Partnership, Relief Web, Inter Press Service, NewClimate.org and through digital platforms such as Medium and Exposure to reach wider audiences, resulting in greater content syndication.

#### Mission 1.5/Peoples' Climate Vote



Mission 1.5 uses mobile gaming technology to provide a bridge between citizens and governments – empowering people to cast a vote for the actions they think their government should take and aggregating the data to inform policymakers on the world's preferred climate actions to keep our planet safe for future generations. [Mission 1.5 Peoples' Climate Vote \(PCV\)](#) was launched globally in 2020 in 17 languages, with dedicated outreach in 50 countries – of which 14 were Programme countries: **Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda and Viet Nam.**

In **Nigeria**, the government embedded Mission 1.5 in the three Climate Change Youth Action Manuals prepared under the Programme. The objective of these educational toolkits is to empower young people to advocate for climate action and support NDC delivery. Meanwhile, in **Ecuador**, Mission 1.5 was launched in March by the Minister of Environment and Water, Juan DeHowitt. The government is now planning a Mission 1.5 hackathon. Finally, **Thailand** served as a pilot testing country for Mission 1.5 and has since translated the game into official Thai language to encourage higher engagement.

The Programme also supported the translation of questions for the [Mission 1.5 Peoples' Climate Vote](#), the world's biggest poll on climate change. The Vote, conducted from 7 October to 4 December 2020, covers half the world's population over the age of 14. A [report](#) on the Peoples' Climate Vote has been downloaded nearly 6,700 times, while the related site had 25,130 unique page views.

Meanwhile, [Mission 1.5 Learn](#) has been distributed widely (with Google translate is incorporated for more than 100 languages) in partnership with UNICEF, UNESCO, the Office of the SG's Envoy on Youth, UNEP, UNITAR, FAO, UNV, ILO, UNFPA and UN Global Compact.

## IV. PROJECT RISKS AND ISSUES

### 1. Updated project risks and actions

Throughout 2020, the Programme was monitored in accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures. Specifically:

- Results progress tracking and risk monitoring continued to be performed regularly, notably through periodic country calls between the focal points and the country project teams. Progress towards the indicators is measured following the results framework in [Annex 2](#) of this report, while the risk-log (Table 2 below) is reviewed annually.
- The UNDP Project Board was consulted informally to discuss some of the issues while a formal annual meeting is planned for 2021 (see [2021 Workplan](#)).
- Knowledge and good practices were captured via a [flagship report](#) and various knowledge products, while coordination with other initiatives allowed lessons and experience sharing (see [Result 6](#) and [Partnerships](#))
- One 2-day online Steering Committee meeting was held in July 2020. This led to the validation of concrete actions to improve the management of the Programme and strengthened ambition to scale-up its support to countries, especially in the context of COVID-19 and NDC implementation (see next section of this report on [Updated Project Issues and Actions](#)).
- A mid-term evaluation planned for 2020 was postponed to 2021 (see [2021 Workplan](#)).

**Table 2: Updated Risk Log**

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Change of government sector policies	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure strong support to climate action from government, general population, private sector through information and awareness campaigns and sustained stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul>
Lack of active participation of business associations, private sector and financial sector to finance, support and implement technically sound and financially viable mitigation actions	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor support to leverage investments through existing instruments.</li> <li>• Ensure that the prioritization process of mitigation actions includes business associations and private sector to secure buy-in as well as technical, social, and environmental review of options.</li> <li>• Systematic advocacy to address mistrust and increase understanding of mutual benefits to achievement of NDC targets and SDGs.</li> </ul>
Lack of willingness of developing country governments to implement ambitious NDCs and incorporate best practice examples	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate that the benefits of more ambitious NDC targets will accelerate development initiatives and processes (e.g. women’s empowerment, youth employment, health improvements, etc.).</li> </ul>



Implementation delays caused by limited capacity of government	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted technical assistance.</li> </ul>
Lack of active participation of civil society (e.g., indigenous communities and youth) to inform NDC revisions	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate that the inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalised will strengthen societal ownership of the NDC and will accelerate the achievement of both NDC targets and SDGs.</li> </ul>
Lack of willingness to increase mitigation targets in revised NDCs	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to build political will and promote global leadership on climate action, including showcasing via Climate Promise.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance to support NDC enhancement.</li> </ul>
Delays in revising NDC caused by COVID-19 pandemic	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure governments have access to national technical assistance, IT support (hard- and software for online meetings and consultations) and additional funding to respond to the dual crises and submit revised NDCs in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<p>Governments maintain political priority for climate action through the Paris Agreement, endeavour to address barriers to institutional collaboration and align the climate change and SDG agendas, and are willing to engage a broad range of stakeholders through a whole of society approach to NDC implementation. Governments will be keen to showcase concrete success stories and co-benefits through the NDC Partnership and/or learn from other successful examples to speed up implementation.</p> <p>The financial sector and private sector investors will be interested in supporting and/or adapting government-promoted NDC mitigation actions. The private sector will be increasingly aware of the relevance of the national climate action and development agendas for both business continuity and development and will understand that early participation and engagement in NDC implementation will deliver long-term security for a wide range of inter-locking business interests.</p>		

## 2. Updated project issues and actions

The COVID-19 pandemic was the main challenge encountered by the Programme in 2020. It impacted the delivery of some Programme results at the global level, as well as national delivery in some countries.

The Programme heavily relies on high-level and political events while most countries engage a broad range of key stakeholders in national project activities and NDC revisions through highly participatory processes. In response to COVID-19, the GSU and many countries employed technological solutions to host virtual meetings and successfully maintained many global, regional and national events - meetings, workshops, trainings, forums, etc. (see [Result 6](#) and [2020 Annual country reports](#)). Global technical support primarily moved online, reducing in consequence the travel costs initially budgeted.

Some countries moved consultations to 2021, while some events had to be postponed or cancelled due to technical and/or cultural difficulty to move to online format. The COP26 itself was postponed to 2021, impacting therefore the NDC submission process. However, this presented an opportunity for the countries to further strengthen their revised NDCs ahead of the next COP in Glasgow and may well result

in more ambitious targets due to the increased lead-time for ability for additional analysis and consideration, as evidenced from the strong showing of Programme countries at the [Climate Ambition Summit](#) held on the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Paris Agreement in December 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic also understandably shifted national partners' priorities to the immediate challenges and needs of their citizens. This included both redirecting existing capacity and resources to address pressing health concerns, while also managing the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and the response measures being taken. At the same time, the enormous efforts to stimulate economies and invest in infrastructure, jobs, social safety nets and other resources present an important opportunity to help set economies on a zero-emissions pathway that is more inclusive and sustainable and protects our world's natural resources. Such green recovery efforts have emerged as an opportunity for advancing the climate agenda. Countries' NDCs and the processes for revising and implementing them, provide a valuable lighthouse to help guide green recovery efforts. Many countries are already recognizing the links between NDCs and green recovery – leveraging the cross-government coordination, sectoral assessments and studies, planning and budgeting processes, and consultation efforts including engagement with the most vulnerable, to contribute to recovery efforts. In this context, the Programme is seeking to leverage its support to help advance green recovery efforts, advocating and building on existing activities.

Overall, due to the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, most countries experienced some delays in implementation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate the impact, project workplans were adjusted under the guidance of the GSU to review and rearrange activities so as to minimize delays to the extent possible – especially where support was being provided for NDC revision processes. The majority of Programme countries seem to remain on track to complete all project activities in 2021 – although two countries continue to progress very slowly: **DRC** and **Paraguay**. Additional monitoring will be performed in 2021 to assess whether remedial actions are sufficient, or additional actions are needed.

Finally, risk mitigation measures and donor concerns were discussed and the way forward validated during the 2020 Programme Steering Committee, after which the following actions were taken:

- Creation of an [NDC Donor Portal](#) for sharing Programme documentation with donor delegations;
- Creation of a [Programme dashboard](#) to improve real-time monitoring of national projects, accessible via the NDC Donor Portal;
- Development and deployment of quarterly [country progress updates](#) to improve timely communication of activities and results of national projects to local donor delegations, accessible via the NDC Donor Portal;
- [Programme visibility guidance](#) for national project teams updated and disseminated;
- GSU communication team reinforced with two new staff and internal communication strategy revised to generate greater visibility of the Programme and its donors via UNDP's corporate platforms and channels, including the Climate Promise. Now that new communications staff are onboarded, Programme beneficiaries and target groups will be surveyed on their knowledge needs and communications preferences so that the Programme can better tailor products;
- Programme focal point identified to support donor relations and streamline information flow;
- The Mid-Term Review of the Programme, now planned for 2021, will be used to obtain insights on how to enhance Programme impact.

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

A common challenge across all Programme countries in 2020 was dealing with lockdowns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, while also trying to meet deadlines defined under the Paris Agreement for submission of revised NDCs. The Programme countered this challenge by working closely with government counterparts to review their NDC planning processes and assess whether and how the sequencing of key deliverables could be adjusted so that overall timelines did not alter too drastically. This proved to be very successful and meant that many countries only required extensions of three- to six-months to overcome COVID-related delays.

A related lesson learned was that governments and society can be highly adaptable if alternative approaches are available. Nearly all countries – including those most challenged by digital and technological divides – were able to move to virtual consultations, and trainings, for example. This was important, as most countries had included plans to expand stakeholder engagement and outreach as part of the NDC revision design and validation process in order to overcome a critical shortcoming from the initial round of NDC preparations in 2014/15, i.e., the need for an inclusive process and broad stakeholder buy-in. Despite the pandemic, countries manage to engage key counterparts in 2020 in numerous ways, including high-level national launch events (**DRC, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Uganda**), outreach to parliamentarians (**DRC**), proactive engagement of youth and women (**Nigeria, Indonesia**), sub-national roadshows (**Mali**), targeted support (**Peru**), and a national survey on climate change (**Costa Rica**).

As noted earlier, UNDP released a flagship report, [20 Insights on NDCs in 2020](#), which incorporates many of the trends and learning distilled from support through the Climate Promise, including the NDC Support Programme. Among the key points were:

- Recognising the unique roles and incentives of women, youth, and private sector as changemakers and advocates for more ambitious climate action and just transition;
- Increasing prominence of disaster risk reduction and climate resilience to combat impacts of climate change, which are happening earlier and more dramatically than expected;
- Opportunities exist to ramp up energy access and circular economy and nature-based solutions as mitigation measures – especially as a central part of people-centred, green recovery efforts;
- Most countries still need support to properly cost climate actions (as well as the costs of inaction) and address critical barriers and policies that encourage brown investment rather than green.

Long-term strategies and transparency efforts are also expected to rise in prominence for countries once work is completed on NDC revisions.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

All Programme countries, with the exception of Brazil, were under implementation by 2019. In 2021, it is expected that 21 countries will wrap up project activities: **Bhutan, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.**

As noted in [Section II.2](#) of the report, it is expected that 7 new countries will join the Programme in 2021 – 4 supported by AECID funding (likely to be **Honduras, Palestine, Mauritania, and Senegal** alongside Guatemala) and 3 supported on green recovery with BMZ funding (**Albania, Benin, and Jordan** alongside Ecuador and Viet Nam).

Work in **Brazil** has still never formally commenced. An NDC SP proposal to support its NDC revision was agreed with the Ministry of Environment in September 2018. After the change in political leadership in October 2018, the project stalled despite several follow-up overtures. The NDC SP Steering Committee will be consulted on the way forward.

Over the next year, work will continue across all Result areas. More specifically, the NDC revision process will continue to be supported in many Programme countries – particularly in Q1 and Q2 – with accompanying activities to raise awareness and high-level political efforts on ambition-raising to support the more technical support underway. Another big focus area will be private sector engagement.

Around half the countries will continue efforts on strengthening institutional frameworks and MRV systems or wrap up more targeted work on gender mainstreaming.

The Programme will dedicate the most focus to achieving targets on long-term strategies, establishment of sustainable finance mechanisms and systematic private sector engagement. This will include exploring ways to ramp up south-south exchange between countries that have already achieved success and those that are further behind in their efforts.

The GSU will continue implementing Result 6, including a survey among beneficiaries and target groups regarding the Programme's communications efforts, production of various knowledge products and organization of virtual peer exchanges.

Programme management activities will be maintained. It is expected that the conditions will allow the organization of 2 Steering Committees, in online format if necessary, and the conduct of an evaluation on the Programme.

National Implementation Workplan: 2021<sup>12</sup>

Global Programme Result Area	2021												Countries
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>Output 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision</b>													
1.1 High-level leaders supported to build consensus and promote commitment on ambitious climate change vision													Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lao PDR, Paraguay, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Viet Nam (11)
<b>Output 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes</b>													
2.1 Institutional frameworks formalised and strengthened													Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, El Salvador, Lao PDR, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia (14)
2.2 Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks for NDC implementation													Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, El Salvador, Paraguay, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia (11)
2.3 Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced													Costa Rica, DRC, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, T&T, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia (13)
<b>Output 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered</b>													
3.1 NDC mitigation targets refined and/or disaggregated, and costed													Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe (20)
3.2 Gender analysis conducted (10 target countries)													Paraguay, Philippines, Zambia (3)
3.3 Mid-century LEDS prepared													Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Paraguay (6)
3.4 Prioritised NDC actions strengthened and promoted													Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Vanuatu (4)
<b>Output 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance</b>													
4.1 Investor risks assessed, and barriers removed													Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Nigeria, Thailand (5)
4.2 Sustainable finance mechanisms established, including those that are gender-responsive													Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Paraguay, Thailand, Uganda (8)

<sup>12</sup> Work to be undertaken in Guatemala, Honduras, Palestine, Mauritania, and Senegal with AECID support and in Albania, Benin, Ecuador, Jordan and Viet Nam on green recovery with BMZ support is not reflected as scoping is still underway.

Global Programme Result Area	2021												Countries
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
4.3 Market-based mechanisms supported													Ghana, Kenya, Vanuatu (3)
<b>Output 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement</b>													
5.1 Private sector systematically engaged on inclusive NDC investment opportunities													Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia (16)

## Global Support Unit Implementation Workplan

Key tasks	2021												Comments
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Au	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>Technical support &amp; country coordination</b>													
Country monitoring calls													
Development and review of annual workplans													
Financial delivery assessment													
Scoping for new country support													
Support to implementation													Refer to national workplan above for more information
<b>Knowledge products &amp; guidance documents (6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact)</b>													
Survey ( <i>Knowledge and Comms</i> )													Comprehensive survey among beneficiaries and target groups to understand their knowledge needs and communications preferences so that the Programme can better tailor products.
Publications ( <i>knowledge products and/or guidance</i> )													<b>Potential themes:</b> food loss and waste; green recovery; climate justice; youth (themes dependent on trends from Q1)
Analyses ( <i>Analytical reports, primarily prepared with strategic partners</i> )													<b>Potential themes:</b> LTS, Green Recovery; NDC analysis based on full Climate Promise dataset
Infographic													Thematic or global based on trends
<b>Trainings/workshops/exchanges (6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact)</b>													
South-south exchanges brokered through the helpdesk ( <i>peer-to-peer exchange and mentoring promoted</i> )													<b>Potential themes:</b> LTS, green recovery, human rights and inclusion. One Francophone focused
Workshops													<b>Potential themes:</b> Green Bonds trainings; gender budgeting, Article 6. Note: TBD based on COVID-19
<b>Communications, visibility &amp; advocacy (6.2. Strategic communication and advocacy conducted to advance visibility and influence policy)</b>													
Flagship report													<b>Note:</b> Likely an analysis of NDC submissions and where to go from here.
Targeted Mission 1.5 campaign													

Key tasks	2021												Comments	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Au	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
UNFCCC event														1 event at COP featuring programme work
Webinars (external facing)														<b>Potential Themes:</b> Based on trends and final publications and analyses
Webinar (internal donor oriented with dels - intro to donor portal, tools, and information)														<b>Note:</b> 2-3 accommodating time zones
Webinar (internal CO oriented - how to tell a good story, how to include donor attribution)														<b>Note:</b> 3-4 accommodating time zones and allowing for limited capacity
Articles/blogs														<b>Note:</b> theme-based trends and demand.
Online project profiles														Additional profiles completed
<b>Programme management</b>														
Steering Committee meeting														2 Steering Committees
UNDP Project Board meeting														1 UNDP Project Board
Mid-term evaluation														
Country quarterly reporting														4 x quarterly country updates (Q1-Q2-Q3-Q4)
Programme reporting														Bi-annual updates and annual reporting



## VII. FINANCIAL STATUS

### Last approved budget 2017-2023 (US\$)

Date: 2017

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Outputs 1 to 5 (National implementation)	3,542,292.00	6,199,010.52	5,313,438.00	2,656,719.00	5,795,096.00	4,346,322.00	4,346,321.00	32,199,198.52
Output 6	-	628,016.00	641,917.00	656,513.00	671,839.00	687,930.00	704,827.00	3,991,042.00
Programme Management (Project Office)	-	689,535.00	724,012.00	760,212.00	798,223.00	838,134.00	880,041.48	4,690,157.48
Evaluation	-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	60,000.00	100,000.00
Country technical assistance (GSU)	-	2,184,192.00	2,264,902.00	2,066,591.00	2,141,420.00	2,219,991.00	2,302,491.00	13,179,587.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,542,292.00</b>	<b>9,700,753.52</b>	<b>8,984,269.00</b>	<b>6,140,035.00</b>	<b>9,406,578.00</b>	<b>8,092,377.00</b>	<b>8,293,680.48</b>	<b>54,159,985.00</b>

### Expenditure report 2017-2020 (US\$)

Date: 31 December 2020

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Variation
Outputs 1 to 5 (National implementation)	372,015.04	2,925,520.74	5,839,398.29	7,990,890.88	17,127,824.95	97%
Output 6	-	272,751.34	1,233,166.47	427,459.80	1,933,377.61	100%
Programme Management (Project Office)	-	224,387.96	700,553.00	498,023.16	1,422,964.12	65%
Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Country technical assistance (GSU)	-	875,826.40	1,992,262.37	3,193,142.92	6,061,231.69	93%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>372,015.04</b>	<b>4,298,486.44</b>	<b>9,765,380.13</b>	<b>12,109,516.76</b>	<b>26,545,398.37</b>	<b>94%</b>

Note: Variation of expenditures against 2017-2020 budget (ref: last approved budget)

### Donors' contributions secured

Date: 31 December 2020

Donor contributions	Exchange rate used	EUR	USD
BMU	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	17,500,000.00	18,577,494.69
BMU Morocco 4Cs	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	5,000,000.00	5,924,170.62
BMU Deep Dive	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	20,000,000.00	22,753,128.56
BMU CAEP	0.896 (UNORE December 2019)	1,485,149.00	1,657,532.37
BMZ	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	2,000,000.00	2,123,142.25
BMZ Finance & Investment	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	10,000,000.00	11,848,341.23
BMZ Green Recovery	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	1,700,000.00	2,031,063.32
EU	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	6,910,000.00	7,868,417.00
SPAIN 1	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	700,000.00	796,359.50
SPAIN 2	0.909 (UNORE December 2019)	693,069.30	762,452.48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>65,988,218.30</b>	<b>74,342,102.01</b>

### Donors' contributions received

Date: 31 December 2020

Donor contributions	Exchange rate used	EUR	USD
BMU	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	17,500,000.00	18,577,494.69
BMU Morocco 4Cs	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	5,000,000.00	5,924,170.62
BMU Deep Dive	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	20,000,000.00	22,753,128.56
BMU CAEP	0.896 (UNORE December 2019)	1,485,149.00	1,657,532.37
BMZ	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	2,000,000.00	2,123,142.25
BMZ F&I - tranche 01	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	8,000,000.00	9,478,672.99
BMZ F&I - tranche 02	0.914 (UNORE October 2019)	1,000,000.00	1,094,091.90
BMZ F&I - tranche 03	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	1,000,000.00	1,194,743.13
BMZ GR - tranche 01	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	600,000.00	716,845.88
EU - tranche 01	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	3,774,087.12	4,297,553.00
EU - tranche 02	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	2,792,560.81	3,179,889.00
SPAIN 1	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	700,000.00	796,359.50
SPAIN 2	0.909 (UNORE December 2019)	693,069.30	762,452.48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64,544,866.23</b>	<b>72,556,076.35</b>

Note: BMZ GR tranche 02 and EU tranche 03 not yet received

**Balance of funds (US\$)***Date: 31 December 2020*

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Balance vs approved budget</b>	<b>Balance vs contributions received</b>
Outputs 1 to 5 (National implementation)	15,071,373.57	N/A
Output 6	2,057,664.39	N/A
Programme Management (Project Office)	3,267,193.36	N/A
Evaluation	100,000.00	N/A
Country technical assistance (GSU)	7,118,355.31	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,614,586.63</b>	<b>46,010,677.98</b>

## VIII. ANNEX

### 1. Summary of Programme capacity building in 2020

Country	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total No. of Participants	Programme Result Area	Type of Participants	Training Theme or Objective
Uganda	22	18	40	1.1	Youth	Training on NDCs in collaboration w. Ugandan youth organization, We Are Tomorrow
Costa Rica			20	2.1	Climate leaders	Preparation for “Conversaciones Climáticas”
Cote d'Ivoire	22	6	28	2.1	Ministry officials	Mainstreaming climate change in the waste sector
Ethiopia	27	13	40	2.1	CRGE/NDC implementing & coordinating entities	NDC Update Process
Mali	60	30	90	2.1	National & sub-national officials	Helsinki Principles for climate finance & mainstreaming climate risk
Morocco (4Cs)	17	9	26	2.1	Managers (public sector)	1 year climate change training
Morocco (4Cs)	22	28	50	2.1	University students	1 year Masters course on climate change
Morocco (4Cs)	245	89	334	2.1	NGOs	Integration of climate change in regional development plans
Morocco (4Cs)	43	9	52	2.1		Integrating climate change into the 2021 finance law
Bhutan	32	35	67	2.2	Ministry gender focal points, CSOs	Implementing gender and climate initiatives
Chile	13	59	72	2.2	Ministry officials	Incorporating a gender approach in climate change instruments
Colombia	204	215	419	2.2	National & sub-national officials	Incorporating a gender approach in the NDC revision (6 sectors)
Ghana	42	44	86	2.2	National & sub-national officials	Incorporating a gender in NDC revision and implementation
Kenya			16	2.2	County officials	Gender integration plans and actions
Uganda	20	9	29	2.2	District officials	Integrating gender in climate change programming
Chile	10	12	22	2.3	Officials	Tracking climate public expenditures
Kazakhstan	47	23	70	2.3	GHG experts	ISO standards for GHG inventory verification
Bhutan	67	36	103	3.2	Mainstreaming officials	Advocacy on Gender and Climate Change analysis
Cote d'Ivoire	35	8	43	4.1	National experts	Climate Finance and Technology Transfer for the private sector
Cote d'Ivoire	27	7	34	4.2	Ministry officials	Francophone training on green bonds
Indonesia	45	53	98	4.2	Finance and sector ministries	Green sukuk impact measurement manual and standard operating procedures

Country	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total No. of Participants	Programme Result Area	Type of Participants	Training Theme or Objective
Ghana	5	3	8	5.1	Private sector	Converting low carbon policy actions into projects (with CCS)
Nigeria			104	5.1	Private sector	Accessing climate finance
Thailand	40	31	71	5.1	Public & private sector stakeholders	Application of Excel-based energy efficiency tracking tool
Uganda	35	25	60	5.1	Private sector firms	How to use digital platform to report NDC and SDG contributions
Chile, Ecuador	26	29	55	6.1, 6.2	Ministries of Energy, Finance and Environment	I&FF assessments for energy sector
Latin America (13 countries)	3	37	40	6.1	Ministries of Energy, Finance & Environment, UNDP COs	Design and implementation of gender responsive actions in NDCs
Latin America (14 countries)	1	43	44	6.1	Ministries of Gender and Environment, UNDP COs	Design and implementation of gender responsive actions in NDCs
LAC region	19	22	41	6.1		Climate Finance Frameworks and Climate Budgeting Planning Strategies
<b>Total</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>2162</b>			

Total trained	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female
Result area 1.1	22	18	40	55%	45%
Result area 2.1	436	184	640	68%	29%
Result area 2.2	311	362	689	45%	53%
Result area 2.3	57	35	92	62%	38%
Result area 3.2	67	36	103	65%	35%
Result area 4.1	35	8	43	81%	19%
Result area 4.2	72	60	132	55%	45%
Result area 5.1	80	59	243	33%	24%
Result area 6.1	49	131	180	27%	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>41%</b>

## 2. 2020 Annual Country Reports

All 2020 Annual country reports are available on the [NDC Donor Portal](#):

[Argentina](#) -- [Bhutan](#) - [Chile](#) - [Colombia](#) - [Costa Rica](#) - [Cote d'Ivoire](#) - [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) - [Ecuador](#) – [El Salvador](#) – [Ethiopia](#) - [Ghana](#) - [Guatemala](#) – [Indonesia](#) – [Kazakhstan](#) - [Kenya](#) - [Lao PDR](#) - [Lebanon](#) – [Mali](#) – [Marshall Islands](#) – [Mongolia](#) - [Morocco](#) – [Morocco 4Cs](#) – [Nepal](#) - [Nigeria](#) – [Pakistan](#) – [Panama](#) - [Paraguay](#) - [Peru](#) - [Philippines](#) – [Rwanda](#) – [Sao Tome and Principe](#) - [Thailand](#) – [Togo](#) - [Trinidad and Tobago](#) - [Tunisia](#) - [Uganda](#) - [Vanuatu](#) - [Viet Nam](#) - [Zambia](#) – [Zimbabwe](#).

There is no report for **Brazil**, as the Programme has not provided support to date.

There is also no report for **Armenia**, as the Programme's sole role is funding the NDC Partnership in-country facilitator. The NDC Partnership Support Unit posts facilitation reports in their [Country Folders](#).

### 3. NDC Support Programme's Results Framework

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>13</sup>		TARGETS (annual) <sup>14</sup>							Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			Final
<b>Output 1:</b> Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision	<b>1.1</b> Number of countries with political leaders promoting climate change ambitions	White papers, policy documents, peer exchange visits	5	2017	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	<i>Government changes result in new policies or vision</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 1</b> enhanced NDC1 (Ecuador) <b>2020: 8</b> enhanced NDC2s (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru); <b>1</b> new party to PA (Lebanon) <b>Total: 10</b>
<b>Output 2</b> Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes	<b>2.1</b> Number of new or improved institutionalised structures and processes for NDC implementation	Documented policies and processes (reviewed annually)	5	2017	0	5	5	1	0	0	1	12	<i>Formal approval of institutional frameworks may be difficult.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 1</b> (Costa Rica) <b>2019: 5</b> (Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya, Viet Nam) <b>2020: 5</b> (Argentina, Chile, Mongolia, Morocco, Rwanda) <b>Total: 11</b>
	<b>2.2</b> Number of gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks	Gender analysis implemented	0	2017	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	10	<i>There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda</i>	<b>2017: 1</b> (Peru) <b>2018: 1</b> (Kenya) <b>2019: 6</b> (Bhutan, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Trinidad & Tobago) <b>2020: 3</b> (Chile, Ghana, Philippines) <b>Total: 11</b>
	<b>2.3</b> Number of monitoring and transparency systems enhanced for NDC implementation	Monitoring systems & guidance documents MOUs or executive orders for data collection	10	2017	0	5	4	1	1	1	0	12	<i>Ensuring full Ministerial engagement in MRV systems may be difficult to achieve without formal mandates</i>	<b>2017: 1</b> (Costa Rica) <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 4</b> (Ecuador, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu) <b>2020: 9</b> (Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) <b>Total: 14</b>
<b>Output 3</b> Evidence-based design and planning of	<b>3.1</b> Number of countries with NDC that is updated, reflected in	National reports/ analysis	4	2017	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	<i>Countries may find needed data is lacking and/or have lack of</i>	<b>2017: 1</b> (Peru) <b>2018: 0</b>

<sup>13</sup> The baseline has been established primarily using the results of the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme.

<sup>14</sup> Target values for 2017-20 as approved by Project Board in March 2018. Target values for 2021-23 as per 2017 UNDP Project Document. Values are annual, not cumulative.

mitigation actions delivered	national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, and/or with costed implementation strategy												<i>support from key Ministries for proposed targets</i>	<b>2019: 7</b> (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia) <b>2020: 16</b> (Argentina, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe) <b>Total: 24</b>
	<b>3.2</b> Number of action plans prepared to incorporate gender -considerations in NDC design and implementation	Gender analysis	0	2017	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	<i>There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 5</b> target countries (Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Uganda) and <b>2</b> non-target countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Trinidad & Tobago) <b>2020: 2</b> target countries: (Bhutan, Ecuador) <b>Total: 7 target countries and 2 non-target countries</b>
	<b>3.3</b> Number of long-term national or sectoral LEDS prepared	Long-term LEDS Gender analysis	3	2017	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	<i>Countries may lack data and/or technical expertise for long-term forecasting; government may change and reject LEDS vision</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 2</b> (Colombia, Costa Rica) <b>2020: 0</b> <b>Total: 2</b>
	<b>3.4</b> Number of prioritised NAMAs strengthened and promoted	NAMA documents Feasibility analysis	16	2017	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	8	<i>Some feasibility studies may be too costly to undertake.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 2</b> (Peru, Zambia) <b>2019: 3</b> (Colombia, Morocco, Vanuatu) <b>2020: 2</b> (Bhutan, Uganda) <b>Total: 7</b>
<b>Output 4</b> Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance	<b>4.1</b> Number of investment de-risking strategies implemented	Investor risk analyses	1	2017	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	10	<i>UNDP has derisking methodologies. May be difficult to put in place measures to address identified barriers &amp; risks.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 1</b> (Morocco) <b>2020: 9</b> (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda) <b>Total: 10</b>
	<b>4.2</b> Number of sustainable finance mechanisms established, incl.	Financing mechanisms and rules of procedure	0	2017	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	6	<i>Country may not have capacities for designing appropriate</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 1</b> (Kenya) <b>2020: 2</b> (Indonesia, Morocco)



	those that are gender-responsive												<i>financial instruments.</i>	<b>Total: 3</b>
	<b>4.3:</b> Market-based mechanisms supported	Market analysis Baselines & standards published	0	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	<i>Countries may be reluctant to invest time until carbon markets rebound</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 0</b> <b>2020: 0</b> <b>Total: 0</b>
<b>Output 5</b> Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development.	<b>5.1</b> Number of countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities	Roundtable minutes Private sector mapping	6	2017	0	7	8	3	1	0	0	<b>19</b>	<i>Private sector may be unwilling to partner with governments on mitigation actions.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 2</b> (Chile, Ghana) <b>2019: 4</b> (Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Viet Nam) <b>2020: 7</b> (Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand) <b>Total: 13</b>

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets <sup>15</sup>			Data collection method/risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018-23	Final		
<b>Output 6</b> Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	<b>6.1</b> Number and type of knowledge products generated and disseminated (including gender targets)	Knowledge products	6	2011-2017	0	<u>Annually:</u> 1 publication 2 analyses 1 infographic	<u>Total:</u> 6 publications 12 analyses 6 infographics	<i>Good practices may take time to emerge.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 1</b> <b>2019: 11</b> <b>2020: 28</b> <b>Total: 40</b> products
	<b>6.2</b> Number of south-south exchanges brokered through UNDP NDC Help Desk	Help desk responses	0	2011-2017	2	<u>Annually:</u> 2 south-south exchanges brokered	<u>Total:</u> 12	<i>Expectation of demand might be over-estimated.</i>	<b>2017: 2</b> <b>2018: 2</b> <b>2019: 5</b> <b>2020: 4</b> <b>Total: 11</b> exchanges
	<b>6.3</b> Number and types of advocacy	Media reports, blogs, editorials, briefs, newsletters	8	2011-2017	1 side event 1 video	<u>2018:</u> 25 country fact sheets <u>Annually:</u> 1 flagship report 1 UNFCCC event 5 webinars 10 articles or blogs	<u>Total:</u> 25 country fact sheets 1 side event 1 video 6 flagship reports 6 UNFCCC events 30 webinars 60 articles/ blogs	<i>May be difficult to ensure media traction.</i>	<b>2017:</b> 1 launch side-event; 1 global event; 1 video; 3 webinars <b>2018:</b> 1 UNFCCC side-event; 3 regional events; 4 webinars; 18 articles/blogs <b>2019:</b> 1 report; 1 global & 3 regional events; 17 webinars; 16 blogs <b>2020:</b> 1 report; 2 global events; 47 webinars; 40 articles; 22 country fact sheets <b>Total: 2 side-events; 1 video; 2 flagship reports; 4 global events and 6 regional events; 71 webinars; 74 articles/blogs; 22 country fact sheets</b>

<sup>15</sup> Target values for 2017-20 as approved by Project Board in March 2018. Target values for 2021-23 harmonized with 2017-20 (increased values)



**United Nations Development Programme**

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