

NDC Support Programme

2021 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE



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Table of contents

List of abbreviations.....	4
Executive summary.....	5
Highlights in 2021.....	6
Key programme trends in 2021.....	7
Programme background.....	8
Progress review.....	11
Result 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision.....	11
Result 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes.....	16
Result 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered.....	23
Result 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities.....	33
Result 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement.....	37
Result 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge & experiences.....	39
Spotlight on new work areas and expanded Programme scope.....	44
Project risks and challenges.....	48
Updated project risks and actions.....	49
Lessons Learned.....	51
Conclusions and way forward.....	52
National Implementation Workplan: 2022.....	54
Global Support Unit Implementation Workplan 2022.....	56
Financial status.....	58
Annexes.....	61
Strategic partnerships.....	61
Knowledge Sharing & Visibility.....	65
Programme’s Results Framework.....	77

List of abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
COP	(UN Climate Change) Conference of the Parties
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DIPRES	Chile's National Budget Office
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSU	Global Support Unit
IFF	Investment and financial flows
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ITMO	Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEDS	Low emission development strategies
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
MADD	Mitigation Action Design Documents
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
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
NDC SP	NDC Support Programme
PIGCCS	Sectoral climate change plans
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

2021 was marked by the 26th UN Climate Conference (COP26) that finally took place in Glasgow, Scotland from October 31st to November 12th after having been postponed in 2020 due to the COVID 19 pandemic onset. Discussions in Glasgow reiterated the importance of the Paris Agreement mechanism that requires countries to increase their climate ambition with enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years and ensure implementation in an inclusive and equitable manner.

The NDC Support Programme (NDC SP), as a global multi-donor initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and the governments of Germany (BMU, BMZ) and Spain (AECID), continues to support governments - of 46 countries and 1 territory¹ across 5 regions, as of 2021 - to accelerate implementation of the climate priorities defined in NDCs under the Paris Agreement by applying a systemic and integrated approach and acting at the global, regional and national levels. Refer to [Section Programme Background](#) for more information.

“At the heart of the Paris Agreement are the Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs. These are the climate commitments put forward by governments to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement”

Cassie Flynn, Strategic Advisor on Climate Change and Head of the Climate Promise - [UNDP website article](#), Oct 2021

Despite the COVID-19 health and socioeconomic crisis, many Programme countries progressed well this year in achieving outstanding results in several areas (rising NDC ambition, establishing climate governance mechanisms, and working on new or strengthened partnerships, among others). Many countries also recognized the links between NDCs and a “green recovery”² from the pandemic – one that helps economies emerge stronger and more sustainable through redesigned frameworks and initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), increase resilience, create jobs and foster equity. Green recovery and existent programmes and initiatives led to key achievements for the NDC Support Programme at both the national and international levels.

¹ The occupied Palestinian Territory included in the reference “Programme Countries” throughout the document for convenience.

² Green recovery is supported in the framework of the NDC SP thanks to BMZ funding allocated in 5 countries: Albania, Benin, and Jordan, alongside Ecuador and Viet Nam.

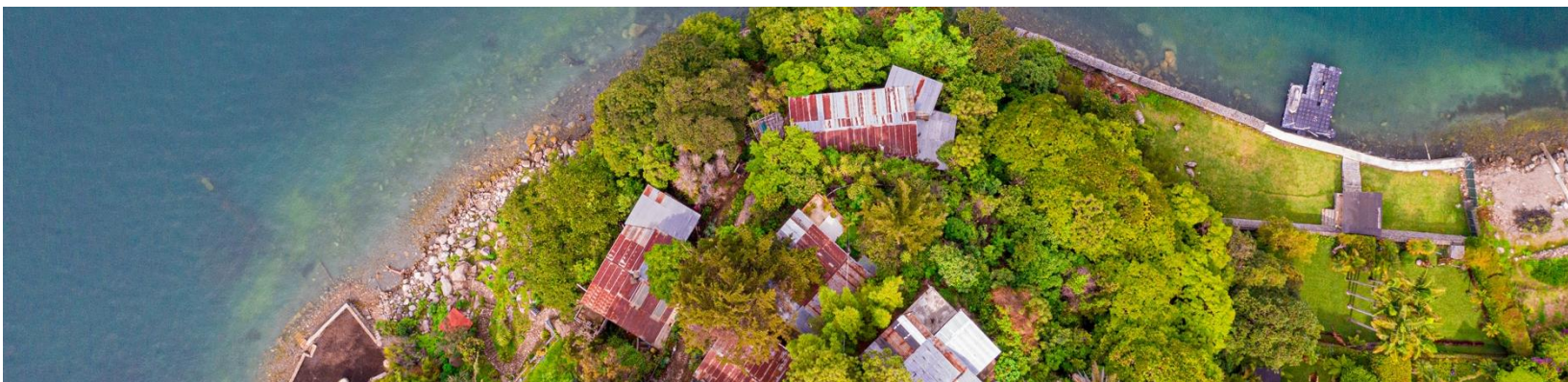
Highlights in 2021

AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- 9** countries submitted **updated NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat**;
- 7** countries **established or institutionalized governance mechanisms** or planning tools and
- 2** integrated **gender-responsive approaches into institutional frameworks**;
- 6** countries developed or advanced Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (**MRV**) **systems tracking methodologies/registries or climate public expenditure systems**;
- 12** countries reflected **NDC in plans/policies** or refined, disaggregated or costed **NDC mitigation targets**;
- 4** countries **conducted gender analyses** to guide integration of gender considerations into NDCs and sectors;
- 5** countries **designed mid-century national or sectoral low emission development strategies** and **4** countries strengthened or promoted **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions**;
- 4** countries prepared **derisking analyses**, **5** countries established **sustainable finance mechanisms** and **2** countries developed **private sector engagement strategies/frameworks/roadmaps** for climate-friendly investment opportunities;
- 2** countries **entered into MOUs/bilateral agreements** under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement; and **2** **Green Sukuks** were **issued** for nearly \$1.1 billion.

AT GLOBAL LEVEL

- 23** **knowledge products**, including publications, technical reports and infographics;
- 4** **trainings**, attracting over 350 participants;
- 7** **south-south exchanges**;
- 35** **webinars**, of which 31 were part of the UNFCCC Climate Regional Weeks 2021
- 1** **flagship report**;
- 12** **articles/blogs**; and
- 3** **country profiles**.



Key programme trends in 2021

- 1. Governments are leveraging the NDC revision process to include gender and/or inclusive considerations and applying different approaches in the design of long-term climate strategies.** NDCs submitted in 2021, with Programme support, demonstrated that climate ambition not only relates to increasing mitigation targets upwards or incorporating bolder mitigation and adaptation actions but also identifying gender-responsive measures into their climate targets or circular economy, green recovery or just transition approaches for climate strategies.
- 2. Strengthening existing national structures and countries for a better delivery of NDC outcomes requires an integrated approach.** Programme countries have worked towards this result by considering, as relevant, gender integration and whole of government approach into the NDC governance frameworks (plans, mechanisms, etc.) and MRV systems set up or reinforced.
- 3. Just transition is becoming more important for governments to address the socioeconomic impacts of climate change policy and agenda and ensure COVID-19 green recovery.** This area of work has been deeply analyzed by several countries through knowledge products and, most likely, will be a key area of work in the future for the programme.
- 4. The need for working with governments to mobilize and align the finance needed for NDC implementation remains.** While this challenge persists, countries are demonstrating that sustainable finance initiatives and market-based mechanisms may be instrumental for securing funds for NDC implementation.
- 5. Sectoral deep analysis, plans or strategies have been constantly increasing but more is to be done to further strengthen the capacities of sectors for implementation of NDC priorities beyond the planning process.** Additionally, strengthening national and local capacities for monitoring NDC implementation through MRV systems will also be critical for effective NDC progress and reporting.
- 6. Working at the sub-national level may ensure the NDC targets can be achieved.** In the framework of the NDC revision process and the design or strengthening of integrated NDC governance frameworks, several Programme countries have engaged with sub-national (and sectoral) stakeholders through consultations and have integrated NDCs with national and sub-national strategies, policies, and legislation.
- 7. Programme countries are using south-south exchanges for knowledge sharing with other countries in regard their progress in implementing NDC or climate action specific issues.** This demonstrates the potential of this area of work for disseminating best practices

Programme background

The **NDC Support Programme** began implementation in **June 2017**. The Programme has since significantly expanded as of 2021 from the initial pool of **25 countries to 47 programme countries** (and **1 platform with national and regional elements** (delivered through [Morocco Climate Change Competence Center](#) (4Cs)): **Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the occupied Palestinian Territory³, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe⁴.**



Figure 1: Map of Programme countries

The Morocco 4Cs Initiative

In addition to a national project in Morocco, the NDC SP is also supporting the 4Cs platform to deliver systematic capacity building to national and regional counterparts (especially targeting francophone Africa). The 4Cs also acts as a climate change information hub for these stakeholders, and UNDP works closely with GIZ to coordinate IKI-funded support to the

The most recent Programme expansion took place thanks to contributions from BMZ to support 5 countries on green recovery efforts (**Albania, Benin, and Jordan**, alongside **Ecuador and Viet**

³ Hereafter referred to as "Palestine".

⁴ At the NDC SP Steering Committee held on June 1st, 2021, it was agreed to reallocate Brazil funds (USD 270,000) to other Programme countries (Ecuador, Colombia, and Lebanon) given the implementation difficulties encountered in this country. Therefore, Brazil is no longer part of the NDC SP.

Nam) and from AECID to support NDC implementation (**Honduras, Mauritania, Palestine, and Senegal** alongside **Guatemala**).

The Programme offers **6 complementary and interlinked areas of support services**, which countries tailor according to their needs and the national context. They are:

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

The Programme's theory of change calls for an implementation approach that is systemic, integrated, and gender-sensitive, and involves strengthening governance, policy and transparency frameworks, promoting inclusive and ambitious climate leadership, and removing barriers to climate finance. The process is country-driven (i.e., the countries themselves decide how to address their climate and development issues) and participatory, involving consultations with key stakeholders in the public sector, private sector, and from civil society.



Under the leadership of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Administrator, the **Climate Promise** was launched in 2019 and has been supporting over 120 countries and territories to revise and submit enhanced NDCs. The NDC Support Programme served as a catalyst for the Climate Promise's bold target, by creating a strong foundation of NDC-related support, promoting the strategic importance of NDCs, creating a positive narrative around ambition-raising, and providing technical guidance to UNDP experts across a range of disciplines (e.g., youth, water, health, gender, nature-based solutions, Montreal Protocol, green commodities, etc.) on potential entry points for contributing to the NDC enhancement process as part of the Climate Promise's service offer of interdisciplinary support.



The NDC Support Programme has served as a mechanism for its donors to contribute to the objectives of the **NDC Partnership** (NDCP) and UNDP and 36 Programme countries which are also part of the partnership. The Programme's Global Support Unit (GSU) holds a role of connector between the Partnership, on behalf of UNDP as one of its members, and UNDP Country Offices and regional hubs - sharing its core principles, key updates, and advocating for active engagement with the Partnership. The Programme has also contributed to the NDCP with in-country facilitators where needed⁵ to strengthen coordination between partners and between government institutions.

For more information, refer to section [Strategic Partnerships](#) of this report.

⁵ **13 countries** have benefitted from NDC Partnership in-country facilitators: Armenia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Zimbabwe.

Progress review

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

This **result area** promotes a **strong national leadership** to leverage support from diverse stakeholder groups and change agents (public and private, civil society and academia) to **maintain momentum for NDC implementation**.

Support is provided to **country leaders*** to:

- **adopt and promote ambitious responses to climate change** and results disseminated through UNDP's global network as a mechanism to promote ambitious change-makers on the international stage and within regions.

*Youth, media, and parliamentarians are also targeted.

2021 was a strong year with regards to Programme countries increasing their NDC ambitions and demonstrating strong leadership and political will, including being involved in relevant fora for the international community around the Paris Agreement. As a result, 9 countries prepared updated NDCs with increased ambition and 14 countries, supported by the Programme, actively engaged in the [UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties \(COP26\)](#).



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

9 countries prepared more ambitious NDCs, 7 of which were submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021 (DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Togo, and Tunisia) and 2 will be submitted in 2022 (El Salvador and Vanuatu) – [Output 1.1](#)

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

In 2021, **9** countries prepared more ambitious NDCs, 7 of which were submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021 (**DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Togo and Tunisia**) and 2 will be submitted in 2022 (**El Salvador and Vanuatu**)

All above-mentioned countries that prepared updated NDCs increased their mitigation targets and/or included bolder mitigation and adaptation actions, while half of the countries incorporated gender and/or other inclusive considerations (**Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali and Tunisia**). **Lao PDR** also included circular economy as an enabler to pursue a low carbon development pathway. Furthermore, 14 Programme countries were supported to participate in the [UN Climate Conference 2021 - COP26](#), hosted by the UK in Glasgow (Scotland) - demonstrating international recognition

of their climate leadership. Representatives and observers from these countries (including **Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu and Viet Nam**) participated in pre- and post-COP26 events, trainings and workshops, as well as COP26 events. The preparatory meetings, debriefing sessions and national preparatory conferences on COP26 served to equip negotiators with adequate knowledge and skills to strongly participate in COP26. The side events and conferences held during the climate conference helped Programme countries to position various climate related topics and, ultimately, promote commitment on ambitious climate change vision.

The project also provided support to gather the necessary information⁶ for the prestigious global environmental [Earthshot Prize](#), which Costa Rica won under the “protect and restore nature” category for its successful environmental conservation model of protected areas throughout the country, improving water resource management and mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors among other elements.

“This prize is the recognition of thousands of people who have dedicated their lives to caring for our biodiversity. Our protected areas and our system of Payment for Environmental Services are now recognized throughout the world.”

Andrea Meza Murillo, Costa Rica’s Minister of Environment and Energy - [UNDP website article](#), Oct 2021

Main activities at country level

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

Country	2021 Results
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- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | DRC | The revised NDC submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2021 include a more detailed assessment of mitigation and adaptation actions in the DRC, and more ambitious GHG emission reduction targets. |
|---|------------|---|

The DRC has undertaken to accelerate forestry, land tenure, and land use reforms to effectively contribute to poverty reduction. Its current target is to reduce its emissions by 21%, (compared to 17% in its previous NDC) taking into account the waste sector not covered in the first NDC submission.

→ [Contribution Déterminée à l'échelle Nationale révisée Kinshasa, 2021](#)

⁶ NDC SP supported the Ministry of Environment and Energy by gathering relevant information about Costa Rica’s successful combined action from the Protected Wildlife Areas conservation model and the Environmental Payment Services Program. The project served as a data collector for different statistics and documents from various institutions and information generated from other UNDP projects. All the documents were organized and processed into factsheets, talking points, and video scripts, that were used by the Minister of Environment and different high government officials to answer the questions from the Earthshot Prize evaluators throughout the various phases of the competition, including the technical proposal phase, video and interview, and the final proposal phase.

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

Country 2021 Results

- 2 **El Salvador** El Salvador's updated NDC has progressed from an action only commitment to clearly specify its mitigation targets in the energy and AFOLU sectors. In addition, it outlines national priorities for the reduction of vulnerability to the climate phenomenon by establishing measures to increase the adaptation and resilience of the country's human and environmental systems.

To achieve the proposed goals and measures, El Salvador pays special attention to strengthening public finance arrangements, mechanisms, and instruments for the implementation, monitoring and verification of results as well as to the elaboration and execution of implementation plans. At the same time, it emphasizes the importance of developing an intersectoral and multilevel articulation approach, which integrates the contribution of national technical-scientific, financial, and public policy resources, with the development and execution of implementation plans, financial and public policy resources, with the support of the international community.

7 public sector entities, 11 private sector actors and 7 society civil entities participated in the intersectoral committee for the review of NDC goals and targets.

→ [Contribuciones Nacionalmente Determinadas de El Salvador El Salvador, 2021](#) (submitted in 2022)

- 3 **Ethiopia** Ethiopia's updated first NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in July 2021 with an enhanced emission reduction target of 68.8% (compared to 64% in its previous NDC), of which 14% is unconditional, as well as a clearer baseline and identification of 40 adaptation interventions. The updated NDC is integrated into the country's Ten-Year Development Plan.

Furthermore, the updated NDC committed to exploring further ambition increases during the NDC commitment period. It also included better adaptability & flexibility of the methodology to future changes of policies and external shocks as well as an enhanced ability to track progress on mitigation and adaptation actions with improved MRV/M&E.

→ [Updated nationally Determined contribution Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2021](#)

- 4 **Ghana** Ghana's first NDC was updated and successfully submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2021. The revised NDC shifted from a baseline scenario target commitment to a trajectory target of achieving absolute emission reductions of 64 MtCO₂e by 2030 through the implementation of 13 adaptation and 34 mitigation actions across 19 policy actions in 10 priority areas. It also covered additional GHGs, including short-lived climate pollutants, and is linked to

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

Country 2021 Results

government efforts to achieve the medium- and long-term low emission development goals.

The revised NDC also includes gender considerations, which was achieved following a series of society-wide and inclusive consultative processes with over 100 national sector institutions, development partners, Civil Society Organizations, private sector actors and academia.

→ [Updated Nationally Determined Contribution under the PA \(2020 - 2030\). Ghana. 2021](#)

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- 5 Lao PDR** Lao PDR submitted a second revised NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 2021 that includes circular economy as a key strategy, especially for the agricultural sector, to pursue a low carbon development pathway.

In addition, Circular Economy is now one of the priorities of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-2025 which means that, in the 5-year period of implementation of the plan, circular economy is emerging as a new pathway toward achieving net zero by 2050.

UNDP also supported the Lao PDR delegation (2 government officials) to attend COP26 in Glasgow. During a UNDP session on "[Strengthening NDC ambition through circular economy: the path for 1.5 degrees](#)" (6 November), the government was able to share how they have advanced on circular economy.

→ [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\) Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2021](#)

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- 6 Mali** Mali's revised NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 12 October 2021, which committed to reducing GHG emissions by 2030 compared to business-as-usual, integrated gender considerations and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. It also provides a detailed plan for monitoring, reporting and verifying NDC progress.

Programme support led to increased ambition notably in the land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector from 21% in the INDC to 39%. The waste sector (a new sector) commits to reducing GHG emissions by 31% (reductions in the energy sector remain the same at 31%, while agricultural sector commitments fell from 29% in the INDC to 25%).

→ [Contribution déterminée au niveau national révisée République de Mali. 2021](#)

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- 7 Togo** Togo submitted an updated first NDC to the UNFCCC on October 12, 2021, which included increased mitigation targets of 19.83% for the energy sector,
-

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

Country	2021 Results
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62% for industrial processes, 37.18% for the LULUCF sector and 9.75% for the waste sector.

The [GHG mitigation report](#), validated in a national workshop held on August 13, 2021 in Lomé, is the backbone of the NDC document.

→ [Contributions déterminées au niveau national \(CDN\) révisées Togo. 2021](#)

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- 8 **Tunisia** Tunisia's revised NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2021 setting a conditional emissions reduction target of 45% and an unconditional emissions reduction target of 27% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels. The revised NDC includes all sources of emissions and adopts a cross-sectoral approach for adaptation that covers the most vulnerable sectors for a more inclusive and sustainable development. The updated NDC financing requirement amounts to \$19.3 billion over the period 2021-2030, of which Tunisia will need about 60% international support.

Tunisia also developed 2 reports, as part of the NDC update, on [mitigation](#) and [adaptation](#) achievements since 2015.

→ [Contribution Déterminée au niveau National \(CDN\) actualisée Tunisie. 2021](#)

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- 9 **Vanuatu** Vanuatu's enhanced NDC was submitted in March 2021. The updated NDC identified and quantified activity-based targets related to energy (including renewable energy, transport, energy efficiency and cooking), agriculture, land use (excluding forestry), and the waste sector. It also stated sector-wide GHG emission reductions for the period 2021-2030. A circular [economy/metabolic assessment](#) was also undertaken as an input to the country's enhanced NDC to explore circular economy opportunities for raising ambition.

In this way, Vanuatu that is already a carbon-negative country. moves beyond its current Net Zero status, recommits in its NDC to rapidly phasing out fossil fuels, deeply decarbonising and transitioning completely to a circular economy.

→ [Vanuatu's Revised and Enhanced 1st NDC 2021-2030. Vanuatu. 2022](#) (submitted in 2022)

In addition, building on earlier work, **Argentina** submitted an addendum to its second NDC in which it committed to not exceeding the net emissions goal in 2030. Meanwhile, **Lebanon** (which ratified the Paris Agreement in 2020) and **Morocco** both submitted updated, more ambitious NDCs.

Also, **Ethiopia** drafted its [NDC Implementation Plan](#) and following a highly consultative process, as reported in 2020, and Tunisia submitted its first [NDC Partnership Plan](#). In turn, **Costa Rica** presented the [National Survey on Climate Change Results](#) in coordination with the Climate Change Directorate on a [broadcasted event](#) on May 27th to disseminate the citizen perception of climate change, NDC and LTS processes, and provide new, and timely data and information to address the climate roadmap in the country. Costa Rica also won the [2021 Earthshot Prize](#) for its successful environmental conservation model, as mentioned previously.

Finally, **Nigeria** and **Togo** completed NDC communication strategies ([strategy I](#) and [strategy II](#), respectively).

Result 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes

The strengthening of the climate governance framework remains in high demand by Programme countries that seek to leverage UNDP's experience in governance and institutional capacity strengthening for NDC implementation.

This **result area** promotes a **gender-responsive, whole-of-government approach** to enabling, implementing, and monitoring priority NDC actions. Support is provided to **strengthen existing national structures:**

- for better-coordinated NDC implementation;
- to mainstream NDC targets into national, subnational, and sectoral policies, programmes, and budgets;
- ensure integration of gender in target countries;
- set up robust MRV systems for tracking NDC progress, GHG emissions, climate finance, and SDG co-benefits.

Countries progressed well under all governance work streams, but especially on the establishment and/or improvement of NDC institutional frameworks, including tracking methodologies and systems. A whole-of-government approach has also been used by several countries to promote NDC planning and/or implementation at national and subnational level or to integrate NDC measures into sectoral plans and strategies.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **7 NDC institutional frameworks are created or improved**⁷ (Chile, Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia) – [Output 2.1](#)
- **2 gender-responsive approaches are integrated into institutional frameworks** (Tunisia and Zambia) - [Output 2.2](#)
- **6 MRV systems, tracking methodologies/registries or climate public expenditure systems are established or advanced** (Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Vanuatu and Zambia) - [Output 2.3](#)

Output 2.1 Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

In 2021, **7 countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia)** formalized and strengthened their institutional frameworks to deliver NDC outcomes.

Out of 7 countries, 3 have established and/or institutionalized governance mechanisms or planning tools (**Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, and Zambia**), and 3 have improved laws or policies (**Nigeria, Viet Nam and Pakistan**). 1 country (**Chile**) progressed in both areas.

Main activities at country level

2.1: Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

Country	2021 Results
1 Chile	The country's climate change governance structure was strengthened and formalized through the " Framework Law on Climate Change " and by the integration in the NDC of: a) a Social Pillar for Just Transition and Sustainable Development; b) the incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals, and c) the generation of adjustments to the mitigation, integration and adaptation goals. Chile's goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 was also defined in the aforesaid law.
2 Costa Rica	Governance was strengthened for the Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change (5Cs) via capacity building, especially on general context on climate change; internal governance of the 5C; stakeholder participation; impacts of climate change in rural areas; portfolio of mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate risk management. This agenda included 3 trainings, 2 workshops and 14 talks with 105+ participants.

⁷ As previously noted in this report, the Programme has funded NDC Partnership in-country facilitators in 13 countries (Armenia, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, 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.

2.1: Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

Country	2021 Results
	Capacity building was also provided to the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy to advance the process of climate labeling.
3 Marshall Islands	Three Working Groups on Adaptation, Mitigation, and NDCP/Cross Cutting, collaborating and coordinating under the oversight of the Tile Til Eo Coordination Committee, are now institutionalized as the government's formal coordination mechanism for climate change and resilience.
4 Nigeria	A toolkit was developed to mainstream the NDC, SDG and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) ⁸ into national development plans and 5 policy assessments were completed (for the industry , power , transport , agriculture , and oil & gas sectors). The corresponding five sectoral ministries reported on progress toward the NDC Sectoral Action Plan.
5 Pakistan	<p>A national climate change policy was updated that drew upon an estimation and analysis of direct and indirect GHG emissions in Pakistan's refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.</p> <p>UNDP also supported the development of Provincial Climate Change Action Plans to support and encourage climate action at the provincial level to maximize efforts on adaptation and mitigation.</p>
6 Viet Nam	<p>The NDC SP team substantially contributed to the development of two Government decisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A draft National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2050.2. The Decision 2157/Q-TTg by the Prime Minister on the establishment of the National Committee for Viet Nam's COP26 commitments.
7 Zambia	The situation analysis of a country-wide Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Projection was prepared by a technical working group consisting of officers from key NDC sectors. The analysis was used as input into the development of the 8th National Development Plan for Zambia.

In addition, **Mongolia** conducted the first meeting of the National Climate Change Committee (formed in 2019) and established an Expert Council. Also, **Morocco** (through 4Cs) provided a series of capacity building activities:

- [435 young African and Moroccan university and college graduates](#) and 124 representatives of NGOs from 7 regions across Morocco were trained on a range of climate change topics.
- [220 executives and selected municipal officials were trained on how to integrate climate change considerations into territorial planning](#), project structuring and climate finance; and

⁸ The document was elaborated in 2020 but the toolkit is to be considered a 2021 achievement – Refer to the NDC SP Results Framework below for further information.

- Exchange workshops were organized with 20 university professors to integrate the climate change considerations in the curricula for Masters’ degrees at Moroccan universities.

Output 2.2 Gender/responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks

In 2021, **2** countries (**Tunisia and Zambia**) integrated gender-responsive approaches into institutional frameworks.

2 Programme countries have progressed in this area. **Tunisia** developed a national action plan for mainstreaming gender in national climate policies, while **Zambia** defined gender-responsive performance indicators for its NDC investment plan and its MRV system.

Main results and activities at country level

2.2: Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks	
Country	2021 Results
1 Tunisia	The national action plan for mainstreaming gender in national climate policies was validated and trainings held for national experts and five NGOs on methods and tools that can be used to integrate NDC targets and gender dimensions into development planning and to monitor NDC implementation.
2 Zambia	Gender and social safeguard metrics and indicators were integrated into Zambia’s NDC investment plan, which includes gender capacity needs, opportunities and barriers. 21 officers were trained on incorporating gender-responsive performance indicators in the development of an MRV system.

In addition, building on efforts from 2019 and 2020 to support NDC implementation, in **Colombia**, i) the final three [sectoral guides for ministries](#) to strengthen capacities and integrate gender perspectives into projects, plans, and policy integration in climate change management (as well as other technical inputs⁹) were completed, and ii) a [Gender Toolbox](#) for the integration of gender perspectives in sectoral climate action plans and climate change management was launched.

In the **Philippines**, gender-responsive approaches were integrated into the NDC Implementation Plan and the MRV Plan. In **Kenya**, climate change instruments have been engendered, including the updated NDC and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy, and 40 officials from county

⁹Technical inputs were provided for i) the incorporation of the gender approach and the just transition of the workforce in the management of climate change in Colombia, socialized for inclusion in the Vision 2030 and Strategy 2050; ii) the development of the country’s position for the negotiation of the gender and climate change agenda item at COP25; iii) the incorporation of a gender approach in the Guide for the Formulation of Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Plans; and iv) the incorporation of the gender approach in the NDC.

governments trained on gender integration in climate change tasks. In **Panama**, the Ministry of Environment institutionalized a gender approach in its work, including development (also through UNDP's Climate Promise) of a [National Gender and Climate Change Plan](#), with gender-responsive actions and indicators, to achieve the objectives of the country's commitments to the NDC.

Finally, also based on previous endeavors, **Chile** developed a [Gender and Climate Change checklist](#) to identify gaps in capacities, information, and integration of gender elements in climate policies. A Gender and Climate Change Roundtable was also formed, and a gender approach incorporated into various climate change instruments.

Output 2.3 Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced

In 2021, **6** countries enhanced their monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation (**Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Vanuatu and Zambia**)

Of the 6 countries that achieved results under this Output, 2 countries strengthened their MRV systems (**Kenya and Zambia**); 1 country created a monitoring system for public expenditures relevant to climate change (**Morocco**), 1 country implemented four climate finance tracking methodologies (**Ecuador**), 1 country elaborated 18 draft methodologies on GHG inventory (**Kazakhstan**) and 1 country established a beta version of a national ITMO registry (**Vanuatu**).

Main activities at country level

2.3: Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced	
Country	2021 Results
1 Ecuador	In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance, the project implemented 4 climate finance tracking methodologies, including the Climate Budget Tagging methodology, which is expected to show its first results in 2023.
2 Kazakhstan	The national NDC SP team supported the finalization of 19 national GHG inventory methodologies for the sectors energy, industry, metal production, as well as the oil and gas sector to improve the national MRV system. The application of Tier 3 GHG calculations is expected to improve the quality of collected data and of the reports by enterprises. The 19 methodologies together with a cover letter by UNDP were submitted to the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources for adoption. 56 specialists from 30 national organizations (environmental bodies, verification bodies and accreditation bodies) received certificates on recent ISO standards (14064-1, 14064-2, 14064-3, 14067, 14065, 17029) after a series of intensive trainings.

2.3: Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced

Country	2021 Results
3 Kenya	<p>The project facilitated the strengthening of an integrated MRV system in Kenya to enhance tracking and monitoring of climate actions, policies, programmes, climate finance flows and relevant SDG impacts. The Climate Change Directorate and other users from sector ministries were trained on use of the system in 2019 and the system was tested with concrete data in 2020 and issues identified for which the NDC SP hired a consultant to update the system and add a public dashboard. An inception workshop was held on 16 – 17 to present a diagnostic report. The system is expected to be handed over to the Government of Kenya in February 2022.</p>
4 Morocco	<p>A monitoring system for climate-relevant public expenditures was established and made available to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment along with a user guide. This helps to consider climate change action more systematically in national finance planning.</p> <p>3 deliverables for this tracking system were also delivered by national experts: - Report 1: Mapping and weighing of public expenditures on climate change in Morocco; - Report 2: Developing technical tools for setting up a monitoring system for public expenditures on climate change in Morocco and Report 3: Developing a guide for integrating climate change expenditure reporting into the medium-term budget framework of Morocco.</p> <p>The Morocco 4C initiative also supported the finalization of the national MRV platform which is hosted by the Department of Environment.</p>
5 Vanuatu	<p>A draft manual of procedures for ITMO activities¹⁰ was developed (including a legal framework for ITMO transfers and commercial ITMO purchasing contracts) and stakeholder consultations completed in November 2021. The manual will help Vanuatu to establish and operationalize national institutional arrangements for Article 6 by detailing the process flow of ITMO authorizations, monitoring, issuances and transfers. Finally, a beta version of the Vanuatu ITMO registry was completed in December 2021.</p>
6 Zambia	<p>A national MRV system was developed that includes a portal, website, guidelines and user manuals. During the MRV development process, NDC coordination was established with key NDC sectors, which will be required to provide regular updates on the status of NDC implementation.</p>

In addition, **Ecuador** continued to pilot an MRV system for the energy sector, while a GHG emissions transaction registry for **Ghana** was developed to serve as a database for all mitigation projects. Meanwhile, building on the MRV framework developed and reported on last year, **Uganda**

¹⁰ Vanuatu has signed a bilateral agreement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement with Switzerland for ITMO transfers through implementation of green and low carbon technologies as part of its NDC targets. The NDC SP has provided further support to Vanuatu to assist in setting up the enabling environment for future ITMO transfers through targeted readiness support.

developed an integrated MRV tool to enhance data collection, tracking and reporting on climate actions, including estimating annual national GHG emissions and other NDC-related actions.

Philippines' National GHG Inventory module of National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES) system was upgraded, and in **Rwanda**, the Environment and Natural Resource Sector Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation system was strengthened and a [final feasibility report on integrating Climate Budget Tagging](#) was produced.

The project team in **Chile** established a climate expenditure framework for the National Budget Office (DIPRES) and the Ministry of Finance; developed a [report on the 2022 budget law](#) for the Ministries of Energy, Science, Mining and Agriculture and an [analysis of the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture and the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency](#); and strengthened the capacities of 60 ministerial officials. In coordination with DIPRES and the Ministry of Finance, the '[Climate Change Expenditure on the Public Investment: A Methodological Approach](#)' report related to climate change expenditures on the national investment system over the 2016-2020 period was published.

Focus and flow: Data on climate spending informs better decision-making

Extreme weather is on the rise. Rainfall shortages and extreme heat have led to an unprecedented 'mega-drought' in Chile with direct consequences for agricultural livelihoods and food security, and the health and overall quality of life of rural communities.

At the forefront of the Chilean government's response to climate change, the Ministry for Finance and the Budget Office (Dirección de Presupuestos, or DIPRES) are leading several key initiatives, including an effort to better understand public spending on climate change-related programmes and investments (adaptation and mitigation), such as those related to water access.

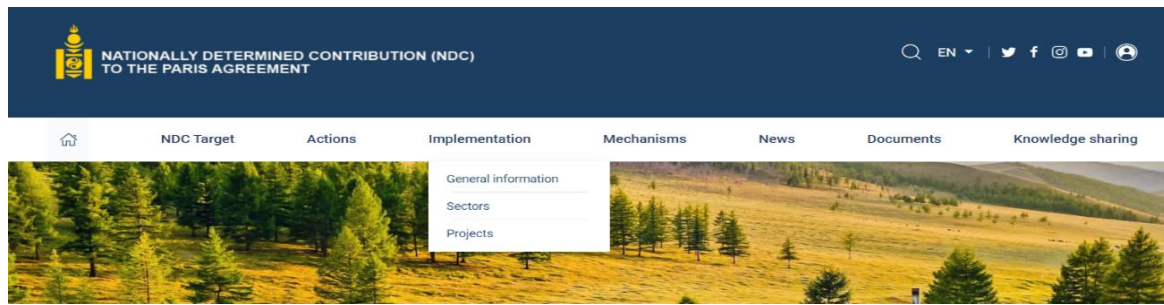
For example, according to data available from the National System of Investment, 170 rural drinking water projects were developed between 2016 and 2020 across regions that face severe water scarcity and were recently declared to be under an agricultural emergency. These kinds of data help identify the gaps, investment priorities, and policies which will allow Chile to continue to address climate change impacts in the years ahead.

"By classifying public spending and its contribution to climate change, it is possible to evaluate the effect of policies and activities carried out at the national level" says Cristobal Gamboni, Macroeconomic and International Finance Coordinator at the Ministry of Finance. "This classification enables the alignment of environmental objectives, national objectives and international commitments."



Local communities fight desertification in Combarbalá, Chile. Credit: PNUD Chile

In **Mongolia**, a simplified [GHG inventory method](#) was developed for the transport sector, and MRV guidelines were developed for the construction and transport sectors. In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism continued to work on the [NDC platform](#), which organizes the country's support priorities on climate change actions to track progress against results and report on the status of implementation and results. The platform serves as a harmonized framework to map projects and to mobilize support for unsupported priority actions.



NDC Platform - Mongolia

In **Costa Rica**, the process to integrate a life-cycle module into the “SINAMECC” MRV system and integrate co-benefits in the registry of mitigation actions started in 2020 was strengthened through the creation of an [\(excel\) tool](#) for the classification of climate finance in international cooperation programs. This tool is being used internally by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy to help with the climate finance taxonomy process.

Finally, building on the results reported last year, in **Colombia** an [assessment report](#) and monitoring of the implementation of the voluntary corporate GHG emissions in Colombia’s Voluntary Corporate Reporting Platform was produced. This report also includes the results of a data piloting from 3 companies in order to test the functionality of the platform. Meanwhile, in **Peru**, the National Registry of Mitigation Measures platform, launched in September 2020, was completed, and 312 organizations have reported their GHG inventory on [Peru’s Carbon Footprint](#). Moreover, [four sectoral short-term roadmaps](#) supported by the project were adopted by key ministries.

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

This **result area** supports the definition of **achievable and ambitious mitigation targets** and **long-term visions** for reducing GHG emissions, while supporting agreement on sectoral roles and responsibilities, and implementation timelines as follows:

- Ministries advance technically sound and financially viable priority NDC actions and long-term strategies.
- In-depth analysis is conducted to identify barriers to women’s effective participation on climate action and guide integration of gender considerations into NDCs.

Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 health pandemic, governments advanced well on evidence-based design and planning. 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 Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP).



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **12 countries reflected NDC in plans/policies or refined, disaggregated or costed NDC mitigation targets** (Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu) – [Output 3.1](#)
- **4 in-depth gender analyses were completed** (Mali, Mongolia, Philippines and Togo) – [Output 3.2](#)
- **5 mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) were advanced** (Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam) – [Output 3.3](#)
- **4 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions were strengthened and promoted** (Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam) – [Output 3.4](#)

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

In 2021, **12** countries reflected NDC in plans/policies or refined, disaggregated or costed NDC mitigation targets (**Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu**)

Of the 12 countries that achieved results under this output, 8 countries also achieved a wide range of results towards NDC implementation (**Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Peru and Vanuatu**) and 3 applied different strategies to NDC enhancement (**Paraguay, Togo and Uganda**). 1 country (**Mali**) progressed in both areas.

Main activities at country level

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

Country	2021 Results
1 Ecuador	<i>NDC implementation:</i> After 18 months of preparation, the NDC Implementation Plan , including 21 mitigation initiatives, was validated and delivered to the Interinstitutional Committee on Climate Change (CICC) in May.

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

Country	2021 Results
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A launch event was conducted on 14 May, in cooperation with the European Union, the French Development Agency, GIZ, the Nature Conservancy, World Resources Institute, and the Food and Agricultural Organization, which had more than 500 hundred participants and 3.000 views. A [cooperation video](#) to visualize the international support to Ecuador's NDC was also prepared.

2 Ethiopia *NDC implementation:* Capacity gap assessments and institutional capacity-building plans for the implementation of Ethiopia's revised NDC were prepared for the transport, electric power and industry; urban; mining; forestry and agriculture sectors. The objective is to support integration of current and future climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into sectoral development plans and contribute to strengthened implementation of the revised NDC.

3 Indonesia *NDC implementation:* A [Climate Change Fiscal Framework](#) was completed in December 2021 as the national climate finance strategy for achieving NDC targets. The framework offers a strategy to optimize public finance, mobilize climate finance domestically and internationally for climate change in Indonesia, create public finance and fiscal policy options to incentivize private sector investment for climate change, and improve coordination and governance mechanisms on climate financing in Indonesia.

The project, in collaboration with GGGI, is also currently developing an in-depth study on climate financing data and information as well as an integrated system, the Climate Finance Dashboard.

4 Mali *NDC enhancement:* The update of mitigation and adaptation targets in all NDC sectors was supported, along with consideration of short-lived climate pollutants and the costing of all NDC measures. Support also included the review of baseline data, GHG scenario modeling, an update of mitigation targets and adaptation objectives in all sectors, and the alignment of NDC targets with SDG goals:

- 1) [assessment of the adaptation policies, strategies and projects](#) that can be included in the NDC;
- 2) [alignment of adaptation and mitigation measures with SDGs](#) along with their monitoring indicators;
- 3) [costing of mitigation and adaptation measures](#) to be included in NDC; and
- 4) [rapid gender analysis](#) of the NDC priority sectors (see output 3.2).

NDC implementation: The project also supported an assessment of status of implementation of the first NDC, facilitated the operation of the NDC Coordination Committee and provided the means to conduct extensive the stakeholder consultations at national, sub-national and sectoral level.

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

Country	2021 Results
5 Nigeria	<i>NDC implementation:</i> An NDC financial strategy , which includes an analysis of investment and financial flows, was completed in late 2021 for 5 key sectors: agriculture, energy, industrial, transport, and oil and gas.
6 Pakistan	<i>NDC implementation:</i> Under CAEP support, the project developed a study on the analysis and estimation of direct and indirect GHG emissions from the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning sector.
7 Paraguay	<i>NDC enhancement:</i> A participatory process, which included more than 150 consultations, was conducted to update the NDC. Seven priority sectors and 25 strategic objectives were defined in the process, in which approximately 1,000 people participated, representing all the priority sectors. Mitigation plans were developed for all sectors: agriculture; energy and transport; industrial processes and product use; LULUCF; and waste. The plans consider the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and were reported to the UNFCCC as part of the NDC update.
8 Peru	<i>NDC implementation:</i> All 24 regional governments in the country developed sub-national short-term roadmaps to achieve NDC measures through their planning and/or financial instruments. The road maps will guide the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures at subnational level for the period 2021-2022. Additionally, the document " Strategic actions to define and develop adaptation and mitigation measures that will allow to meet Peru's updated climate target by 2030 " was adopted by key ministries.
9 Rwanda	<i>NDC implementation:</i> Technical support was provided to 10 sectors (energy, transport, waste, agriculture, water, forestry, environment and climate change, health, disaster management, urbanization and housing) to integrate NDC priorities and indicators into their annual work plans. 50 sector experts and 30 district officers were equipped with knowledge and skills for integrating updated NDC priorities into sectoral strategic plans, as well as for understanding the NDC MRV Framework, gender mainstreaming, and defining the links between the NDC and SDGs. In addition, 4 pilot districts were supported to integrate NDC priorities into district development strategies through a 4-day capacity building workshop for district planners and environment officers (from the districts of Nyagatare, Musanze, Muhanga and Rubavu) held from 14-17 September 2021.
10 Togo	<i>NDC enhancement:</i> Following the development of mitigation scenarios and the national validation of the GHG mitigation report as the backbone of the NDC document, as well as an adaptation report contributing to the adaptation section of the NDC, Togo enhanced its adaptation and mitigation targets and measures in the updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2021.

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

Country	2021 Results
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Several national and regional stakeholder consultations to raise awareness on the NDC and ensure buy-in were conducted, and a [gender analysis](#) completed (see output 3.2).

- 11 Uganda** *NDC enhancement:* The project supported the Ministry of Water and Environment's Climate Change Department to update Uganda's NDC through a multi-stakeholder, highly inclusive process. The [revised NDC](#) was finalized and is awaiting approval by the National Climate Change Advisory Committee.

A [report on enhanced mitigation and adaptation targets](#) was prepared that summarized feedback from the NDC stakeholder consultations and provided details on the approaches and methodologies for mitigation and adaptation to derive the emission scenarios and targets.

A [circular economy assessment](#) was conducted in collaboration with UN Environment to assess the stocks and flows of resources and assets and to identify GHG emission hotspots and priority areas where circular economy activities could enhance Uganda's NDC.

- 12 Vanuatu** *NDC implementation:* The [updated Vanuatu's NDC Implementation Roadmap \(2021-2030\)](#) was completed in December and launched in a kick-off meeting held in April with nine government ministries and departments, two non-government organizations, a private utility company and the power utility regulatory body. The roadmap represents the government's current understanding of climate change science, trends in GHG emission sectors/sub-sectors, and how identified mitigation actions will contribute to meeting the targets set out in Vanuatu's updated NDC.

In addition, building on what has been previously reported, **Colombia** completed 4 remaining Sectoral Climate Change Plans (PIGCCS, in its Spanish acronym) covering the [transport](#), [industry](#), [agriculture](#) and [environment](#) sectors, while **Nepal** prepared [implementation plans for the energy and agriculture](#) sectors on how to achieve mitigation targets by 2030. Nepali sub-national level government officials were also capacitated on mainstreaming climate change in provincial strategies and actions plans.

In **Mongolia**, the [NDC Action Plan 2021-2025](#) was approved in July which includes 72 measures and the legal and regulatory framework to move forward action on mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting issues. In September, the Expert Council, previously mentioned (output 2.1), conducted a science-based analysis of the most important climate change issues under the NDC and identified ways forward, advising the National Climate Change Committee and improving the implementation of policies and activities.

2 mitigation targets were finalized and 20 more are under development in **Argentina**, while NDC [mitigation and adaptation roadmaps](#) were developed and disseminated to key stakeholders for consideration and feedback in **Kazakhstan**.

Ethiopia prepared a [roadmap for the NDC Partnership Plan](#). **Zambia** also completed 4 reports (i) a [vulnerability assessment](#); ii) an NDC technical background and [mitigation analysis](#) as part of the NDC revision. Finally, a [green jobs assessment report](#) was published in **Zimbabwe**.

Lao PDR's circular economy and metabolic analysis

In Lao PDR, a study on “Circular GHG mitigation opportunities Lao PDR: a metabolic approach” was released (see box below). The circular GHG mitigation opportunities identified in Lao PDR were based upon a comprehensive analysis of resource flows and their impact on the quality of natural assets in the country. As part of this metabolic analysis, all human-induced resource flows were mapped and analyzed for their impact on natural assets like forests, soils, water resources. The analysis also sought to understand how current economic activities affect the ability of future generations and marginalized and vulnerable groups to thrive and live the life of their choice. Five consultation workshops were conducted with relevant stakeholders (in government agencies, the private sector and the nonprofit sector) to verify the selected opportunities and support and inform decision-making processes.

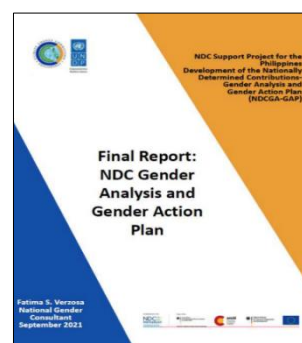
A second report, [Circular economy opportunities in Lao PDR. An analysis of the business cases and long-term strategy to reach net carbon neutrality by 2050](#), was also prepared to complement the government's comprehensive [Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy](#) and contribute to the update of the NDC. The report looks at how the combination of implementing the NDC and an additional set of 17 circular economy interventions could contribute to raising ambition. It also presents the outcome of an analysis of the business cases behind the circular GHG mitigation opportunities with the objective of drawing attention to the most promising circular economy opportunities, their business potential, long term prospects and the policy opportunities which could pave the way for the transition to a circular economy.

Source: Circular economy opportunities in Lao PDR report

Output 3.2 Gender analysis conducted

In 2021, **4** countries conducted gender analysis (**Mali, Mongolia, Philippines and Togo**)

Of the countries with achievements under this result, 3 countries conducted rapid gender analyses for key mitigation sectors – **Mali** (waste and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and forestry), **Togo** (agriculture, water resources, forestry and energy), and **Mongolia** (construction and transport), while **Philippines** conducted an in-depth gender analysis and prepared a Gender Action Plan for the NDCs, including a Gender Mainstreaming Guide and a Gender and Development Checklist.



Main activities at country level

3.2: Gender analysis conducted		
Country	2021 Results	
1	Mali	A rapid gender analysis of four mitigation sectors (waste and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and forestry) was conducted.
2	Mongolia	A gender analysis was conducted – and a training provided – for the construction and transport sectors to address gender aspects in the sectoral action plans to implement the NDC in the two target sectors.
3	Philippines	An NDC Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (NDCGA-GAP) was developed, including a Gender Mainstreaming Guide and a Gender and Development Checklist for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.
4	Togo	A gender analysis of key sectors (agriculture, water resources, forestry and energy) was conducted to ensure the NDC addressed gender inequalities during the revision process and implementation. The analysis recommended a number of reforms at both the institutional and programme levels and proposed indicators to track the degree of gender considerations in NDC implementation. A validation meeting was used to present the analysis to 56 stakeholders from sectoral ministries, civil society organizations and the private sector.

In addition, as part of the implementation of recommendations from previously reported gender analysis, the National Commission for Women and Children in **Bhutan** continued to conduct dissemination workshops to members of the Mainstreaming Reference Group in 8 districts, including the district governor and sector heads from these dzongkhags.

Output 3.3 Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed

In 2021, **5** countries designed mid-century national or sectoral LEDS (**Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam**)

Under this output, 1 country strengthened two sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies (**Bhutan**), while the remaining 3 worked on long-term strategies (**Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam**).

Main activities at country level

3.3: Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed		
Country	2021 Results	
1	Bhutan	The Low Emission Development Strategy for Human Settlements and the Low Emission Development Strategy for Industries were updated, including costings

3.3: Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed

Country	2021 Results
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and articulation of implementation and investment plans. LEDSS also informed ambition-setting during development of Bhutan's second NDC.

In addition, 3 mitigation concept papers (with focus on green transport, sustainable forest management and alternative renewable energy) and 3 adaptation concept papers (on urban resilience, highland agricultural development, and agricultural marketing and supply chains) were developed.

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| 2 | Kenya | In 2021, the government embarked on development of an economy-wide Long-Term Strategy that builds upon the country's updated NDC and sets out priority actions for the country to achieve net zero by 2050 that were announced by the President of Kenya during the world leaders' summit at COP 26. |
|---|--------------|--|

The final draft, completed in November 2021, referred to Kenya's GHG inventory and in-depth gender analysis, that were products developed under the NDC SP in previous years. The LTS has been officially submitted to the Ministry of Environment but has not yet been submitted to the UNFCCC.

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| 3 | Lao PDR | A comprehensive Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy was completed, including a policy analysis to identify key policy interventions that can form a legal framework to facilitate and guide the implementation of ambitious NDC actions and the LTS. |
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| 4 | Nepal | A Long -Term Strategy for Net Zero Emissions was finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2021. A guidance document for mainstreaming the LTS into sector development, including implementation approaches and monitoring plans, was also developed. |
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| 5 | Viet Nam | A final draft strategy for sustainable Agricultural Research for Development was produced which led to the approval of the government decision " the National Green Growth Strategy for the period of 2021-2030, vision to 2050 " that claims: |
|---|-----------------|--|

"Green growth is an important method to implement sustainable development, directly contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions towards a carbon-neutral economy in the long term".

In addition, **Colombia's** '[2050 Report](#)', an input for the Low Carbon Development Strategy of the country that is under development, was completed. It provides a detailed assessment of the long-term measures that could be adopted and is an instrument to compare these strategies with the current mitigation targets/strategies that ministries in Colombia are developing toward the 2050 national climate strategy.

Output 3.4 Prioritized NDC mitigation actions strengthened and promoted

In 2021, **4** countries engaged in activities that strengthened and promoted NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions (**Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam**)

From the 4 initiatives performed this year to strengthen and promote NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions, 1 country developed a NAMA on circular economy solid waste management (**Kenya**), 1 country undertook 4 market studies with investment opportunities (**Ecuador**), 1 country completed the installation of solar panels for 200 households (**Lao PDR**), and 1 country supported efforts to green the agricultural supply chains for dragon fruit and shrimp production (**Viet Nam**).

Main activities at country level

3.4: Prioritized NDC mitigation actions strengthened and promoted

Country	2021 Results
1 Ecuador	4 market studies detailing climate investment opportunities were prepared, including 1 circular economy white paper. A presentation on the analyses was attended by 100 people.
2 Kenya	The NAMA ' A Circular Economy Solid Waste Management Approach For Urban Areas In Kenya ' was advanced in multiple ways. Firstly, a technical, legal and financial readiness assessment for private sector engagement in the waste sector was conducted. It focused on ways in which climate finance can support the establishment of necessary infrastructure and investigated how private sector entities can further participate in sustainable waste management and in the circular economy. In addition, the following components were prepared: a metabolic analysis, a regulatory due diligence report, a report on enhancing carbon accounting methodologies, an ITMO transfer report, a business plan, and a project idea note for submission to donors.
3 Lao PDR	Access to clean energy was enhanced with the completion of installation of solar panels for a very remote and isolated community of 200 households and approximately 1,000 people in Nakai District, Khammouane province, whose inhabitants had no access to the national grid. A total of 11.52 kWp of solar power and 43.2 kWh of battery storage were installed in the villages.
4 Viet Nam	High-level local government support was mobilized in the Binh Thuan and Bac Lieu provinces to advance NDC agriculture measures to green the production chains for dragon fruit and shrimp. This including signing 2 three-year Memorandums of Understanding with the Provincial People's Committees of the two provinces in October-November 2021 (Bac Lieu and Binh Thuan MoUs)

The national NDC SP team also provided technical input and support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for 3 conferences under the Coordination Group of International Support for Agriculture.

Building on activities reported in 2020, **Uganda** announced a second round of 6 climate action grants in 2021 for women- and youth-led organizations to implement projects contributing towards the achievement of NDC targets (see box below). Support was also provided to members of 15 cooperatives to establish up to 50ha of agroforestry plantations to increase access to wood fuel.

Climate Action Taking Root in Uganda

The government of Uganda has established **climate change mitigation and adaptation action grants** to engage **women and youth-led organizations** in implementing initiatives that contribute to Uganda's NDC. Grants provided are in the range of \$8,000-\$10,000. As of December 2021, 12 organizations were supported by the Programme under this initiative.



Comb briquette products made by the Tukole Hamwe Group

Building on activities reported in 2020, Uganda selected another six women- and youth-led organizations were selected and supported with the climate action grants to implement projects contributing towards the achievement of the country's NDC targets.

As one of the women's groups participating, the **Tukole Hamwe Group** received training in the manufacture of briquettes (biomass technology) to reduce dependence on charcoal and firewood and contribute to reduced GHG emissions. This initiative has enabled members to sell briquettes and increase their household income, helping the women buy basic household goods, pay school fees for their children, and save money.

In turn, through the **Jane Kidi Memorial Tree Planting Group**, 8,000 trees have been planted in the West Nile region. The project has also supported the restoration of the Jupangira catchment area through tree planting, promoted community nursery tree establishment and improved the skills of community members on tree growing and management through training.

Also building on an initiative reported on in 2020, the installation of a swarm grid-based rural electrification pilot in **Vanuatu** was completed in January 2021 (the Lelepa community now has access to electricity.) In addition, in **Bhutan**, two businesses received interest-free and collateral-free loans through the Loden Foundation-UNDP partnership. Finally, in **Zambia**, a charcoal NAMA was submitted to the NAMA facility for possible funding. However, the proposal was not successful.

Result 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities

This **result area** supports the identification and application of appropriate financial and policy levers by countries to **minimize investor risks**. To allow for decreased reliance on scarce public funds, **sustainable financing mechanisms** are designed to:

- Crowd in **private sector funding** for priority climate actions
- Access **market-based mechanisms**

The need to access finance to scale up NDC actions remains a top priority for governments in 2021. Despite some delays under the Programme for identifying sustainable business models, several initiatives have now been put forward to decrease reliance on public funds, minimize investor risks and provide access to finance and market-based mechanisms.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **4 derisking analyses were prepared or implemented** (Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Panama and Rwanda) – [Output 4.1](#)
- **5 sustainable finance mechanisms established** (Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Rwanda) – [Output 4.2](#)
- **2 market-based mechanisms established** (Ghana and Vanuatu) – [Output 4.3](#)

Output 4.1 Investors risks assessed and barrier-removal strategies designed

In 2021, **4** countries assessed and/or removed investment risks and barriers (**Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Panama and Rwanda**)

Under this result, 1 country developed and implemented a strategy to mainstream climate change in public investment and climate finance (**Panama**), 1 country conducted a climate finance landscape assessment (**the Marshall Islands**), and 1 country produced an investment and financial flows (I&FF) assessment and methodology guidelines (**Ecuador**). 1 country (**Rwanda**) also produced a climate I&FF report together with a risk mapping and development of mitigation measures.

Main activities at country level

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

Country	2021 Results
1 Ecuador	An investment and financial flows (I&FF) assessment and methodology guidelines contributing to the carbon neutrality exercise for the energy sector was delivered to the Ministry of Environment to support the implementation of the National Adaptation and National Decarbonization Plans (Ecuador's Long-

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

Country	2021 Results
	Term Strategy). In November, a regional exchange workshop took place with Chile to showcase the IFF results .
2 Marshall Islands	A climate finance landscape assessment was conducted through working group forums led by the Asian Development Bank (ADB)'s NDC Advance initiative. A final report on the existing landscape of financial institutions in RMI, building on previous assessments, will be presented to the government's cross-cutting working group for validation and recommendations. More targeted workshops for key sectors, particularly for private sector stakeholders, are also planned.
3 Panama	A strategy between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Environment to mainstream climate change in public investment and climate finance was developed and implemented. This strategy included the production of a climate risk, climate change, and climate finance labeling manual; training in the use of this manual for 18 institutions; and development of a portfolio of green projects in key institutions for piloting sovereign bonds.
4 Rwanda	Finally, three reports (on climate investment and financial flows , a resource mobilization strategy and risk mapping and development of mitigation measures) were produced to enhance private sector engagement and attract climate-friendly investment in the agriculture sector.

In addition, capacity building on NDC financing strategies was conducted in **Ghana**; a workshop on climate-resilient transport infrastructure investment was organized in **Thailand**; the Ministry of Planning and Investment and UNDP **Viet Nam** conducted a consultation [workshop](#) on direct lending modalities of a Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development Fund. In **Morocco**, 14 representatives from public and private financial institutions were trained, which resulted in the establishment of a network of financial institutions and climate finance officers. In **Peru**, the first draft of a [National Climate Finance Strategy](#) was completed, as well as 2 assessments (one by the Nitric Acid Climate Action Group and one on the design of a Guarantee Fund for micro- and small-size enterprises to finance investments in climate change).

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

In 2021, **5** countries established sustainable finance mechanisms (**Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Rwanda**)

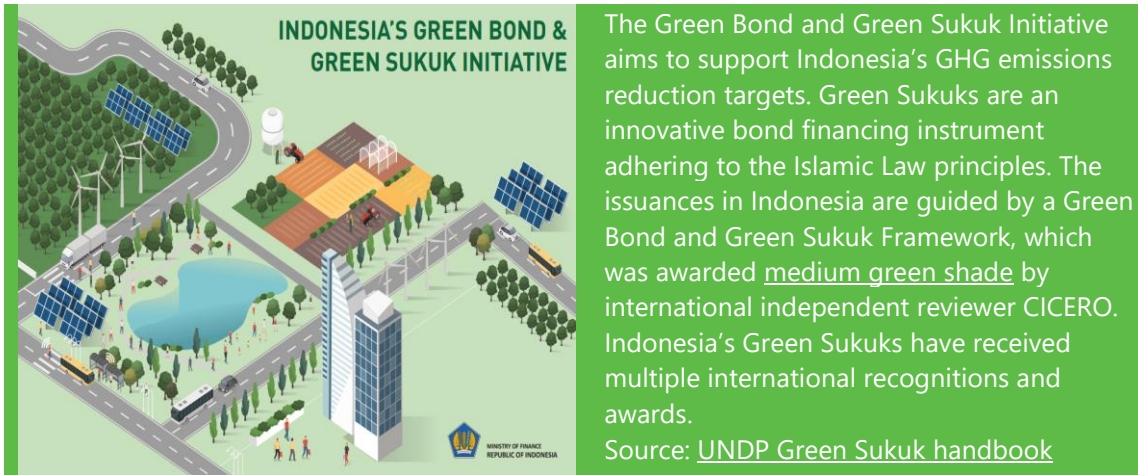
Of 5 countries achieving results under this output, 2 countries developed new finance mechanisms or operational frameworks (**Indonesia** and **Ghana**), while the remaining 3 countries (**Costa Rica, Peru, and Rwanda**) elaborated portfolios of bankable projects for NDC implementation.

Main activities at country level

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

Country	2021 Results
1 Costa Rica	A portfolio of bankable projects was elaborated that includes the identification of 200 initiatives/business aligned with the implementation of the NDCs and the identification of difficulties that small businesses face (e.g., excessive and expensive formalities and permits, gender barriers, etc.).
2 Ghana	<p>As part of the deep dive support for NDC implementation, an operational framework for Performance-Based Payments for GHG reductions in the food and beverage industry in Ghana was developed. The framework identified four key entry points: (a) boiler replacement, (b) retrofitting, overhauling or refurbishment, (c) boiler house component replacement, (d) fuel replacement.</p> <p>Five food and beverage companies (Barry Callebaut, Nutrifoods, Cocoa Processing Company Ltd, Juaben Oil Mills Limited and Ignis Industries Ltd.) participated in the PBP facility aimed at increasing industrial energy efficiency.</p>
3 Indonesia	The government developed a business process for a new financing mechanism in the form of levies on electronic waste. The decision was based on findings from a report on the economic, environmental and legal perspective on the imposition of electronic waste levies .
4 Peru	The preparation of the portfolio of 72 initiatives for NDC implementation was completed.
5 Rwanda	Five bankable climate-resilient agricultural projects were developed, that included training and coaching sessions for youth, women, the private sector and civil society actors in the agriculture sector.

In addition, Indonesia's Ministry of Finance successfully issued its fourth [Global Green Sukuk](#) in June 2021 (\$750 million) and third Retail Green Sukuk in November 2021 (\$346 million) (see box below). Proceeds will be allocated towards the sustainable transport, energy efficiency, waste management, and climate resilience sectors. A '[Green Sukuk Allocation and Impact Report](#)' was published in May 2021. The NDC SP provides technical support to the process.



Also, in collaboration with the Islamic Finance Council of the UK, the **Indonesia** project developed a study, '[Innovation in Islamic Finance: Green Sukuk for SDGs](#)', to provide practical guidance on how Islamic finance can be leveraged for countries' climate and sustainable development agendas.

Output 4.3: Market-based mechanisms supported

In 2021, **2** countries supported market-based mechanisms (**Ghana and Vanuatu**)

Under this output, 2 countries entered into bilateral agreements under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement (**Ghana and Vanuatu**). In addition, in Vanuatu, 2 Mitigation Action Design Documents (MADDs) were developed and one beta version of an ITMO registry completed.

Main activities at country level

4.2: Market-based mechanisms supported

Country	2021 Results
1 Ghana	Ghana continued to expand the scope of its engagement under article 6.2 on cooperative approaches through the support of the NDC SP. UNDP's technical and facilitation role has enabled the government to play a leading role in the operationalization of article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement in Africa. As a result, Ghana signed two MOUs with Mercuria Energy of Switzerland and Sweden's Energy Agency to cooperate in implementing Article 6.2. The government has also developed a national strategic document to guide Ghana's engagement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement and to mobilize carbon finance.
2 Vanuatu	Vanuatu signed a bilateral agreement with Switzerland for ITMO transfers through the implementation of green and low carbon technologies. Two MADDs were also developed, and a beta version of the Vanuatu ITMO registry was completed in December 2021, as mentioned in Output 2.3.



Article 6 of the Paris Agreement details a set of tools and mechanisms, including cooperative approaches and Internationally Transferrable Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), that can stimulate investments in mitigation activities and NDC implementation. Ghana and Switzerland have been engaging on a bilateral basis to develop an approach – in-line with the Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement on ITMOs and the subsequently developed San Jose principles – that will result in a cooperative relationship and set of commercial transactions between the two countries.

Source: THE GHANA-SWITZERLAND CASE STUDY
Advancing the Paris Agreement Through Cooperative Approaches.
UNDP 2020

Result 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement

This **result area** promotes measures such as strengthening **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 sector perceptions on climate change have been changing as the risks emerging from climate change are better understood and there is higher awareness of the need for more sustainable business practices and of the opportunities that helping societies to become more resilient can bring to business. As such, governments have engaged with the private sector on NDC investment and implementation opportunities in a variety of ways.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **5 countries engaged private sector on NDC investment opportunities** (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco (4C), Peru) – [Output 5.1](#)

Output 5.1 Private sector systematically engaged on inclusive NDC investment opportunities

In 2021, **5** countries engaged the private sector on NDC investment opportunities (**Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco (4C) and Peru**)

Countries took differing approaches to engaging the private sector - 2 countries provided targeted capacity building (**Ghana and Morocco**), while 3 countries developed private sector engagement strategies/frameworks/roadmaps (**Kenya, Mali and Peru**).

Main activities at country level

5.1: Private sector systematically engaged on inclusive NDC investment opportunities

Country	2021 Results
1 Ghana	The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation signed a MOU with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's Institute of Industrial Research (CSIR-IIR) to incubate private sector capacity on climate change, resulting in a draft curriculum for private sector capacity-building and tools and templates for piloting NDCs in all sectors. In December 2021, the CSIR-IIR conducted a two-day training for 20 private sector actors on alternative urban waste management in line with the NDCs.
2 Kenya	The Climate Change Directorate revised a private sector engagement framework, which informed a 10-point charter that was endorsed and signed by business actors as a commitment to address climate change. A Climate Business Information Network was created to coordinate with the private sector.
3 Mali	A private sector engagement strategy was completed. The strategy identifies private sector actors, outlines the role the private sector can play in key sectors of the NDC, how those actors should be consulted, how they should be involved in monitoring the NDC, and the support they need to access climate finance to advance NDC implementation.
4 Morocco 4Cs	98 private sector representatives participated in a training titled, ' Carbon Neutrality: Challenges and Opportunities for the Moroccan Private Sector '.
5 Peru	Three roadmaps associated with the private and finance sectors were supported and completed: the ' Roadmap for Private and Finance Sector engagement in the NDC implementation ', the ' Roadmap for green finance in Peru ', and the ' Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and the Peruvian Association of Renewable Energies ', the latter of which involved more than 30 companies and civil society organizations within the renewable energy sector.

In addition, **Ecuador** hosted two climate business roundtables (resulting in \$3.02 billion of energy, waste, agriculture and forestry project proposals), and launched a [zero-carbon programme](#) (Programa Ecuador Carbono Cero (PECC)), which led to the inscription of more than 100 enterprises.

Meanwhile, in **Côte d'Ivoire**, 43 private sector actors received training on climate finance and technology transfer, and in **Lao PDR**, engagement with the private sector was enhanced through

the Community of Practice for Circular business initiatives. UNDP and the government selected 10 companies focused on tourism, biogas and tree plantation to participate in a series of consultations about the benefits of circular economy, how to access finance, and policy challenges.

Finally, continuing progress reported on last year, **Philippines'** Standards for Climate-Smart Buildings and the Policy Directions on Climate-Smart Hospitals were developed.

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

Under this **result area**, the Programme's Global Support Unit engages with country partners to **identify lessons, good practices and solutions that can be promoted through knowledge networks** as follows:

- Knowledge is systematically codified and shared with practitioners and the broader international community
- Findings that promote gender equality and women's empowerment are a priority theme

The [NDC SP website](#) served as the primary external entry point for Programme resources and information. In 2021, the website was visited by over 30,000 unique users, with more than 65,000 page views. Over the course of the year, all relevant content from the website was transferred to the [Climate Promise website](#) with the purpose of integrating UNDP's NDC-related work on one unique platform and allowing the Programme results to reach a bigger audience. The NDC SP website will remain archived as a snapshot until June 2023.

The top four sources of website visitors were: Google search, direct visitors, referrals from other sites, and social media. In 2021, referrals from other sites included Nature4Climate, NDC Partnership, UNDP SharePoint, Exposure, UNFCCC, and the 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 Programme donor countries and other developed countries (e.g., United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, France, Finland) and programme implementing countries (e.g. Nigeria, Kenya, and Uganda).

Social media is also used to raise exposure of Programme results and launch key campaigns through 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 78,000 followers, and occasionally on UNDP's @UNDP Twitter account, which has more than 1.8 million followers.

The [NDC SP Donor Portal](#), created in 2020, continued to be the site through which the Global Support Unit continuously updated and improved access to Programme documentation, Country Progress Updates, and country products. The portal also now includes now an [NDC SP Dashboard](#) where members can retrieve visual information on the status of the Programme and navigate data using criteria such as funding, countries, and project outputs, among others.

In 2021, the Programme also updated **3** [Programme country profiles](#) – in addition to the 22 updated profiles prepared in 2020 – which include operational information and NDC parameters for country projects, to ensure donor delegations have key facts and information for each country.

NDC Hub on Yammer: The Global Support Unit continued to engage UNDP personnel through a Yammer group (the “NDC Hub”) that was established in 2017. Information is shared regularly regarding resources, webinars, and country experiences on implementing and revising NDCs. As a result, country office staff are better informed and can identify opportunities to learn and better coordinate across units, regions, and initiatives.

In 2021, the **main themes of knowledge** were: the state of climate ambition, gender equality mainstreaming, green recovery, 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 and visibility](#) annex.

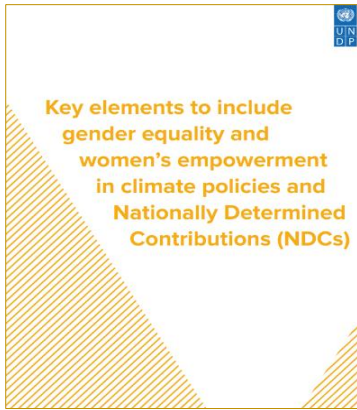
Output 6.1 Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact

In 2021, the Global Support Unit prepared and/or technically contributed to:

- **23** knowledge products, publications, technical reports, infographic, national analyses, guidance documents, and news articles or blogs, among others;
 - **4** trainings, attracting over 350 participants; and
 - **7** south-south exchanges.
-

Knowledge products

Of the **23** thematic knowledge products supported in 2021 (including publications, technical reports, infographics, and guidance documents, among others), the Programme delivered at least **6** analyses focused on gender. Other topics addressed were green recovery, circular economy, just transition and mitigation.

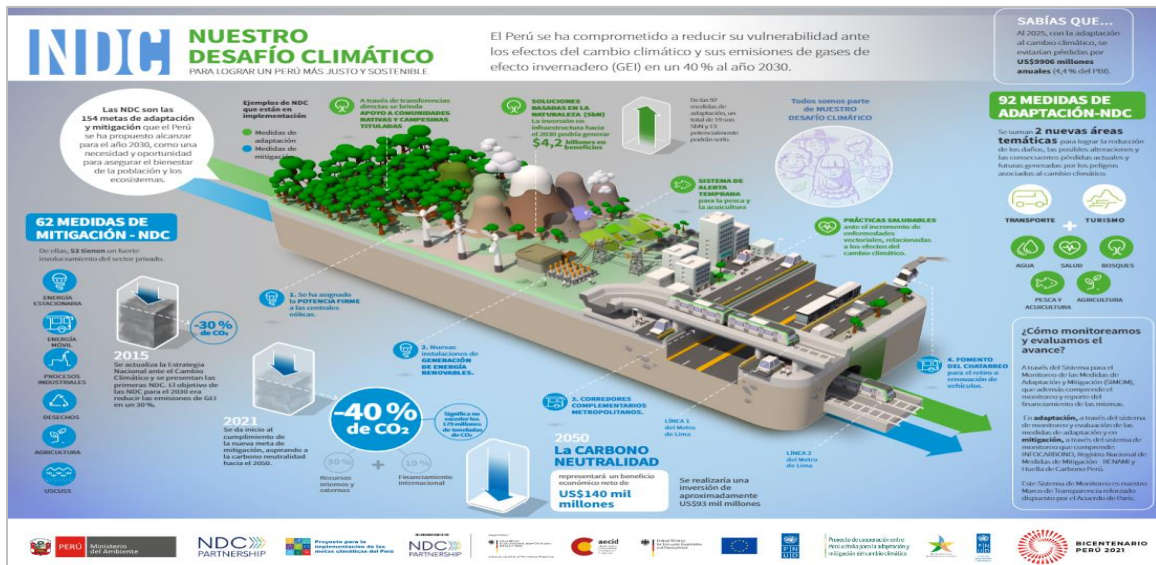


A [gender checklist](#) was prepared to strengthen the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the NDCs and other related climate policies and plans.

The document provides guidance on key gender elements for countries that are:

- updating their NDCs;
- designing new climate policies, and/or
- developing sectoral policies to respond to climate impacts

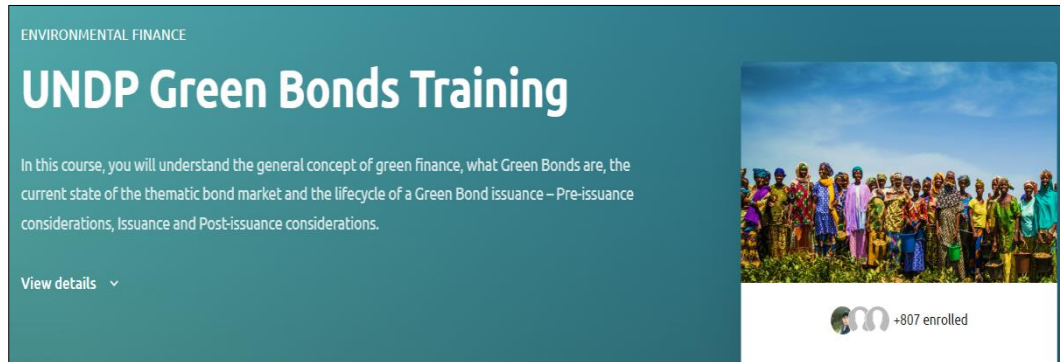
To disseminate information on Peruvian endeavors related to the NDC and the government’s Carbon Footprint initiative (“Huella Perú”), the Programme, together with the NDC Partnership, contributed to the elaboration of several products. Among these, two infographics were created that informed of the [Peruvian NDC](#) and the [national strategy on climate change](#).



Infographic on the Peruvian NDC

Global/regional trainings and South-South exchanges

The Programme, supported by the Climate Finance Network through the Governance of Climate Change Finance, launched a [Green Bonds training](#) on the [Learning for Nature platform](#). The course aims to familiarize climate professionals about the latest developments in the green bond market, existing taxonomies and classification systems adopted, and the lifecycle of a green bond issuance (i.e., considerations for pre-issuance, issuance, and post-issuance).



Other **trainings** (2) focused on a diverse range of technical topics including: i) national climate policies on key development and labor indicators (29 Nov – 3 Dec, 2021), and ii) global transition to environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economies (10-21 May 2021). **South-south exchanges** (7) were also organized to share experiences and best practices among countries (within the same region or different ones) covering themes such as i) LTS development, ii) national carbon footprint programs, and iii) climate finance, among others.

Finally, the Morocco 4Cs organized: i) [masterclass training sessions](#) on climate change for 139 young laureates from 27 African countries; ii) 3 training courses for 31 African officials from 8 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger and Senegal) on climate change vulnerability and adaptation in the water sector, and iii) a training for 20 African entrepreneurs from five countries (Senegal, Togo, Congo, Benin and Morocco) on agroecology and climate-smart agriculture.

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

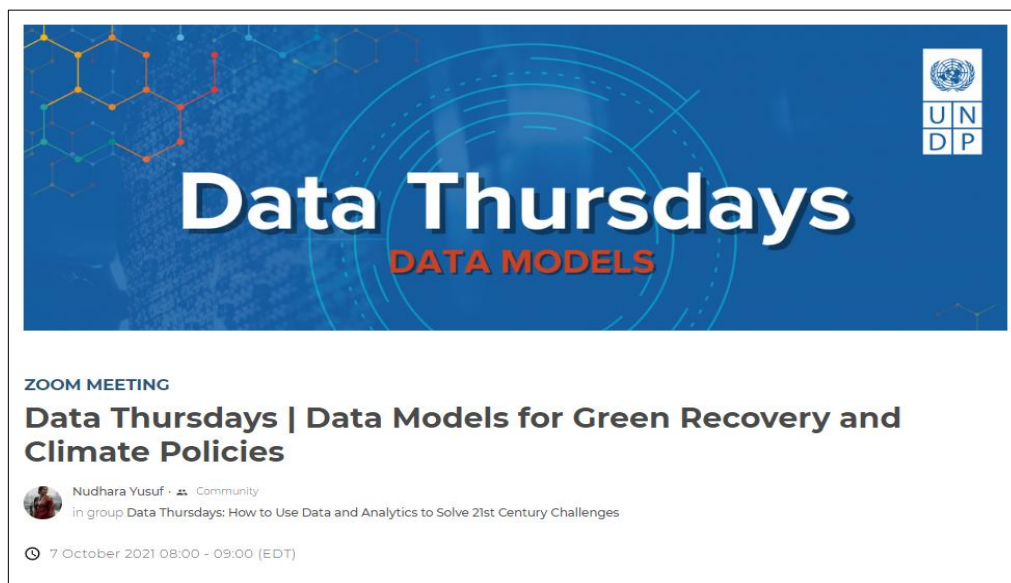
In 2021, the GSU supported:

- **35** webinars led or co-lead, **31** of which were part of the UNFCC Regional Climate Weeks 2021;
 - **1** flagship report;
 - **12** news articles, blogs and photo-stories; and
 - **3** country profiles.
-

Virtual events

Through the Programme, UNDP contributed to 3 [Regional Climate Weeks](#) (RCWs) for i) [Africa](#) (ACW2021), hosted by the Government of Uganda; ii) [Asia and the Pacific](#) (APCW2021), hosted by the Government of Japan; and iii) the [Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (LACCW2021), hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic. With over 12,000 registered participants from 152 countries, the RCWs were recognised as a platform that enhanced regional collaboration on climate action and were reflected in the final text of the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#) (VIII. Collaboration #57). As a core partner of the RCWs, UNDP led the organisation of track 2 on “integrated approaches for climate-resilient development” for each RCW and one Global Support Unit staff member served as UNDP’s global focal point to coordinate with core and regional partners and ensure successful planning and execution. In total, the Programme managed 31 virtual events under track 2 over the 3 RCWs with 25 events being led or co-led by the Programme. The Programme also contributed to lead or co-led additional events under track 1 and track 3 of the RCWs. Further details on the various events under track 2 can be found in the [Annex -Knowledge Sharing & Visibility](#).

Four (4) webinars were organized on the topics of i) Climate finance for NDC implementation (5 October 2021 and 21 October 2021), ii) waste scenario modelling (23 November 2021), and iii) green recovery and climate policies (7 October 2021). The latter was organized as part of **UNDP’s Data Thursday webinar series** which provides a hands-on, applied learning space for UNDP staff to explore challenges and best practices for programmatic and operational issues at country level and across the organization using data and analytics.

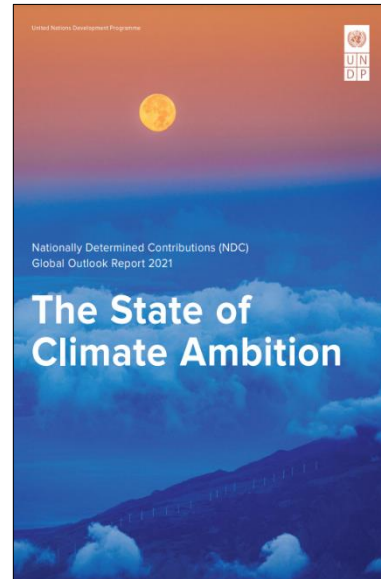


Screenshot of “Data Thursday” Sparkblue event

Flagship report

A flagship report "[The State of Climate Ambition](#)" examined how far the world has progressed on NDC intentions through a unique perspective that draws on data and evidence from more than 120 developing countries. The analysis demonstrates that countries have made deliberate and concerted efforts towards climate change action, but finance remains a hurdle for climate ambition.

The report builds on the analysis made on the world's intended level of ambition for tackling climate change in the first NDC Outlook Report, "[The Heat Is On](#)", published in 2019 by UNDP and UNFCCC, and will be complemented with Regional Snapshots in 2022.



News articles, blogs and photo-stories

The Programme uses a variety of mediums to communicate its results. These include the [Ideas and Insights section](#) of the NDC SP website, which houses articles and blogs written by the Programme's global support unit in coordination with colleagues and partners, e.g., "[Pakistani young people have their say on climate](#)" was written in collaboration with Syeda Hadika Jamshaid from the Ministry of Climate Change in Pakistan.

Whenever possible, the Programme cross-posts articles on UNDP's main webpage, [UNDP.org](#), to expand their reach. Additionally, photo stories are produced to capture the human impacts of Programme work and the experiences of beneficiaries, serving as a compelling medium to communicate Programme achievements and results. For instance, the "[Fighting for Survival](#)" photo story highlighted the fact that small islands are on the frontline of climate change.

Spotlight on new work areas and expanded Programme scope

Green recovery

Amid the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic, it became clear that targeted support, capacity building and resources were needed to help governments align their recovery efforts with NDC targets and climate commitments. Thanks to BMZ funding, the Programme has leveraged UNDP's broader climate change portfolio of support (i.e., the Climate Promise), UNDP's role as the lead for the UN System's socio-economic response to COVID-19, and decades of experience supporting disaster risk reduction, disaster recovery planning, and national development planning, to provide coordinated support to 5 pilot countries on green recovery. This endeavor was

undertaken at both global and country levels, in close collaboration with networks and partnerships such as the NDC Partnership and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).

For the **country support component**, extensive consultations took place within and beyond UNDP to identify and agree the following **key support areas** in the pilot countries:

- NDC measures and strategies aligned and integrated with COVID-19 recovery Plans (**Viet Nam, Jordan, Albania, Benin**);
- Climate and NDC finance aligned with recovery finance (**Albania, Viet Nam, Jordan**);
- Capacities and coordination between Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment strengthened (**Benin, Albania**);
- Inclusive and gender-responsive NDC processes and measures incorporated into recovery planning (**Jordan, Albania, Benin**); and
- South-South collaboration fostered among countries (**Jordan, Viet Nam**).

To date, the following progress in the scoping phase has been achieved:

Green recovery	
Country	2021 Progress
1 Albania	After extensive consultation with governments and stakeholders, especially the NDC Partnership’s economic advisor initiative , a workplan has been developed focused on the forestry sector given its contribution to job creation, women’s empowerment, and NDC implementation as a key mitigation sector. Support will focus on providing technical assistance for sustainable forest management as a pathway to green recovery, as well as capacity building support for key stakeholders.
2 Benin	A national expert conducted a scoping assessment to analyze COVID-19 impacts and identify the scope of the pilot project which will support the alignment of the COVID-19 Recovery plan with the NDCs , including macroeconomic modelling to systematically analyse NDCs, the National Adaptation Plan and other key climate strategies and their contribution to recovery efforts. Capacity building support will also be provided to national stakeholders including public finance sectors.
3 Ecuador	Extensive consultations were undertaken with the government and other partners to prepare a project concept note wherein Programme support will serve as an umbrella initiative encompassing ongoing work of UNDP and partners to support green recovery and green economy efforts.
4 Jordan	A workplan has been prepared following a thorough scoping exercise which involved a situational analysis and needs assessment to identify project activities. The proposed interventions aim to advance better alignment between sectoral strategies and NDCs, mobilizing finance for climate action in vulnerable sectors, engaging youth and women in climate innovation, and encouraging south-south collaboration .

Green recovery

Country	2021 Progress
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- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| 5 | Viet Nam | A thorough scoping exercise and extensive consultations were conducted to review the status of COVID-19 recovery plans and identify strategic entry points. The transport sector has been identified as the target sector given its contribution to COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC implementation. |
|---|-----------------|--|

For the **global support component**, the Programme contributed to joint knowledge sharing sessions and capacity building initiatives with other UNDP and UN partners, including the [PAGE Global Academy on Green Economy; UNDP data Thursday: Data model for climate action and green recovery](#) and the [Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week](#).

NDC implementation

AECID support was allocated in 2020 for 5 priority countries to advance NDC implementation. To date, the following results have been achieved:

NDC implementation

Country	2021 progress
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- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Guatemala | Institutional capacity has been strengthened to link national mitigation and adaptation priorities to global commitments and requirements of the UNFCCC by establishing a governance platform and setting up cooperation agreements that define the roles of actors for coordination of NDC activities. Guatemala also updated its NDC roadmap, which was presented to the National Council of Climate Change. |
| 2 | Honduras | Following consultations with newly elected authorities of the Ministry of the Environment, it was agreed to analyze potential synergies between 5 ongoing projects supporting NDC implementation and make adjustments in terms of scope and activities. The new government also plans to request an NDC partnership facilitator (to be contracted by UNDP) <i>“to enhance national efforts towards the implementation and assessment of the current NDC, including a roadmap for the following revision in 2025, and the development of a Partnership Plan”</i> . |
| 3 | Mauritania | Mauritania undertook the revision of its NDC with support from the Programme and the Climate Promise. This included a consultation process in 2021, led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, that engaged different stakeholders (civil society, state sectors, private sector, development partners, etc.) to analyse 13 NDC sectors (gender, energy, agriculture and livestock, environment, water and sanitation, among them). An NDC implementation action plan is now under development. |
| 4 | Palestine | The Ministry of Agriculture serves as the main project counterpart, with the Environment Quality Authority as sector lead agency. After the inception |

NDC implementation

Country	2021 progress
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phase was completed in May, a series of requests for proposals have been launched for several key assessments: i) value chain; ii) a greening framework for the value chain using a circular economy approach; and 3) innovative business models, including intervention strategies.

-
- 5 Senegal** A stocktake on the status of NDC implementation in the energy sector started in August with a meeting at the Ministry of Energy and Renewable Energy. This activity is expected to result in an MRV plan to track progress. Additionally, it is planned to prepare a "Derisking Renewable Energy Investment" assessment to support the national energy transition strategy.

Project risks and challenges

Throughout 2021, the Programme continued to be monitored in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. Specifically, tracking of progress and risk monitoring continued to be performed regularly, notably through periodic country calls between Global Support Unit technical staff and country project teams. Some of the key actions taken for Programme monitoring were:

- Measurement of progress towards the indicators as per the results framework of this report;
- Annual review of the risk log below;
- Informal consultations with the UNDP Project Board to discuss challenges and a formal meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 1-2 June 2021 to validate concrete actions;
- Capture of knowledge and good practices via various knowledge products;
- Coordination with other initiatives for lessons and experience sharing (see [Result Area 6](#) and [Strategic Partnerships](#)).

A planned mid-term evaluation was postponed to 2022 (see [2022 Workplan](#)).

In the process of monitoring, evaluation and related programmatic adjustments, the following risks and challenges were anticipated, and risk mitigation measures put forth.

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Change of government sector policies.	Medium	Secure strong support to climate action from government, general population, private sector through information and awareness campaigns and sustained stakeholder engagement.
A 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	Secure donor support to leverage investments through existing instruments. Ensure that the prioritization process of mitigation actions includes business associations and others in the private sector to secure buy-in as well as technical, social and environmental review of options. Engage in systematic advocacy to address mistrust and increase understanding of mutual benefits to the achievement of NDC targets and SDGs.

A lack of willingness on the part of developing country governments to implement ambitious NDCs and incorporate best practice examples.	Medium	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.).
Implementation delays caused by limited capacity of governments.	Medium	Provide targeted technical assistance.
A lack of active participation of civil society (e.g., indigenous communities and youth) to inform NDC revisions.	Medium	Demonstrate that the inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalized will strengthen societal ownership of the NDC and will accelerate the achievement of both NDC targets and SDGs.
A lack of willingness to increase mitigation targets in revised NDCs.	Medium	Provide support to build political will and promote global leadership on climate action, including showcasing via Climate Promise. Provide technical assistance to support NDC enhancement.
Delays in revising NDCs caused by COVID-19 pandemic.	Medium	Ensure governments have access to national technical assistance, IT support (hardware and software for online meetings and consultations) and additional funding to respond to the crises and submit revised NDCs in a timely manner.

Updated project risks and actions

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to be the main challenge for the Programme in 2021.

It affected the delivery of some Programme results at the global level, as well as national delivery in some countries. To mitigate the impact:

- project work plans were adjusted under the guidance of the GSU to minimize delays to the extent possible – especially where support was being provided for NDC revision processes;
- the GSU and many countries employed technological solutions to host virtual meetings and successfully maintain many global, regional and national meetings, workshops, trainings, etc.

Updated sectoral data and a limited GHG inventory were the main constraints in the NDC revision process.

There is a need to further scale up capacity-building and technical support, particularly in data and information management and especially for national GHG inventories. Additionally, the data availability and uniformity of costing methodology for sectors is a challenge for future NDC costing processes.

There continue to be gaps in promoting national ownership, policy mainstreaming, and regulation/legislation reforms of the NDC. This includes engaging with national and sub-national stakeholders, and integrating NDCs with national strategies, policies, and legislation.

Finance remains a major gap for most countries, particularly mobilizing private finance to support implementation of actions. 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. Too often, there is inadequate institutional and financial capacity to implement some measures and an underdeveloped local market for some products.

Lessons Learned

COVID19 pandemic represented an opportunity to build back better

Efforts to stimulate economies and invest in infrastructure, jobs, social safety nets and other resources during COVID19 pandemic presented an important opportunity to help set economies on a zero-emissions pathway for a more inclusive and sustainable world's natural resource.

Green recovery efforts have emerged as an opportunity for advancing the climate agenda

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.

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 to mitigate the effects of the COVID19 pandemic impact that challenged the Programme implementation. 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.

Effective planning is key to anticipate major challenges and comply with NDC revision

Handling the impacts of the COVID19 pandemic, while also trying to meet deadlines defined under the Paris Agreement for the submission of revised NDCs, was a common challenge across all Programme countries in 2021. 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 was key to effectively react to this difficulty.

Advocating for NDCs and climate action amid the COVI-19 public health crisis requires more time and concerted efforts

Having the dedicated scoping phase allowed enough time for conducting stakeholder consultations and securing strong government buy in. Scoping phase also allowed to establish/renew-engagement with new government counterparts for project implementation in those countries that faced election and/or political transition.



Other lessons learned include:

- ✓ **Social inclusion**, especially gender responsive planning and engagement of youth, is a critical need for future NDC revisions to ensure that no one is left behind.
- ✓ **Data availability**, a better understanding of mitigation potential, and cost analyses carried out during the NDC revision process helped to strengthen mitigation targets.
- ✓ Finding **national experts and in-house UNDP experts** who can work on timely data collection, data interpretation and review of technical reports, among other processes, is key to support the work undertaken in many countries.
- ✓ Need to recognize the **unique roles and incentives** of women, youth and the private sector as changemakers and advocates for more ambitious climate action and just transition.
- ✓ Countries must increase the prominence of **disaster risk reduction** and climate resilience to combat impacts of climate change.
- ✓ Opportunities exist to ramp up **energy access and circular economy** and nature-based solutions as mitigation measures – especially as a central part of people-centered, green recovery efforts.

Conclusions and way forward

At the end of 2021, COP26 brought countries together to reaffirm the Paris Agreement and push for an acceleration of action “in this critical decade,” including a move away from fossil fuels, increased climate financing, and more ambitious NDCs. Over the next year, our work will continue across all Result areas. More specifically, the NDC revision process will continue to be supported in many Programme countries 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. For example, **Bhutan** will continue researching for a report on gender and climate change with a focus on NDC priority areas: Agriculture, Energy and Waste. The study findings will help set a basis for understanding gender and climate linkages while enabling the incorporation of the gender approach into climate change in the three sectors.

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. For example, in **Indonesia**, the project will engage with Islamic Organization on renewable energy to develop new innovative financing instruments in the form of Green Waqf. The initial discussion and concept note are being developed. In **Paraguay**, investment climate analysis in actions with a climate change approach will begin in Q1 2022, and the financial strategy and its mechanism will begin in Q2 2022.

The GSU will continue implementing Result 6, including production of various knowledge products and organization of virtual peer exchanges. Programme management activities will also be maintained.

While many activities and thus achievements in 2021 were delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, procurement issues, political crises and other reasons, many countries found additional efficiencies and new or strengthened partnerships to make the most out of available resources. These innovations will continue into 2022 and should be scaled-up or expanded when and where possible so that more countries can become official parties to the Paris Agreement and meet their NDCs.

National Implementation Workplan: 2022

Global Programme Result Area	2022												Countries
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Output 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision													
1.1 High-level leaders supported to build consensus and promote commitment on ambitious climate change vision													DRC, El Salvador, Indonesia, Paraguay, Peru, Sao Tome & Principe, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zambia (9)
Output 2: Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes													
2.1 Institutional frameworks formalised and strengthened													Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco 4Cs, Sao Tome & Principe, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zambia (15)
2.2 Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks for NDC implementation (10 target countries)													Costa Rica, Kazakhstan and Thailand (3)
2.3 Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced													Costa Rica, DRC, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco 4Cs, Sao Tome & Principe, Rwanda and T&T (8)
Output 3: Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered													
3.1 NDC mitigation targets refined and/or disaggregated, and costed													Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Togo (9)
3.2 Gender analysis conducted (10 target countries)													DRC, Paraguay and Rwanda (3)
3.3 Mid-century LEDES prepared													Argentina and Paraguay (2)
3.4 Prioritised NDC actions strengthened and promoted													Indonesia, Morocco 4Cs and Viet Nam (3)
Output 4: Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance													
4.1 Investor risks assessed, and barriers removed													Argentina, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Paraguay, Rwanda, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Zambia (9)

Global Programme Result Area	2022												Countries
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
4.2 Sustainable finance mechanisms established, including those that are gender-responsive													Argentina, Bhutan, Morocco 4Cs, Panama (CAEP), Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam (7)
4.3 Market-based mechanisms supported													-
Output 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement													
5.1 Private sector systematically engaged on inclusive NDC investment opportunities													Bhutan, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Paraguay, Rwanda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia (10)
Output 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences													
6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact													Cote d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Morocco 4Cs, Rwanda and Thailand (5)
6.2. Strategic communication and advocacy conducted to advance visibility and influence policy													Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Togo, Rwanda and Zambia (5)

Global Support Unit Implementation Workplan 2022

Key tasks	2022												Comments
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Technical support & country coordination													
Country monitoring calls													-
Development and review of annual workplans													-
Financial delivery assessment													-
Support to implementation													Refer to national workplan above for more information
Knowledge products & guidance documents (6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact)													
Publications (<i>knowledge products and/or guidance</i>)													Potential themes: Gender, renewable energy; climate finance; AFOLU; waste; green recovery; youth and urban issues (themes dependent on trends from Q1)
Analyses (<i>Analytical reports</i> , primarily prepared with strategic partners)													Potential themes: LTS, Transparency, Green Recovery; NDC analysis based on full Climate Promise dataset
Infographic													Thematic or global based on trends
Trainings/workshops/exchanges (6.1. Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact)													
South-south exchanges brokered through the helpdesk (<i>peer-to-peer</i> exchange and mentoring promoted)													Potential themes: LTS, green recovery, human rights and inclusion.
Workshops													Potential themes: gender-based violence; Climate Change Fiscal Framework (CCFF); climate finance; climate change territorial planning; energy and AFOLU sectors
Communications, visibility & advocacy (6.2. Strategic communication and advocacy conducted to advance visibility and influence policy)													
Dear World Leaders campaign													-

Key tasks	2022												Comments
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Flagship report													Regional snapshots on Climate Action and Ambition
UNFCCC events													Events at the Regional Climate Weeks 2022 TBD
Webinars (external facing)													Potential Themes: Based on trends and final publications and analyses
Webinar (internal donor oriented with delegations - intro to donor portal, tools, and information)													Note: 2-3 accommodating time zones
Webinar (internal CO oriented - how to tell a good story, how to include donor attribution)													Note: 3-4 accommodating time zones and allowing for limited capacity
Articles/blogs													Note: theme-based trends and demand.
Programme management													
Steering Committee meeting													1 Steering Committee
UNDP Project Board meeting													1 UNDP Project Board
Mid-term evaluation													1 mid-term evaluation
Country quarterly reporting													4 x quarterly country updates (Q1-Q2-Q3-Q4)
Programme reporting													Bi-annual updates and annual reporting

Financial status

Last approved budget (2017 to 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: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	-	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 (Global Support Unit)	-	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
TOTAL	3.542.292,00	9.700.753,52	8.984.269,00	6.140.035,00	9.406.578,00	8.092.377,00	8.293.680,48	54.159.985,00

Expenditure report 2017-2021 (US\$)

Date: 31 December 2021

Note: Variation of expenditures against 2017-2023 budget (ref: last approved budget)

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Variation
Outputs 1 to 5: National implementation	372,015.04	2,925,047.22	6,075,132.98	8,921,429.48	12,063,918.46	30,357,543.18	129%
Output 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	-	272,751.34	1,233,166.47	427,459.80	993,245.15	2,926,622.76	113%
Programme Management (Project Office)	-	224,387.96	700,553.00	498,023.16	828,076.21	2,251,040.33	76%

Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Country technical assistance (Global Support Unit)	-	875,826.40	1,992,262.37	3,193,142.92	3,031,484.14	9,092,715.83	105%
TOTAL	372,015.04	4,298,012.92	10,001,114.82	13,040,055.36	16,916,723.96	44,627,922.10	118%

Amounts include commitments

Donors' contributions secured

Date: 31 December 2021

Donor contributions	Exchange rate used	EUR	USD
BMU 1	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	17.500.000,00	18.577.494,69
BMU 4C	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	5.000.000,00	5.924.170,62
BMU 2	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	20.000.000,00	22.753.128,56
BMU 3 (CAEP)	0.896 (UNORE December 2019)	1.485.149,00	1.657.532,37
BMZ 1	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	2.000.000,00	2.123.142,25
BMZ 2	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	10.000.000,00	11.848.341,23
BMZ 3	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
TOTAL		65.988.218,30	74.342.102,01

Donors' contributions received

Date: 31 December 2021

Donor contributions	Exchange rate used	EUR	USD
BMU 1	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	17.500.000,00	18.577.494,69
BMU 4C	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	5.000.000,00	5.924.170,62
BMU 2	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	20.000.000,00	22.753.128,56
BMU 3 (CAEP)	0.896 (UNORE December 2019)	1.485.149,00	1.657.532,37
BMZ 1	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	2.000.000,00	2.123.142,25

BMZ 2 tranche 01	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	8.000.000,00	9.478.672,99
BMZ 2 tranche 02	0.914 (UNORE October 2019)	1.000.000,00	1.094.091,90
BMZ 2 tranche 03	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	1.000.000,00	1.194.743,13
BMZ 3 tranche 01	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	600.000,00	716.845,88
BMZ 3 tranche 02	0.888 (UNORE December 2021)	1.100.000,00	1.238.738,74
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
EU tranche 03	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	343.352,07	390.975,00
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
TOTAL		65.988.218,30	74.185.790,09

Balance of funds (US\$)

Date: 31 December 2021

Outputs	Balance vs approved budget	Balance vs contributions received
Outputs 1 to 5: National implementation	1,841,655.34	N/A
Output 6: Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	1,064,419.24	N/A
Programme Management (Project Office)	2,439,117.15	N/A
Evaluation	100,000.00	N/A
Country technical assistance (Global Support Unit)	4,086,871.17	N/A
TOTAL	9,532,062.90	29,557,867.99

Annexes

Strategic partnerships

NDC Partnership

The Programme serves as a mechanism for its donors to contribute to the objectives of the NDCP and UNDP and 45 Programme countries are also members of the NDCP. The Programme collaborates with the NDCP through two main strategies:

NDC enhancement support	In-country facilitators
Leveraging the NDCP CAEP mechanisms has contributed to the larger collaborative approach on NDCs in countries, including 12 that the Programme supports: Armenia, Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia.	To strengthen coordination between partners and between government institutions, the NDCSP supported 13 facilitators through the NDCP in Armenia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Zimbabwe.

Ecuador and the NDCP

In 2021, the NDC-SP formalized 63 project opportunities as a resulting pipeline from business roundtables. This pipeline was presented in a follow-up meeting with the NDCP and the NDCP advisor process. This particular follow-up aims to foster and reach-out to potential investors (financing or technical assistance) on the identified pipeline (mitigation). ([Business Roundtables report](#)).

Key actions carried out in 2021 to strengthen strategic partnerships

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2021
EUROCLIMA+	In Panama, complementary funds have been managed through Euroclima+, specifically for the development of a climate empowerment strategy with a gender focus, towards the reduction of greenhouse gases and resilience to the effects of climate change. 9 projects financed by Euroclima+ for the implementation of the NDCs have also been completed
IKI NDC Support Cluster	In Thailand, representatives of the national NDC Support Programme team participated in the IKI Cooperation Meeting I/2021 held on June 30, 2021, which aimed to identify how Thailand's NDC implementation supported by the IKI projects intersects with the implementation of climate-related SDGs. Additionally, the meeting served as a platform to present new IKI projects and to provide an opportunity for IKI implementers and partner agencies to exchange and identify potential for enhanced cooperation.

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2021
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	<p>There was collaboration between the NDC SP and the ICAT programme for the development and launch of a webinar on Trinidad and Tobago's pilot Mitigation MRV and Knowledge Management System system.</p> <p>A project financed by ICAT in Panama was formalized for the follow-up of adaptation actions through indicators and the construction of loss and damage indicators</p> <p>The national Morocco 4C project team coordinated with the Initiative for ICAT to develop an MRV system in the Sous Massa region and supported the elaboration of the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project document by ensuring synergies with the MRV component of the 4C project.</p>
UN Capital Development Fund (UN CDF)	<p>In Bhutan, a LOA was signed with a CSO (Bhutan ecological society) for the Climate Series Raising Climate Ambition: Voices from Bhutan, a multipartner joint program supported through UNDP's ongoing projects (NDC Support Programme, Climate Promise, BIOFIN, NAP), including partners with co-finance/ in-kind support from WWF, UNCDF, among others. To mark the final segment of the climate series a weeklong program was organized from 25-29 October engaging diverse stakeholders from across the country and the government creating a platform for awareness, knowledge sharing and bold call for pledges and actions from leading institutions towards greening their sector (Climate Series Report here)</p> <p>In Peru, a study for the design of a guarantee fund for micro and small enterprises to finance investments related to climate change was produced financed by the UNCDF as part of the NDC Partnership and is aligned with the Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations that propose the creation of a guarantee fund for climate change.</p>
UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<p>In Ethiopia, UNFCCC has shown interest in providing technical support on refining the NDC Implementation plan and mobilizing support for its implementation.</p> <p>UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center has provided inputs, jointly with other partners during the NDC revision process of Uganda. This support ensured that the NDC enhancement process was done comprehensively and in an inclusive manner.</p>
World Bank (WB)	<p>The NDC SP continued supporting the Ministry of Environment in coordination with the World Bank for the implementation of CAEP initiatives in Ecuador (products monitoring and review), particularly: • Cost-benefit policy analysis of the NDC initiatives • Macro-fiscal modeling to integrate climate risk mainstreaming climate change • Strengthen PCEIR sources • Climate Institutional Assessment</p>

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2021
	<p>The NDC Partnership Plan in Marshall Islands has mobilized various partners support in addition to the Deep Dive project to fund remaining activities of the Plan responding to the 6 priority outcomes as requested by RMI for NDC implementation. Therefore, Working Group forums - where partner support is mobilized such as World Bank for Adaptation and EU or ADB for Mitigation - are operating to enhance collaboration and leverage existing partner resources while avoiding duplication.</p> <p>In Nigeria, UNDP participates in the bi-monthly coordination calls with other implementing partners such as the EU, World Bank, GIZ, Islamic Development Bank and FAO.</p>
<p>Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)</p>	<p>The NDC SP collaborated with CBIT project in the development of Kenya's GHG inventory and MRV. CBIT funded the training of GHG modelers who eventually prepared the inventory for Kenya. In turn, Mali has engaged with the CBIT to strengthen the GHG inventory.</p> <p>In Mongolia, the national NDC SP team has exchanged views on NDC reporting with Mongolia's Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) team through the SCALA Programme.</p> <p>Ultimately, the national Morocco 4c project team supported the elaboration of the CBIT project document by ensuring synergies with the MRV component of the 4C project</p>
<p>GCCA+</p>	<p>In parallel to the NDC Support Programme, the Trinidad and Tobago UNDP Country Office has undertaken an initiative under GCCA+ which pilots renewable energy installations in community infrastructure.</p>
<p>UN Women</p>	<p>As explained above, the programme has supported the organization of the ACW by partnering with several partners including UN Women to support coordination and planning.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, UN Women, GIZ and UNDP are joining efforts for the preparation of a report on gender gaps for the National Climate Change Strategy. UNDP is leading the gender policy brief while GIZ and UN Women coordinate the technical report on gender gaps for the National Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<p>Other partnerships</p>	<p>The support focused on NDCs & Green Recovery is being delivered in close coordination with other partners. Extensive partner coordination meetings took place during the reporting period, to leverage existing efforts of other stakeholders working on green recovery. Key partners such as NDC partnership (Economic Advisor's Initiative), GIZ, PAGE, World Bank have been consulted regularly for the country support. UNDP, as a member of the Green Recovery M&E technical working group (led by</p>

Partner**Areas of strategic engagement in 2021**

World Bank), also supported the development of green recovery M&E framework which can be used as a common approach in evaluating green recovery measures and joined knowledge sharing sessions and capacity building initiatives with other UNDP and UN partners, including:

1. [PAGE Global Academy on Green Economy](#)
2. [UNDP data Thursday: Data model for climate action and green recovery](#)
3. UNFCCC Regional Climate Weeks ACW2021, APCW2021 and LACCW2021

Knowledge Sharing & Visibility

Summary			
Type	Level	Number	Global output
Knowledge products	Global products	4	6.1
	National products	19	6.1
	Subtotal	23	-
Global Trainings		5	-
South-south exchanges	-	7	6.1*
Webinars	Global	35	6.2*
News articles, blogs and photo-stories	Both	12	6.2*
	Subtotal	59	
	Total	82	

*Included in 6.2 or 6.3 in the NDC Support Programme's Results Framework below

Knowledge products

Global

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
1	Key elements to include gender equality and women's empowerment in climate policies and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Analysis	7 July 2021	This document provides a guide on key gender elements for countries that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updating their NDCs, - designing new climate policies, and/or - developing sectoral policies to respond to climate impacts
2	NDC Support Programme Overview	Overview report	11 Aug 2021	This overview provides a summary of the NDC Support Programme, its evolution since 2017, the key work areas, and results.
3	Green bonds Training	Training package	November 2021	This is a 6 modules package that builds the user's understanding of the green bonds' issuance process. It covers among other things, the basics of the green bond market, the different steps for issuing green bonds, the national structures that must be put in place to issue green bonds, the reporting requirements and performance assessment for green bonds.

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
4	State of Climate Ambition	Flagship report	2021	This 2021 NDC Global Outlook report examines how far the world has progressed on this climate ambition.

Country

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
1	Guatemala: Estrategia Para Incorporar Consideraciones de Genero en Cambio Climático en Apoyo a la CND	Analysis	6 Jan 2021	This analysis shows a strategy for the incorporation of gender considerations in the approach to climate change, in support of the NDC.
2	Vanuatu: Enhancing and fast tracking Vanuatu's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Analysis	13 Jan 2021	In this report, the Republic of Vanuatu presents its enhanced NDCs for the period 2020-2030 and calls on all Parties to increase their ambitions in line with the best available and most recent science and obligations under the Agreement.
3	Vanuatu: Circular Economy Opportunities	Analysis	13 Jan 2021	This analysis of circular economy opportunities for Vanuatu seeks to help reduce the waste flow of imported materials, while also examining how to improve the resource efficiency of all material use, including domestically sourced materials. The analysis focuses on materials with a relatively large carbon footprint. Where they include imported goods and materials, their reduction will also help to decrease emissions in other countries.
4	Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad and Tobago Gender Analysis	Analysis	18 Feb 2021	This report analyzes the local context to identify gender issues and opportunities that will support the mainstreaming of gender into climate action. Specifically, the Gender Analysis identifies gaps in policy, planning frameworks, and governance mechanisms for incorporating gender equality considerations in climate change mitigation initiatives and also explores the enabling factors and opportunities for addressing these gaps.
5	Lebanon: Lebanon gender analysis. Executive summary	Analysis	19 Feb 2021	This report presents various aspects of the governance, policy and planning processes related to climate change and gender equality and specifically analyzed data collection, existing technical capacities, institutional mechanisms, and gender mainstreaming opportunities.
6	Kenya: Kenya Gender Analysis	Analysis	26 Feb 2021	This report aims to ensure that gender responsive actions are identified, planned, budgeted for and implemented as part of mainstreaming gender into Kenya's NDC.

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
7	Lao PDR: Flex-Grid Installations in Kobong and Thapaiban, Lao PDR	Analysis	22 March 2021	This report introduces a new approach to electrification - the flex-grid. Unlike the traditional mini-grid approach, which is tailored to a defined initial situation (or village), the flex-grid approach is based on the notion of electricity grids that grow organically and can adapt to a local community's socio-economic development.
8	Bhutan: Bhutan Gender Analysis. Executive summary	Analysis	1 Apr 2021	This analysis explores the gender differentiated impacts of climate change by looking at gender inequalities between gender groups, in relation to their access to resources, participation, and benefits. It analyzes the extent to which gender issues have been considered within Bhutan's policy, legal, and institutional frameworks, and their suitability for supporting gender-responsive climate action.
9	El Salvador NDC infographic (1 / 2)	Infographic	29 June 2021	Knowledge material shared as complementary documentation for the first induction workshop on Climate Change, Climate Financing and NDC held on 29 June 2021 addressed to country institutions.
10	Zimbabwe: Measuring the Socioeconomic Impacts of Climate Policies to Guide NDC Enhancement and a Just Transition	Analysis	24 Aug 2021	The purpose of this study is to assess the social, employment and economic impacts of Zimbabwe's climate policies. To do so, 12 leading policies were selected from Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and analysed in terms of their immediate, short- and medium-term effects (primary), as well as of their long-term effects (secondary). Impacts on the labour market, employment, economic growth and emissions are also assessed.
11	Nigeria: Measuring the Socioeconomic Impacts of Climate Policies to Guide NDC Enhancement and a Just Transition	Analysis	24 Sept 2021	This study analyses the impacts of Nigeria's climate policies on employment, GDP and emissions in keeping with revised national determined contributions (NDCs). The short- to medium-term (primary) and long-term (secondary) effects are evaluated in terms of job creation and growth potential, as well as their expected impacts on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the economy.
12	Peru: the infographic Peruvian NDCs and the infographic on the national strategy on climate change	Infographic	September 2021	Knowledge material shared on the Peruvian NDC and the national strategy on climate change.
13	Lao PDR: Circular GHG mitigation opportunities Lao PDR	Analysis	15 Nov 2021	This report supports the next update of Lao PDR's Nationally Determined Contribution by deploying circular economy interventions. The latest NDC update was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
				Climate Change (UNFCCC) in March 2021. This NDC lists the country's voluntary GHG mitigation commitments under the Paris Agreement up to 2030.
14	Ghana: NDC financing strategy	NDC financing strategy	17 Dec 2021	This report provides an initial strategy to enable mobilization of resources. The structure of the report covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the context and analysis of the current situation; b. a comparative assessment of the NDC POAs; c. an outline of strategy considerations and proposed financing framework; and d. a proposed set of activities to implement the next phase of the strategy.
15	Ghana: Gender Analysis of Ghana's NDC Sectors- Synthesis Report UNDP in Ghana	Analysis	17 Dec 2021	This report provides a gender analysis of Ghana's NDC.
16	Ghana: Ghana's Gender Mainstreaming and NDC: Toolkit	Toolkit	17 Dec 2021	The report analyses how gender issues can be integrated into various NDC actions.
17	Ghana: Ghana's NDC in Water, Waste, Health, Transport, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Service Sectors: Gender Analysis	Analysis	17 Dec 2021	This report provides a gender analysis of Ghana's NDC.
18	Ghana: Climate Change: Gender Action Plan	Action plan	17 Dec 2021	The overall goal of the Climate Change Gender Action Plan is to facilitate the integration of gender considerations into policies, programmes and strategies related to climate change to provide equal opportunities for both women and men and enable them to have access to, participate in and benefit from climate change initiatives across the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) priority sectors of the economy.
19	Ghana: Steam Production Systems in Food, Beverage and Palm Oil Industries: An Assessment	Analysis	17 Dec 2021	This report presents the methodology and findings of the assessment of boiler operations in food and beverage (FAB) and artisanal palm oil (APO) processing facilities. It evaluates the state of industrial boiler and artisanal cooking systems and associated challenges.

Trainings

No.	Date	Topic & Objective	Attendance	Material
1	22 October 2021	Launch event of Viet Nam's Youth Hub	More than 800 participants from Viet Nam and the region attended, mainly youth.	Concept note
2	Nov 29- Dec 3, 2021	Train relevant government participants and national research institutes to understand a methodological approach to analyze the impact of national climate policies on key development and labor indicators . This training is in line with the the second inter-regional Green Jobs Assessment Institute Network (GAIN) training hub for French-speaking African countries produced by the International Labor Organization (ILO), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).	50 participants from the ministries of environment, finance, planning, statistics office, and national research institutes from 6 francophone countries (Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin).	Concept note, post-training report, and scoping survey results
3	10-21 May 2021	Train policymakers, UN agencies and non-state actors to support the global transition to environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economies during and after the COVID-19 crisis through the Global Academy on Green Economy organized (4th version) with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).	The 4th version of the Green Economy Academy is specifically targeting: - Policymakers, decision-makers, and technical staff from civil society organizations, trade unions, employers' organizations, businesses, and research institutions - Staff and practitioners from PAGE partner agencies, collaborating agencies, and funding partners. It brought together over 78 international experts and resource persons and 120 participants from 29 countries.	PAGE academy concept note, PPT, and recordings
4	25th June 2021	Boiler Inventory - Performance Based scheme for application by companies	34 participants (Females + 30 males) from 20 institutions.	Concept note for the Performance Based scheme
5	November 22 to December 15	Train governments to understand the basics of the green bond market, the different steps for issuing green bonds, the internal structures they have to put in place to issue green bonds, the reporting requirements and performance assessment for green bonds. It will also help them to determine if Green Bonds are a suitable instrument for their resource mobilization strategy.	157 from ministries of finance, ministries of environment and UNDP Country Office from 38 countries.	Climate Promise website Green Bonds training announcement UNDP Green Bonds Training in Learning for Nature

South-south exchanges

No.	Date	Topic & Objective
1	28 June 2021	<p>Title: Intercambio de experiencias en la utilización del Modelo M3E para la modelación en el sector Residuos</p> <p>Thematic topic: Waste GHG modeling</p> <p>Format: Experiences exchanges between participating countries (El Salvador, Chile)</p> <p>Objective: Share experiences in the use of waste modeling for the definition of NDC targets</p>
2	August/ September 2021	<p>Thematic topic: Long-Term Strategy development</p> <p>Format: South-south exchange</p> <p>Objective: The Global Support Unit facilitated an exchange among Vietnam and Morocco on their Long-Term Strategy development process, providing the opportunity for these two countries that were at that point quite advanced on LTS development to share good practices among each other.</p>
3	26 October 2021	<p>Title: Experiencias y lecciones aprendidas de programas nacionales de huellas de carbono</p> <p>Thematic topic: Carbon footprint and private sector</p> <p>Format: Experiences exchanges between participating countries (Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Colombia)</p> <p>Objective: Share experiences about the implementation of national voluntary carbon footprint programmes</p>
4	17 November 2021	<p>Title: Aplicación de metodología de flujos de inversión y financiamiento en LAC</p> <p>Thematic topic: Climate finance</p> <p>Format: Experiences exchanges between participating countries (Chile, Ecuador)</p> <p>Objective: Apply the methodology IFF</p>
5	18 November 2021	<p>Title: Experiencias en la determinación del gasto público en cambio climático en LAC</p> <p>Thematic topic: Climate finance</p> <p>Format: Experiences exchanges between participating countries (Chile, Ecuador)</p> <p>Objective: Experiences in the use of the CPEIR methodology</p>
6	1 December 2021	<p>Title: Intercambio de experiencias en procesos participativos para la actualización de la NDC</p> <p>Thematic topic: NDC</p> <p>Format: Experiences exchanges between participating countries (El Salvador, Peru, Costa Rica)</p> <p>Objective: Share experiences regarding the development of participatory processes for the NDC development</p>
7	10 December 2021	<p>Thematic topic: Knowledge exchange among Central Asia on herding practices.</p> <p>Format: South-south exchange</p>

No.	Date	Topic & Objective
		Objective: Associated with the Knowledge exchange among Central Asia on herding practices, a regional exchange workshop took place among Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to take stock of the collaboration.

Webinars

No.	Title	Date	Objective	Material
1	Formulation and implementation of NAPs, including as an opportunity for green recovery from COVID-19	11 May 2021	The LACCW2021 took the pulse of climate action in the region, explored climate challenges and opportunities, and showcased ambitious solutions. The LACCW2021 was an opportunity for regional stakeholders to have their voice heard and contribute towards COP 26.	LACCW2021 UNFCCC website LACCW2021 Output Report
2	Managing climate risk at subnational level	11 May 2021		
3	Building resilience in key systems – food security and agriculture sector	11 May 2021		
4	LTS strategies towards 2050 in LAC: Enhancing synergies between mitigation and adaptation efforts in the formulation of national policies and frameworks	12 May 2021		
5	Supporting enhanced contribution of ocean- and coastal-based action and solutions in the region	12 May 2021		
6	Integrated approaches for climate resilience in urban environments – best practices from across the region	12 May 2021		

No.	Title	Date	Objective	Material
7	Resilience and its co- benefits in the forest and land use sector in the region	12 May 2021		
8	Collaboration to enhance monitoring and evaluation systems	13 May 2021		
9	Partnerships to promote climate action in LAC	13 May 2021		
10	Cooperación para fomentar empleos verdes y soluciones basadas en la naturaleza dentro de la recuperación post-COVID	13 May 2021		
11	Mobilizing society for resilient climate action in LAC	13 May 2021		
12	Setting the stage for ambitious climate action: Unpacking opportunities in NDCs and NAPs for climate resilient future	6 July 2021	The APCW2021 took the pulse of climate action in the region, explored climate challenges and opportunities, and showcased ambitious solutions. The APCW2021 was an opportunity for regional stakeholders to have their voice heard and contribute towards COP 26.	APCW2021 UNFCCC website APCW2021 Output Report
13	Regional approaches toward integrated climate and disaster risk management solutions	6 July 2021		
14	Climate risk management: the resilience continuum	6 July 2021		
15	Scaling up Finance for Nature-based Solutions	7 July 2021		
16	Towards a climate resilient Blue economy: some lessons for the field	7 July 2021		

No.	Title	Date	Objective	Material
17	Scaling up action for climate resilient food systems: Insights and innovations from Asia and the Pacific	7 July 2021		
18	Scaling up collaboration on integrated approaches and actions for urban and local climate resilience	7 July 2021		
19	A Climate Resilient Society through Effective Scientific Knowledge Sharing and Adaptation Capacity Building	8 July 2021		
20	Climate finance budgeting and planning experiences with social inclusivity and gender lenses	8 July 2021		
21	Gender responsive climate action	8 July 2021		
22	Empowering Young People as Solution makers for Climate Resilience	8 July 2021		
23	Moving from the formulation to the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	27 September 2021	The ACW2021 took the pulse of climate action in the region, explored climate challenges and opportunities, and showcased ambitious solutions. The ACW2021 was an opportunity for regional stakeholders to have their voice heard and contribute towards COP 26.	ACW2021 UNFCCC website ACW2021 Output Report
24	Building climate resilience in food systems: the role of ecosystem-based solutions	27 September 2021		
25	Climate risk management: the resilience continuum	27 September 2021		
26	Strengthening evidence base for implementation of ambitious climate action	28 September 2021		
27	Innovative financing and solutions for climate risk management and resilience-building	28 September 2021		

No.	Title	Date	Objective	Material
28	On the quest for aligning transboundary and national water security through the Paris Agreement	28 September 2021		
29	Building inclusivity into the heart of climate-resilience planning and implementation	29 September 2021		
30	Partnerships in adaptation and resilience in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector	29 September 2021		
31	Engaging businesses in climate resilient agriculture in Africa	29 September 2021		
32	Budgeting and Leveraging Finance for NDC Implementation	5 October 2021	The webinar provided an opportunity to share good practices from anglophone African countries on Climate Finance and allowed countries to exchange experiences.	Agenda and presentation
33	UNDP Data Thursdays: Data Models for Green Recovery and Climate Policies	7 October 2021	This webinar was organized as part of UNDP's Data Thursday webinar series which intends to provide a hands on, applied learning space to explore challenges and best practices at country level and across the organization for working with data and analytics in both programmatic and operational issues. This session showcased how a model can be built and applied to support decision-making in the context of a Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) revision. This session was co-organized by the Community of Practice (CoP) on Environment.	Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0NGAiU-G9g
34	Budgeting and Leveraging Finance for NDC Implementation	21 October 2021	The webinar provided an opportunity to share good practices from francophone African countries on Climate Finance and allowed countries to exchange experiences.	Agenda and recording

No.	Title	Date	Objective	Material
35	Uso de modelos para la formulación de escenarios de reducción de emisiones GEI en el sector RESIDUOS	23 Nov 2021	This webinar is looking to explain the different alternatives on waste modeling by using specific approaches developed by the Ministry of Environment of Spain in collaboration to the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador	YouTube recording

News articles, blogs and photo-stories

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country	Media channel	Type
1	5 March 2021	Climate change isn't gender neutral. Climate action shouldn't be either	Inclusion, Gender		UNDP website	Blog
2	5 April 2021	The case for a green economy	Green Economy/Recovery, Green Jobs, and Just Transition	Nigeria & Zimbabwe	UNDP corporate website	Blog
3	26 March 2021	Understanding the value of water for sustainable development	Access to water and sanitation	Ghana	Climate Promise website	Article
4	8 June 2021	Fighting for survival: Four islands on the front line of climate change	SIDS	Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP Exposure	Photo story
5	6 July 2021	Protecting the lifeline: The Maldives' supply of freshwater is under threat, but there are reasons for hope	SIDS, Water	Maldives	UNDP Exposure	Photo story
6	6 July 2021	We won't win the fight against climate change without transparency	Climate transparency		UNDP website	Blog
7	11 August 2021	Pakistani young people have their say on climate	Youth, Inclusion	Pakistan	UNDP website	Article
8	14 Sept 2021	Guatemala's revised NDC aims to be more robust and inclusive	NDC	Guatemala	NDC Partnership website	Blog
9	8 November 2021	Backing Small Island Developing States and least developed countries to meet the climate challenge	Progressive Platforms, SIDS		UNDP website	Blog
10	11 November 2021	For a truly circular economy, we need to listen to indigenous voices	Circular economy, Indigenous Peoples		UNDP website	Blog

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country	Media channel	Type
11	23 November 2021	Where the money flows: How data on climate spending is informing better decision-making in Chile	Climate finance, Adaptation	Chile	NDC SP website	Blog
12	December 2021	How @UNDPLaoPDR is working with the #Lao government & development partners to implement #CircularEconomy for a @sustainable growth & future.	Circular economy	Lao PDR	Facebook	Video

Programme's Results Framework

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹¹		TARGETS (annual) ¹¹								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final		
Output 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision	1.1 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>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 1 enhanced NDC1 (Ecuador) 2020: 8 enhanced NDC2s (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru); 1 new party to PA (Lebanon) 2021: 9 enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat (DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Tunisia, Togo and Vanuatu) Total: 19
Output 2 Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes	2.1 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>	2017: 0 2018: 1 (Costa Rica) 2019: 5 (Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya, Viet Nam) 2020: 5 (Argentina, Chile, Mongolia, Morocco, Rwanda) 2021: 7 (Chile, Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia) Total: 18
	2.2 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>	2017: 1 (Peru) 2018: 1 (Kenya) 2019: 6 (Bhutan, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Trinidad & Tobago) 2020: 3 (Chile, Ghana, Philippines)

¹¹ 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.

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ^a		TARGETS (annual) ¹¹								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
															2021: 2 (Tunisia and Zambia) Total: 13
	2.3 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	Ensuring full Ministerial engagement in MRV systems may be difficult to achieve without formal mandates	2017: 1 (Costa Rica) 2018: 0 2019: 4 (Ecuador, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu) 2020: 9 (Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) 2021: 6 (Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Vanuatu and Zambia) Total: 20	
Output 3 Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered	3.1 Number of countries with NDC that is updated, reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, and/or with costed implementation strategy	National reports/ analysis	4	2017	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	Countries may find needed data is lacking and/or have lack of support from key Ministries for proposed targets	2017: 1 (Peru) 2018: 0 2019: 7 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia) 2020: 16 (Argentina, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe) 2021: 12 (Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu) Total: 36	
	3.2 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	There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 5 target countries (Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Uganda) and 2 non-target countries	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ^a		TARGETS (annual) ¹¹								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
															(Côte d'Ivoire, Trinidad & Tobago) 2020: 2 target countries: (Bhutan, Ecuador) 2021: 1 target country (Philippines) and 3 non-target countries (Mali, Mongolia and Togo) Total: 8 target countries and 5 non-target countries (13 overall)
	3.3 Number of long-term national or sectoral LEDS prepared	Long-term LEDS Gender analysis	3	2017	0	0	2	0	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>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 2 (Colombia, Costa Rica) 2020: 0 2021: 5 (Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam) Total: 7
	3.4 Number of prioritised NAMAs strengthened and promoted	NAMA documents Feasibility analysis	16	2017	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	<i>Some feasibility studies may be too costly to undertake</i>	2017: 0 2018: 2 (Peru, Zambia) 2019: 3 (Colombia, Morocco, Vanuatu) 2020: 2 (Bhutan, Uganda) 2021: 4 (Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam) Total: 11
Output 4 Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance	4.1 Number of investment de-risking strategies implemented	Investor risk analyses	1	2017	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	10	<i>UNDP has derisking methodologies. May be difficult to put in place measures to address identified barriers & risks</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 1 (Morocco) 2020: 9 (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda) 2021: 4 (Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Panama and Rwanda) Total: 14
	4.2 Number of sustainable	Financing mechanisms	0	2017	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	<i>Country may not have capacities for designing</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁹		TARGETS (annual) ¹¹								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
	finance mechanisms established, incl. those that are gender-responsive	and rules of procedure												<i>appropriate financial instruments.</i>	2019: 1 (Kenya) 2020: 2 (Indonesia, Morocco) 2021: 5 (Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Rwanda) Total: 8
	4.3: 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>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 2 (Ghana and Vanuatu) Total: 2	
Output 5 Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development.	5.1 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	19	<i>Private sector may be unwilling to partner with governments on mitigation actions.</i>	2017: 0 2018: 2 (Chile, Ghana) 2019: 4 (Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Viet Nam) 2020: 7 (Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand) 2021: 5 (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco (4c) and Peru) Total: 18	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets ¹²			Data collection method/risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018-23	Final		
Output 6 Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	6.1 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>	2017: 0 2018: 1 2019: 11 2020: 28 2021: 23 products Total: 63 products
	6.2 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 Zambia	<u>Total:</u> 12	<i>Expectation of demand might be over-estimated.</i>	2017: 2 2018: 2 2019: 5 2020: 4 2021: 7 Total: 20 exchanges

¹² Target values for 2017-20 as approved by Project Board in March 2018. Target values for 2021-23 harmonized with 2017-20 (increased values)

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets ¹²			Data collection method/risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018-23	Final		
	6.3 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>	2017: 1 launch side-event; 1 global event; 1 video; 3 webinars 2018: 1 UNFCCC side-event; 3 regional events; 4 webinars; 18 articles/blogs 2019: 1 report; 1 global & 3 regional events; 17 webinars; 16 blogs 2020: 1 report; 2 global events; 47 webinars; 40 articles; 22 country fact sheets 2021: 1 flagship report, 31 UNFCCC side-events, 4 webinars, 12 articles/blogs and 3 country fact sheets Total: 1 launch side-event, 3 flagship reports; 1 video; 75 webinars, 32 UNFCCC side-events; 4 global events and 6 regional events; 86 articles/blogs; 25 country fact sheets



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