



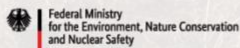
# NDC Support Programme

2022 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE



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## List of abbreviations

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AECID</b>	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
<b>BMU</b>	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CAEP</b>	Climate Action Enhancement Package
<b>COP</b>	(UN Climate Change) Conference of the Parties
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GSU</b>	Global Support Unit
<b>I&amp;FF</b>	Investment and financial flows
<b>IRENA</b>	International Renewable Energy Agency
<b>ITMO</b>	Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes
<b>LEDS</b>	Low emission development strategies
<b>LTS</b>	Long-Term Strategy
<b>LULUCF</b>	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MRV</b>	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
<b>NAMA</b>	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDCP</b>	NDC Partnership
<b>NDC SP</b>	NDC Support Programme
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environment
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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## Executive summary<sup>1</sup>

The \$74.7M NDC Support Programme (2017-23) – hereafter referred to as the Programme – is a global multi-donor initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and the governments of Germany and Spain<sup>2</sup> that supports governments to accelerate implementation of climate priorities defined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A total of 46 countries and 1 territory<sup>3</sup> have benefitted from Programme funding and support to put in place key elements of NDC implementation and to design more ambitious NDCs. A total of 36 Programme countries were under implementation during 2022 (see [Figure 1](#)).

In addition, new work areas were introduced to the Programme’s scope to reinforce NDC implementation and ambition that focused on green recovery, just transition to low carbon and climate resilient economies, and engagement of countries in the UNFCCC negotiations. These are reflected in an updated Results Framework that is being applied from the current reporting period onwards (refer to Section II ([Programme Background](#)) for more information).

In 2022, in its sixth year of implementation, the Programme made significant strides in enhancing NDC implementation and climate action in partner countries. Notably, the support provided for strong national leadership and stakeholder engagement in implementing ambitious climate change targets resulted in 4 submissions of more ambitious NDCs from Cote d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Philippines, Uganda, and Viet Nam. Additionally, progress has been made in strengthening integrated MRV systems, mainstreaming NDCs in national, sub-national, or sectoral plans and policies, and establishing sustainable finance mechanisms, building upon previous achievements. Furthermore, 2022 saw the materialization of green recovery efforts in various ways, including advocacy and socio-economic assessments, establishment of public and private financial mechanisms, capacity building, and knowledge sharing. These initiatives – highlighted overleaf – will pave the way for future work in this area in 2023.

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<sup>1</sup> This report presents progress achieved thanks to all contributions supporting this Programme, regardless the modality using to channel the funds (cost-sharing agreements or NCE Funding Window).

<sup>2</sup> Specifically, the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

<sup>3</sup> The occupied Palestinian Territory is included in references to “Programme Countries” throughout the document for convenience.

## Highlights in 2022

### *AT NATIONAL LEVEL*

- 4** countries submitted updated NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat
- 7** structures, processes or laws for NDC implementation strengthened
- 4** gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks
- 5** MRV systems, methodologies or climate public expenditure systems reinforced
- 1** country received technical assistance for a priority activity of the Partnership Plan
- 9** NDCs updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, or supported with NDC roadmaps
- 2** action plans w/ gender considerations prepared
- 1** mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) advanced
- 5** Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions strengthened and promoted
- 3** investment de-risking strategies completed
- 5** sustainable finance mechanisms and **1** market-based mechanisms established
- 9** countries engaged private sector on NDC investment opportunities

### **To align COVID-19 green recovery efforts with NDC implementation**

- 6** advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken
- 4** public/private financial mechanisms/measures advanced
- 2** guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated
- 2** capacity building programmes advanced
- 2** new or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established
- 1** gender-responsive green recovery measure developed
- 3** green recovery measures considering inclusive NDC processes developed
- 3** initiatives to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries held
- 5** trainings and webinars at global level to strengthen national capacity conducted

### *AT GLOBAL LEVEL*

- 3** knowledge products (including a flagship report and 2 regional and country guidance documents)
- 1** training and **2** south-south exchanges
- 36** news articles, blogs and photo-stories

## Programme trends in 2022

**High-level leaders are increasingly joining forces with stakeholders to build consensus on climate change action.** This collaborative approach that has been ensured through consultations with actors from diverse backgrounds, including businesses, civil society organizations, and academia, helps to ensure that the vision for sustainable development is inclusive and reflects the views and needs of a wide range of stakeholders.

**NDC implementation plans and other relevant action plans are crucial to promote intergovernmental coordination,** allocate resources, and manage the efficient execution of climate change measures in key sectors. The NDC, being a multi-sector document that includes targets of several economic sectors, may be considered by sectoral ministries as a parallel process to national and sectoral development plans. Building the plans with the participation and commitment of all stakeholders, and working together to implement these strategies, has proven to be highly effective in addressing this challenge.

**Young people are fully aware of the repercussions of climate change and deeply concerned about the status of climate action.** They emphasize the need to do more than raising awareness, and the need for stronger legislation and youth engagement to tackle this issue. However, there is a wide knowledge gap between those who have been directly involved in climate action and those who have not which leads to challenges in facilitating conversations and drawing meaningful insights. Structured and widespread education on climate change is helpful in bridging this disparity.

**Different level of governments may be crucial at different stages of climate action.** While national governments have a leading role in climate negotiations and a particular responsibility to drive decisive action, sub-national and local leaders can play a fundamental role in delivering climate action – and frequently do so in creative, innovative ways.

**Several strategies related to accelerate implementation of climate priorities have proven to be effective for integrating gender into NDCs and related plans.** Inclusive policy planning, targeted capacity development and tracking methodologies are some of the measures that addressed key challenges for gender-based climate action plans such as lack of gender-disaggregated data, low engagement between government and gender institutions, and women's and civil society organizations involvement in climate-related policymaking.

**Construction, transportation, and energy sectors are increasingly being addressed by countries given their significant potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.** These sectors have been incorporated in NDCs and LTS-LEDS, as well as NDC implementation and/or investment plans. Also, some climate-related gender studies, action plans, and toolkits analyze the implications of these sectors to advocate for more inclusive approaches.

# Programme background

The **NDC Support Programme**, which began implementation in June 2017, significantly expanded as of 2021 from the initial pool of **25 countries to 47 programme countries and territories** (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 Territory<sup>4</sup>, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe<sup>5</sup>**. See Figure 1.

Figure 1: Map of Programme countries, including regional distribution and status of implementation



<sup>4</sup> Hereafter referred to as "Palestine".

<sup>5</sup> 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.



In 2022, a total of **34 Programme countries and 1 territory** were still under implementation: Albania, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco (4Cs), Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

In 2022, new work areas were introduced to the Programme's scope to reinforce NDC implementation and ambition that focused on green recovery, just transition to low carbon and climate resilient economies, and engagement of countries in the UNFCCC negotiations. Thus, the Programme now offers 7 **complementary and interlinked areas of support services**, which countries tailor according to their needs and the national context (see figure below). These changes are reflected in an updated Results Framework that is being applied from the current reporting period onwards.

- 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
- 7 Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes strengthened

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.

The NDC Support Programme also served as a catalyst for the bold target of UNDP's [Climate Promise](#) to support at least 100 countries to prepare more ambitious NDCs by creating a strong foundation of NDC-related support. Alignment and synchronization of efforts will continue to be key during the recently launched second phase of the Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact, that envisages to solidify countries' ambition and help turn their targets into action.

The Programme is also a key contribution for UNDP to the [NDC Partnership](#) (NDCP), which supports effective inter-governmental and partner coordination on NDC implementation. The Programme's Global Support Unit (GSU) holds the role of connector between the Partnership and UNDP Country Offices and regional hubs - sharing core principles, key updates, and advocating for active engagement with the Partnership.

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

## Progress review

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

This **result area** promotes **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**, with results disseminated through UNDP's global networks as a mechanism to promote ambitious change-makers on the international stage and within regions.

\*Youth, media, and parliamentarians are also targeted.

Strong leadership to promote an ambitious climate change vision is required in countries to address the urgent need for action towards climate action and comply with Paris Agreement (PA) commitments to limit global warming. This implies engaging with a range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, businesses, and communities, and being involved in relevant fora for the international community around the PA. In 2022, 6 countries prepared updated NDCs with increased ambition, supported by the Programme.



#### Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **4 countries prepared and submitted more ambitious NDC to the UNFCCC** in 2022 (Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Uganda and Viet Nam) – **Output 1.1**

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

One of the key areas of work under the Programme is to promote strong national leadership and stakeholder engagement for implementing ambitious climate change targets. In 2022, with Programme support, **4 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Uganda and Viet Nam)** demonstrated sound political will in this sense **resulting in 4 updated NDCs** with higher levels of ambition submitted to the UNFCCC (including two resubmissions).

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

### Country 2022 Results

- 1 Cote d'Ivoire** In its [updated NDC](#), Cote d'Ivoire increased its unconditional reduction of GHG emissions across its economy from 28.25% to 30.41% in 2030, compared to business-as-usual (BAU) and committed to a conditional reduction of 98.95% by 2030 subject to appropriate international financial support.

The updated NDC includes additional measures in the agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU) sector that can significantly raise the mitigation ambition, resolutely committing the country to carbon neutrality from 2030. The updated NDC also added new GHGs compared with the first NDC, namely short-lived climate pollutants. In terms of adaptation, Cote d'Ivoire aims to achieve a reduction in high vulnerability by 2030 and to increase the resilience of priority sectors (AFOLU, water, health, coastal zones). The NDC revision also took into account cross-cutting aspects such as green jobs and just transition, gender, and subnational action.

The updated NDC will be implemented drawing upon an investment plan, a sectoral plan, an M&E plan, and a communication strategy.

- 2 Indonesia** Indonesia's mitigation targets in the [updated NDC](#) remain unchanged (29% unconditional GHG reduction or 41% with international assistance by 2030 compared to BALI) but added a clear non-GHG target to restore 2M ha of peatlands and rehabilitate 12M ha of degraded lands by 2030 and provided details on means of implementation. The government also committed for the first time, through the parallel communication of its LT-LEDS, to peak emissions in 2030 with a net sink of the forest and land-use sector by 2050 and to reach carbon neutrality by 2060 or sooner.

Indonesia's NDC update also proposed enhanced adaptation efforts elaborated in programmes, strategies, and actions to achieve economic, social goals, protection of livelihoods, and ecosystem and landscape resilience. The government has developed and implemented a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation, which provides a framework for adaptation initiatives to be mainstreamed into the National Development Plan.

- 3 Uganda** The government revised and increased the ambition of its [NDC](#) to reduce GHG emissions by 24.7% by 2030 (from 22% in the first generation NDC of 2015) and increase resilience of communities to the impacts of Climate change.

In addition, Uganda has set a net zero-emission target by 2050 through a long-term Climate Change Strategy (LTS). Key sectors including i) AFOLU, ii) transport, iii) energy, iv) waste and v) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) have been prioritized in the NDC to achieve Uganda's mitigation targets.



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

### Country

### 2022 Results

The implementation of Uganda's NDC is in line with the development of Uganda's Climate Change Act 2021. Uganda is one of the few countries that has developed a Climate Change Act which gives force of a law in Uganda to provide for climate response measures, enhance the Country's participation in climate change mechanisms, measurement of emissions, reporting and verification of climate information.

- 4 **Viet Nam** (resubmission) Vietnam's [updated NDC resubmitted in 2022](#) shows more ambitious mitigation targets compared to the previous NDC. Unconditional mitigation contribution increased from 9% to 15.8% and conditional contribution increased from 27% to 43.5% by 2030 compared to BAU Mitigation sectors are unchanged from the previous NDC: energy, agriculture, LULUCF waste and industrial processes.

The implementation of NDC 2022 is in line with net zero target indicated in the National Climate Change Strategy to 2050 and the measures to implement the methane emission reduction action plan: a 30% reduction from 2020 levels by 2030 under the Global Methane Pledge. The updated NDC also includes update on economic and non-economic losses and damages that occurred in the past and those expected to occur in the future. It also indicates Vietnam's financing needs to implement unconditional GHG reduction target which amounts to USD 21.7 billion. The financing needs for climate change adaptation in 2030 is estimated to be over 3 - 5% of 2020 GDP which implies Vietnam needs to mobilize extra-budget capital of about USD 27.5 - 64.16 billion in the 2021-2030 period.

In addition, **Uganda** held a post-COP26 workshop for government ministries, departments and agencies in 2022, while **Viet Nam** carried out a workshop on post COP27 opportunities for AFOLU from climate policies, jointly supported by UNDP and FAO, to discuss the government's priorities, share the latest information from COP27, and provide a space to consider recent COP27 developments with agriculture policymakers and global experts. Meanwhile, **Cote d'Ivoire** consulted stakeholders in April 2022 on the target audience, strategic priorities, communication tools, and implementation and monitoring plan for an NDC communication plan.

## Mongolia promotes youth action at the "Climate Change and City" Forum

The Government of Mongolia successfully conducted a "Climate Change and City" NDC Forum on May 30-31, 2022 in Erdenet, in the province Orkhon. The Forum was co-organized by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, the Governor's Office of the province Orkhon, the NDC Partnership, the UN Resident Coordinator Office, the Global Green Growth Institute, FAO, and UNDP.

It was the first time that a climate change forum was held in a rural area with high-level representatives of line ministries, international organizations, provinces, local communities and the private sector. In total of over 200 representatives and more than 100 youth participated in person and virtually. The focus of the Forum was to raise awareness on climate change and the NDC among youth and to promote behavioral change towards low carbon lifestyles.

The government acknowledged the importance of working with stakeholders in the implementation of the NDC Action Project at the provincial (Aimag) level with local participation, contribution and cooperation. UNDP's Deputy Resident Representative and the NDC Support Programme project coordinator participated as presenter and panelist and shared the project results.



#HappeningNow in #Erdenet on 30-31 May

UN RC @topsmishra speaks at the NDC Forum "Climate Change and City" & calls for:

- ✓ Strong inter-sectoral coordination
- ✓ Promotion of green finance, technology, innovation and solutions for greening Mongolia.

Remarks [bit.ly/3wWHAa4](https://bit.ly/3wWHAa4)



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

This **result area** promotes a **gender-responsive, whole-of-government approach** to enabling, implementing, and monitoring 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.

In 2022, progress was made in several areas related to the implementation of NDCs from an integrated governance perspective. Institutional frameworks were formalized or strengthened in various countries, mainly through the design or deployment of capacity development or investment plans, while gender-responsive approaches were integrated into these frameworks. Monitoring and transparency systems were also enhanced in several countries and support was given to develop Partnership Plans for NDC implementation, and technical assistance for priority activities identified in Partnership Plans. Overall, these efforts reflect a commitment to strengthening existing national structures for a more effective and efficient implementation of climate actions through greater coherence and coordination.



### Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **7 NDC institutional or legal frameworks are created or improved** (DRC (x2), Guatemala, Paraguay, Thailand, Mongolia and Zambia) – **Output 2.1**
- **4 gender-responsive approaches are integrated into institutional frameworks** (DRC (x2), Thailand and Paraguay) - **Output 2.2**
- **5 MRV systems, tracking methodologies/registries or climate public expenditure systems are established or advanced** (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Trinidad and Tobago) - **Output 2.3**
- **1 country continued to be supported to develop a Partnership Plan** for NDC implementation (Tunisia) - **Output 2.4**
- **1 country received technical assistance for an NDC Partnership Plan priority activity** (Panama) - **Output 2.5**

### Output 2.1 Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

Throughout 2022, countries have shown results in various focus areas: **6 institutional structures were strengthened** in with capacity building in **DRC, Guatemala, Mongolia, Paraguay and Zambia** and resource mobilization in **Thailand**, while **DRC** also demonstrated sound political will to **enact 1 law to foster climate action**.

## **Institutional coordination mechanisms strengthened or advanced in 6 countries (DRC, Guatemala, Mongolia, Paraguay, Thailand and Zambia)**

In **DRC**, an extensive [capacity needs assessment](#) and a capacity building plan were completed after desk research, bilateral and group interviews, and national workshop sessions with a wide range of stakeholders (national and local government, civil society, and national and decentralized institutions). The [resulting capacity building plan](#) makes recommendations on customized capacity-building programmes for different actors to strengthen institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks, as well as technical expertise.

In **Guatemala**, a postgraduate certification in Gender, Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples was developed. This certification targets government staff from the planning, climate change and gender units of the sectoral government ministries. 45 people signed up for the certification and 30 have completed the process.

Meanwhile, **Paraguay** achieved a key result with the roll out of a comprehensive capacity building programme to strengthen decision-makers and key actors on climate action with four workshops. The first [workshop on climate change, agroforestry and family farming](#) targeted small producers and peasant associations from all over the country. This was followed by other three regional workshops targeting Indigenous Peoples and women in April and May.

And in **Thailand**, building on the experiences and lessons learned from an [investment and financial flows assessment for the transport sector](#) (see [output 4.1](#)), resources were mobilized in 2022 from the German-funded Sustainable Infrastructure for the Paris Agreement Programme to enhance institutional capacity in climate-resilient infrastructure planning for the transport sector and develop a transport infrastructure investment plan that considers climate change impacts.

In turn, to reinforce coordination capacity of the newly established National Climate Change Committee of **Mongolia**, a national expert has developed an [assessment report](#) and provided recommendations for its strengthening. A [capacity building training](#) for thematic working groups under the National Climate Committee and NDC Focal Points in line ministries and agencies was held for the development of a new GHG emission inventory methodology tailored to the Mongolian context.

Finally, **Zambia** organized sessions on (i) leadership and coordination capacity of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Ministry of National Development Planning for effective NDC implementation oversight and on (ii) implementation of the revised NDC for women and youth.

Building on previous results achieved, **Morocco 4Cs** also hosted various workshops to further develop capacities of committees and/or stakeholders. In Morocco, the third edition of the [Youth Masterclass](#) was launched on June 17, 2022, focused on adaptation to climate change, selecting 300 African and Moroccan candidates from 30 countries (138 men, 162 women) as well as the



second edition of the Advanced Masterclass for young Africans for 149 youth (73 men, 76 women) in two thematic groups: adaptation and mitigation.

### A Legal and policy framework strengthened in 1 country (DRC)

**1 country –DRC– achieved a key result in this area.** DRC has adopted an incremental approach towards enacting a climate change law in 2022. After advocacy at the level of the Environment and Natural Resources Management Commission, a special [retreat](#) was organized in 2022 for national deputies and senators to present the main aspects of a climate change law, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of using Law No. 11/009 of July 9, 2011 on environmental protection as a mechanism for addressing climate change. It was formally agreed to initially amend Law N° 11/009 of July 9, 2011. The content of the revised NDC and next steps for the implementation were also presented to identify areas of action for parliamentarians.

In addition to the above results, in **Viet Nam** the [draft National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2050](#) and [COP26 Implementation Action Plan](#), supported in 2021, were consulted with nearly 200 stakeholders in April 2022, including ministries, private sector, women and youth groups, and development partners. The final documents are now with the Prime Minister for approval. In addition, building on earlier advocacy efforts for overall policy reforms needed to advance climate change and the NDC, the Programme obtained approval to initiate a scoping study for a national climate change law and a just transition in February 2022.

Also, building on results previously reported, the governance mechanism for coordination with the civil society (5C: Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change) and the government in **Costa Rica** to increase women’s inclusion and improve their participation on such mechanism continued to be supported in 2022. Key activities performed were the preparatory dialogues for the Climate Parliament (with participation of women leaders) including the systematization of the local and national climate agendas. A [methodological guide](#) was also produced to allow members of the 5C to replicate this experience in other territories. Finally, a virtual training process with the indigenous population of Zapatón (Huetar indigenous people) on climate change took place in the town of Guácimo, Upala.

2.1: Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened		
Country	2022 results	
	Institutional coordination mechanisms	Legal and policy frameworks
1 DRC	✓	✓
2 Guatemala	✓	-
3 Mongolia	✓	-
4 Paraguay	✓	-
5 Thailand	✓	-
6 Zambia	✓	-
	6	1

## Output 2.2 Gender/responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks

Through inclusive planning, and integrated policy frameworks, Programme countries have achieved mainstream gender into the core of mitigation and adaptation efforts. **In total, 4 gender-responsive approaches were integrated into institutional frameworks.** Specifically, 1 country (**Cote d'Ivoire**) delivered a gender responsive investment plan and 3 countries (**Bhutan, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago**) achieved more integrated gender-based frameworks or strategies.

### Inclusive planning: Efforts undertaken to make policies, plans, and investment strategies more gender-responsive in 1 country

**Cote d'Ivoire's** first [provincial climate plan](#) and [investment plan](#) for the Béliér region, developed in 2020, was made gender-sensitive before being further socialized in 2021 ahead of validation by key stakeholders in 2022. The Belier Climate plan serves as a model for taking climate action and the NDC at the sub-national level.

### Integrated policy frameworks: national gender and climate change strategies developed in 3 countries, and advanced in 4 countries

**3 countries achieved key results in this area** –Bhutan, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago - and **4 countries advanced** efforts in this area -Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador and Zambia.

In 2022, **Bhutan** completed a [gender mainstreaming toolkit](#) for the NDC priority sectors of agriculture, energy, and waste in 2020 and [guidelines](#). This initiative was complemented by training that targeted for Ministerial gender focal points, district-level members of Bhutan's Mainstreaming Reference Group, and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment. Meanwhile, **Paraguay** finalized a [National Gender and Climate Change Strategy](#) which was socialized with key stakeholders for final validation. Also in 2022, **Trinidad and Tobago** prepared "[Guidelines for the Incorporation of Gender Equality in Climate Change Policy Development](#)" in collaboration with UNDP's gender team, which was used for two trainings of public and private sector actors.

Moreover, four countries made advanced efforts in this work area. **Costa Rica's** consultation process with national institutions and the civil society for its gender action plan took place with the participation of more than 150 women from the country's six economic regions. In addition, meetings were held with the Regional Development Councils "COREDES" from two regions: Huetar Norte and Central Pacific to progress on the intersectional gender gaps analysis for climate change as a diagnostic tool. **DRC** conducted a [workshop](#) on "Women's Leadership in NDC implementation" in 2022 that covered topics ranging from women's access to land and resources, natural resources management, energy access, and integration of gender in development and climate policies. In **Ecuador**, progress has been made related to gender and poverty and climate finance tracking: a validation workshop of a Gender Index was conducted in April with external experts from NGOs, government and civil society, and the results socialized with the Ministry of Economic and Finance

and the Ministry of Environment. Finally, **Zambia** drafted an inception report on the integration of gender into its NDC Finance Strategy and Investment Plan.

2.2: Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks		
Country	2022 results	
	Inclusive planning	Integrated policy frameworks
1 <b>Bhutan</b>	-	✓
2 <b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	✓	-
3 <b>Paraguay</b>	-	✓
4 <b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	-	✓
	1	3

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

In 2022, work under this area was mainly focused on **strengthening integrated MRV systems** with a total of **5 countries** (**Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Trinidad and Tobago**) achieving key results.

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, continued with a "Roadmap for strengthening the climate finance module-SINAMECC" (doc [1](#) and [2](#)) finalized and validated by key actors in the government. Records, indicators, and preliminary computer code for the platform are in development.

A pilot test of the digital model for the management and use of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) system from marine-coastal zones has been developed in **Guatemala**. This process allowed Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' technical units to define consensus on the internal flow and management of information and draft bilateral agreements were developed to promote the exchange of information between MARN and the MER entities.

In **Kazakhstan**, to support legislation on strengthening the national MRV system, national methodologies on GHG emissions calculations for the coal, oil and gas, and industry sectors were updated with feedback received from major stakeholders. The Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources will circulate the updated versions to key ministries and relevant organizations for final review prior to submission to the Ministry of Justice for consideration and adoption.

Meanwhile, **Mongolia** progressed in the development of a MRV system with the review of key indicators for mitigation measures prioritized in the NDC as regards the transport and construction sectors; identification of potential institutions to host, maintain and operate the system; and development of a gap assessment of needed institutional capacity. Additionally, a simplified methodology for assessing the construction and transport sectors was drafted. The [related online](#)

[tool](#) for transport has been established and tested and all relevant stakeholders trained to use it by uploading data and calculating GHG emissions for the sector.

**Trinidad and Tobago** piloted a GHG certification system with the University of the West Indies. UWI. The training associated to the certification system was confirmed and initiated.

Meanwhile, **Ecuador** has reviewed and adjusted climate change taxonomies and reports, building on previously reported efforts. Finally, the countries mentioned below have continued to implement various measures to address climate change transparency: **Guatemala** conducted a survey to develop voluntary agreements, while **Morocco** established a national transparency system with its integrated MRV platform. **Peru** developed a product footprint, and established criteria for accepting renewable energy certificates and **Togo** developed five technical reports on gender, energy, AFOLU, and GHG emissions. Finally, **Uganda** and **Zambia** conducted capacity building and developed MRV systems.

#### **Output 2.4 Countries supported to develop Partnership Plans for NDC implementation (including provision of a facilitator, if requested)**

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As previously noted in past reports and based on recent progress in this area, the Programme has funded NDC Partnership in-country facilitators in 15 countries (Armenia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe). In 2022, facilitators were still funded under the Programme in the following countries: **Ecuador, El Salvador, Marshall Islands and Mongolia**. A key function of the facilitators is to strengthen coordination between partners and between government institutions and foster the elaboration of Partnership Plans based on government's request letters to the [NDC Partnership](#). In 2022, 1 country was supported to develop a Partnership Plan for NDC implementation (Tunisia).

In **Tunisia**, a workshop was held on June 10, 2022, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment to present the partnership plan and discuss its implementation with the participation of representatives from different sectors. [Tunisia's Partnership Plan](#) for climate change includes 35 specific outcomes and 119 outputs related to mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting activities. The plan aims to strengthen technical capacity and resource mobilization, promote renewable energy, improve waste management, manage ecosystems, provide water resources, protect infrastructure, and assess climate change's impact on health. Tunisia is developing a portfolio of priority projects for NDC implementation, based on national inter-ministerial consultations with various sectors, to mobilize resources, prioritize sectoral engagement and define national priorities.

Additionally, in **Ecuador**, UNDP played a crucial role in providing technical support, consolidating, validating, and presenting the NDC Implementation Plan, which also serves as Ecuador's NDC Partnership Plan. The NDC Facilitator consistently connects UNDP Climate Promise support with both the government and the NDC P LAC team. Currently, this entails the coordination of the implementation of Ecuador's existing NDC Implementation Plan.



## Output 2.5 Countries receiving technical assistance for a priority activity identified in a Partnership Plan

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Over 47 requests<sup>6</sup> were submitted from 2018 to 2022 for support to the NDC Partnership (17 projects and 30 technical assistance requests) for a priority activity identified in a Partnership Plan benefiting a total of 4 Programme countries (**Benin, Marshall Islands, Panama, and Sao Tome and Principe**). During this period, the Partnership's requests predominantly focused on mitigation and cross-cutting domains, with a relatively lesser emphasis on adaptation. These requests covered a diverse range of services including policy, strategy & legislation, budgeting & investment as well as monitoring & evaluation, and knowledge dissemination.

In 2022, **1** country (**Panama**) has received support for 25 activities identified in their Partnership Plans.

## 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.

In 2022, several countries updated and/or reflected NDCs in their national, sub-national, or sectoral plans and policies, or supported them with roadmaps while other designed mid-century national or sectoral LEDS or engaged in activities that promoted and strengthened NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions. A few of them have conducted analyses for gender mainstreaming into NDCs. These continuous efforts under the work area enable decision-makers to identify the most effective and efficient mitigation measures and prioritize their implementation.

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<sup>6</sup> Data source: NDC partnership Knook data digital tool: <https://ndcpartnership.knock.com/knock#home/>



### Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **9 NDCs were updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, or supported with NDC roadmaps in 8 countries** (Argentina, Costa Rica, DRC (x2), El Salvador (x2), Ethiopia, Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Paraguay and Uganda) – **Output 3.1**
- **2 in-depth gender analyses completed** in 3 countries (DRC and El Salvador) – **Output 3.2**
- **1 mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) was advanced** (Kazakhstan) – **Output 3.3**
- **5 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions were strengthened and promoted** (Mongolia, Morocco, Palestine, Rwanda and Uganda) – **Output 3.4**

## Output 3.1 NDCs updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, or supported with NDC roadmaps

Of the **9 NDCs updated or strengthened, 5 countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, DRC, El Salvador, and Marshall Islands)** opted by supporting them through the **elaboration of technical analysis or plans** and **6 countries (DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uganda) via the definition of implementation roadmaps and/or financial assessments**. This work is instrumental to provide countries with a clear path towards their NDC goals and allow them to make informed decisions on how to allocate their resources efficiently. Furthermore, they facilitate to measure progress towards their NDC goals and to identify areas where additional support may be needed.

### **5 countries undertook technical analyses to support NDC enhancement and/or implementation** (Argentina, Costa Rica, DRC, El Salvador, and Marshall Islands)

Countries have produced a wide range of technical analysis for NDC enhancement and/or implementation. **Argentina** developed the first draft of the [National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan](#) (NCCAMP) together with the National Health and Climate Change Strategy and **Costa Rica** defined [Impact Estimation Guides](#) in Sustainable Development and Transformational Change in adaptation actions. In **DRC**, a climate analysis study of private investment in sectoral mitigation actions and an assessment mechanism for low-carbon companies were produced, while **El Salvador** finalized and validated a specialized technical study to review the goals of the adaptation and mitigation measures and the quantification to improve the ambition of key development sectors, strengthening the updated NDC. Finally, **Marshall Islands** developed a capacity self-assessment for NDC implementation.

Building up on the work undertaken previously, in 2022, **Ecuador** finalized the document "[Guidance for the inclusion of new contributions in the implementation of Ecuador's First NDC](#)", bolstering Ecuador's path toward its second NDC by Q1-2025.

## **NDC implementation roadmaps and/or financial assessments prepared in 6 countries (DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uganda)**

**DRC** has completed the [draft Roadmap](#) for the implementation of the NDC. In **El Salvador** the NDC was updated under the coordination of the Ministry of the Environment and through the constitution of an Inter-institutional Technical Committee. [12 Sectoral Plans](#) for the implementation of the NDCs have been prepared through a multi-stakeholder participatory process.

Support was provided for establishment of a coordination mechanism for the implementation of **Ethiopia's** updated NDC that includes identification of roles and responsibilities of different actors. To this effect: the [NDC implementation plan](#) was discussed and validated by relevant stakeholders. A [diagnostic study](#) about how to incentivize private sector involvement in the updated NDC was also developed.

In **Guatemala**, the NDC sectoral implementation roadmaps were developed, through a participatory process and presented to the government (expected to have a final approval by the end of March 2023). The Programme is developing a methodology for costing the NDC targets and measures, that integrates the inputs generated by the Ministry of Environment (MARN) and the NDC sectoral roadmaps to identify the processes and resources needed for implementation of the NDC, as well as to identify information gaps. Six workshops were held (1 virtual and 5 face-to-face) in which the roadmaps for the implementation of the sector goals were shared and technical feedback gathered in two of them from relevant actors on gender issues and indigenous peoples and in a final workshop the integrated document was presented in a comprehensive manner. This effort draw upon gender analysis - [Política Institucional de Equidad de Género y Plan de Implementación 2022-2026](#) prepared by the Ministry Of Environment and Natural Resources.

In **Paraguay**, an investment [climate analysis in actions with a climate change approach](#) was completed in 2022 that will inform the upcoming NDC financial strategy.

**Uganda** completed an [NDC implementation and resource mobilization plan](#) in 2022 (approved in November) that built upon earlier Programme efforts in 2019 to develop gender-responsive NDC investment plans for the energy, agriculture and waste sectors. Costing of the implementation plan was finalized and a stakeholder consultation workshop also took place to validate the implementation plan and five related project concept notes, describing specific NDC measures in the areas of transport, agriculture, local-level planning, and health (see Output 3.4 for more information).

Work is also underway, in **Mauritania**, after the submission of the updated NDC, the Programme has been supporting the government to identify further lines of support including a detailed NDC financing plan and resource mobilization strategy and the development of sectoral action plans and a consolidated national action plan. Finally, **Zambia** completed stakeholder consultations in 2022 on the development of the NDC Finance Strategy and Investment Plan.

## Main activities at country level

### 3.1: NDCs updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, or supported with NDC roadmap

	Country	2022 Results	
		Technical analyses or plans	NDC implementation roadmaps and/or financial assessments
1	Argentina	✓	-
2	Costa Rica	✓	-
3	DRC	✓	✓
4	El Salvador	✓	✓
5	Ethiopia	-	✓
6	Guatemala	-	✓
7	Marshall Islands	✓	-
8	Paraguay	-	✓
9	Uganda	-	✓
		5	6

### Output 3.2 Gender analysis conducted

In 2022, **2 gender analysis were completed** in **DRC and El Salvador**

**DRC** achieved a key result with the publication of a [report](#) of gender roles in the NDC priority sectors of energy, forestry, agriculture, and waste that drew upon a wide survey. This complemented earlier [analysis](#) conducted in 2019. Meanwhile, a [gender and climate change analysis](#) study in **El Salvador** was completed using a participatory process, supported by the UNDP Regional Service Center.

### Output 3.3 Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed

In 2022, **1 mid-century national or sectoral LEDS was designed** in **Kazakhstan**.

**Kazakhstan** proposed a [Carbon Neutral Strategy](#) that describes modelling scenarios until 2030 which will be synchronized in the updated NDC and the Carbon Neutral Strategy.

Moreover, three countries are progressing in this area: **Argentina** continued progressing in the definition of the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change 2030 and the Long-Term Low Emission Resilient Development Strategy 2050 (first drafts are available). While **Paraguay** first began work in 2020 on 2 technical studies on future GHG emission trends and national circumstances in the context of 2050, the government then prioritized completion of its enhanced NDC, submitted in July 2021. Paraguay's 2050 roadmap preparation restarted in 2022. Finally,



**Tunisia** updated simulations of GHG emissions from energy by 2050, including assessments of sectoral, climate and socio-economic impacts. A kick-off meeting was held in June 2022 to agree the methodological approach. In addition, technical support will be provided to prepare a strategy to combat energy insecurity that also looks at social policies and energy transition.

### **Output 3.4 Prioritized NDC mitigation actions strengthened and promoted**

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In 2022, **5 countries engaged in activities that strengthened and promoted NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions (Mongolia, Morocco, Palestine, Rwanda and Uganda)**

Mongolia and Rwanda have each adopted a project portfolio approach to address climate change and energy-related challenges. In **Mongolia**, two zero draft concept notes have been prepared for fundraising, with a focus on modelling the economic impacts of climate change and greening the bank of Mongolia for climate change. Meanwhile, in **Rwanda**, financial support has been provided to 8 companies and cooperatives led by 4 men and 4 women to increase the production of green fodder and vegetables, thereby promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

**Morocco** identified 20 bankable projects from its NDC and developed detailed project sheets. Five of these (on resilient rural housing, scaling up of local adaptation approaches, integrated management of water resources in Marrakech, solar roofs in industry, and a low-carbon city (Agadir)) were further elaborated as concepts in 2021 and submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2022. The GCF has provided a first round of comments on the industrial sector solar roofs concept with [Attijariwafa Bank](#), which is the accredited agency for this project.

Similarly, **Uganda** developed 5 concept notes to mobilise resources for NDC implementation. The NAMAs cover: a sustainable multi-modal transport system for Greater Kampala; Restoring agricultural rangeland and mountain landscapes through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation; De-risking post-harvest handling of agricultural commodities; strengthening governance for gender-responsive climate change planning and management at district and local levels; and Strengthening resilience of health care systems in climate disaster risk prone areas. Furthermore, a Designated Operating Entity (DOE) known as Carbon Check was engaged to support the assessment of the Standardized baseline (SB) on Institutional cook stoves for Uganda.

Finally, in **Palestine** a [value chain Analysis](#) of the cattle dairy sub-sector in the West bank was defined to create a Circular Business Model (CBM) that aims at capturing value for farmers through identification of greening practices and provision of financial services (green loans) to dairy farmers to apply the proposed techniques.

## Greening the farming value chain in Palestine



productivity.

A Circular Business Model, grounded in a value chain Analysis, has been proposed for the greening of the dairy production value chain at al Mushroua al Arabi in Palestine. This innovative model aims to foster climate-resilient cattle farming by generating and capturing value for farmers through greening practices, while simultaneously reducing waste and costs, and enhancing

**One of the model's key components is the provision of financial services in the form of green loans to small and medium-scale dairy farmers. These loans will enable farmers to implement the proposed techniques, taking into consideration any constraints or barriers they may face due to market structure or self-imposed limitations.**

**Extensive consultations have been conducted with stakeholders to identify greening interventions in the cattle value chain across four areas:**

**1: Economic Resilience**

2: Conducive Enabling Environment (Policy & Regulation)

**3: Water, Soil, and Energy Preservation**

4: Conducive Enabling Environment (Support Services).

Building on results of past years, several countries have also advanced in their climate change mitigation efforts in 2022. In **Peru**, technical assistance was provided to prioritized sectors to design new mitigation and adaptation measures.

Finally, building on earlier work, **Viet Nam** continued to advance in deploying technical facilities/green innovative technologies for local businesses and cooperatives: in Binh Thuan, a provincial sustainable dragon fruit platform and an associated mobile application to manage the production by the cooperatives and private sector were completed and ready for operationalization. The App also includes tool for carbon footprint tracking. Moreover, the stock take of green and climate smart agriculture practices was finalized and will be promoted in the two supply chains for dragon fruits and shrimp in Binh Thuan and Bac Lie as part of green agriculture transformation roadmaps that have already attended the (two) regional workshops organized to promote digital transformation.

## 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**

In 2022, several countries implemented diverse strategies to promote investment opportunities that are climate-friendly. These strategies included the development or implementation of investment de-risking strategies, sustainable finance mechanisms, and market-based mechanisms. The choice of the most suitable approach to adopt largely depends on the specific context, needs, and priorities of each territory. As such, it is necessary to design tailored responses that can address the unique climate finance challenges faced by each location.



### Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **3 derisking analyses were prepared or implemented** (Chile, Senegal and Thailand) – **Output 4.1**
- **5 sustainable finance mechanisms established** (Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Thailand, and Tunisia) – **Output 4.2**
- **1 market-based mechanisms established** (Bhutan) – **Output 4.3**

### Output 4.1 De-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared to advance NDC actions, including where working in collaboration with NDCP member(s)

In 2022, **3 investment de-risking strategies were completed** in **Chile, Senegal and Thailand** through sectorial or financial assessments. Meanwhile, Cote d'Ivoire and Mauritania are initiating the de-risking analysis.

#### 1 sectoral risk assessment/policy brief completed in Senegal

**Senegal** completed a study on de-risking renewable energy investments (DREI) that focused on mini-grids, using a UNDP methodology. The goal was to identify policy, technology and financial risks that impede private sector investment in solar mini-grids and to propose mitigation measures for those risks. Senegal has identified solar mini-grids as a solution for extending energy access to rural communities in its NDC and national energy policy.

Meanwhile, **Cote d'Ivoire** completed the national consultations to gather all the necessary data for its DREI study, which has become a strategic tool for the Ministry of Energy in its effort to engage the private sector in the revision of the national energy roadmap. A technical meeting was held with

major stakeholders in the energy sector (public and private) to identify the risk-reduction measures that should be included in the DREI study. Participants included representatives from Cote d'Ivoire Energie, Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricite (the national utility), Total Energies, CGECI (Confederation generale des entreprises de Cote d'Ivoire - private sector association) and the Chamber of Commerce. **Mauritania** also now plans to conduct a DREI analysis following the submission of its updated NDC.

### **Sectoral finance assessments completed in 2 countries (Chile and Thailand)**

**Chile** officials have strengthened their capacities to carry out I&FF assessments for the energy sector through a series of workshops developed with the Ministries of Finance and Energy, applying a general algebraic modeling system (GAMS) and ECOGEM model. The final draft of the I&FF assessment underwent final technical review in July 2022. The Programme team of Chile also participated in a UNFCCC workshop on "Tools and Methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures" in Antigua and Barbuda, where the I&FF work was presented ([ppt](#), [UNFCCC website](#)).

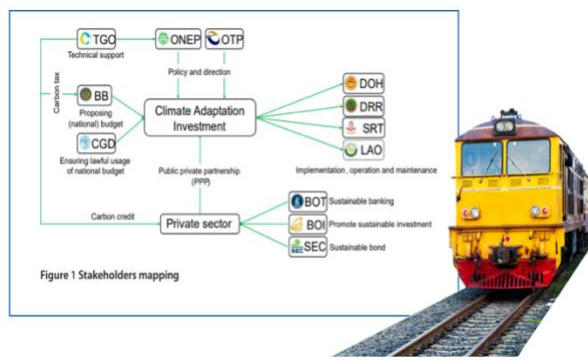
Meanwhile, using UNDP's [Investment and Financial Flows \(I&FF\) assessment methodology](#), **1 sectoral I&FF assessment for the transport sector that costed priority adaptation measures was completed in Thailand** by the Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning, in close consultation with the Department of Highways, the Department of Rural Roads, and the State Railway of Thailand. The I&FF results were [presented](#) at the second National Dialogue on Resilient Transport Infrastructure on 4 April 2022 where participants brainstormed on mechanisms that could foster private investments. Previously, Thailand prepared an economic impact analysis of climate actions for the transport sector (road and rail) in 2020, including carbon pricing and tax considerations, as an input to the I&FF analysis, to better understand the costs of "climate-proofing" transport infrastructure.

**What can my country do to address climate change in selected key sectors, and what level of financial contributions will be needed to achieve these objectives?**

While transportation in Thailand has great potential in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the sector is also vulnerable to natural hazards exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, for example flash floods and landslides. Thailand has developed – through an Investment and Financial Flow (I&FF) assessment - various baseline and adaptation scenarios to determine the flows of investments and finance needed to undertake priority measures from 2022-2030 (progressive adaptation case) and 2022-2050 (moderate adaption case) for the transport sector. The assessment looks at the changes in investments needed for two groups: the government and corporations (private sector entities).

As included in the assessment '[Identified investment needed for climate-proof transport infrastructure in Thailand](#)'

Thailand needs 13-14 billion Thai Baht to make transport infrastructure more resilient against climate change. This assessment helps make the business case for action, as the summary tables of incremental investment show that the implementation of adaptation in the sector leads to savings in financial flows when implementing adaptation measures. Moreover, the additional investment can reduce the need for a national emergency budget.



**Main activities at country level**

4.1: De-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared		
Country	2022 Results	
	Risks risk assessment/policy briefs	Sectoral finance assessments
1 Chile		✓
2 Senegal	✓	
3 Thailand	-	✓
	1	2

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

In 2022, 5 countries **established public or private sustainable finance mechanisms (Chile, Cote d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Thailand and Tunisia)** including the design of public frameworks or the formulation of investment funds or project portfolios.



## Design of public investment funds/frameworks in 3 countries (Chile, Indonesia, and Thailand)

**Chile** continued its work on a CCFF, which will serve as a pilot procedure for quantifying and monitoring climate expenditures that strengthens the capacities of the Ministry of Finance, and its related institutions, through the establishment of formal procedures linked to implementation of the NDC and the Chilean Net Zero 2050 Strategy.

Meanwhile, several countries have established public investment funds/frameworks to finance climate and green initiatives. In **Indonesia**, the Green Waqf Framework is being used as a financing instrument. In **Thailand**, a [Climate Change Financing Framework \(CCFF\)](#) to scale up investments in NDC mitigation actions and contribute to the SDGs was completed in 2022. The CCFF was validated in a [workshop](#) (17 October 2022) by the Budget Bureau alongside NDC and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) costing analysis, and a reform roadmap for integrating climate change into the public financial management system. The workshop was also attended by 39 participants (men 12, women 27) representing 16 organizations.

## Design of private investment mechanisms in 1 country (Cote d'Ivoire)

**Cote d'Ivoire** first began laying the groundwork for a green bond issuance to help finance NDC measures in 2020. However, once the methodological framework for the national Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) Bond was defined with the Ministries of Finance and Environment, the scope of the Programme's intervention was adjusted to support the development of an impact reporting framework. This framework was deemed crucial to gain the trust of investors on Cote d'Ivoire's ability to report on the impact of the proceeds and to include indicators that reflect Cote d'Ivoire's NDC. The impact reporting methodology, including indicators, process flow, and potential tools for facilitating the collection and reporting of data, was completed in 2022.

## Project portfolio approach initiated in 1 country (Tunisia)

Finally, in **Tunisia**, a portfolio of projects has been developed in the energy sector, reflecting the country's commitment to transitioning to cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy. These project portfolio approaches reflect a strategic and integrated approach to addressing complex challenges, with a focus on sustainability, innovation, and collaboration.

## Main activities at country level

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

	Country	2022 Results		
		Public investment funds/frameworks	Private investment mechanisms	Project portfolio approach
1	<b>Chile</b>	✓	-	-

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

Country	2022 Results		
	Public investment funds/frameworks	Private investment mechanisms	Project portfolio approach
2 Cote d'Ivoire	-	✓	-
3 Indonesia	✓	-	-
4 Thailand	✓	-	-
5 Tunisia	-	-	✓
	3	1	1

**Output 4.3: Market-based mechanisms supported**

In 2022, 1 country supported market-based mechanisms (**Bhutan**)

**Bhutan** finalized a [report](#), "Development of Grid Emission Factor for Bhutan" to provide options for methodologies to select an appropriate electricity grid emission factor. The report was undertaken in the context of assessing opportunities under Article 6, which established new carbon market mechanisms.

Meanwhile, building upon previous achievements as regards operationalization of article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement and mobilize climate finance, **Ghana** established a carbon markets policy framework, supported by a Carbon Markets office, to facilitate credible carbon markets transactions across the region.

**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

Throughout 2022, under Result 5, countries engaged the private sector in NDC investment opportunities through a variety of strategies. Some of them have advanced **reporting and matchmaking platforms** advanced (inspired by the national carbon footprint initiatives) and others have promoted **private sector working groups or business platforms**. Also, targeted **capacity building or technical studies** on green business opportunities were produced and, finally also a **roadmap** was delivered.



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**Progress towards indicators under this result include:**

- **9 countries systematically engaged private sector on NDC investment opportunities** (Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Morocco, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Zambia) – **Output 5.1**
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### **Output 5.1 Countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities, including collaboration with NDCP member(s) and/or NDCP Support Unit**

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In 2022, **9 countries systematically engaged the private sector on NDC investment opportunities** (Bhutan, Chile, Morocco, Paraguay, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zambia). This included the development of voluntary reporting platforms or establishment of working groups/business forums as well as the production of technical studies or capacity building initiatives as key strategies to promote commitment from companies toward sustainable development goals.

#### **Private sector voluntary reporting and matchmaking platforms advanced in 3 countries (Chile, Paraguay and Viet Nam) and progressed in 2 countries (Ecuador and Colombia)**

Considering the experience and lessons learned from the HuellaChile Program, **Chile** has designed a new platform that supports mid- and small-scale projects to promote the participation of private sector for the implementation of the NDC. During March 2022, three methodological rules to quantify the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to circular economy projects, to be reported in the HuellaChile Platform, were completed. Also, [guidance](#) was developed by the team to provide good practices for the communication of the HuellaChile's "Recognition Seals", including guidelines to avoid "greenwashing" by organizations or events.

In turn, inspired by the national carbon footprint initiatives in Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama (see Impact box below), **Paraguay** completed [design of a carbon footprint tool](#) in 2022, to be included on the Ministry of Environment's website (expected to be available by Q1 2023), and piloted by three firms. In addition, sub-national consultations were held with the private sector on the carbon footprint tool, climate finance, and the National Plan for the Gender and Climate Change Strategy.

Finally, in **Viet Nam**, a direct lending mechanism has been designed under the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Fund, as well as a Green Finance Alliance network, for a common framework for green financing in two provinces. The final draft of the Direct Lending Regulation and related operational procedures, which includes an independent technical appraisal by relevant ministries, was submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for final review in December.

Building on previous work undertaken, the project team in **Colombia** has updated the design of the corporate carbon footprint calculator to include a module for green businesses and to

incorporate new emission factors. This work was 90% completed in December and validated and adjusted with the Ministry of Environment. In addition, a technical report was produced on recommendations for the integration of information from the mandatory Business Reporting Platform of GHG Emissions with the existing national environmental platforms. This consultation started in December and the activities are articulated with the BID's project about the emission markets.

In **Ecuador**, private sector engagement for NDC implementation is being carried out through the Programa Ecuador - Carbono Cero voluntary reporting initiative. These efforts demonstrate a growing commitment to engaging the private sector in sustainable development and promoting environmentally responsible practices in business.

### **How can the National Voluntary Carbon Footprint programs contribute to reach PA goals in emissions?**

The National Voluntary Carbon Footprint programs (PNVHC, in its Spanish acronym) are mechanisms or tools used by national governments to recognize the adequate voluntary management of GHG emissions carried out not only by organizations (public or private), but also by territories (such as municipalities) and products (goods and services), operating at the local or national level. PNVHC can help organizations, territories and products to:

- ▶ quantify and consolidate information about their GHG emissions and prepare a GHG inventory;
- ▶ monitor policies and/or programs that contribute to achieving NDCs and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) goals;
- ▶ incorporate voluntary (spontaneous) initiatives from the public and private sectors in efforts to meet national climate change commitments;
- ▶ award recognition of the management of GHG emissions they generate;
- ▶ identify and support the establishment of new GHG reduction strategies;
- ▶ articulate and promote complementary mitigation instruments (carbon markets, renewable energy certificates, clean production agreements, etc); and
- ▶ support the public and private sectors, and citizens in general, in capacity building/development on carbon emissions issues

Following the establishment of some of the first pilots in Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Panama to develop PNVHCs, under the auspices of the Programme, UNDP has now published the [“Guidelines for the implementation of PNVHCs in Latin America”](#). This document, addressed to government stakeholders, presents for the first time a detailed analysis of how PNVHCs should be implemented to contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement mitigation targets. The report is going to be translated into English to broaden reach of the learning.



### **Private sector working groups in 2 countries** (Trinidad and Tobago and Morocco)

**Trinidad and Tobago** [engaged the private sector](#) in 2022 on the viability of e-mobility, including preparation of a [market readiness and barrier analysis, recommendations for charging station](#)

[investments](#) and [energy sector impact](#)). Meanwhile in **Morocco**, a partnership was established in 2022 with the [General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises](#) to prepare a guide on decarbonizing Moroccan industries, which was launched with the EU delegation in Rabat.

### **Business forums in 3 countries** (Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia)

The Programme supported the '**Thailand** Climate Finance Conference: From International to Domestic Mechanisms' on 14 March 2022. The associated material can be found [here](#). Also, as an exchange forum with the private sector on NDC investment opportunities, the workshop on "SDG-Smart Impact Measurement and Management" was co-organised from 27-28 October 2022. The workshop aimed at promoting the listed companies' awareness and understanding of importance of integrating SDGs into their business processes, and how to measure and manage sustainability impacts from business operations. The workshop welcomed 50 participants representing 25 listed companies.

In **Viet Nam**, a high-level workshop was organised in August to advocate for a co-management modality of local communities, as well as the public and private sector in natural resource management.

Finally, after helping showcase nationally appropriate mitigation actions as part of low carbon investment at the **Zambia** International Trade Fair 2019 Business Forum, the Programme supported preparations for a Green Investment Conference held in August 2022.

### **Targeted capacity building in 1 country** (Bhutan)

To demonstrate green business opportunities in **Bhutan**, 19 entrepreneurs were trained for 10 days in earthen pottery designs and production in June 2022 as a way to revive pottery production and impart skills in the far eastern district of Lhuentse while providing alternatives to imported plastic flowerpots/products. An NGO has been engaged to market the pottery across Bhutan.

### **Technical studies in 2 countries** (Bhutan and Paraguay)

In 2020, **Bhutan** postponed a private sector forum due to the pandemic and restrictions on social distancing. Ultimately, it was decided to replace this activity with a review of the existing policies and legal framework for green business and to identify opportunities for SMEs to engage in green development initiatives and contribute to the NDC. The study titled "[Private Sector Engagement Opportunity in Green Business](#)" encompassed the findings of this assessment.

Meanwhile, in **Paraguay**, [case studies](#) on six companies with low GHG emissions in the industry and LULUCF sectors were completed in 2022. The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development also publicly acknowledged the six private sector companies involved in this study.



These companies voluntarily measured their carbon footprint and integrated strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within their business models.

### Private sector roadmap underway in 1 country (Tunisia)

In **Tunisia**, four components of a private sector roadmap were completed as of June 2022 to support the private sector and financial institutions on NDC implementation actions, namely: a methodological note; a report on international and national experiences in mobilizing private investment, a roadmap for better involvement of the private sector; and a report identifying pilot companies and necessary arrangements for their carbon neutrality. A wide range of private sector partners have been engaged in discussions on NDC implementation and capacity building is planned in the future.

### Main activities at country level

<b>5.1: Countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities</b>						
<b>Country</b>	<b>2022 Results</b>					
	<b>Private sector voluntary reporting/platforms</b>	<b>Private sector working groups</b>	<b>Business forums</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>	<b>Technical studies</b>	<b>PS roadmaps</b>
<b>1 Bhutan</b>	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
<b>2 Chile</b>	✓	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3 Morocco</b>	-	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>4 Paraguay</b>	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
<b>5 Thailand</b>	-	-	✓	-	-	-
<b>6 T&amp;T</b>	-	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>7 Tunisia</b>	-	-	-	-	-	✓
<b>8 Viet Nam</b>	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
<b>9 Zambia</b>	-	-	✓	-	-	-
	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## 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 [Climate Promise website](#) continues to be the primary external entry point for Programme resources and information, following the integration in 2022 of UNDP's NDC-related work including the NDC SP website<sup>7</sup> in the platform. In 2022, the website attracted 103,568 unique users, with 172,927 total visits and 243,756 page views.

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).

The top four sources of website visitors were: Google search, direct visitors, paid search, and social media. In 2022, referrals from other sites included UNDP.org Exposure.co, UN.org, UNFCCC, ReliefWeb, Nature4Climate, NDC Partnership, UNDP SharePoint, Exposure, UNFCCC, and the International Climate Initiative.

**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 100,000 followers, and occasionally on UNDP's @UNDP Twitter account, which has more than 1.8 million followers. Tik Tok videos are also created to reach a younger audience.

**Communications** efforts in 2022 included 36 articles, blogs and photo stories. In 2022, the **main themes of knowledge** were: the state of climate ambition, regional snapshots, just transition, youth engagement, 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.

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<sup>7</sup> The NDC SP website will remain archived as a snapshot until June 2023.

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

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In 2022, the Global Support Unit prepared and/or technically contributed to:

- **3** knowledge products (1 flagship report and 2 analysis);
- **1** training and **2** south-south exchanges.

### *Knowledge products*

Two regional knowledge products that can inform wider global efforts were supported in 2022: 1 guide for the implementation of volunteer national Carbon Footprint programs in Latin America (Guía para la implementación de Programas Nacionales Voluntarios de Huella de Carbono en América Latina), which is serving as a flagship report for the Programme, and 1 analysis on the Green Waqf framework.



### **Guía para la implementación de Programas Nacionales Voluntarios de Huella de Carbono en América Latina**

This flagship [guide](#) is specifically geared for governments that want to implement National Voluntary Carbon Footprint programs. Its objective was to consolidate successful experiences on the ground in Latin America as well as to review areas that might require improvement. The report will be translated into English and French in 2023 and will also inform the development of an e-learning course.



### **Green Waqf framework**

This [report](#) could serve as a global reference on Islamic finance from Indonesia, which has demonstrated actions on advancing Islamic finance for sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. The Report covers comprehensive information on Waqf and climate change initiatives, involving the government, private sector, and grass root communities.

Moreover, 1 policy brief on gender responsive public climate finance in Thailand was published.

Finally, 1 regional training and 2 south-south exchanges were also organized to share experiences and best practices among countries on i) Covid-19 recovery (WB-UNDP joint webinar), ii) I&FF, Climate public expenditure and Gender Budgeting (in Ecuador, and iii) green recovery (in Albania).

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

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In 2022, the GSU supported **36** news articles, blogs and photo-stories.

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

By applying a wide array of mediums to communicate its results, the Programme regularly publishes news articles, blogs and photo-stories in the Climate Promise and UNDP websites. They have covered information and disseminated stories at global, regional and national levels on climate action, youth, just transition, green recovery, climate mitigation, agriculture, climate adaptation, local and urban solutions, gender and climate finance, among other topics.

## Result 7: Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes strengthened

Under this new result area, targeted support will be provided to five countries already making strong efforts to link NDC enhancement and implementation with green recovery efforts, to further boost and leverage ongoing progress and processes. A global toolbox of approaches, strategies and methodologies for linking NDCs and green recovery will also be developed.

In 2022, notable progress was achieved in aligning COVID-19 recovery initiatives with NDC enhancement and implementation. These advancements were characterized by a wide array of actions undertaken from advocacy and knowledge-sharing to capacity building and NDC implementation. For example, countries engaged in advocacy and conducted comprehensive socio-economic assessments, both at the national and global levels. Additionally, training sessions and knowledge exchanges took place, bolstering institutional capacities. Ultimately, green recovery initiatives, which also incorporated important considerations related to gender, were pursued.



### Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **6 advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken** (Albania, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan and Viet Nam) – **Output 7.1**
  - **4 finance mobilization mechanisms were advanced in countries** (Albania, Ecuador, Jordan and Vietnam) – **Output 7.2**
  - **2 guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated** (Albania x2) – **Output 7.3.1**
  - **2 capacity building programmes were advanced for Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment** (Albania and Jordan) – **Output 7.3.2**
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- **2 new or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established** (Albania and Ecuador) – **Output 7.3.3**
  - **1 gender-responsive green recovery measures developed** (Jordan) – **Output 7.4.1**
  - **3 green recovery measures developed** (Jordan x2 and Vietnam) – **Output 7.4.2**
  - **3 initiatives held to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries** (Vietnam and Global level x2) – **Output 7.5.1**
  - **5 trainings and webinars conducted at global level to strengthen national capacity** (Global and Regional scope) – **Output 7.5.2**
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## Output 7.1 Advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken to integrate NDCs with recovery

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In 2022, **6 socio economic assessments were undertaken in 6 countries** (Albania, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan and Viet Nam).

In **Albania**, a [situational analysis](#) was conducted to understand the COVID-19 socio economic impacts in the forestry sector, through desk review and consultative meetings with identified stakeholders, i.e. representatives of Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Forestry Agency, National Agency on Natural Resources, Municipalities of Shkoder, Diber and Permet, Tirana Agriculture University, a number of interested NGOs like Forest & Pastures Users Association. This analysis and country demand identification were carried out to understand what the current situation in the forestry sector is regarding: (i) relevant structures in place dealing with forests; (ii) existing legal basis; and (iii) planned or ongoing initiatives to be developed in the field of interest.

**Costa Rica** presented a study on green COVID-19 recovery aligned with decarbonization investments. **Indonesia** completed a study report on green recovery.

In **Ecuador**, building on the socio-economic assessment carried out by the NDC Partnership's economic advisor, a scoping study was conducted to identify socio-economic challenges and opportunities of green recovery, understand national demands, engage with key stakeholders, and inform project design. The final PRODOC which incorporated key results of the socio-economic assessment was finalized and signed in November 2022.

In **Jordan**, UNDP has successfully reviewed the updated [Transport Strategy](#) and provided recommendations for amendments and revisions to ensure the integration and accuracy of environmental and climate change considerations and the NDCs, as well as alignment with climate change national policies such as Jordan's Climate Change Policy (2022-2050) and the Economic Modernization Vision. All changes have been approved and adopted by the Ministry of Transport and were successfully integrated within the updated strategy which will be published in 2023.

Ultimately, **Vietnam**, developed a [scoping assessment](#) and organized an inception meeting to identify the best approach for assessing socio-economic impact of clean transportation value chain. The assessment intends to understand job creation potential in clean transportation, focusing on opportunities for youth and marginalized groups. National consultants have been identified and existing methodologies and models have been reviewed. A policy advisory paper on e-bike sharing system in Hanoi was also produced, based on the assessment of existing challenges and opportunities of e-mobility system.

## **Output 7.2 Public/private financial mechanisms or measures established to support green recovery efforts**

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**Four countries** (Albania, Ecuador, Jordan and Vietnam) **advanced efforts to support finance mobilization** towards green recovery proposals and initiatives in countries.

To promote efforts to halt deforestation, forest degradation and increase forest area through micro capital grants for local civil society supporting community-based self-help initiatives, as part of COVID-19 economic recovery stimulus packages, **Albania** prepared the draft ToRs for a call for grants to contribute to green jobs through: (i) introduction of new technologies to produce pellets or briquettes from wood biomass ; (ii) encouraging the replacement of existing stoves with higher efficient ones; (iii) encouraging the cultivation of trees for firewood with fast-growing varieties and (iv) promotion of low-cost afforestation methods. The call will be launched in 2023. The Project will use the tools developed under the Climate Change Communication Strategy and its Action Plan to spread information and communicate to farm operators and cooperative/unions and rural women.

In **Ecuador**, fiscal policy reforms have started to consider climate objectives, risks, and vulnerabilities. In addition, the public budget process has been redefined to integrate climate considerations into fundamental budget guidelines and instruments.

Also, Jordan and Vietnam progressed in this area: In **Jordan**, a TOR has been prepared to develop climate finance proposals for transport sectors. Also, the project team conducted initial consultations with the Greater Amman Municipality based on UN Habitat's Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Mapping Study to identify the city management's priorities regarding flash flood prevention and received approval on the location for the proposed pilot.

In turn, **Vietnam** prepared a TOR to provide recommendations on financial and fiscal incentives to be introduced to spur and support the adoption of e-vehicles.

## **Output 7.3.1 Guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated to bridge institutional coordination and capacity gaps**

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**Two guidance materials were produced at global level and one country** (Albania) **progressed**



## in the preparation of advocacy materials on green recovery.

At the **global level**, a [framework on aligning NDCs with green recovery](#) (referenced above in [Output 6.1](#)) was developed, together with an interactive web platform that serves as a one stop shop for all the resources on NDCs and green recovery. These guidance materials were not only disseminated to support project implementation in 5 pilot countries (Albania, Benin, Ecuador, Jordan, and Viet Nam) but were further shared to a wider audience through various webinars and trainings (e.g., global webinar, PAGE summer school, Climate Promise resource portal). Apart from the five targeted countries, more than 80 Climate Promise countries have benefitted from the guidance materials and have been working on aligning NDCs with green recovery. In addition, UNDP, as a member of the Green Recovery Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group led by the World Bank, also contributed to the development of the [Green Recovery M&E Technical Note](#), which was launched in January 2022 and further disseminated through webinars and outreach.

In **Albania**, following the scoping report (referenced above in [Output 7.1](#)) and the list of legal acts being requested by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and the National Forestry Agency, the Project went jointly through with the above-mentioned institutions to prioritize them as per the hierarchy in the legal matrixes of both institutions for the year 2023. The legal acts to be provided are in support of the Law No. 57/2020 "For forests". The ToRs for two national consultants to carry out and contribute to the draft pieces of legislation will be published in 2023.

Moreover, the draft ToRs for two capacity building consultants (one national and one international), specialized in forestry field to deliver trainings on capacity building to the governmental institutions whose functional tasks are the direction, management and use of forests are prepared and will be announced in 2023. In addition, the project team participated in the South-south exchange event on green recovery projects that is being implemented in 5 countries on 16th December and presented their project (referenced below in [Output 7.5.1](#))

### **Output 7.3.2 Capacity building programmes developed and rolled out for Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment on NDC and recovery alignment**

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#### **Two countries (Albania and Jordan) have built the foundations to develop capacity building programmes on NDC and recovery alignment.**

**Albania** prepared the draft ToRs to deliver trainings for capacity development to the governmental institutions whose functional tasks are the direction, management and use of forests. One national and one international consultant, specialized in forestry, will deliver the training planned to be held in 2023.

In **Jordan**, a capacity needs assessment and gap analysis among transport sector entities was conducted. Stakeholders have been identified from over 15 government entities involved in public

transportation to receive the required training also in 2023 and a survey was developed and disseminated to gather data on their capacity building needs.

### **Output 7.3.3 New or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established between ministries of finance/planning and environment**

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#### **Two inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes were strengthened in two countries** (Albania and Ecuador)

In **Albania**, the project assisted the operationalization of the newly established national forestry agency which will work closely with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance/planning to support green recovery in forestry sector.

In **Ecuador**, the project engaged with the newly appointed Ministry of Economic and Finance and secured their buy-in for implementing key strategies such as the fiscal reform.<sup>7</sup> The project identified the key intervention which is to support the integration of climate considerations into budget guidelines and instruments and further operationalize the Ministerial Agreement 065 subscribed in September 2022 by the Ministry of Finance.

### **Output 7.4.1 Gender-responsive green recovery measures developed**

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**One country** (Jordan) **supported the development of a gender responsive green recovery measure.** In 2022, Jordan conducted a social dialogue targeting civil society, private sector, women, and youth in transport sector strategy to ensure the new strategy is gender inclusive and aligned with NDCs.

### **Output 7.4.2 Green recovery measures developed that consider inclusive NDC processes**

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**Three measures were developed to support inclusive green recovery in two countries** (Jordan x2 and Viet Nam).

In **Jordan**, UNDP engaged with youth on green innovation in transportation through the Jordanian Youth Climate Summit of 2022, bringing together government, private sector, youth activists, and NGOs to hold dialogue on the topic. In December 2022, UNDP as part of the 16 days of activism, will hold another social dialogue session focusing on safe access to transportation as a fundamental pillar for the shift towards public transportation and sustainable transportation. In addition, Jordan developed 10 episodes of climate change podcast equal to almost 6 hours of educational climate change content that can contribute to empower youth and build their capacities to join the efforts to combat climate change and contribute to the NDCs.

In **Vietnam**, the project identified the design and operation of a e-vehicles sharing in selected cities as a key green recovery measure given its contribution to meet Vietnam’s NDC targets in transport sector and potential to create jobs. International and national experts have been identified to develop an inception report.

### **Output 7.5.1 Initiatives held to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries**

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**Three south-south knowledge exchange initiatives were conducted** (Vietnam and Global level x2)

In **Vietnam**, the preparation of case studies and lessons learned on green transportation has started, with the aim of using the lessons learned study to inform global and regional knowledge exchanges. A national firm has been mobilized to provide inputs for national green public transport development road map and a case study on green transport road map for Hue city.

At **global level**, on December 16, a south-south exchange webinar was held between five pilot countries implementing the green recovery project to facilitate knowledge exchange, learn about the diverse approach countries are taking to align NDCs with green recovery efforts, and to identify common challenges and solutions (referenced above in [Output 6.1](#)).

Moreover, the Global team has set up a system to promote knowledge exchange among countries. It features a Climate Promise results tracker for green recovery and a real-time database that showcases countries’ progress in green recovery activities, fostering information sharing and peer learning. Additionally, a "Teams" channel offers a consolidated resource hub and communication platform for addressing challenges and queries.

### **Output 7.5.2 Trainings and webinars conducted at global level to strengthen national capacity on linking NDCs and COVID-19 recovery**

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**Five training sessions or webinars were conducted on NDCs and COVID-19 recovery** (global and regional levels).

Together with the World Bank’s Climate Support Facility, a **global training webinar**, *"Joint UNDP-WB Webinar: Resources for countries to design and evaluate COVID-19 Green recovery"* was organized on 3 March 2023. The webinar attracted more than 120 participants and provided tools and resources for UNDP country offices and government counterparts to 1) understand key concepts of green recovery; 2) design NDC aligned green recovery measures; and 3) assess COVID-19 recovery and green economy measures.

The GSU also supported the **2nd PAGE Summer School on Green Industry** which took place on 26-29 July 2022. A dedicated session on NDCs and the role of industry transition/green recovery was organised to present UNDP's framework of support and resources on green recovery.

The UNDP GSU also supported the **training** of national governments from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Benin on green jobs assessments, organised by the Africa Regional Training Center on Green Jobs. Also, together with the UNDP and ILO, the global team co-organised two **regional trainings**, one in Antigua and Barbuda (April 20-22). and another in Senegal, (21-23 September) to build national capacities in using tools and assessments to understand socio-economic impacts of NDCs and its contributions to COVID-19 recovery. The trainings were attended by more than 30 governments around the world.

## Project risks and challenges

Throughout 2022, the Programme continued regularly tracking progress and risks in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. Periodic country calls between Global Support Unit technical staff and country project teams are held on a quarterly basis. 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;
- Development of quarterly and annual progress reports;
- In-country country missions by regional staff to contribute towards significant project activities such as board meetings, key stakeholder consultations or technical training sessions;
- 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 mid-term evaluation to examine the extent of the Programme's achievement in comparison to planned activities and value for money was undertaken in 2022 by an independent international evaluator and completed in November 2022. The evaluation concluded, as one of the main findings, that *"the Programme made the expected progress and was perceived as a very important and instrumental initiative"*. The document also includes recommendations and lessons learned per each evaluation criteria to be considered in the planning and implementation of future NDC programming through UNDP. The mid-term evaluation is available on the Donor Portal [here](#) as well as on the [UNDP Independent Evaluation Office website](#).

In the process of monitoring, evaluation and related programmatic adjustments, the following risks and challenges were anticipated (as of 2022), 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	<p>Secure donor support to leverage investments through existing instruments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Conduct awareness raising amongst actors in the private and financial sectors to increase participation in NDC planning and NDC-related business opportunities.</p> <p>Engage in systematic advocacy to address mistrust and increase understanding of mutual benefits to the achievement of NDC targets and SDGs.</p>
A lack of willingness on the part of developing country governments to implement ambitious NDCs and incorporate best practice examples.	Medium	Raise awareness that the benefits of more ambitious NDC targets will accelerate development initiatives and processes (e.g., women's empowerment, youth employment, health improvements, etc.) as well as give rise to social, economic and environmental co-benefits.
Implementation delays caused by limited capacity of governments.	Medium	Provide targeted technical, institutional and logistical 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, improve NDC implementability, and will accelerate the achievement of both NDC targets and SDGs.
A lack of willingness to increase mitigation targets in revised NDCs.	Medium	<p>Provide support to build political will and promote global leadership on climate action, including showcasing via Climate Promise.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to support NDC enhancement.</p>



<b>Cross-sectoral impacts due to conflict, e.g., war on Ukraine, Mali unrest</b>	Medium	Provide support with flexibility and in partnership with organizations providing development support to accommodate potential delays and logistical issues related to conflict and related impacts such as conflict migration.
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## Challenges to implementation

**Sufficient political buy-in of projects’ processes and strategies remains a difficulty in several countries.** This is mainly due to political turn-over or change of authorities including the sectoral level causing low ownership, lack of capacities or familiarity with activities, change of priorities, low participation and/or difficulties of interinstitutional coordination. This may affect the integration of NDCs into national strategies, policies, and legislation and the issuance of regulations and laws that build on the work performed. In some cases, projects have been reformulated or extended to mitigate the delays provoked by this challenge and projects’ teams have also reinforced dialogue and regular communication with government counterparts.

**Lack of capacities for implementation or deliverables’ achievement is common due to the nature of the projects.** Many of the measures identified for climate action in countries are innovative and/or require specialized expertise which leads to difficulties in finding relevant international or national consultants to perform the work or challenges of implementation by national counterparts. This causes delays and is a recurrent challenge for projects’ teams that are obliged to apply different strategies – from re-launching procurement notices to strengthening coordination and support with stakeholders - to overcome this issue.

**Sustainability of actions has emerged as a new challenge for several countries.** As closure of the NDC SP approaches, sustaining strategies and initiatives in place without support from the programme is a concern. In some cases, the formulation of exit strategies may be a successful response to this challenge together with the need of political and social ownership and will. Sustainability will, of course, be affected by finance availability and strengthening capacities to resources mobilization can also turn as instrumental.

**Fostering innovations in climate action constitutes a challenge itself.** This is the case of Indonesia that have encountered additional difficulties implementing certain initiatives such as the Green Waqf. This framework for finance is relatively new in the finance sector and, hence, any comparable benchmark or reference to make it successful is not available. Consequently, extra endeavors must be applied by government counterparts and projects teams to ensure innovations are successful.

## Lessons Learned

### Effective planning as a strategic measure before project closure

In terms of implementation, better planning should be done when it is time to approach the project closure. This situation generates insecurity for project personnel that can delay or hinder implementation. Lastly, sustainability of initiatives is also at risk.

### Sustainability as the guiding force for climate action

There is a growing need for institutional and legal strengthening of climate action to sustain the momentum generated by UNDP climate portfolio in countries. Capacity building activities, including for women and young people, should not be overseen as they may contribute to ensure the sustainability of national expertise in this field.

### Capacity development at local level ensures leaving no one behind

Climate action topics and initiatives are often complex and require specialized capacities for being implemented and pushed forward. This affects greatly the local actors that maybe be precluded from contributing and benefiting from this area of work. More efforts should be done to train and support stakeholders at the local level to develop projects and mobilize resources towards climate goals.

### Knowledge management for greater alignment and ownership

In implementing project's activities, close coordination as well providing technical assistance to the key counterparts were important particularly for their capacity and knowledge in technical issues. In addition, providing several science-based research and technical papers was also useful for the government to consider the latest findings and recommendations. These endeavors guarantee that implementing partners are aware of the global context and the Paris Agreement leading to a more effective alignment to the context and needs in countries.

### Risk management is essential in project implementation

It is essential that this type of projects (related to international commitments) have communication guidelines for dealing with crisis situations, such as the COVID19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, so that the project teams know how to react under such circumstances.



#### Other lessons learned to ensure successful NDC revision and implementation include:

- ✓ leveraging **existing or new institutional/technical structures**, such as inter-ministerial and technical committees;
  - ✓ promoting **knowledge sharing, capacity building**, and engagement at the local level, including local research and regional outreach;
  - ✓ fostering **partnerships and synergies with development partners**, engaging stakeholders and government agencies; and
  - ✓ applying a **planning focus to every activity**, such as effective mainstreaming of integrated and inclusive considerations in NDCs plans.
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# 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. For more information, refer to section [Programme background](#) and Outputs [2.4](#) and [2.5](#) of this report.

## Climate Promise and the Stockholm +50

In 2022, Stockholm+50 offered a critical platform that bridged the peace, development, and environment nexus. With funding from Sweden, close collaboration with UNEP, and thanks to UNDP Country and Regional Offices, UNDP-facilitated consultations have engaged over 50,000 people – half of them women – through inclusive, gender-responsive, whole-of-society and whole-of-government dialogues on Stockholm+50 themes and national priorities.

The consultations leveraged UNDP initiatives designed to accelerate NDC implementation, integrate Nature-based Solutions, and advance sustainable models of consumption and production. The post-Stockholm+50 follow-up through the second half of 2022 has also strengthened partnerships and resource mobilization opportunities at all levels.

[STOCKHOLM+50: A Global Synthesis Report of National Consultations](#)

## Key actions carried out in 2022 to strengthen strategic partnerships

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2022
<b>European Union</b>	In coordination with the UNDP Country Office, the UNDP- BIOFIN project, and the EU office in <b>Ecuador</b> , the conceptual note developed for the “European Green Deal” has been approved by EU and, during 2022, a validation process has been designed to include the insights of the private sector, multilateral organizations, and public institutions. The NDC-SP has been supporting and assessing the coordination and articulation with the national Climate Change framework. This new project will be key to guarantee NDCs implementation.
<b>FAO</b>	<p>In <b>Ecuador</b>, in coordination with FAO, the project developed and delivered the draft methodology for the development of the 2nd Ecuador’s NDC (2026 – 2035). This process includes the incorporation of new NDC initiatives for AFOLU in the current version (2020-2025) and the development of the second Ecuador’s NDC (2026 – 2035).</p> <p><b>Palestine</b> signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate with greening the value chain of the dairy cattle on 23 August 2022. The MOU serves to support the establishment of filed training school at the project site and initiate partnerships with other development actors in this field such as FAO.</p>

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2022
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In **Uganda**, several partners including FAO supported the development of the draft Uganda's NDC implementation and resource mobilization plan. Input was provided by development partners regarding their contribution towards implementation and financing for NDC implementation. This coordination with partners (UNFCCC, FAO and GIZ, among others) resulted into co-financing and provision of joint technical support to some of the project activities.

**GIZ** In **Guatemala**, during the NDC update process, GIZ provided technical support, particularly related to Adaptation. In this context, GIZ has continued to provide assistance and has participated as moderators and technical advisers during the NDC implementation roadmap workshops. It has also contributed to systematizing inputs received in these workshops.

**Indonesia** has collaborated with development partners, such as GGGI (member of NDC Partnership) and GIZ, in developing a Climate Change Fiscal Framework (CCFF).

**Jordan** has UNDP has initiated discussions with GIZ for the purpose to create a successful green jobs assessment model targeting transport sector

**The Global Green Growth Institute** Regarding the NDC implementation the Project Team in **Peru** has engaged with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (and Libelula, Decarboost Project) for the development of technical consultancies related to the mitigation abatement cost. The results of these studies would contribute to set criteria for NDC technologies prioritization and/or for carbon markets strategies.

As mentioned above, in **Uganda**, the Environment and Climate Development partners working group supported the development of the Uganda's NDC implementation and resource mobilization plan. The Global Green Growth Institute was one of the partner involved in this process together with UNCDF-LoCAL, African Development Bank, GIZ, FAO, East African Development Bank and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office.

**EUROCLIMA+** In **El Salvador**, knowledge management and exchange of experiences on NDCs and the participation of the private sector were conducted with UNEP collaborating with other programs including Euroclima +, among others (on the support and advice of International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in energy matters, FAO in attention to the AFOLU sector)

In **Guatemala**, Euroclima + provided technical assistance during the first months of the NDC update process - together with GIZ - particularly related to Adaptation.

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2022
<b>UNEP</b>	<p>The project in <b>Paraguay</b> works very closely with two UNEP initiatives, the REDD+ result base payments project, and the Adaptation Fund, in order to plan interventions and calls for spaces to work with key stakeholders, in order to avoid duplication.</p> <p>In <b>Rwanda</b>, the project supported the preparation of the upcoming World Circular Economy Forum hosted in Kigali from 6-8 Dec 2022. This was done in partnership with UNEP and other relevant partners in country and outside such as the Rwanda Ministry of Environment, Africa Circular Economy Alliance, SITRA, AfDB, GGGI and UNIDO.</p> <p>In <b>Togo</b> coordination with UNEP was primarily focused on CBIT support and MRV system development.</p>
<b>UN HABITAT</b>	<p>In <b>Jordan</b>, UNDP is participating with UN-HABITAT to identify the suitable location to implement the disaster risk reduction pilot based on Hazards map prepared by UN-HABITAT.</p>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<p>UNICEF and UNDP in <b>Ecuador</b> have agreed to work together to include a child and youth section in the new NDC (2026-2035). UNICEF held the first workshop (3 days) to start this process in September with the support of the Climate Promise program.</p> <p>In <b>Mongolia</b>, during the visit of the UN Secretary General, the national NDC SP team engaged with key national UN agencies to prepare an interactive presentation on climate change and Programme results in the country. The national NDC Support Programme team also participated in the SDG Day held on 10 September 2022 (particularly on SDG7 on energy) at Sukhbaatar square and coordinated the stakeholders including UNICEF, Universities (National University of Mongolia &amp; University of Sciences and Technologies), the NGO 'People in Need' and the EU.</p>
<b>World Bank (WB)</b>	<p>In <b>Ethiopia</b>, in the process of designing the NDC partnership plan the project collaborates with development partners like World Bank, among other partners (WRI, EU, DIFID, GGGI, NDC Partnership Support Unit and other members of the CRGE Forum).</p> <p>The Programme has collaborated in <b>Indonesia</b> with World Bank in conducting capacity building for government's counterpart in increasing their knowledge on green sukuk project selection, impact reporting development, and other matters related to this framework.</p> <p>The NDC Partnership Plan in <b>Marshall Islands</b> continues to mobilize various partners support in addition to the Deep Dive project such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), WRI and NAP Global Network in implementation of relevant activities identified in the country's Partnership Plan.</p>

Partner	Areas of strategic engagement in 2022
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**Morocco**, through the Morocco 4c initiative, is discussing with several partners, including the World Bank to prepare for the finalization of the project.

The project in **Uganda** has supported the organization of the Africa Climate Week by partnering with the World bank and the UNFCC Regional Collaboration Centre, NDC Partnership to coordinate a side event: i.e. the Africa Regional event on integrated MRV for climate action and the carbon pricing event.

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**WRI**

In the process of designing the NDC partnership plan in **Ethiopia**, the project collaborated with development partners like WRI, World Bank, EU, DIFID, GGGI, NDC Partnership Support Unit and other members of the CRGE Forum.

In Marshall Islands, UNDP through the RMI NDC Partnership Plan 2019-2021 and In Country Facilitator who is also the Project Manager for the Deep Dive project works closely with WRI and other partners such as World Bank, ADB, and NAP Global Network in implementation of relevant activities identified in the country's Partnership Plan.

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**WWF**

In **Bhutan**, UNDP through its Climate Promise program entered into a Joint partnership with the National Environment Commission, WWF, Bhutan Trust Fund, Tourism Council of Bhutan, Snowman race secretariate on the climate action conclave /snow man race to promote advocacy and visibility on CC impacts in the HKH region.

**Peru** developed project activities in partnership with different partners. In the case of WWF, this partner is providing support for the design of NDC mitigation measures in the transport sector.

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**Other partnerships**

Extensive partner coordination is maintained regularly for country support to leverage existing efforts of other stakeholders in similar efforts or projects. This includes consultations, meetings and joint capacity development efforts with partners and it is of particular importance as regards the following initiatives or networks:

1. Green Recovery M&E technical working group (led by World Bank) – of which UNDP is an active member
2. [PAGE Global Academy on Green Economy](#)
3. [UNDP data Thursday: Data model for climate action and green recovery](#)



## Conclusions and way forward

In 2022, in its sixth year of implementation, the Programme made demonstrable and significant strides in enhancing NDC implementation and climate action in partner countries – including submissions of more ambitious NDCs from 4 countries. Most of the result targets set in the Programme’s Results Framework were achieved (see [Annex 4](#) for more information). Additionally, 2022 saw the Programme expand to incorporate green recovery efforts that will remain a key work area in 2023.

As 2023 marks the final year of implementation for the Programme, success in achieving expected results at national and global levels will largely depend on the progress made during this crucial period. In 2022, 3 more Programme countries (Bhutan, Philippines, and Zambia) concluded their project implementation – leaving 33 countries with the task of wrapping up all their activities in the next reporting year. As such, a key focus in 2023 will be continued emphasis on implementation and delivery, while transitioning to the next phase of the Climate Promise.

Finally, the GSU will diligently continue efforts to facilitate peer exchanges between countries and showcase results. Programme management activities will be upheld to ensure smooth coordination and oversight during this important final year and exit strategies will be defined.

# Annexes

## Financial status

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

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
<b>National Implementation</b>								
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 catalyse climate finance	372,016	2,925,520	5,848,786	8,090,124	8,352,781	13,364,453	11,693,896	50,647,576
5 : Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development								
7 : Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes strengthened to support accelerated actions to achieve the Paris Agreement targets and the SDGs								
<b>Global Implementation</b>								
6: Strengthened evidence-based knowledge for learning and advocacy	0	787,601	1,273,166	427,460	806,231	836,273	881,212	5,011,943
Project Management[1]	0	224,388	660,553	498,023	985,393	1,062,111	1,077,037	4,507,505
Global Support Unit (country TA)	0	875,826	1,992,262	3,193,143	2,687,435	2,787,576	2,937,374	14,473,617
Evaluation	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	60,000	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>372,016</b>	<b>4,813,335</b>	<b>9,814,767</b>	<b>12,208,750</b>	<b>12,831,840</b>	<b>18,050,413</b>	<b>16,649,519</b>	<b>74,740,641</b>

[1] Project management and GSU costs in 2017 funded through LECB Programme.

## Expenditure report 2017-2022 - Date: 31 December 2022

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total*
<b>National Implementation</b>							
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 catalyse climate finance	371,871.02	2,777,749.99	5,305,786.57	8,316,201.03	12,491,540.63	12,232,169.27	41,495,318.51
5 : Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development							
7 : Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes strengthened to support accelerated actions to achieve the Paris Agreement targets and the SDGs							
<b>Global Implementation</b>							
6: Strengthened evidence-based knowledge for learning and advocacy	-	587,868.83	1,690,279.27	466,522.59	1,040,993.89	552,585.28	4,338,249.86
Project Management	-	205,869.55	816,310.62	571,652.56	748,457.39	51,328.02	2,393,618.14
Country Technical Assistance (Global Support Unit)	-	1,289,231.30	2,089,733.68	3,303,010.49	3,036,207.79	1,458,315.90	11,176,499.16
Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	27,000.00	27,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>371,871.02</b>	<b>4,860,719.67</b>	<b>9,902,110.15</b>	<b>12,657,386.68</b>	<b>17,317,199.70</b>	<b>14,321,398.47</b>	<b>59,430,685.68</b>

\*2017 to 2021 amounts have been revised to include costs incurred only, while 2022 amounts include costs incurred and legal commitments

## Donors' contributions received - Date: 31 December 2022

Donor contributions	Exchange rate used	EUR	USD
BMU LECB Phase II	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 Deep Dive	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	20,000,000.00	22,753,128.56
BMU CAEP	0.896 (UNORE December 2019)	1,485,149.00	1,657,532.37
BMZ Paris Agreement	0.942 (UNORE December 2016)	2,000,000.00	2,123,142.25
BMZ Finance & Investment tranche 01	0.844 (UNORE December 2017)	8,000,000.00	9,478,672.99
BMZ Finance & Investment tranche 02	0.914 (UNORE October 2019)	1,000,000.00	1,094,091.90
BMZ Finance & Investment tranche 03	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	1,000,000.00	1,194,743.13
BMZ Green Recovery tranche 01	0.837 (UNORE December 2020)	600,000.00	716,845.88
BMZ Green Recovery tranche 02	0.888 (UNORE December 2021)	1,100,000.00	1,238,738.74
EU DEVCO tranche 01	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	3,774,087.12	4,297,553.00
EU DEVCO tranche 02	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	2,792,560.81	3,179,889.00
EU DEVCO tranche 03	1.1387 (InforEuro rate December 2018)	343,352.07	390,975.00
SPAIN AECID 2018	0.879 (UNORE December 2018)	700,000.00	796,359.50
SPAIN AECID 2019	0.909 (UNORE December 2019)	700,000.00	762,452.48
Other contributions*		X	554,849.72
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>74,740,639.81</b>

\* Smaller contributions were also added to the above to enhance the advocacy component of the NDC Support Programme (Output 6): GIZ contribution to the NDC Dialogues (EUR 149,994.72 in 2018 and EUR 199,937.38 in 2019); Japan contribution for the LTS paper 'Scaling up ambition to achieve the Paris Agreement' (USD 40,000.00 in 2019); Salesforce contribution to the Concert for Climate Action (USD 46,296.30 in 2018); UNFCCC contribution to the Technical Dialogues on NDC under the Paris Agreement, Bangkok (USD 45,920.09 in 2017); UNOPS contribution for the travel management and coordination for the 2nd NDC Global Conference, Berlin (USD 84,700.05 in 2019); WRI contribution to the Global Meeting on LTS, Bangkok (USD 43,200.00 in 2018). These contributions amount USD 554,850.

### Balance of funds (US\$) - Date: 31 December 2022

Total contributions received by 31 December 2022	74,740,639.81
Total expenditures by 31 December 2022	59,430,685.68
<b>Balance of funds</b>	<b>15,309,954.13</b>
<hr/>	
Total budget 2017-2022	58,091,121.00
Total expenditures 2017-2022	59,430,685.68
<b>Variation expenditures vs budget</b>	<b>+2%</b>

## Knowledge Sharing & Visibility

Summary			
Type	Level	Number	Global output
<a href="#">Knowledge products</a>	Global/regional products	2	6.1
	National products	1	6.1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	-
<a href="#">Global Trainings</a>		1	6.1*
<a href="#">South-south exchanges</a>	-	2	6.1*
<a href="#">News articles, blogs and photo-stories</a>	Both	36	6.2*
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

\*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	<a href="#">Green waqf framework</a>	Analysis	September 30, 2022	This report could serve as a global reference on Islamic finance from Indonesia, which has demonstrated actions on advancing Islamic finance for sustainable development and addressing the climate crisis. The Report covers comprehensive information on Waqf and climate change initiatives, involving the government, private sector, and grass root communities.
2	<a href="#">Guía para la implementación de Programas Nacionales Voluntarios de Huella de Carbono en América Latina</a>	Flagship report	June, 2022	This guide is specifically geared for governments that want to develop initiatives for the implementation of National Voluntary Carbon Footprint programs.

## Country

No.	Title and link	Product type	Published	Description
1	<a href="#">Gender responsive and socially inclusive public climate finance</a>	Policy brief	2022	Document prepared to support Thai government agencies to integrate the climate change and gender-social dimensions into its functional budget requests to increase budgetary effectiveness and align budget allocation with the national sustainable development strategies and goals.

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## Global trainings

No.	Date	Topic & Objective	Attendance
1	3 March 2022	WB-UNDP joint webinar: Resources to design Covid-19 recovery that incorporate climate action	120 participants globally

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## South-south exchanges

No.	Date	Topic & Objective
1	2022	Regional South-south exchange on gender-responsive climate budgeting in Ecuador
2	16th December	South-south exchange event in Albania on green recovery project that is being implemented in 5 countries Albania, Benin, Ecuador, Jordan and Viet Nam).

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## News articles, blogs and photo-stories

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country	Media channel	Type
1	December 9, 2022	Three reasons why roads should be a critical part of climate change adaptation in Thailand	Climate adaptation, Transport	Thailand	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Article
2	December 8, 2022	Tackling the vagaries of climate change – UNDP extends helping hand to local farmers	Agriculture	Kazakhstan	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Article
3	December 21, 2022	10 countries making progress on climate action in 2022	Climate action	Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Uganda	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a>	Photo story
4	November 14, 2022	Building resilient futures in the Caribbean	Climate adaptation, Resilience	Regional (the Caribbean)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Photo story
5	November 12, 2022	Ghana authorizes transfer of mitigation outcomes to Switzerland	Climate mitigation, Article 6 of PA	Ghana	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Article
6	November 9, 2022	My hope for climate action is that the promises of world leaders will come through	Youth, COP27, Climate action	Uganda, Global	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Article
7	November 8, 2022	Africa holds the key to many global climate solutions	Climate action and finance	Regional (Africa)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
8	November 7, 2022	Citizens call on world leaders to act, in a creative campaign installed at COP27 by UN Development Programme	Inclusivity, Climate Action, COP27	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
9	November 4, 2022	Social and economic benefits of a global 'green revolution' at risk, according to UNDP report	Just Transition	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
10	November 3, 2022	What is just transition? And why is it important?	Just Transition	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
11	October 31, 2022	FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE ON ALL FRONTS Mongolia's vision for low carbon and resilient development	Decarbonization, Energy	Mongolia	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Photo Story
12	October 17, 2022	Could local and urban solutions be the missing link in tackling climate change?	Local and urban solutions	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country	Media channel	Type
13	October 13, 2022	The last mile: localizing climate action in Côte d'Ivoire	Local and urban solutions	Côte d'Ivoire	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a>	Photo story
14	October 11, 2022	Driving clean and green development to the last mile in Indonesia	Green recovery	Indonesia	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
15	October 11, 2022	Ghana tackles urban waste management	Waste management	Ghana	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Blog post
16	October 6, 2022	Uganda's approach to reporting climate actions from all sectors	Climate mitigations and reporting	Uganda	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Article
17	September 27, 2022	"Everything is achievable if you just believe in what you are doing."	Youth	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
18	September 23, 2022	A new vision A journey into the heart of Ecuador's Amazon rainforest is redefining sustainable tourism	Industry	Ecuador	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a>	Photo Story
19	August 22, 2022	Transforming Africa Africa Climate Week focuses on partnerships for resilience and energy transition	Africa Climate Week	Regional (Africa)	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Blog post
20	August 16, 2022	Less Smelly, Organized, and No More Fire: The Impact of UNDP-supported Indonesia's Green Sukuk in Piyungan Landfill	Indonesia	Climate finance	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Blog post
21	August 18, 2022	In the race against climate change, there's still hope for Africa – here are 5 reasons why	Climate change	Regional (Africa)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
22	August 10, 2022	These 5 young leaders from the Arab region give us hope for tackling climate change	Youth	Regional (Arab states)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Photo story
23	August 4, 2022	3 key insights from the State of Ambition Regional Snapshot: Asia and the Pacific	Climate ambition	Regional (Asia and the Pacific)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
24	July 25, 2022	7 insights on climate ambition in Latin America and the Caribbean	Climate ambition	Regional (Latin America and the Caribbean)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
25	July 12, 2022	GRAZING ON THE GREENER SIDE Women leading the way for sustainable cattle ranching in Ecuador	Green recovery, Agriculture	Ecuador	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a>	Photo story
26	June 29, 2022	'Not without us': Africa's youth in the race	Youth	Regional (Africa)	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	Photo story

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country	Media channel	Type
		for climate action				
27	June 20, 2022	Unpacking just transition: what is it and how can we achieve it in Africa?	Just Transition	Regional (Africa)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
28	March 23, 2022	Is the world making enough progress on addressing gender equality within climate action?	Gender	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
29	March 16, 2022	New guidance framework unpacks NDCs and COVID-19 Green Recovery Alignment	Green recovery	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
30	March 7, 2022	WOMEN AT THE FRONT OF CLIMATE ACTION 9 countries working towards gender-responsive climate policies	Gender, Climate action	Global	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a>	Photo story
31	March 4, 2022	Dwindling cordyceps sparks fear of a bleak future for lunana women	Gender, Climate action	Bhutan	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a> + <a href="#">YouTube</a>	Photo story + Video
32	February 15, 2022	Leaving a good footprint in Latin America	Climate mitigation	Regional (Latin America)	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	Blog post
33	February 8, 2022	UNDP Taking Climate Action at a Grassroots Level in Uganda	Climate finance, local/subnational	Uganda	<a href="#">UNDP website</a>	News
34	February 1, 2022	Nono and Gonzo, Peru's Carbon Footprint mascots, champion climate action for organizations	Climate finance, climate tracking	Peru	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
35	February 1, 2022	UNDP offers Green Bonds trainings to climate professionals	Climate finance, green bonds	Global	<a href="#">Climate Promise website</a>	News
36	January 24, 2022	Living in constant fear of glacial lake outburst flood	Climate adaptation	Bhutan	<a href="#">UNDP Exposure</a> + <a href="#">YouTube</a>	Photo story + Video

## Programme's Results Framework<sup>8</sup>

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>11</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
<b>Output 1:</b> Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision (GEN2)	<b>1.1</b> Number of countries with political leaders promoting climate change ambitions	White papers, policy documents, COP delegation profiles, government actively seeks role as climate champion	5	2017	0	0	1	10	19	19	19	19	<b>19</b>	<i>Government changes result in new policies or vision</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 1</b> enhanced NDC1 (Ecuador) <b>2020: 8</b> enhanced NDC2s (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru); <b>1</b> new party to PA (Lebanon) <b>2021: 10</b> enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat (DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, <b>Philippines<sup>10</sup></b> , Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Tunisia, Togo and Vanuatu) <b>2022: 4</b> enhanced NDC2s (Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Uganda, and Viet Nam) <b>Total: 24</b>
<b>Output 2</b> Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC	<b>2.1</b> Number of new or improved institutionalised structures and processes for NDC implementation	Documented policies and processes (reviewed annually)	5	2017	0	1	6	11	17	21	22	22	<b>22</b>	<i>Formal approval of institutional frameworks may be difficult.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 1</b> (Costa Rica) <b>2019: 5</b> (Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya, Viet Nam) <b>2020: 6</b> (Argentina, Chile (x2) <sup>11</sup> , Mongolia, Morocco, Rwanda)

<sup>8</sup> Indicators highlighted in purple are new or updated indicators compared to the last Results Framework revision approved by the Project Board in March 2018. Also, countries highlighted in red to the column "Progress Values" have been added to the results from previous years due to the re-assessment of the Results Framework and information gathered. A brief explanation on these added results is available in the corresponding footnotes.

<sup>9</sup> Targets over the period 2017-2021 that are shaded out (in grey) are actual results that have been achieved and reported.

<sup>10</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 previous results in sub-output 1.1 have increased (from 9 to 10) as Philippines submitted its first NDC in 2021.

<sup>11</sup> In **2020, Chile** undertook a series of outreach efforts to strengthen institutional coordination for the NDC enhancement process, including: more concerted collaboration between the Department of Circular Economy and Oceans within the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and the formal inclusion of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity as part of the operational structure of Chile's inter-ministerial technical team on climate change to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts in five areas: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building and finance.

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>12</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>							Data collection method & risks	Progress Values		
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			Final	
outcomes (G EN2)															<b>2021: 8</b> (Bhutan <sup>12</sup> , Chile, Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia) <b>2022: 7</b> (DRC (x2), Guatemala, Mongolia, Paraguay, Thailand and Zambia) <b>Total: 27</b>
	2.2 Number of gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks	Gender analysis implemented	0	2017	1	2	8	11	14	14	14	14	There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda	<b>2017: 1</b> (Peru) <b>2018: 1</b> (Kenya) <b>2019: 6</b> (Bhutan, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Trinidad & Tobago) <b>2020: 3</b> (Chile, Ghana, Philippines) <b>2021: 2</b> (Tunisia and Zambia) <b>2022: 4</b> (Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago) <b>Total: 17</b>	
	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	1	1	5	14	20	24	24	24	Ensuring full Ministerial engagement in MRV systems may be difficult to achieve without formal mandates	<b>2017: 1</b> (Costa Rica) <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 4</b> (Ecuador, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu) <b>2020: 9</b> (Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) <b>2021: 6</b> (Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Vanuatu and Zambia) <b>2022: 5</b> (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Trinidad and Tobago) <b>Total: 25</b>	
	2.4 Number of countries supported to develop Partnership Plans for NDC implementation (including provision	NDC Partnership Plans NDCP Facilitator contracts and reports to NDCP SU	1	2018	0	0	0	5	7	7	7	7	Some countries identified for NDCP facilitators may decline invitation for varying reasons.	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 0</b> <b>2020: 12</b> (Armenia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia,	

<sup>12</sup> In **2021**, based on a recommendation from the in-depth analysis on gender and climate prepared under the Programme, the National Commission for Women and Children was formalized as a member of **Bhutan's** Climate Change Coordination Committee (C4), which serves as a multi-sector, high-level technical coordination mechanism for matters related to climate change.

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>13</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
	of a facilitator, if requested)													<i>NDC Partnership Plan consultations can be lengthy</i>	Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome e Principe and Tunisia) <b>2021: 3</b> (DRC, El Salvador and Zimbabwe) <b>2022: 0</b> <b>Total: 15<sup>13</sup></b>
	<b>2.5</b> Number of countries receiving technical assistance for a priority activity identified in a Partnership Plan	NDC Partnership Plans and kNOOK (database) references	0	2018	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	<i>Countries may change priorities leading to cancellation or revision of certain activities.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 1</b> (Sao Tome and Principe) <b>2019: 0</b> <b>2020: 2</b> (Benin and Marshall Islands) <b>2021: 0</b> <b>2022: 1</b> (Panama) <b>Total: 4</b>
<b>Output 3</b> Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered (GE N2)	<b>3.1</b> Number of NDCs updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies, or supported with NDC roadmap	National reports/analysis National, sub-national, or sectoral development plans, programmes, and policies Updated NDCs	4	2017	0	0	8	23	33	38	38	38	38	<i>Countries may find needed data is lacking and/or have lack of support from key Ministries for proposed targets</i>	<b>2017: 1</b> (Peru) <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 7</b> (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia) <b>2020: 17</b> (Argentina, <b>Bhutan</b> , Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe) <b>2021: 12</b> (Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu) <b>2022: 9</b> (Argentina, Costa Rica, DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Paraguay and Uganda) <b>Total: 46<sup>14</sup></b>
	<b>3.2</b> Number of action plans prepared to incorporate gender considerations in	Gender analysis	0	2017	0	0	7	9	13	13	13	13	13	<i>There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 5</b> target countries (Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Uganda)

<sup>13</sup> Number of countries supported through provision of a NDC Partnership in-country facilitator.

<sup>14</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2020 previous results in sub-output 3.1 have increased (from 16 to 17) as Buthan achieved relevant results in this area (i.e. enhanced its NDC in 2020 by mainstreaming inputs from its industry and human settlements LEDS (completed in 2021).

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>15</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
	NDC design and implementation														and 2 non-target countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Trinidad & Tobago) <b>2020: 2</b> target countries: (Bhutan, Ecuador) <b>2021: 1</b> target country (Philippines) and <b>3</b> non-target countries (Mali, Mongolia and Togo) <b>2022: 2</b> non-target countries (DRC and El Salvador) <b>Total: 8 target countries and 7 non-target countries</b> (15 overall)
	<b>3.3</b> Number of long-term national or sectoral LEDS prepared	Long-term LEDS	3	2017	0	0	2	2	6	6	6	<b>6</b>	Countries may lack data and/or technical expertise for long-term forecasting; government may change and reject LEDS vision	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 2</b> (Colombia, Costa Rica) <b>2020: 0</b> <b>2021: 5</b> (Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam) <b>2022: 1</b> (Kazakhstan) <b>Total: 8</b>	
	<b>3.4</b> Number of prioritised NAMAs strengthened and promoted	Updated NAMA documents Feasibility & financial analysis	16	2017	0	sang2	5	7	11	11	11	<b>11</b>	Some feasibility studies may be too costly to undertake	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 2</b> (Peru, Zambia) <b>2019: 3</b> (Colombia, Morocco, Vanuatu) <b>2020: 2</b> (Bhutan, Uganda) <b>2021: 5</b> (Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Zambia) <sup>15</sup> <b>2022: 5</b> (Mongolia, Morocco, Palestine, Rwanda and Uganda) <b>Total: 17</b>	
<b>Output 4</b> Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment	<b>4.1</b> Number of de-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared to advance NDC actions, including where working in	Investor risk analyses Investment plans Documented policy & fiscal processes	1	2017	0	0	1	12	19	25	25	<b>25</b>	UNDP has derisking methodologies. May be difficult to put in place measures to address identified barriers & risks.	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 2</b> (Morocco (X2)) <sup>16</sup> <b>2020: 9</b> (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda)	

<sup>15</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 previous results in sub-output 3.4 have increased (from 4 to 5) as Zambia achieved relevant results in this area (Charcoal NAMA proposal).

<sup>16</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2019 previous results in sub-output 4.1 have increased (from 1 to 2) as Morocco submitted I&FF assessments for two sectors.



Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>17</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance (GEN 2)	collaboration with NDCP member(s)													<i>Workplans might not coincide with those of other NDCP members</i>	<b>2021: 9</b> (Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Panama, Rwanda, and Nigeria (x5)) <sup>17</sup> <b>2022: 3</b> (Chile, Senegal and Thailand) <b>Total: 23</b>
	<b>4.2</b> Number of sustainable finance mechanisms established, incl. those that are gender-responsive	Financing mechanisms and rules of procedure defined	0	2017	0	0	1	3	8	8	8	8	<b>8</b>	<i>Country may not have capacities for designing appropriate financial instruments.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 1</b> (Kenya) <b>2020: 2</b> (Indonesia, Morocco) <b>2021: 5</b> (Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, and Rwanda) <b>2022: 5</b> (Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, , Thailand and Tunisia) <b>Total: 13</b>
	<b>4.3</b> Number of countries taking measures to address barriers for market-based mechanisms	Market analysis Baselines & standards published	0	2017	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	<b>2</b>	<i>Countries may be reluctant to invest time until carbon markets rebound</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 0</b> <b>2019: 0</b> <b>2020: 0</b> <b>2021: 1</b> (Ghana <sup>18</sup> ) <b>2022: 1</b> (Bhutan) <b>Total: 2</b>
<b>Output 5</b> Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development (GEN2)	<b>5.1</b> Number of countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities, including collaboration with NDCP member(s) and/or NDCP Support Unit	Roundtable minutes Private sector mapping	6	2017	0	1	5	12	19	25	25	<b>25</b>	<i>Private sector may be unwilling to partner with governments on mitigation actions.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 2</b> (Chile, Ghana) <b>2019: 4</b> (Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Viet Nam) <b>2020: 7</b> (Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand) <b>2021: 8</b> (DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco (4c), Philippines, Peru and Vanuatu) <sup>19</sup> <b>2022: 9</b> (Bhutan, Chile, Morocco, Paraguay, Thailand, Trinidad and	

<sup>17</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 previous results in sub-output 4.1 have increased (from 4 to 9) as 5 risk assessment policy briefs conducted in Nigeria are considered.

<sup>18</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 previous results in sub-output 3.4 have decreased as Vanuatu progress in this area (related to the signature of bilateral agreement with Switzerland for ITMO transfers) is not to be counted as a NDC SP result.

<sup>19</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 previous results in sub-output 5.1 have increased (from 5 to 8) as additional results in DRC, Philippines and Vanuatu were included: i.e. DRC - Private sector has been consistently engaged on Programme activities since 2021. Philippines - initiated work in 2020 on climate-smart building standards that expanded in 2021 to include climate-smart hospitals and Vanuatu developed a Circular economy opportunities Vanuatu - Concise metabolic analysis.

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>12</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final			
															Tobago, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zambia) <b>Total: 30</b>
<b>Output 6</b> Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	<b>6.1</b> Number and type of knowledge products generated and disseminated (including gender targets)	Knowledge products	6	2017	0	1	12	40	68	77	77	<b>77</b>	<i>Good practices may take time to emerge.</i>	<b>2017: 0</b> <b>2018: 1</b> <b>2019: 11</b> <b>2020: 28</b> <b>2021: 23</b> products <b>2022: 2</b> products <b>Total: 65</b> products	
	<b>6.2</b> Number of south-south exchanges brokered through UNDP NDC Help Desk	Help desk responses	0	2017	2	4	9	13	20	22	22	<b>22</b>	<i>Expectation of demand might be over-estimated</i>	<b>2017: 2</b> <b>2018: 2</b> <b>2019: 5</b> <b>2020: 4</b> <b>2021: 7</b> <b>2022: 2</b> <b>Total: 22</b> exchanges	
	<b>6.3</b> Number and types of advocacy, including private/public-investment mobilisation campaigns and/or promotion of high-impact interventions	Media reports, blogs, editorials, briefs, newsletters	8	2017	0	2 advocacy activities	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 1 flagship report; 1 UNFCCC event; 5 webinars; 10 articles/blogs	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 2 flagship report; 2 UNFCCC event; 2 UNFCCC event; 10 webinars; 20	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 3 flagship report; 3 UNFCCC event; 3 UNFCCC event; 15 webinars; 30	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 3 flagship report; 3 UNFCCC event; 3 UNFCCC event; 15 webinars; 30	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 4 flagship report; 4 UNFCCC event; 20 webinars; 40 articles/blogs 10 advocacy	2 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheets. 5 flagship report; 5 UNFCCC event; 25 webinars; 45 articles/blogs 10 advocacy	<b>2 advocacy activities</b> <b>25 country profile sheets.</b> <b>5 flagship report;</b> <b>5 UNFCCC event;</b> <b>5 UNFCCC event;</b> <b>25 webinars;</b> <b>5 UNFCCC event;</b> <b>25 webinars;</b> <b>25 UNFCCC event;</b> <b>25 webinars;</b>	<i>May be difficult to ensure media traction</i>	<b>2017:</b> 1 launch side-event; 1 global event; 1 video; 3 webinars <b>2018:</b> 1 UNFCCC side-event; 3 regional events; 4 webinars; 18 articles/blogs <b>2019:</b> 1 flagship report; 1 global & 3 regional events; 17 webinars; 16 blogs <b>2020:</b> 1 flagship report; 2 global events; 47 webinars; 40 articles; 22 country fact sheets <b>2021:</b> 1 flagship report, 31 UNFCCC side-events, 4 trainings, 4 webinars, 12 articles/blogs and 3 country fact sheets <b>2022:</b> 1 flagship report, 1 training and 36 articles/blogs



Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>21</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>							Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			Final
	7.2 Number of public/private financial mechanisms or measures established to support green recovery efforts	Recovery plan Investment & Financial flow analysis Climate change financing framework Climate budget tagging Private/public climate expenditure review	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	Review of recovery plan CPEIR/PCEIR report Risk: lack of public finance foundations, transparency mechanisms, limited fiscal space, lack of private sector engagement	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 4 (Jordan x4) <sup>21</sup> 2022: 0 Total: 4
	7.3.1 Number of guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated to bridge institutional coordination and capacity gaps	Training reports/attendance list	0	2020	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	Training evaluation report Meeting report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 2 (Global level x2) Total: 2
	7.3.2 Number of capacity building programmes developed and rolled out for Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment on NDC and recovery alignment				0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4		2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 0 Total: 0
	7.3.3 Number of new or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established between ministries of finance/planning and environment				0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 2 (Albania and Ecuador) Total: 2

<sup>21</sup> Due to assessment performed based on the new results framework, 2021 results have been added to this output: 4 startup incubation in Jordan.

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE <sup>11</sup>		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) <sup>9</sup>								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Final		
	7.4.1 Number of gender-responsive green recovery measures developed	Gender analysis/assessment	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	Assessment report Meeting/consultation report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 1 (Jordan) Total: 1
	7.4.2 Number of green recovery measures developed that consider inclusive NDC processes (e.g. engagement of youth, marginalized communities)				0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	Meeting/consultation report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 3 (Jordan x2 and Viet Nam) Total: 3
	7.5.1 Number of initiatives held to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries	Exchanges, trainings and capacity building events	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	Submitted progress reports	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 3 (Viet Nam and global level x2) Total: 3
	7.5.2 Number of trainings and webinars conducted at global level to strengthen national capacity on linking NDCs and COVID-19 recovery				0	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	Training reports and evaluations, webinar recordings	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 1 (Climate task force webinar) 2021: 0 2022: 5 (Global level x5) Total: 6



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