



NDC Support Programme

2023 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE



Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



Co-funded by the European Union



Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



aacid
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

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List of abbreviations

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CMWG	Carbon Markets Working Group
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
COP	(UN Climate Change) Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSU	Global Support Unit
HLCCC	High-Level Commission on Climate Change
ITMO	Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes
LEDS	Low emission development strategies
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCP	NDC Partnership
NDC SP	NDC Support Programme
PCEIR	Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Executive summary¹

The \$74.7M NDC Support Programme (2017-2024) – hereafter referred to as the Programme – is a global multi-donor initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and the governments of Germany and Spain² that supports governments to accelerate implementation of climate priorities defined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A total of 46 countries and 1 territory³ have benefitted from Programme funding and support to put in place key elements of NDC implementation and to design more ambitious NDCs.

In 2023, in its seventh year of implementation, a total of 34 Programme countries were under implementation. The Programme made significant endeavors in further advancing results achieved in countries in its last year of execution at the national level. A good example of these endeavors encompasses the work undertaken to build an enabling environment towards NDC implementation and climate action in countries. Notably, support was provided for the establishment or strengthening of institutional coordination mechanism or legal frameworks, including integrating gender-responsive approaches into frameworks, strengthening Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and supporting the development of Partnership Plans for NDC implementation. Additionally, sound progress has been made towards the planning of mitigation actions through the inclusion of NDC targets in national, sub-national, or sectoral plans and policies, advancing mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and establishing new sustainable finance mechanisms. Furthermore, concrete mitigation actions were promoted in several countries benefiting a wide range of stakeholders and/or sectors. Finally, 2023 was the opportunity to continue working towards green recovery through the application of defined strategies ranging from assessments and capacity building initiatives to public/private financial mechanisms or coordination processes and gender responsive measures.

In addition to the outstanding results achieved, the Programme has supported the closure of activities in more than half of the countries still under implementation, through defining and rolling out country exit strategies. As national level activities wrap up, 2024 will be a year for reflecting on the overall implementation of the Programme through the compilation of lessons learned and recommendations emerging from its major achievements and challenges.

Thanks to the continuous support and shared commitment of our donors, the Programme achieved remarkable milestones in 2023 and made significant progress in supporting countries in their endeavors for NDC enhancement and implementation. This partnership, instrumental in driving transformative changes in communities across all regions, has enabled UNDP to continuously support countries in increasing ambition and taking concrete action to deliver on

¹ This report presents progress achieved thanks to all contributions supporting this Programme, regardless of the modality used to channel the funds (i.e., cost-sharing agreements or UNDP Funding Windows). It focuses on the NDC Support Programme core outputs still under implementation. Results achieved and expenditures incurred under Outputs 8 and 9 of the UNDP Project Document were reported separately to the donors and are now being closed.

² 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).

³ The occupied Palestinian Territory henceforth in this report will be included in references to "Programme Countries".

their NDCs, as the most critical sovereign pledge and defined pathway for countries to combat climate change.

Throughout the implementation, lessons learned from countries has informed the continuous improvement of the Programme, and allowed UNDP to achieve a greater impact and sustainability of its activities. As such, lessons from this year's engagement with countries have emphasized the importance and impact of establishing strong frameworks for fostering carbon finance and green jobs, and the need for addressing energy access inequalities, and integrating climate change into budget allocation and public expenditure execution. They have also highlighted the opportunity for formalizing successful deliverables achieved through innovative instruments for long-term results (see [Lessons learned](#) section).

In its last year of implementation, the Programme will build on continued communication and visibility efforts implemented throughout the years to publish a suite of knowledge products that will serve as the institutional memory of the Programme, while also demonstrating impact. These efforts will pave the way for alignment with the complementary flagship initiative – the 'Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact' programme (see [Conclusions and way forward](#) section).

Highlights in 2023

NATIONAL LEVEL

- 5 structures, processes or laws for NDC implementation strengthened
- 2 gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks
- 3 MRV systems, methodologies or climate public expenditure systems reinforced
- 2 countries supported to develop a Partnership Plan for NDC implementation
- 5 NDCs updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies
- 1 action plan w/ gender considerations prepared
- 4 mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) advanced
- 5 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions strengthened and promoted
- 1 de-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared
- 3 market-based mechanisms supported
- 3 countries systematically engaged private sector on NDC investment opportunities
- 1 advocacy or socio-economic assessment undertaken
- 4 public/private financial mechanisms/measures advanced
- 2 guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated
- 3 capacity building programmes advanced
- 2 new or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established
- 4 gender-responsive green recovery measures developed
- 4 green recovery measures considering inclusive NDC processes developed
- 1 initiative to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries held
- 4 trainings and webinars at global level to strengthen national capacity conducted

GLOBAL LEVEL

- 3 knowledge products (including a flagship report and 2 regional documents)
- 1 south-south exchange
- 7 news articles, blogs and/or photo-stories
- 1 advocacy campaign at COP28

Programme trends in 2023

Stakeholder involvement in NDC implementation demands a comprehensive and structured dissemination of information and training on climate change. Marshall Islands has exemplified this strategic approach by strongly advocating for widespread awareness and education targeting the youth leading to a stronger engagement of this group into climate change conversations in the country.

Well-coordinated interinstitutional mechanisms play a critical role in mobilizing financial resources, at both public and private levels. This is the case of El Salvador where a working group was created to establish the interinstitutional committee to formulate the country's climate finance strategy under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance.

Fuel poverty is becoming increasingly crucial in the context of the just green transition, particularly in energy. This complex social phenomenon is garnering more attention from public authorities as they implement energy and social policies. Tunisia serves as a notable example, where a recent analysis has emphasized the need for mitigation efforts not only to achieve environmental goals but to also combat fuel poverty and reduce inequalities in energy access.

Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies or LT-LEDS are intertwined with the local context and national priorities. Consequently, there is an emergence of a diverse array of LEDS types in countries, ranging from sector-specific ones with a targeted focus on areas like energy to those with a broader scope, aiming at enhancing climate resilience. This diversity reflects the dynamic and context-sensitive nature of the pursuit towards a sustainable and low-emission future.

Navigating the complex architecture of climate finance remains an important challenge in climate action. In recognition of this challenge, countries have embarked on building capacities and enhancing their understanding of this domain. These efforts aim to effectively position them in resource mobilization to enable a more sustainable response to the challenges posed by climate change.

Raising awareness within the private sector to enable decarbonization will be key to achieving results. This includes emphasizing the opportunity for businesses to address their environmental impacts while optimizing operational efficiency by joining national decarbonization initiatives, which can also increase resilience to climate change impacts.

Programme background

The **NDC Support Programme**, which began implementation in June 2017, significantly expanded from the initial pool of 25 countries to **47 programme countries and territories**⁴ (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 Territory⁵, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Programme offers **7 complementary and interlinked areas of support services**, which countries tailor according to their needs and the national context (see figure below). The Programme's scope was expanded in 2022 to reinforce NDC implementation and ambition focusing on green recovery, just transition to low carbon and climate resilient economies, and engagement of countries in the UNFCCC negotiations.

- 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

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

⁵ Hereafter referred to as "Palestine".

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](#) in 2019 to support at least 100 countries to prepare more ambitious NDCs ahead of COP26 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 solidifying 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 [Strategic Partnerships](#) section of this report.

In 2023, a total of **34 Programme countries** were still under implementation: **Albania, Argentina, Benin, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco (4Cs), Panama, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, and Viet Nam.** By the end of 2023, 22 of these countries⁶ had wrapped up their activities, while the remaining 12 countries will end implementation in early 2024⁷.

⁶ Albania, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, and Uganda.

⁷ Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

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.

*Primarily focused on Government and civil society leaders, with youth, media, and parliamentarians also targeted.

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. To date, 23 countries – Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu and Viet Nam – have submitted enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC and 1 country (Lebanon) deposited its instrument of ratification to become an official party to the Paris Agreement. A diverse range of additional activities were implemented to support increased ambition through stakeholder engagement in countries that included consultations, political dialogues, advocacy campaigns, among others.

In 2023, 1 country – **Marshall Islands** – delivered 12 workshops and a learning program, mainly targeting youth, to promote the engagement of this group in climate action.

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

In 2023, while no additional key results were achieved under this output following the target being met in 2022, several activities continued to contribute to this output. For example, **Marshall Islands** supported an enabling environment by completing eight youth targeted workshops led by the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and [Jojikum](#) for increased awareness on climate change including strategic updates on climate information and discussion on what is happening around their communities being affected by climate impacts. These workshops engaged participants in painting, songs and poems to demonstrate their commitment in addressing these climate change issues. Capacity building workshops were also conducted for the youth bureau team leading the coordination in these advocacies in the outer islands and vulnerable communities.

Additionally, five climate change youth workshops targeting youth dropouts were conducted both in the main islands of Majuro and Ebeye. This effort was important to focus on this vulnerable group given the limited access to attend main workshops conducted in the urban centres. It was a space created for them to be better engaged and discuss the climate impacts in the country and how they can contribute to addressing these problems.

An additional workshop on climate coordination was conducted by the project team for summer school students at the College of the Marshall Islands showcasing the project objectives and delving into the importance of climate change education, health, energy, capacity building and youth coordination on climate issues. The project team plans to replicate these workshops in other high schools enabling different human perspectives and experiences on how climate is impacting their communities while looking to the future on adaptation pathways and scenarios.

Finally, the Ministry of Education and Public School System continued to engage through the Tile Til Eo Committee (TTEC) coordination on climate change education activities from curriculum to teacher training and procuring and supporting garden learning programs for sustainable livelihoods and food security. This support included the procurement of weather station equipment of the latest technology for 10 schools for students to continue learning about changing weather patterns linked to climate change activities.

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

In 2023, significant progress was made in several areas of NDC implementation following an integrated governance approach. Across various countries, institutional frameworks benefited from capacity building of stakeholders and better coordination mechanisms through different means (workshops, working groups, guidance, or work plans). At the same time, gender-responsive approaches were integrated into these frameworks through the delivery of plans or guidance to mainstream gender into climate change and action plans. MRV systems were also established or reinforced in countries. Finally, NDC Partnership Plans continued to be seen as a key tool to support NDC implementation.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **5 NDC institutional or legal frameworks are created or improved** (Argentina x2, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Philippines) – [Output 2.1](#)
- **2 gender-responsive approaches are integrated into institutional**

	<p>frameworks (Costa Rica and Marshall Islands) - Output 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 MRV systems, tracking methodologies/registry or climate public expenditure system reinforced (DRC, Philippines and Honduras) - Output 2.3 - 2 countries supported to develop Partnership Plans for NDC implementation (Honduras and Philippines) - Output 2.4
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Output 2.1 Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened

Throughout 2023, countries advanced results in various focus areas: **4 institutional structures were established or strengthened** in Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Philippines and **1 legal and policy framework was strengthened** in Argentina.

Institutional coordination mechanisms strengthened or advanced in 4 countries (Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Philippines)

In **Argentina**, a series of roundtables, meetings and workshops were conducted from July to December to continue strengthening instruments and capacities at the subnational and national levels under the leadership of the National Climate Change Cabinet. Some of the key meetings held were: i) the **second Provincial Roundtable** of the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) in the city of Funes, Santa Fe on July 6th to discuss a methodology for the validation of the Climate Change Response Plans to be submitted by the end of 2023; ii) **workshops on participatory processes and monitoring systems** at the provincial level and **working meetings** on the Provincial Response Plans, as a follow-up of the abovementioned Provincial Roundtable held in July; and iii) the **third Regular Meeting of the External Advisory Council (EAC)**, held on November 17th, to present the progress and results of the climate policy during the last year.

Costa Rica completed the training for council advisers at the Legislative Assembly (Congress), regarding the climate crisis data, information and national policies.

In **El Salvador**, a working group was created to establish the interinstitutional coordination committee (*Mesa de Financiamiento Climático* in Spanish) and the formulation of the country's climate finance strategy under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance. The *Mesa de Financiamiento Climático* started activities with initial meetings to develop its 2024 work plan based on the objectives and goals established in the Executive Decree of the Ministry of Finance.

Philippines supported the establishment of the Climate Finance Systems and Services and Climate Investment Network (CIN-CFSS) of the Climate Change Commission.



In addition, building on efforts from 2020 to strengthen NDC implementation, **Costa Rica** completed its [Climate Conversations course](#) (uploaded in the Climate Classroom of the Climate Change Office) to communicate the sustainable development benefits of enhancing NDC implementation tailored to different

stakeholder groups. This initiative aims at raising awareness of climate change in communities by addressing locally adapted gender sensitive messages.

Moreover, **Marshall Islands** continued working in community outreach programs on NDCs and climate adaptation through increased collaboration and coordination of the national TTEC. The project supported continued efforts in strengthening the TTEC, the country's existing National Climate Change Coordination mechanism, targeting strategic collaboration on development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), implementation and coordination work on energy roadmap, waste and transport sectors towards supporting the country's NDCs and integration of cross cutting and social issues into adaptation and mitigation workstreams. Since its formal set up in 2019, the TTEC has enabled increased strategic collaboration and information sharing with sector wide stakeholders including synergies on project and partner funding support and consensus on NDC implementation pathways.

Three working group meetings on adaptation, mitigation and NDC Partnership cross cutting were held in 2023, including the TTEC Oversight Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary. In addition, coordination meetings and technical support were also delivered to continue capacity building. Six outreach and advocacy programs were conducted by the TTEC coordination outreach team in 2023 targeting strategic updates on climate change causes, impacts, and the experiences of the community due to climate change. These forums included sessions on gender-based violence and climate impacts presented by the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and the organisation "[Women United Together](#)", with interactive activities with the communities. Additionally, the Programme supported strengthened coordination efforts in key target areas in the country on climate change education, gender-based violence and climate impacts, and youth engagement to policy level engagement (see [Output 2.2](#) for more information).

Legal and policy framework strengthened (Argentina)

Argentina prepared the National Climate Change Cabinet (NCCC) [2023 Work Plan](#) which contains a series of initiatives presented and validated in the different NCCC instances. These included the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment, the National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets, and the National Strategy for Gender, Diversity and Climate Change, as well as the update of the Long-Term Strategy (see [Output 3.3](#) for more information). In addition, a process of improvement of the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan was achieved that focused on goals, costs, indicators, and emission reduction potentials, as well as on the definition and formalization of an MRV system complementary to the GHG inventory and a prioritization of projects for international financing in adaptation, mitigation, and losses and damages.

Plan Nacional de Adaptación y Mitigación al 2030



250 medidas

75 áreas de gobierno involucradas

8600 participantes durante el proceso

349 MtCO₂e para el 2030

Aumentar la capacidad de adaptación

Fortalecer la resiliencia

Disminuir la vulnerabilidad



Líneas instrumentales

- Acción para el empoderamiento climático
- Financiamiento para la transición
- Fortalecimiento institucional
- Investigación, desarrollo e innovación

Enfoques transversales

- › Género y diversidad
- › Gestión integral del riesgo
- › Salud
- › Transición laboral justa

Building on the results of 2022, in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the National Assembly unanimously adopted an amendment to the 2011 Environmental Protection Law to incorporate aspects related to the Paris Agreement and the carbon market, climate governance, NDC updates, and roles of the national and regional governments.

2.1: Institutional frameworks formalized and strengthened		
Country	2023 results	
	Institutional coordination mechanisms	Legal and policy frameworks
1 Argentina	✓	✓
2 Costa Rica	✓	-
3 El Salvador	✓	-
4 Philippines	✓	-
	4	1

Output 2.2 Gender/responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks

Through inclusive planning, and integrated policy frameworks, Programme countries have been mainstreaming gender into mitigation and adaptation efforts. In 2023, **2 gender-responsive approaches were integrated into institutional frameworks**. Specifically, 1 country (Costa Rica) delivered a Plan on Gender Equality and Climate Action while another (Marshall Islands) prepared guidance to mainstream gender into climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

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

Costa Rica completed the Plan on Gender Equality and Climate Action which includes an analysis of gender gaps for each sector of the NDC, as well as strategic considerations and models of governance and management. In this regard, the President of the Republic, the Minister of Environment and Energy, and the Minister of the Status of Women, [signed on June 21, 2023](#), the

Executive Decree 44053. The Gender Equality and Climate Action Plan can be found in the [website of the Ministry of Environment and Energy](#).

Integrated policy frameworks: national gender and climate change strategies developed in 1 country (Marshall Islands)

Marshall Islands prepared guidance on “[Coordinated Approach to Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Interventions](#)”. In addition, the project gender team comprising NDC Partnership working group members visited two outer islands of Mili and Ebeye to conduct gender-based violence and climate coordination workshops. Information was shared on the National Adaptation Plan as well as showcasing the importance of institutional coordination for youth, energy, health and education. Outer island communities also learned about climate impacts and shared about the challenges being faced and identified priorities for further support.

2.2: Gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks		
Country	2023 Results	
	Inclusive planning	Integrated policy frameworks
1 Costa Rica	✓	-
2 Marshall Islands	-	✓
	1	1

Output 2.3 Monitoring and transparency systems for NDC implementation enhanced

In 2023, work under this area was mainly focused on **strengthening integrated MRV systems** with a total of **3 countries** (DRC, Honduras and Philippines) achieving key results.

In **DRC**, the MRV system was designed and approved by a technical committee which was recommended by the government, through the Sustainable Development Directorate, to set up a national transparency framework.

The Programme has also provided support to several countries in Latin America over the years to develop national carbon footprint programs that encourage the private and public sectors to participate in national mitigation actions. In this sense, **Honduras** established norms to regulate the country's future national carbon footprint program that includes the standardization of the calculation and reporting of emissions by the public and private sectors, as well as the scheme of recognitions and incentives associated with the commitment of the organizations in managing their emissions. The project supported the development of these norms - [approved by the Congress of Honduras in August 2023](#) - and of the electronic tool that allows the calculation of the carbon footprint at the organization level. The purpose was to encourage the private and public sector to participate in the implementation of the NDCs and strengthen the monitoring of

the progress of the achievement of the NDC and the implementation of the Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy.

The government of **Honduras** is also currently promoting efforts to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities and information systems to consolidate the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SINGEI, in its Spanish acronym). More specifically, the system requires strengthening the information management of the sectors included in the INGEI in accordance with the IPCC 2006 methodology. This support will allow the country to prepare its second biennial update report and facilitate the enabling environment to timely submit its First BTR and the 4th national communication in 2024.

Philippines completed the [Final Report of the NDC Measurement, Reporting, and Verification Plan \(NDCMRVP\)](#) building on the consultations with the Climate Change Commission. This document lays the overarching framework and specific strategies to realize the transparency framework for the Philippines' commitment to the Paris Agreement. It also provides recommendations on the operational procedures to communicate the country's GHG emissions, climate adaptation mechanisms, and support needed and received to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NDCMRVP, by strongly acknowledging that the impacts of climate change affect women disproportionately, mainstreams salient gender considerations in the broader context of climate transparency.

Furthermore, following efforts from previous years, **Chile** started implementation of pilots for Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) with local governments and public companies and **Mongolia** [assessed](#) the existing online MRV framework of the construction sector and is updating it with "ger" district (off-grid) coal consumption data to improve the inventory data collecting process.

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

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 to date (Armenia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe). 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 2023, 2 countries were supported to develop a Partnership Plan for NDC implementation (Philippines and Honduras). **Honduras** hired two consultants to provide technical support to the Directorate of Climate Change in the update and revision of the NDC partnership plan. In

Philippines, the project is also supporting the updating of the NDC Partnership Plan to align it with the country's NDC and the enhanced NDC Implementation Plan.

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

Over 47 support requests⁸ were submitted from 2018 to 2022 to the NDC Partnership (17 projects and 30 technical assistance requests) for a priority activity identified in Partnership Plans 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 2023, there were no new support requests for activities identified in Partnership Plans by countries indicated in Output 2.4 and 2.5.

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 2023, several countries updated or reflected NDCs in their national, sub-national, or sectoral plans and policies while others designed mid-century national or sectoral LEDS or engaged in activities that promoted and strengthened NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions. In line with the main aim of the result area, this work contributed to fostering the alignment of NDCs with sub-national or sectoral plans and policies and/or long-term climate action paths.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **5 NDCs were updated and/or reflected in national, sub-national or sectoral plans and policies in 3 countries** (Argentina, El Salvador, Morocco 4c, and Tunisia x2) – [Output 3.1](#)
- **1 in-depth gender analyses completed** in 1 country (Mauritania) – [Output 3.2](#)

⁸ Data source: NDC partnership Knook data digital tool: <https://ndcpartnership.knock.com/knock#home/>

- **4 mid-century national or sectoral Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) were advanced** (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Tunisia) – [Output 3.3](#)
- **5 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)/NDC priority mitigation actions were strengthened and promoted** (Ethiopia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Tunisia and Viet Nam) – [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

In 2023 **4 countries** (Argentina, El Salvador, Morocco (4C), and Tunisia x2) supported NDC enhancement or implementation through the **elaboration of technical analysis or the definition of implementation plans and/or financial assessments roadmaps**. This work has been instrumental in supporting climate plans in several key areas for NDC implementation such as gender and energy access, among others, and integrating them at the sub-national level and/or from a sectoral perspective.

4 countries undertook technical analyses and/or planning to support NDC enhancement and/or implementation (Argentina, El Salvador, Morocco (4C), and Tunisia)

Argentina delivered technically improved analysis reflected in 22 provincial climate change response plans (plans of Santa Fe and Jujuy available [here](#)). The provinces continued to enhance these climate plans, with the support of the national team of the Climate Change Directorate. In July 2023, the provinces and the national government agreed on the procedures and criteria to evaluate and validate the response plans, as stipulated in the Minimum Standards Law for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change and its regulatory decree. The provinces of Jujuy, Santa Fe, Misiones, Entre Ríos, Formosa, La Pampa and Chaco formally submitted their Response Plans to be evaluated.

In **El Salvador**, the project, with support from the NDC Partnership facilitator, provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource (MARN) and the Ministry of Finance for the implementation of the NDC. With this aim, a [catalog of climate finance needs](#) was developed. The MARN carried out a series of workshops with various sectors of the country for the preparation of 30 sectoral matrices with proposals for each of the sectors: Energy, AFOLU, Agriculture, Hydroelectric Generation, Infrastructure Hydroelectric Generation, Infrastructure, Health, Sanitation and Solid Waste, Transportation, and priorities to promote adaptation in the sectors of Biodiversity and Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Cities and Water Resources. The matrices were included in the document "Sectoral plans for the implementation of the NDC in El Salvador. Based on the catalog, MARN will lead the cooperation dialogue strategy with partners for the development and mobilization of technical and financial cooperation.



Morocco 4C advanced the development of the [studies on i\) green jobs and ii\) loss and damage in Africa](#) and the elaboration of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on Green Economy, Sustainable Cities, Climate Risk Mapping, which will be delivered in 2024. Through these initiatives, the center aims to support the enhancement and implementation of NDCs by formulating concrete recommendations to accelerate green job creation in Africa and improving the understanding of loss and damage concepts, existing mechanisms, and strategies for climate resilience in African countries. These technical analyses and the MOOCs are intended to serve as key resources, contributing to a sustainable and resilient economy on the continent.

In **Tunisia**, the [study of the 2035 energy poverty strategy](#) and the analysis report of international experiences in policies to combat energy poverty have been finalized. A consultation workshop to present the strategy and international experiences in policies to combat energy poverty has been organized on March 1st. The outcomes of this study are to i) promote the inclusion of fuel poverty in social, energy, economic, and environmental public policies; ii) define and delimit the concept of fuel poverty in Tunisia on the basis of consultation and involvement of all stakeholders; iii) identify the target vulnerable households affected by fuel poverty in Tunisia; iv) set targets for reducing fuel poverty by 2030 and 2035 and v) initiate a reflection on the ways and means of action to be taken to progressively eradicate fuel poverty in the country.

In addition to the above and following achievements in 2022, **Argentina** also published the [National Adaptation and Mitigation plan to Climate Change](#) as the result of the joint work of a large number of stakeholders from different sectors.

In **Kazakhstan**, UNDP continued providing support to the NDC enhancement process, started in 2020, by assessing and including final considerations to the Kazakhstan's carbon neutrality

strategy till 2020 (KZ LEDS) and the updated NDC of Kazakhstan. KZ LEDS was adopted by the RK President's Decree #121 dated 2 February 2023 <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2300000121> and the updated NDC was adopted by the Government's Enactment # 313 dated 19 April 2023 <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000313>.

In turn, a capacity development workshop was conducted in **Marshall Islands** bringing together all members of the Tile Til Eo Coordination working groups to discuss and develop a capacity development strategic plan to implement capacity recommendations from the assessment completed in October 2022. The capacity implementation strategy has been developed for implementation by the working groups in the new year with new funds being proposed and in line with other existing projects in the country with the same mandate in tackling capacity building for NDCs.

NDC implementation roadmaps and/or financial assessments developed in 1 country (Tunisia) and further advanced in 6 countries (DRC, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Philippines and Peru) **building on previous results.**

Tunisia developed its [action plan for the implementation of the updated NDC](#) which includes: i) a multi-year program of measures to be undertaken to achieve the objectives recommended in the NDC; ii) a sectoral action plan aiming at a more effective anchoring of the climate policy at the level of priority sectors and ensuring compatibility with the objectives of the NDC; iii) NDC governance mechanisms, including institutional coordination mechanisms with key sectors for the NDC implementation; iv) a sectoral investment plan by mobilizing a set of policy levers to direct structuring finance towards low-carbon technologies; and v) a roadmap to operationalize the action and investment plans and to enable stakeholders (States, cities, regions, municipalities, companies, financial sector, etc.) to contribute to the NDC implementation.

Building on previous results, the **DRC** financing strategy for the implementation of the NDC as well as the strategy for the involvement of the private sector in this process have been formulated. **El Salvador** prepared and validated 12 sectoral plans of NDC measures, within the framework of updating its NDC, and carried out 2 awareness campaigns on the dynamics of climate change in social networks to raise awareness on the NDC.

In turn, the project in **Guatemala** supported the Ministry of Environment for the presentation and final approval of the NDC implementation Roadmap. The development of the NDC national roadmap was followed by a process of sectorial reviews, calculation of costs and financial gaps and alignment of activities prioritized with institutions' legal mandates. 15 workshops have been held with 391 persons (202 men and 189 women (48%)). The final workshop to present the document was held on November 29th where 69 people participated and two meetings were held with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Council of Protected Areas to seek feedback and validation of the plan.

Paraguay validated the [Financial Strategy for the implementation of the NDC](#) through a consultations process with public and private sectors, on the climate commitments assumed by Paraguay in the framework of the Paris Agreement.

Philippines completed the initial phase of the update of the [NDC Implementation Plan](#) prepared in 2021 for all priority sectors to align with the submitted NDC.

In **Peru**, the project team continued providing support on the elaboration of the [Climate Finance Strategy](#) (EFC). A draft version was completed and is currently under revision by the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification. The EFC seeks to be a guiding document to promote climate financing in Peru including state and non-state actors, seeking to increase investment and spending for climate financing to fulfill the country's climate targets on adaptation and mitigation. In accordance with the updated schedule, the final completion of the document and its official publication is expected to be at the end of August 2023.

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	2023 Results	
	Technical analyses or plans	NDC implementation roadmaps and/or financial assessments
1 Argentina	✓	-
2 El Salvador	✓	
3 Morocco	✓	-
4 Tunisia	✓	✓
	4	1

Output 3.2 Gender analysis conducted

In 2023, **1 gender analysis was completed** in Mauritania.

From 2017 to 2022, 15 countries – Bhutan, Chile, Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda – had incorporated gender considerations in NDC design and implementation mainly through gender analysis.

In 2023, this list increased with **Mauritania** that carried out a [gender analysis of the NDC](#), with the support of the UNDP office's gender team. The analysis proposed actions to make the NDC operational, taking gender aspects into account. The sectoral teams responsible for drawing up the sectoral action plans to implement the NDC have been set up. The gender dimension has been integrated into the sectoral action plans and is currently being integrated into the global plan. In addition, two sector workshops were held (energy, and natural resources & coastal areas) to draw up a roadmap for finalizing the sectoral plans. Furthermore, Mauritania also developed a fact sheet on nature-based solutions with recommendations on measures to be included in the NDC that take account of the gender dimension. The nature-based solutions are identified in the agriculture sector action plan and the natural resources and coastal action plan.

Output 3.3 Mid-century national or sectoral LEDS designed

In 2023, **4 long-term national or sectoral LEDS were designed** (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Tunisia).



In 2023, in **Argentina** the Strategy for Resilient Development with Low Emissions in the Long Term to 2050 was approved through [Ministerial Resolution 218/2023](#) and the "National Program of Long Term Scenarios" was created under the leadership of the Secretariat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

As mentioned in the document *"the strategy should be understood as an instrument of the national climate policy, which deepens and gives continuity to the efforts initiated by the Argentine Republic in its Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of 2020, and its corresponding update of the mitigation target in 2021."* It serves to analyze the central axes of the National Program for Long Term Scenarios (approved by the Ministry of environments and sustainable development, Resolution No. MAYDS

No. 218/2023) and to communicate the agreements reached with the provinces within the framework of the preparation of the Response Plans.

Moreover, the Secretariat of Energy also published [here](#) the 2030 Energy Transition Plan and [here](#) the 2050 Energy Transition Guidelines and Scenarios with the participation of the National Climate Change Cabinet.

In **Chile**, the document *"Assessment of costs and financial requirements of carbon neutrality in the Chilean energy sector"* was published on March 2023. This technical analysis delves into the changes in capital flows required to achieve the changes in the energy sector that would allow carbon neutrality in Chile by 2050, focusing on mitigation measures.

Paraguay formulated its [Low Carbon Scenarios for Paraguay by 2050](#), integrating mitigation measures tailored for each sector. These measures were drawn from the sectoral climate change mitigation plans up to 2030 outlined in the 2021 update of Paraguay's NDC. Two documents have been crafted and validated: (a) Analysis of the potential contribution of the energy and transport sector to the NDCs and (b) Construction of Low Carbon Scenarios for Paraguay by 2050 - both contributing to establish a strategic vision for mitigating carbon emissions in the country. Furthermore, within this framework, several analyses and documents were completed and validated as foundational components for defining Paraguay's strategic mitigation vision, including: (a) Roadmap for the Transparency Framework and LED; (b) Update of the Climate

Change Policy; (c) Analysis of the potential contributions from the energy and transport sectors to the NDCs; and (d) Development of Low Carbon Scenarios for Paraguay by 2050.

In addition, in **Tunisia**, a study to update GHG simulations for the energy sector by 2050, is underway. More specifically, reports on the coherence of energy scenarios and on the adaptation of the technical and economic model to the Tunisian context have been received and validated (related deliverables to be found [here](#)). This will feed into the update of the [National Low Carbon Strategy](#) (SNBC, in its French acronym) for the energy sector culminating in a more ambitious energy and climate vision, steering the country towards carbon neutrality.

Output 3.4 Prioritized NDC mitigation actions strengthened and promoted

In 2023, **5 countries engaged in activities that strengthened and promoted NAMAs and NDC mitigation actions** (Ethiopia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Tunisia and Viet Nam).

In **Ethiopia**, based on the requested and approved reprogramming and in line with the actions identified in the [NDC implementation plan](#), five bankable proposals have been prepared after conducting 8 days working session in Bishoftu, Ethiopia. The proposals will soon be presented to the development partners in the country to access resources for the implementation of planned initiatives. The proposals are:

- Environmentally Sustainable Integrated Waste Management Technologies in Tigray;
- Restoration for Sustainable Livelihood in Tigray;
- Setting up an Environmental Laboratory in the Post war Rehabilitation and Construction of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia;
- Institutional Capacity Building for Environmental and Climate Change Education; and
- Management of invasive alien species in Tigray to enhance sustainable livelihoods improvement.

One concept note on “Improving Access to Clean Cooking Energy Sources/Improving Energy Efficiency” has also been prepared based on the actions identified in Ethiopia’s NDC Implementation Plan.

Marshall Islands has developed a [document](#) on synergies and alignment of the energy sector under the Mitigation Working Group discussed and validated by related working groups. The National Energy Office which has continued to lead this work is now strengthened to continue with additional workshops on grant writing and monitoring systems as initiated by the project.

In **Mauritania**, following discussions with [CWP Global](#) on a financial commitment from the private sector, an agreement will be signed between the Ministry of Energy and CWP Global in the field of green hydrogen. The country office has also begun discussions with the company about providing support for rural electrification.

In **Tunisia**, a [study](#) on reparation of technical and economic pre-feasibility for biomethanisation proposing a tariff framework conducive for the development of the sector was finalized and presented to stakeholders at a workshop held on July 5.

Finally, the Programme in **Viet Nam** demonstrated how local governments and provinces can transform their agriculture production activities and commodities towards low carbon supply chains, learning from the examples of dragon fruit and shrimp production. Both commodities are being managed with [digital GHG tracking systems](#). For the first time, Viet Nam established innovative e-tracking systems to track the origin of carbon footprints of agriculture products. In September 2023, the models for sustainable low carbon dragon fruits were presented and advocated to business communities, provincial leaders and well received (see testimonies below for further information).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Vice Minister requested UNDP and the provinces to document the success and lessons and the full intervention process along with the required costing and business models and training materials for future replication. Based on this comprehensive research (consultations were made with more than 250 stakeholders), a set of recommendations emphasized the need for strategic financing and policy solutions tailored to the unique climate risks and vulnerabilities associated with dragon fruit and shrimp industries. More information on the project "Accelerating private sector engagement in climate resilient and low emission investment opportunities in Viet Nam's NDC" supported in the framework of the NDC SP can be found [here](#) (2022 update).

Viet Nam transforms agriculture production activities and commodities towards low carbon supply chains

Carbon footprint tracking tool for Binh Thuan dragon fruit *



*Testimonies extracted from Carbon footprint tracking tool [brochure](#).

Building on previous efforts, various countries also advanced efforts and/or delivered results under this output as follows:

- The programme in **Bhutan** continued strengthening the enabling environment for a solid waste management NAMA in the country. In 2023, to safely manage and dispose

- hazardous/ infectious waste in the capital, spare parts (burners) for incinerators have been supported to the waste management division under National Environment Commission. This is a continued effort towards the set of 7 drop off centers (with segregation facilities for wet, dry and hazardous waste) and catering to the safe handling and disposal of the hazardous/ infectious waste. In addition, the establishment of three creches were supported in Chukha, Sarpang and Thimphu districts to ease childcare burden and improve women's participation in formal employment.
- In **Mongolia**, a third project concept note for fundraising was prepared jointly with national entities on "Adaptation Technologies to Address Permafrost Thawing Beneath Paved Road" and delivered to the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of Mongolia. The NDA has reviewed and sent the "No objection" letter to the GCF and received review from GCF.
 - In turn, **Morocco** completed eight concept notes to address various work areas on i) resilience of rural housing; ii) Solar rooftops for industry; iii) resilient and low carbon cities (Agadir); iv) resilience of Central High Atlas cultural landscapes; v) deployment of 2,000 electric minibuses; vi) Integrated water management; vii) Energy and thermal rehabilitation of the existing housing stock and viii) Greening of the housing sector. Additionally, the [studies on green jobs and on loss and damage in Africa](#) and the elaboration of MOOCs on Green Economy, Sustainable Cities, Climate Risk Mapping were finalized.
 - Regarding the formulated greening framework for the dairy sector, **Palestine** signed a Responsible Party Agreement with the Arab Development Society on 30 April 2023 to develop alternative animal feed from corn and agriculture waste, development of new whey products and undertake capacity building workshop for small farmers. Additionally, a forum to promote resilient and sustainable farming practices was held on September 11th with 87 participants (10 women) and two workshops were also held on December 17th and 18th with 40 farmers including 20 female farmers participation.
 - Finally, **Uganda**'s updated standardized baseline on institutional cook stoves has been reviewed by the designated operating entity known as Carbon Check.

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 2023, results were achieved in four countries under this work area: Cote d'Ivoire completed a sectoral risk assessment, while Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana advanced readiness efforts for market-based mechanisms. Several other countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal) continued working on previous achievements as regards the implementation of diverse strategies to promote investment opportunities that are climate friendly.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **1 sectoral risk assessments/policy brief developed** (Cote d'Ivoire) – [Output 4.1](#)
- **3 market-based mechanisms established** (Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana) – [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)

1 sectoral risk assessments/policy brief developed in Cote d'Ivoire and 1 completed in Senegal, building on previous progress.

Cote d'Ivoire progressed in this area with the development of a [study on mitigating the risks of investing in renewable energies: solar photovoltaic-battery mini-grids](#). The objective of this study is to propose risk mitigation measures with the best cost-benefit ratio to promote private investments in solar photovoltaic (PV) mini-grids with batteries in Côte d'Ivoire. The integration of solar PV minigrids into the electricity mix will support the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's NDC through the development of a favorable environment for solar photovoltaic energy. In doing so, the report also aims to strengthen UNDP's collaboration with other international development organizations that are currently working to catalyze solar photovoltaic and other renewable energy investments, and in particular solar PV minigrids in the country.

In **Senegal**, an [analysis](#) of the risks associated with investment in renewable energy was completed. Expert recommendations include risk reduction instruments for political, legal and financial investments that Senegal could implement to attract more investment in mini-grids in

order to achieve its NDC objectives in the energy sector. These recommendations also serve as a basis for future support from UNDP or other partners.

Moreover, the validation workshop for a decree mandating regular tests for solar PV equipment was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Energy, the Agency for Renewable Energy, the electricity utility company, the regulatory agency, the customs office, UNDP and a consumer group. Some of the key recommendations were to ensure that: i) the tests do not increase the cost of the equipment to the consumer, ii) the test procedures by laboratories are easily made, and iii) imported equipment already tested in other countries are not subject to double testing. The final decree is awaiting presidential signature.

1 finance assessment completed in **Chile**, building on previous progress.

Continuing with progress achieved in 2022, in **Chile**, the project team led the methodological process for the preparation of the first [Climate Investment Report](#) required by article 38 of the Framework Law on Climate Change. Throughout April 2023, 4 working sessions were held with the Ministry of Finance, the Budget Office, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Social Development and Family (the latter is responsible for the National Investment System). Seven public reports and technical notes were also developed during the technical assistance.

Additionally, following the agreements reached on the April working sessions, the project team developed the "[Climate Investment Report Development Guidance](#)" which was published by the Budget Office on September 29th, 2023.

Main activities at country level

4.1: De-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared		
Country	Risks assessment/policy briefs	Sectoral finance assessments
1 Cote d'Ivoire	✓	
	1	

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

In 2023, **2 sustainable finance mechanisms were completed** in Costa Rica and Ghana building on previous progress.

The project in **Costa Rica** continued to build on earlier Programme achievements by completing two studies for active mobility in the municipalities of [Montes de Oca](#) and [Goicoechea](#), and Alajuelita. Several participation workshops were carried out with the communities, as well as with municipal officials, to understand the needs of the people and institutions in these sites. Each document was presented to the municipalities to receive their views and approval of previous

financial capacity's review to ascertain the possibility of advancing with some of the stages of implementation.

Ghana has also been advancing on this work area since 2020. In 2023, the country completed a mapping of industrial boilers and cooking systems in the food and beverage and artisanal palm oil processing sectors. In addition, Ghana has now supported the artisanal palm oil millers and producers with energy efficiency and improved waste management with the 2022 energy efficiency low value grant call for proposal which was launched in 2022. Some of the key actions undertaken in the framework of this initiative were:

- the Installation of the energy efficiency equipment and construction of structures to protect the equipment from elements of the weather by the 4 NGOs awarded the grants;
- the construction of platforms and sheds for housing the new energy efficient palm oil producing equipment with Solidaridad West Africa;
- the organization for Livelihood Enhancement Services (OLIVES) including the installation of the new energy efficient expellers and extractors, and infrastructure to house the equipment;
- the training on equipment use, business management, financial management, and health and safety was conducted for beneficiaries;
- the installation of the energy efficient equipment for palm oil processing of the Artisanal Palm Oil Millers and Outgrowers Association (APOMOAG) and equipment, housing shed constructed, and washroom, bathroom and waste collection sink-hole of the Plan for Change Ghana.



*New palm oil mill in Bamanase in the Denkyembour District of the Eastern Region.
Photo @Abdul-Rahim Naa Abdul-Lahie/ UNDPGhana.*

Output 4.3: Market-based mechanisms supported

In 2023, **3 countries supported market-based mechanisms** (Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana) and **1 country advanced work** in this area (Peru).

In **Argentina**, the meeting of the Carbon Markets Working Group at provincial level took place on July 12th. The group was formed as a space for exchange where questions and suggestions from the provinces on the National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets under development are considered. Also, the External Advisory Council made up of representatives of environmental organizations, trade unions, representatives of indigenous peoples, universities, academic and business entities, experts and representatives of political parties, held its second ordinary meeting on July 20th to report on the National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets prior to its approval, to analyze the central axes of the National Program for Long Term Scenarios (approved by the Ministry of environments and sustainable development, Resolution No. MAyDS No. 218/2023 – see [Output 3.3](#) for further information) and to communicate the agreements reached with the provinces within the framework of the preparation of the Response Plans.

Cote d'Ivoire progressed in the establishment of a framework for the country's participation in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. A [study](#) was delivered as a review of Côte d'Ivoire's preparedness to transfer internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMO). This study included the identification of the country's main challenges in mitigating the effects of climate change; the policies and strategies developed by the country as a reflection of its climate ambition, as well as the identification of existing institutional arrangements that could be used to implement Article 6. As mentioned in the aforesaid document *"the results of this assessment show that Côte d'Ivoire has now an important basis on which to build its participation in Article 6."*

Ghana developed a strategy and [operational manual for Ghana's Engagement under Article 6.2](#) of the Paris Agreement contributing to the development of Ghana's framework on international carbon markets and non-market approaches. The Article 6.2 strategy set out the policy foundation essentials to provide ITMO transaction actors the clarity and certainty on their rights and obligations. The Article 6.2 strategy is expected to settle policy questions regarding the: i) relationship between NDC and mitigation activities to generate ITMOs; ii) eligibility criteria for potential mitigation activities; and iii) clarity on the utility of ITMOs including overall governance structure and infrastructure, among others.

Finally, **Peru** also advanced in the support to carbon markets by recognizing the critical role of sectoral authorities under cooperative approaches. The project actively supported the development of activities within the established Carbon Markets Working Group (CMWG) of the High-Level Commission on Climate Change (HLCCC). This working group is tasked with formulating clear guidelines for identifying eligible technologies suitable for cooperative approaches under the provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. By doing so, the CMWG's work directly strengthens the implementation of the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI). Two productive meetings were held during this quarter, on October 15th and December 14th, respectively, which will follow with the presentation of the work conclusion to the HLCCC.

Result 5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement

This **result area** promotes measures such as strengthening **business platforms** to identify:

- areas where the private sector can best contribute to NDC implementation and
- regulatory and policy approaches fostering financial stability and market-based solutions

In 2023, **3 countries systematically engaged the private sector on NDC investment opportunities** (Argentina, Ethiopia and Guatemala) mainly through the delivery of a private sector strategy and a technical study respectively. Other countries – Bhutan and Colombia – continued advancing in previous achievements as regards the engagement of this sector in efforts addressing climate change challenges.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **3 countries systematically engaged private sector on NDC investment opportunities** (Argentina, Ethiopia and Guatemala) –
Output 5.1

Output 5.1 Countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities, including collaboration with NDCP member(s) and/or NDCP Support Unit

A technical study in 1 country (Guatemala)

In **Guatemala** a [decarbonisation guide](#) has been developed by UNDP and the Centre for Action on Corporate Social Responsibility (Centrase, in Spanish). This document serves as a guide to provide guidance and support to companies interested in developing decarbonisation strategies and plans. The project has socialized the guide with companies and the Climate Change Directorate of MARN. Feedback has been received and the consultation process has been completed. Final edits to the document are underway.

In **Bhutan**, building on previous results achieved, an assessment on private sector engagement opportunity in green business was developed. A two-day awareness raising workshop was conducted from 30-31 dec 2022 to disseminate findings and recommendations by the BCCI.

Private sector voluntary reporting and matchmaking platforms advanced in 1 country (Colombia) building on previous results

Building up on previous results, in **Colombia**, the updated design of the [corporate carbon footprint calculator](#), including a module for green businesses, to incorporate new emission factors was finalised and approved by the climate change direction of the Ministry and green business office. The objective is to motivate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the corporate

sphere and in green businesses. It is expected that the product of this consultancy will be the basis for the digital development of the tool that will be available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and in an application (IOS and Android version).

Paraguay completed the design of the [carbon footprint digital tool](#), started in 2022, to be included on the Ministry of Environment's website. This tool seeks to estimate or calculate the carbon footprint of human activities and recognise companies that adopt strategies for the management of their Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions towards low-carbon production and marketing. Additionally, the proposal for the development of incentives that promote low-carbon actions in the private sector has been completed and validated with key stakeholders.

Business forum in 1 country (Argentina) and a private sector roadmap completed in 1 country (Ethiopia)

In **Argentina** coordination with business chambers has also been strengthened, generating spaces for dialogue and training. In addition, chambers and companies have signed the [commitment letter of the Agreement](#)⁹ which lays the foundation for generating information on private sector measures and the prioritization of sectoral measures. In particular, a list of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change was generated from the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change identifying those measures that could involve the private sector linked to SDGs; allowing private organizations to identify the alignment of their initiatives with the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change. On the other hand, instruments obtained during 2023, such as the National Strategy for International Climate Finance and mainly the National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets, strengthened the framework to prioritize actions during 2024 ([Output 4.3](#) for further information).

Ethiopia developed a [private sector engagement strategy](#) for Ethiopia's NDC implementation which includes two concept notes on Electric Vehicle and on Solar Mini Grid. The document, a collaboration between UNDP Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Investment Commission, focuses on strategies for private sector investment that would enable the country to fast-track its transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy and effectively implement its Updated NDC. It includes two concept notes as pilot projects to show case how to mobilize resources.

Main activities at country level

5.1: Countries systematically engaging private sector on inclusive NDC investment opportunities			
Country	2023 Results		
	Technical studies	Business forum	Private sector roadmaps
1 Argentina	-	✓	-
2 Ethiopia	-	-	✓
3 Guatemala	✓	-	-
	1	1	1

⁹ More than 80 companies and business associations committed to improving their environmental and social performance, making efficient and responsible use of natural resources and working towards national goals of adaptation and mitigation. of climate change, and voluntarily report information on its progress.

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 website¹⁰ in the platform. In 2023, the website attracted 429,233 unique users, with 703,410 total visits and 826,225 page views. This is an increase of 314%, 307% and 239%, respectively, compared to 2022 website results.

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, India, United Kingdom, Philippines, France, Canada and Malaysia).

The top four sources of website visitors were: Google search, direct visitors, paid search, and social media. In 2023, referrals from other sites included UNDP.org, Exposure.co, UN.org, UNDP Adaptation site, UN News Newsletter, Exposure.co, UNESCO and UNDP Climate and Forests, Nature4Climate, NDC Partnership, UNDP SharePoint, Exposure.

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 reached 127,000 followers in 2023, and occasionally on UNDP's @UNDP Twitter account, which has more than 1.9 million followers. Tik Tok videos are also created to reach a younger audience.

Communications efforts in 2023 for the Programme included 7 articles, blogs and photo stories. In 2023, the **main themes of knowledge** were: the regional snapshots of the state of climate ambition, green recovery, and NDC investments/private sector engagement. The main dissemination channels for sharing experiences and knowledge under the Programme this year were knowledge products such as reports, analyses and research papers.

Further details on knowledge sharing are presented in [Knowledge sharing and visibility](#) annex.

¹⁰ The NDC SP website remained archived as a snapshot until June 2023.

Output 6.1 Good practices promoted to strengthen technical capacities and impact

In 2023, the Global Support Unit prepared and/or technically contributed to:

- **3 knowledge products** (1 flagship report and 2 reports);
- **1 south-south exchange** (in Argentina for LAC region).

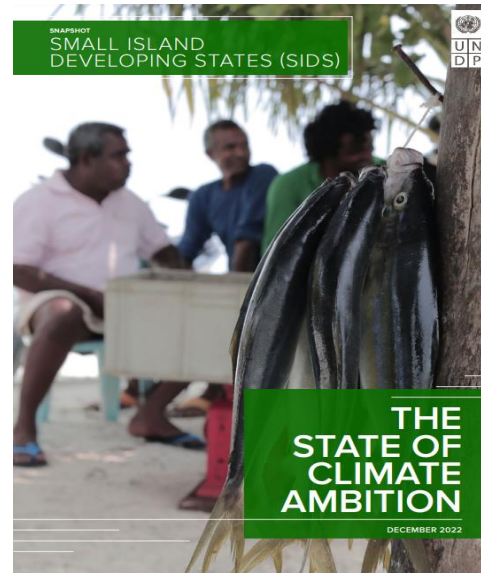
Knowledge products

Two snapshots that build upon, and update information, from [UNDP's The State of Climate Ambition](#) (Oct 2021) were supported in 2023 - one on Least Developed Countries and another on Small Island Developing States - to delve in their NDC status and implementation readiness. In addition, UNDP launched in the [learning for nature platform](#) the e-learning course on National Voluntary Carbon Footprint Programmes –the flagship report for the Programme for this year – to help government officials, decision makers and technicians prepare for implementing a voluntary carbon footprint measurement scheme in their countries.

Snapshot: Least Developed Countries



Snapshot: Small Island Developing States



E-learning course on National Voluntary Carbon Footprint Programmes

Implementation of National Voluntary Carbon Footprint Programmes (NVCFPs)

During this self-paced course you will gain knowledge that comes from the lessons learned from four pioneering programmes in the region spanning over more than 10 years. The course will cover the theoretical basis, different stages of design and implementation, costs, financing mechanisms and benefits of a voluntary national programme (NVCFPs).

View details

+928 enrolled

Not enrolled

Sign in to enroll

Course includes:

- 5 modules
- 5 activities

FAQs Syllabus Meet the experts

Finally, 1 south-south exchange was also organized in Argentina from October 2 to 4 with the Latin American Network of Environmental Impact Assessment Systems (RED LASEIA) with the participation of members from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay. The objective was to present advances in cumulative impact assessment, citizen participation in environmental assessment and the integration of climate change into investment projects in the region. The event also included the presentation of Argentina's First National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Escazú Agreement and a workshop with provincial environmental assessment authorities.

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

In 2023, the GSU supported 7 news articles, blogs and photo-stories in the Climate Promise and UNDP websites. They covered information and disseminated stories at global, regional and national levels on climate action, green recovery, climate mitigation and adaptation and climate finance, among other topics.



The screenshot shows the top portion of a UNDP Climate Promise blog post. On the left is the UNDP logo with 'GLOBAL Climate Promise' text. On the right are navigation links for 'ENGLISH', 'WHERE WE WORK', and 'SEARCH'. Below these are menu items: 'WHAT WE DO', 'NEWS & STORIES', 'RESEARCH & REPORTS', and a hamburger menu icon. The main heading is 'the Caribbean' in a large, bold, black font. Below the heading, a yellow 'BLOG POSTS' tag is followed by the date 'April 11, 2023'. To the right of the date are social media share icons for LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter, and Email.



[Gianluca Merlo](#)
Regional Technical Advisor - Climate Strategy and Policy



Photo credit: UNDP Paraguay/Bruno Ferrero

In addition to this, various **advocacy activities** were held by Ecuador that has positioned itself as a regional protagonist at the recent COP28. UNDP Ecuador and the Climate Promise team coordinated 3 site events during COP28 in which top-level panelists were able to discuss and highlight the opportunities and challenges of climate change management in a regional and global context. Those were:

1. Financial Mechanisms to Accelerate the Implementation of Adaptation in the Region
2. Experiences in the formulation and implementation of NDCs in Latin American and Caribbean countries
3. Experiences in Latin America with green taxonomies and climate budget labeling

Moreover, the **advocacy campaign** “UNDP and its contribution to the development of National Voluntary Programs for Carbon Footprint Reduction” was created and launched in COP28 by UNDP Ecuador as well to disseminate the aforesaid e-learning course on National Voluntary Carbon Footprint Programmes.

Morocco was another country particularly engaged in COP28 through its 4C Project. Several side events were organized during COP in the Congo Bassin Blue Fund Pavillion within the framework of the south-south cooperation and the collaboration with African countries. During the event on “Good Practices of Decarbonization for a resilient continent towards carbon net Zero”, the Minister of Tourism and Environment of the Republic of the Congo praised the fruitful collaboration with the 4C and UNDP Morocco which made it possible to provide the Congo Basin climate commission with an operational financial mechanism “Congo Bassin Blue Fund” that will allow the Congo Basin countries to implement their NDCs. In the Side event on “Green Jobs for sustainable and resilient economies” the work carried out with young people, notably the training through the African Climate Academy of 1200 youth on Climate Change from 30 different nationalities and the three Masters created at the Universities of Marrakech-Safi, Beni-Mellal-Khenifra and Tangér-Tetouan.

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.



Progress towards indicators under this result include:

- **1 advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken (Benin) – Output 7.1**

- **4 public/private financial mechanisms or measures established to support green recovery efforts** (Albania, Benin, Ecuador and Viet Nam) – [Output 7.2](#)
- **2 guidance/advocacy materials on green recovery disseminated** (Benin and Ecuador) – [Output 7.3.1](#)
- **3 capacity building programmes developed and rolled out for Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment** (Albania, Ecuador and Jordan) – [Output 7.3.2](#)
- **2 new or improved Inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes strengthened/established** (Albania x2) – [Output 7.3.3](#)
- **4 gender-responsive green recovery measures developed** (Albania and Benin x3) – [Output 7.4.1](#)
- **4 green recovery measures developed** (Benin and Jordan x3) – [Output 7.4.2](#)
- **1 initiative held to facilitate South-south knowledge exchange among countries** (Jordan) – [Output 7.5.1](#)
- **4 trainings and webinars conducted at global level to strengthen national capacity** (Global x4) – [Output 7.5.2](#)

Output 7.1 Advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken to integrate NDCs with recovery

In 2023, 1 **advocacy assessment** was developed in **Benin** and 3 were advanced in Albania, Jordan, and Viet Nam building on previous results.

Benin developed a green recovery assessment about encouraging dialogue with the Ministry of Economy to accelerate climate action. This assessment will be part of a compilation of lessons learned from pilot country experiences in this area which updates the guidance framework “Aligning NDCs with Green Recovery” issued in 2022. This review explores Benin’s unique context, emphasizing the role of active dialogue and collaboration with public administration, with a focus on establishing e-pools of experts to guide climate action. The lessons learned from this experience are invaluable for other nations seeking to enhance dialogue amongst ministries and climate actors and accelerate their green recovery agendas. The updated document will be disseminated in 2024.

Following the broad consultations during the scoping stage of the project in **Albania** undertaken in 2022, a cross-sectoral [assessment of the energy-forestry nexus](#), in the context of Albania's climate mitigation and green recovery efforts, was delivered. This assessment includes: i) the linkages between energy demand/supply by forest biomass, the carbon sequestration potential, and the forestry situation in the country; ii) a roadmap to introduce appropriate bio-energy technology applications, including but not limited to energy efficient stoves, and efficient practices for fuelwood and forest biomass harvest; and iii) a selection of financial national and international incentives for the introduction of bio-energy technology applications and efficient practices for fuelwood and forest biomass harvest.

Building up on previous efforts, **Jordan** has reached a consensus with GIZ on the green jobs

assessment model, UNDP Jordan CO has brought Cambridge Econometrics on board to develop an additional assessment scenario to be added to the National Green Jobs Assessment report (in an updated version). As a result, a draft green job assessment report has been submitted and was shared with key stakeholders including the Ministry of Transport and Land Transport Regulatory Committee for their inputs.

Moreover, **Viet Nam** finalised the socio-economic assessment of Green Transportation using a green jobs assessment methodology. National technical consultations were organized in December and the draft report is ready for validation and further dissemination.

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

4 countries (Albania, Benin, Ecuador and Viet Nam) supported **finance mobilization towards green recovery proposals** and initiatives in countries.

In **Albania**, in response to a call for grants, 5 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) entered into Low Value Grants agreements with UNDP to develop the following initiatives:

- I. Building climate resilience of forests through Ecosystem-based Adaptation by Urban Research Institute – to address urgent climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable communities living around forests watersheds by implementing Ecosystem Based Adaptation interventions;
- II. Albgreen - young people in Tirana will be promoters of original ways to make citizens aware of the choice of a bicycle as a means of transport, in the donation of environmentally friendly and energy-saving LED lamps, as well as in the awareness campaign for meringue bags to replace plastic with bags;
- III. ZALAV Centre - to undertake the training of a group of students passionate about the protection of nature;
- IV. Scout& Destination Management Albania - to mobilize 15 groups of Scouts from all over Albania to cleans two forests at the coast of Albania (Velipoja & Spille) as they represent high risk of forest fire; and
- V. For a Sustainable Rural Development - to increase knowledge for sustainable production of biomass as a renewable energy source and also increasing the availability of wood in the framework of sustainable forest management in Gramshi municipality.

Benin has formulated a comprehensive [action plan for mobilizing green finance](#). This strategy encompasses the financial assessment of NDC implementation, the establishment of an institutional framework delineating the roles and responsibilities of various public and private actors, and the development of a communication strategy aimed at engaging a wide array of stakeholders, including local communities.

In **Ecuador**, the Ministry of Economy and Finance received the outcomes of two consultancies conducted in 2023. The first consultancy titled "Inputs for the modeling of medium-term fiscal scenarios with climate objectives, climate risks, and vulnerabilities" aimed to suggest mechanisms

for integrating climate risks into the planning of medium-term fiscal scenarios. The second consultancy, "[Evaluation of stimulus and subsidy programs in the Ecuadorian electricity sector that considers long-term goals to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement](#)", presented a set of recommendations for modifying state aid programs in the energy sector. The proposed changes, which included a comprehensive roadmap, were defined to obtain fiscal savings while also providing essential elements for alignment with the Ecuadorian goals for achieving the Paris Agreement through its NDC.

Viet Nam progressed in 2023 on efforts to spur and support the adoption of e-vehicles. A contract was signed with the Viet Nam Standards and Quality Institute to prepare a study composed of two technical standards for an 'end-of-life' solution/management for electric vehicle (EV) batteries (planned to be approved in February 2024). The national project team supported the Ministry of Transport to formulate a national programme on environmentally friendly public transport focusing on electric vehicles. A workshop to share international experiences on end-of-life solution for electric vehicles batteries was organized on October 19th. The final draft of the national program on environmentally friendly public transport focusing on electric vehicles was completed and two technical consultation workshops were organized in November and December in Hanoi and Hue cities respectively.

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

Two guidance materials on green recovery were produced in countries (Benin and Ecuador).

In **Benin**, a [training manual](#) focusing on green recovery has been developed and was further disseminated through training, covering a range of topics such as climate change, sustainable development, green economy, and the roles of different stakeholders in facilitating Benin's green transition. This manual is specifically designed for public officials from central and sectoral ministries.

In **Ecuador**, within the framework of the "Green Recovery" initiative, UNDP supported the Ministry of Finance in setting up an operative platform to track national climate finance. In addition, the environmental spending guiding classifier to include budgetary climate labelling methodologies was adopted in Ecuador's national decree. This is a key milestone in the country to progress towards the national Climate Finance Frameworks and, consequently, accelerate climate loans among other benefits which will be mandatory for the budget cycle definition in 2024. The guide "[Indicative classification for environment and climate change policy expenditure](#)" which contains legal information, climate change concepts and practical examples of budget climate label was designed as an input for the use of officials of public institutions. In this context, three workshops were conducted to socialize the expenditure classifier related to environmental and climate change policies for its proper use in the 2024 budgetary process.

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

Three countries (Albania, Ecuador and Jordan) **have developed capacity building programmes** on NDC and recovery alignment.

During 2023, capacity building was provided in **Albania** to the governmental institutions whose functional tasks are the direction, management, and use of forests through i) the delivery of the training need assessment report, which purpose is the identification of knowledge gaps on Forestry and Energy efficiency (presented to stakeholders on October 3rd); and (ii) the capacity-building program. Regarding the latter, 5 training activities were successfully delivered (on October 3rd, 11th and 18th in Tirana, on November 1st in Dibra and on November 8th in Gjirokastra) to ensure skills development and increased awareness on Green Recovery in the Forestry sector in Albania for forestry institutions at the national and local level. Topics of the workshops were following:

- 1st Training Workshop on “Building Sustainable Forest Management and Green Jobs”.
- 2nd Training Workshop on “Political and legal framework for forests-Roles and responsibilities of local structures”.
- 3rd Training Workshop on “Regaining ecological functionality forest landscapes – Forest Landscape restoration” and “Forest biomass between carbon sequestration and renewable energy production.
- 4th Training Workshop on “Political and legal framework for forests-Roles and responsibilities of local structures”.
- 5th Training Workshop on “Political and legal framework for forests-Roles and responsibilities of local structures”.

In **Ecuador**, Grupo Faro developed the [e-learning training program](#) on climate finance. Following the validation of the course content and the corresponding methodology, the planned modules were conducted, and the training program concluded in the fourth quarter of 2023. The course content is being uploaded to the Ministry of Economic and Finance Platform.

A thorough [climate finance training](#) was delivered in **Jordan** on November 21st, 2023. The training contents were aligned with the needs of transport sector stakeholders covering climate finance, blended finance, and strategies for mobilizing private investment for sustainable transportation projects and measures. The training covered theoretical basics on climate finance instruments, provided real-life best-practice cases of climate finance in the transport sector and included guidance on the climate finance application process.

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

Two inter-institutional agreements or coordination processes were strengthened in one country (Albania x2)

In 2023, **Albania** took a significant step towards green recovery in its forestry sector by establishing a national forestry agency, operating in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance/Planning. In anticipation of the government's intention to designate 2024 as the Year of Forests, two key governmental decrees have been prepared and endorsed to bolster the Law on Forest and fulfill the Ministry of Tourism and Environment's obligation to operationalize the law. These decrees include provisions for "*the adoption of rules for the benefits from the use of forest ecosystem services, compensation, and payments*" and "*Criteria and rules for granting use of the forest fund.*"

Output 7.4.1 Gender-responsive green recovery measures developed

Four gender responsive green recovery measures were supported in countries (Albania and Benin x3)

In the framework of the e-learning training program on climate finance in **Albania**, a national consultant finalized his report on mainstreaming gender perspective in forestry and energy sectors and presented it to stakeholders on October 3rd. The report included the following main recommendations: i) collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data on participation and benefits in forestry and renewable energy to identify gaps and areas for improvement; ii) support research initiatives that focus on gender-specific challenges and opportunities in these sectors; and iii) conduct gender lenses analysis and research of local practices on forest and renewable energy use in central and local level.

Benin, in turn, developed three climate action plans for the implementation of the NDC in the [municipalities of Abomay](#)-Calavi, Bohicon, and Toffo. The methodological approach adopted to draw up the NDC implementation plan in these territories was based on a participatory approach that involved all stakeholders, notably local communities and sector managers from decentralized departments. The gender-responsive plans include development sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, and waste management, identified in agreement with stakeholders, as well as priority sectors of Benin's NAP and NDP.

Output 7.4.2 Green recovery measures developed that consider inclusive NDC processes

Four measures were developed to support inclusive green recovery in two countries (Benin and Jordan x3).

In **Benin**, the government developed a [post-COVID-19 recovery plan](#) that integrates the nation's ambitions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This plan was based on a preceding gap analysis of the existing recovery strategies. The post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan report presents a comprehensive strategy to restore growth, strengthen resilience and promote sustainable development, putting forward crucial initiatives to stimulate economic recovery.

Initially, an in-depth assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic was carried out, identifying the most affected sectors and vulnerable populations. This analysis formed the basis for identifying priorities, highlighting critical needs in health, infrastructure, employment and social protection.

The plan presents priority ambitions for climate change adaptation based on an analysis of the ambitions of the NAP and NDCs in the post-COVID-19 socio-economic context. It proposes a set of targeted measures to strengthen various key sectors covered by the NAP. The plan also presents priority ambitions for climate change mitigation. In addition, the plan articulates the country's ambitions around three major objectives and seven strategic orientations.

In **Jordan**, a mission was conducted from November 19th to 23rd with the aim of developing a climate finance proposal developed for a strategic transport project. The mission included stakeholder consultation and engagement meetings with selected stakeholders to discuss existing ideas, identify their views on the project, their potential contributions, and their roles in its implementation. In addition to the individual stakeholder consultations (November 19th and 20th), a collaborative workshop was held on November 22nd to identify sectoral barriers, needs, and priorities and to validate concept notes and project ideas. The workshop's outputs will be used to prepare a relevant [climate finance transport concept note](#).

Also, a consultancy firm is working with UNDP and Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) to complete **3 concept designs** for the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Pilot for Water Resilience in GAM. The contract has been recently signed and the contractor managed to secure the required licenses and permits for the commencement of implementation. Subsequently, a presentation regarding the pilot projects linked to this initiative was delivered to high-level representatives from the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management. They expressed significant interest in the potential impact of these pilots in mitigating the risks of floods in the city of Amman. Furthermore, they demonstrated enthusiasm to scale up similar initiatives not only within the city of Amman but also across other governorates in Jordan.

To support incubation of startups, UNDP has funded an initiative to develop pilot projects in the Jordan valley to encourage the adoption of innovative climate solutions within the local communities. The project is supporting various Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the field of water and Agriculture as detailed below:

- **Smart WTI:** to provide an efficient water management system that helps individuals and organizations to conserve and manage water by tracking, controlling and predicting water consumption and quality using advanced artificial intelligence algorithms.
- **Smart Green:** to provide agritech solutions and smart technologies through converting traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and providing remote control of irrigation, which will help farmers achieve optimum use of water and fertilizers.
- **Keylife/Smart Agriculture:** to create a smart system for irrigation and fertigation in addition to a software that is offered as service for users.
- **iPlant:** to adapt to different farming business needs including efficient crop selection with

- high value cash crops, energy efficient, year-round and consistent high-quality crops.
- **Water SMEs:** to develop innovate technologies for water management such as smart water meters, automation system resulting in conserving water resources and improving water use efficiency so mitigating the impact of droughts and water scarcity.

The solutions will promote sustainable water management, creating jobs, developing innovative technologies and building resilience.

Building up on previous efforts, **Jordan** finalized the launch of 10 episodes of the climate change podcast released on over 10 audio and video platforms (Youtube, Spotify, SoundCloud, Amazon Music, Google Podcasts, Apple Podcasts, Deezer, Podcast Index, TuneIn, Listen Notes). This equals 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.

The project has also partnered with the UNDP Youth for Sustainability initiative and is presently developing a capacity-building program. The aim is to create a vibrant youth network consisting of 15 individuals, primarily focused on increasing awareness, promoting environmentally friendly and sustainable solutions, and advocating for climate action. This aims to capitalize on potential opportunities and extend its impact beyond the project's timeframe to promote advocacy for climate action among women and youth.



Viet Nam, in turn, submitted the final draft of policy recommendations for e-bike sharing modality to Ha Noi city for consideration. A technical workshop was organized in Hanoi on June 8th and a [national workshop](#) on peer-to-peer exchange on e-Bike and e-Scooter sharing system in Viet Nam took place in Hue city on July 16th.

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

One south-south knowledge exchange initiative was prepared (Jordan)

To enhance uptake of green recovery through the NDCs and to increase youth participation in the NDCs, a south-south workshop has been prepared in **Jordan** (to take place at the end of January 2024) to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and knowledge sharing.

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

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

In 2023, the GSU organized **four webinars** on various aspects of NDCs and LT-LEDS as part of the learning pathway. These sessions covered key aspects of NDC and green recovery alignments, including socio-economic impact assessments, sectoral alignment, and mainstreaming, benefiting five pilot countries and beyond.

There will be a South-South exchange workshop in Viet Nam at the end of March to take stock of pilot experience and share lessons learned among five pilot countries.

Risks and challenges

The Programme regularly tracks 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;
- 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](#)).

In the process of monitoring, evaluation and related programmatic adjustments, the following risks and challenges were anticipated (as of 2023), and risk mitigation measures put forth.

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Change of government sector policies.	Medium	Secure strong support to climate action from government, general population, private sector through information and awareness campaigns and sustained stakeholder engagement.
A lack of active participation of business associations, private sector and financial sector to finance, support and implement technically sound and financially viable mitigation actions.	High	Secure donor support to leverage investments through existing instruments. Ensure that the prioritization process of mitigation actions includes business associations and others in the private sector to secure buy-in as well as technical, social and environmental review of options. Conduct awareness raising amongst actors in the private and financial sectors to increase participation in NDC planning and NDC-related business opportunities. Engage in systematic advocacy to address mistrust and increase understanding of mutual benefits to the achievement of NDC targets and SDGs.

A lack of willingness on the part of developing country governments to implement ambitious NDCs and incorporate best practice examples.	Medium	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	Provide support to build political will and promote global leadership on climate action, including showcasing via Climate Promise. Provide technical assistance to support NDC enhancement.
Cross-sectoral impacts due to conflict, e.g., wars on Gaza and Ukraine, Mali unrest, Ecuador security crisis.e	Medium	Provide support with flexibility and in partnership with organizations providing humanitarian and development support to mitigate consequences including changes in projects' priorities, implementation delays and logistical issues related to conflict and impacts in the safety of population and personnel.
Lack of NDC financing available, especially in mobilizing private and public finance to support implementation of actions.	Medium	Integrate NDC financing as a priority area of work under the next phase of UNDP's Climate Promise 2025 focusing on driving finance to support investments in the climate agenda in countries. This includes targeted efforts to engage both private and public financing in mobilizing the necessary funds.

Challenges to implementation

Completion of outstanding activities by the end of 2023 has been a challenge in some countries. Finalizing all activities by the end of the year 2023 has been a considerable challenge in several countries, particularly for those that were facing difficult national circumstances. To meet the stipulated Programme's closure timeframe, countries have leveraged climate coordination systems and capitalized on the strong relationships with stakeholders built during the project's execution, thereby facilitating successful delivery in most cases.

National and international climate change events can compete with project delivery. The strong mobilization of stakeholders in the climate sector to take part in COP28 led to difficulties in carrying out certain activities planned during quarter four of the year. To ensure effective project implementation, it is essential to anticipate these events, incorporate them into planning processes and make necessary adjustments to timelines in order to accommodate their potential impact accordingly.

Safety became a top priority in the crisis setting in certain countries. While there is a close monitoring of safety situations daily in countries that are facing crisis situations that may affect security of staff, implementing partners, and other stakeholders, these circumstances pose significant challenges to organizing in-person workshops and other projects' activities. Implementing some of the work from more stable, neighboring countries can be a solution in some cases.

Studies are sometimes contingent upon the completion of other products or outputs. Potential delays in finalizing studies and other related deliverables are often due to the interdependence between studies and other related analyses and outputs. At the same time, the technical nature of the work, demanding multiple iterations and verifications as well as consultations with partners, is also a difficulty that the projects teams face regularly. The Programme/countries involved partners at a strategic level to ensure overall alignment among diverse technical components and to carry out the studies in an integrated manner, to the extent possible, thereby guaranteeing the quality of work within stipulated timelines.

Programme implementation timelines affected finalization of key knowledge management deliverables. Emphasis on project implementation and delivery of results has protracted the ability to pursue reflection and deliver key knowledge management outputs. In response, now that programme activities are closed in most countries, the Programme is focusing all efforts during 2024 to establish the knowledge and evidence-base that draws on the project's successful results, including developing key knowledge products and exchange workshops.

Sustainability of the Programme's achievement is a challenge in some countries. There is a need for well-formulated strategies to ensure sustainability in countries, which has been limited in some countries due to the focus on finalizing project activities. As previously identified by the GSU, formulation of exit strategies may therefore be a successful response to the challenge

encountered in various countries regarding sustainability of strategies and actions. One component of exit strategies is the management of knowledge which can build institutional memory and strengthen capacities.

Lessons Learned

Unlocking the potential: build a robust framework for carbon finance.

Experiences in countries highlighted the high demand and potential for engaging in carbon finance, yet identified challenges faced when attempting to pursue carbon finance projects without a clear and standardized structure. Moving forward, it will be essential to develop a comprehensive framework for carbon finance to facilitate and encourage private sector involvement in this crucial area. Moreover, engagement and ownership of the government in the definition of carbon market regulations and guidelines has been very instrumental in the carbon markets framework's development.

The power of formalizing successful deliverables through innovative instruments, to ensure sustainability and impact.

A good practice acquired within the framework of NDC coordination structures is to formalize the results of the work through different instruments. Some countries such as Argentina have approved plans and programs of this type (e.g. the National Climate Change Cabinet) through ministerial resolutions proving to be beneficial for their application and sustainability.

The impact of green jobs modeling frameworks for sustainable futures.

The green job modelling assessment framework, applied in certain countries such as Jordan, has proven successful for defining and realizing the potential impact of climate policies on economic growth, employment creation, skills and education needs among other elements. The framework may become an open source for future replication on green jobs assessment for sectors with particular relevance in NDC implementation.

Tackling fuel poverty as a cornerstone in climate and sustainable development policies.

Fuel poverty is a complex social phenomenon that is attracting increasing attention from public authorities in the implementation of energy and social policies. Several countries such as Tunisia have recently chosen to consider fuel poverty as a fundamental component of their climate and energy policies, understanding that mitigation efforts pursued should also fight fuel poverty to reduce inequalities in energy access.

Assessing climate change expenditure with cutting-edge methodologies.

To identify climate change-related expenditure, there must be clear guidelines and definitions of what climate change is, including defining mitigation and/or adaptation measures, and what kind of activities contribute to reducing its impact. The CPEIR developed by UNDP (UNDP, 2015) has become a fundamental methodology in countries such as Chile for assessing the integration of climate change into budget allocation and public expenditure execution.

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

- ✓ **Close coordination with strategic stakeholders involved in climate change initiatives at both national and regional levels** is key to maximizing synergies and achieving more efficient implementation of activities. Clear roles and responsibilities should be established to avoid duplication of efforts.
- ✓ **Communication, awareness, and capacity development** helps to address and socialize highly technical and complex components of projects' implementation.
- ✓ **Successful implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures** of NDCs will depend on how they are embraced by authorities and the population, both in the public and private sectors.
- ✓ The use of **digital tools remains crucial for project activities**, including coordination, dissemination, and capacity building.
- ✓ **Sustained interaction with partners** regarding the implementation of activities and the achievement of prioritized national goals is crucial to maximizing results in the short, medium and long term.
- ✓ **Design strategies and work with modelling and foresight methodologies** or tools can help strengthen the impact of the work undertaken.

Strategic partnerships

NDC Partnership

The Programme serves as a mechanism to coordinate support to countries from multiple donors, including as a direct contribution to the NDCP, with all 45 Programme countries also members of the NDCP. In addition, direct coordination with the NDCP Support Unit is ongoing, including in several specific countries as indicated below. For more information, refer to section [Programme Background](#) and Outputs [2.4](#) and [2.5](#) of this report.

Key actions carried out in 2023 to strengthen strategic partnerships

Partnership	Areas of strategic engagement in 2023
UN agencies and other development partners	In DRC , the Project works in collaboration with CAFI and UN-REDD. Project activities are regularly discussed at meetings of the Inter-donor Group on the Environment and Climate (GIBEC), which meets once a month in ordinary session.
	In Ecuador , the project, in collaboration with FAO, continued its implementation of the NDC revision process. Workshops took place in five cities in Ecuador during May, attracting over 250 participants. The foremost results of the participatory process included the identification of action lines and measures across the four NDC components: Mitigation, Adaptation, Means of Implementation, and Loss & Damage.
	Within the framework of formulating the revised NDC, the project in Ecuador sustained its collaboration with the Decarbonization Project which is supported by the FDA. This ongoing collaboration aims to gain insights and preparedness to apply the methodology employed by FDA to address the evolving scenarios of the new NDC covering the period from 2026 to 2035.
	Ecuador hosted the local Conference of Youth for Climate Change (COY), an event in which UNICEF and PNUD provided support to ensure active youth participation in climate change decision-making. The COY in Ecuador is a localized version of the international COY event, held annually in conjunction with the Conference of Parties (COP). It is an initiative to boost youth involvement in shaping climate change policies.
	In Marshall Islands , the project continues to work closely with IOM, a member of the Adaptation and NDC P Working Groups, under the national climate change coordination mechanism. For example, capacity initiatives by IOM and youth support to the youth policy by UNFPA.

Partnership	Areas of strategic engagement in 2023
	<p>In Palestine, the project worked in collaboration with the UNIDO's consultants on resource efficiency and towards a circular economy to build a model for other dairy farmers, progressing towards environmentally friendly and productive agricultural practices and paving the way for a sustainable farming organization.</p> <p>Palestine UNDP conducted consultations with the ARAVA Institute, a local environmental research institution, to design and implement biogas and wastewater treatment systems, further advancing the demonstration of the Circular Business Model.</p>
<p>NDC Partnership Support Unit</p>	<p>Albania project's output is directly linked with the implementation of the new enhanced target of Albania (forestry and energy sectors) as per the revised NDC submitted to UNFCCC in October 2021, supported by UNDP Climate Promise and coordinated by the NDC Partnership. The Project assisted in promoting investments in forestry related jobs as part of the Covid-19 economic recovery packages, including afforestation, reforestation, conservations, agroforestry, etc., fully in line with the NDC partnership.</p> <p>In Argentina, the project is coordinated with the NDC Partnership to provide support under the framework of the LT LEDS thematic call. Implementation started in September 2023, including activities of the National Climate Change Cabinet and activities at the subnational level.</p> <p>Coordination with the NDC P on the NDC implementation roadmap was ensured in DRC. The final roadmap will be communicated to the Support Unit.</p> <p>Marshall Islands continues to support implementation of key priorities/activities from the Marshall Islands NDC Partnership Plan 2019-2021. Overall, the project focuses on strengthened coordination for NDC implementation under inter-ministerial and sector wide coordination (TTEC coordination), as well as youth, education and gender sectors. This includes sectoral transformative initiatives of the energy capacity building, implementation support to selected climate and health revised policy and NDCs capacity building on findings from the capacity assessment report completed by the project in October 2022. It is envisaged that remaining activities or activities that need continued funding such as ongoing capacity building for implementation by members of the Working Group will be supported through the membership of the NDC Partnership coalition.</p>

Partnership	Areas of strategic engagement in 2023
	<p>Mongolia. NDC Partnership Support Unit prepared a mission in Mongolia from 31st July to 04th August 2023 to hold an in-person Partner Coordination Meeting and to discuss with the Government of Mongolia and development partners how the Partnership can help to expedite the implementation of NDC. Also held a 'Stop and Reflect: A focus group discussion on the country engagement and support made through the previous Partnership Plan' to help improve the NDC Partnership's framework of engagement for Mongolia. During this time, NDC Partnership Support Unit with in-country facilitators is also held bilateral meetings with development partners to discuss potential support for the Mongolia NDC Action Plan.</p>
<p>Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and other</p>	<p>In Albania, the academia and civil society got involved with green jobs promotion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tirana Agriculture University with its Faculty of Forest Sciences and National Forestry Association were among important sources for training and capacity building; Forest & Pastures Users Associations and Iliria Association, and different NGOs were also consulted. - In response to a call to CSOs, 13 organisations expressed their interests with formulated proposals contributing to green jobs, out of which 5 CSOs entered into low-value grant agreements with UNDP to perform activities until end of October 2023: i.e. Urban Research Institute; Scout & Destination Management Albania; Alb Green; Zalav Centre; and "For a Sustainable Rural Development". - <p>In Argentina, the External Advisory Council (EAC) which comprises representatives of environmental organizations, trade unions, representatives of indigenous peoples, universities, academic and business entities, experts and representatives of political parties, held its last annual meeting in November supported by the project.</p> <p>In Chile there was an active engagement between the Ministry of Finance and the Climate Leaders Group (CLG) working in pilot exercises for the analysis of climate private expenditure in 5 key member companies (champions) of CLG. By applying the Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review (PCEIR) UNDP Methodology it is expected to diagnosis the possibilities for the identification and measurement of climate expenditure in the companies and identify barriers and opportunities to expand the exercise in the future.</p> <p>Ecuador. Ecuador COP 2023: A total of 30 young individuals successfully completed the educational program, culminating in a final practical evaluation exercise that involved both program allies and the participants.</p>

Partnership	Areas of strategic engagement in 2023
	<p>After a thorough assessment, three exceptional women were chosen as winners who will join the Ecuadorian delegation. The results have been jointly announced by MAATE and the program's valued partners, including UNDP. The forthcoming phase involves intensive preparations for the selected individuals to integrate with the negotiating team set to represent Ecuador at COP28.</p> <p>As regards Private Sector: UNDP and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) organized the 1st Conference of the Carbon Neutrality Ecosystem of Ecuador. This one-and-a-half-day event convened 300 individuals from 150 institutions. More than 100 private enterprises were part of the event and 31 were awarded within the PECC. Besides, UNDP during this event moderate the private sector panel with Andean Cements Union (UNACEM, Spanish acronym), Hotel Le Parc, Asobanca, Produbanco. As part of the strategies to include more enterprises in PECC four additional workshops were conducted in Portoviejo, Zamora, Loja and Machala, important cities in Ecuador. Currently there are more than 350 institutions actively involved and the target is to reach 500 by the end of the year.</p>
	<p>In El Salvador, the Project, through the launch of the climate finance table and technical assistance for socialization on carbon markets, opened dialogue with the private sector and producer unions. During this period, contacts were maintained, and it is expected to activate it again in light of facilitating its participation in the formulation of the national climate finance strategy. In parallel, public-private dialogue with the sugar sector has been supported from a perspective of promoting regional actions in alliance with other agencies of the system. At the national level, government agriculture representatives are considering the formulation of a sugar NAMA, an initiative that would support the goals and ambition of the AFOLU sector according to the updated NDC.</p>
	<p>In Ethiopia, Mekele University was actively involved in the working session organized in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, to prepare 5 bankable proposals. The Private sector and members of the P4G Ethiopia Chamber of Commerce were involved and consulted on the diagnostic study on how to incentivize private sector involvement and in the designing of private sector engagement strategy for the implementation of the updated NDC.</p>
	<p>Guatemala ensured synergies with the private sector (with CENTRARSE) for the development of the decarbonization guide.</p>

Partnership	Areas of strategic engagement in 2023
	Partnership with the private sector is taking place in Honduras as regards the preparation of the carbon footprint program. Relevant partners are being part of the GEI inventory update.
	Marshall Islands' Chamber of Commerce is an active and key member of the NDC P Working Group under the Marshall Islands National Climate Change Coordination Mechanism (TTEC coordination). The importance of their contribution to the climate change work is critical in engaging businesses and private sector communities.
	Morocco signed an agreement with four Moroccan Universities (Rabat-Marrakech-Safi, Beni-Mellal, Khenifra et Tangér-Tetouan) for the integration of climate change into the students' university curricula.

Conclusions and way forward

In 2023, the Programme made demonstrable and significant strides in achieving planned results to enhance NDC implementation and climate action and closing project implementation in many countries. All results' targets set in the Programme's Results Framework at country level were achieved (Namely Outputs 1-5 and 7; see [Programme's Results Framework](#) for more information).

As 2023 marked the final year of implementation for the Programme in many countries, there was successful achievement of expected results at the national level, which was supported by GSU including through impactful procurement and technical advice on outstanding activities during this period. This approach was key to wrap up activities in a total of 22 Programme countries still under implementation– leaving only 12 countries which will conclude the implementation of activities in the next reporting year. However, despite the extensive progress, the Programme was granted an extension for one additional year (until 31 December 2024) to allow the completion of administrative processes related to its closing, as well as critical knowledge and communication activities to strengthen the visibility of its achievements, including – but not limited to:

- Definition of country exit strategies and support to country project closing support or bridging to the 'Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact' programme;
- Stock-take of major achievements and lessons learned;
- Final Evaluation and Final Report of the global Programme;
- Organisation of knowledge exchanges and advocacy activities; and
- Publication of knowledge products and reports related to the Programme work.

Looking ahead, 2024 and 2025 will be critical years for countries' NDCs, with the expectation for another cycle of enhancement ahead of COP30. With increasing political momentum around NDC – both enhancement and implementation, the experience and lessons learned from the Programme will be critical in providing the foundations and guiding countries during this important time. As such, a key focus in 2024 will be a continued emphasis on consolidating knowledge and lessons learned, communication and visibility of the Programme. At the same time, with a strong push on UNDP's Climate Promise – including the newly launched Climate Promise 2025 effort which leverages the entire UN System to support NDCs ahead of COP30, work will also focus on transitioning the results, lessons, networks and engagements from the Programme to the Climate Promise – to ensure sustainability and impact in the years ahead.

Annexes

Financial status

Last approved budget (2017 to 2024) (US\$) - Date: January 2024

Outputs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
National Implementation	371,871	2,777,750	5,305,787	8,316,201	12,491,541	10,835,793	6,511,333	1,115,000	47,725,275
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									
5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development									
7: Alignment btw COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement & implementation processes strengthened to support accelerated actions to achieve the PA targets & the SDGs									
Global Implementation	0	587,869	1,690,279	466,523	1,040,994	441,879	1,399,819	1,898,463	7,525,826
6: Strengthened evidence-based knowledge for learning and advocacy									
Project Management¹¹	0	205,870	816,311	571,653	748,457	51,328	760,448	1,518,771	4,672,837
Global Support Unit (country TA)	0	1,289,231	2,089,734	3,303,010	3,036,208	1,458,316	1,546,255	2,006,947	14,729,701
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	60,000	87,000
TOTAL	371,871	4,860,720	9,902,110	12,657,387	17,317,200	12,814,316	10,217,856	6,599,181	74,740,640

¹¹ Project management and GSU costs in 2017 funded through LECB Programme.

Expenditure report 2017-2022 - Date: 31 December 2023

Outputs ¹²	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
National Implementation	371,871.02	2,777,749.99	5,305,786.57	8,316,201.03	12,491,540.63	10,935,573.35	7,493,122.53	47,691,845.12
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								
5: Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development								
7: Alignment btw COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement & implementation processes strengthened to support accelerated actions to achieve the PA targets & the SDGs								
Global Implementation	0	587,868.83	1,690,279.27	466,522.59	1,040,993.89	441,879.02	1,130,940.95	5,358,484.55
6: Strengthened evidence-based knowledge for learning and advocacy								
Project Management	0	205,869.55	816,310.62	571,652.56	748,457.39	51,328.02	1,000,785.07	3,394,403.21
Global Support Unit (country TA)	0	1,289,231.30	2,089,733.68	3,303,010.49	3,036,207.79	1,458,315.90	1,571,158.84	12,747,658.00
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	27,000.00	0	27,000.00
TOTAL	371,871.02	4,860,719.67	9,902,110.15	12,657,386.68	17,317,199.70	12,914,096.29	11,196,007.39	69,219,390.89

¹² 2017 to 2022 amounts have been revised to include costs incurred only, while 2023 amounts include costs incurred and legal commitments.

Donors' contributions received - Date: 31 December 2023

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*		N/A	554,849.72
TOTAL			74,740,639.81

* 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 2023

Total contributions received by 31 December 2023	74,740,639.81
Total expenditures by 31 December 2023	69,219,390.89
Balance of funds	5,521,248.92
Total budget 2017-2023	68,141,458.90
Total expenditures 2017-2023	69,219,390.89
Variation expenditures vs budget	2%

Knowledge Sharing & Visibility

Type	Summary Level	Number	Global output*
Knowledge products	Global/regional products	3	6.1
South-south exchanges	-	1	6.1
News articles, blogs and photo-stories	Both	7	6.2
		Subtotal	
		7	
		Total	
		10	

*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	Snapshot: Least Developed Countries	Report	January 16, 2023	These reports – delivered with support of CP and NDC SP – provide an analysis for the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), respectively, of Climate Promise-supported countries, surrounding their NDC status and implementation readiness.
2	Snapshot: Small Island Developing States	Report	January 16, 2023	The Snapshot builds upon, and updates information, from UNDP's The State of Climate Ambition (Oct 2021). It explores NDC submission, ambition and quality status while assessing progress on key systems and architecture for NDC implementation.
3	E-learning course on National Voluntary Carbon Footprint Programmes	Flagship Knowledge Product	December 11, 2023	This capacity building course will help government officials, decision makers and technicians prepare for implementing a voluntary carbon footprint measurement scheme in their countries.

South-south exchanges

No.	Date	Topic & Objective
1	October 2 to 4, 2023	Meeting of the Latin American Network of Environmental Impact Assessment Systems (RED LASEIA) held in Argentina with the participation of members from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay.

News articles, blogs and photo-stories

No.	Date	Title	Topic	Country/region	Media channel	Type
1	April 11, 2023	Why low-emissions transport is key for Latin America and the Caribbean	Transport	Chile	CP website	Blog post
2	June 8, 2023	Testigos del cambio climático: las voces de El Salvador	Participation	El Salvador	UNDP website	Photo story
3	August 17, 2023	Digital transformation drives green and sustainable agriculture development in Viet Nam	Green recovery	Viet Nam	UNDP website	Article
4	September 5, 2023	A Cleaner Palm Oil Production	Adaptation	Ghana	UNDP website	Article
5	September 29, 2023	Viet Nam Dragon Fruit Journey Towards Sustainable Growth	Adaptation	Viet Nam	UNDP website	Article
6	October 19, 2023	How countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are financing their climate goals	Climate finance	Latin America and the Caribbean	CP website	Photo story
7	October 27, 2023	3 ways to sustain Africa's net-zero future in the long-term	Green recovery	Africa (Ghana)	CP website	Blog post

Programme's Results Framework

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Output 1: Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision (GEN2)	1.1 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	20	24	24	24	<i>Government changes result in new policies or vision</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 1 enhanced NDC1 (Ecuador) 2020: 8 enhanced NDC2s (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, and Peru); 1 new party to PA (Lebanon) 2021: 10 enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat (DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Philippines, Ghana, Lao PDR, Mali, Tunisia, Togo and Vanuatu) 2022: 4 enhanced NDC2s (Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Uganda, and Viet Nam) 2023: 0 Total: 24
Output 2 Integrated governance enhanced to	2.1 Number of new or improved institutionalised structures and processes	Documented policies and processes (reviewed annually)	5	2017	0	1	6	12	20	27	32	32	<i>Formal approval of institutional frameworks may be difficult.</i>	2017: 0 2018: 1 (Costa Rica) 2019: 5 (Colombia, Cote

¹³ Target values were updated as per latest approved Result Framework (January 2024).

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
deliver NDC outcomes (GEN2)	for NDC implementation														d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya, Viet Nam) 2020: 6 (Argentina, Chile (x2), Mongolia, Morocco, Rwanda) 2021: 8 (Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zambia) 2022: 7 (DRC (x2), Guatemala, Mongolia, Paraguay, Thailand and Zambia) 2023: 5 (Argentina x 2, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Philippines) Total: 32
	2.2 Number of gender-responsive approaches integrated into institutional frameworks	Gender analysis implemented	0	2017	1	2	8	11	13	17	19	19	<i>There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda</i>	2017: 1 (Peru) 2018: 1 (Kenya) 2019: 6 (Bhutan, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Trinidad & Tobago) 2020: 3 (Chile, Ghana, Philippines) 2021: 2 (Tunisia and Zambia) 2022: 4 (Bhutan, Cote	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
															d'Ivoire, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago) 2023: 2 (Costa Rica and Marshall Islands) Total: 19
	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	25	27	27	<i>Ensuring full Ministerial engagement in MRV systems may be difficult to achieve without formal mandates</i>	2017: 1 (Costa Rica) 2018: 0 2019: 4 (Ecuador, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu) 2020: 9 (Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam) 2021: 6 (Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Vanuatu and Zambia) 2022: 5 (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Trinidad and Tobago) 2023: 3 (DRC, Philippines and Honduras) Total: 27	
	2.4 Number of countries supported to develop Partnership Plans for NDC implementation	NDC Partnership Plans NDCP Facilitator contracts and	1	2018	0	0	0	12	15	15	15	15	<i>Some countries identified for NDCP facilitators may</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁹		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
	(including provision of a facilitator, if requested)	reports to NDCP SU												<i>decline invitation for varying reasons. NDC Partnership Plan consultations can be lengthy</i>	2020: 12 (Armenia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome e Principe and Tunisia) 2021: 3 (DRC, El Salvador and Zimbabwe) 2022: 0 2023: 2 (Honduras and Philippines) Total: 17
	2.5 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	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	<i>Countries may change priorities leading to cancellation or revision of certain activities.</i>	2017: 0 2018: 1 (Sao Tome and Principe) 2019: 0 2020: 2 (Benin and Marshall Islands) 2021: 0 2022: 1 (Panama) 2023: 0 Total: 4
Output 3 Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered (GEN2)	3.1 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	1	1	8	25	37	46	50	50	50	<i>Countries may find needed data is lacking and/or have lack of support from key Ministries for proposed targets</i>	2017: 1 (Peru) 2018: 0 2019: 7 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia) 2020: 17 (Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire,

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
															Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe) 2021: 12 (Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu) 2022: 9 (Argentina, Costa Rica, DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Paraguay and Uganda) 2023: 5 (Argentina, El Salvador, Morocco 4c, and Tunisia x2) Total: 51
	3.2 Number of action plans prepared to incorporate gender - considerations in NDC design and implementation	Gender analysis	0	2017	0	0	7	9	13	15	15	15	There may be resistance to implementing a gender-sensitive agenda	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 5 target countries (Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Uganda) and 2 non-target countries (Côte	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
															d'Ivoire, Trinidad & Tobago 2020: 2 target countries: (Bhutan, Ecuador) 2021: 1 target country (Philippines) and 3 non-target countries (Mali, Mongolia and Togo) 2022: 2 non-target countries (DRC and El Salvador) 2023: 1 non target country (Mauritania) Total: 8 target countries and 8 non-target countries (16 overall)
	3.3 Number of long-term national or sectoral LEDS prepared	Long-term LEDS	3	2017	0	0	2	2	7	8	10	10	<i>Countries may lack data and/or technical expertise for long-term forecasting; government may change and reject LEDS vision</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 2 (Colombia, Costa Rica) 2020: 0 2021: 5 (Bhutan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal and Viet Nam) 2022: 1 (Kazakhstan) 2023: 4 (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Tunisia) Total: 12	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	3.4 Number of prioritised NAMAs strengthened and promoted	Updated NAMA documents Feasibility & financial analysis	16	2017	0	2	5	7	12	17	22	22	Some feasibility studies may be too costly to undertake	2017: 0 2018: 2 (Peru, Zambia) 2019: 3 (Colombia, Morocco, Vanuatu) 2020: 2 (Bhutan, Uganda) 2021: 5 (Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Zambia) 2022: 5 (Mongolia, Morocco, Palestine, Rwanda and Uganda) 2023: 5 (Ethiopia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Tunisia and Viet Nam) Total: 22
Output 4 Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance (GEN2)	4.1 Number of de-risking or private sector investment strategies prepared to advance NDC actions, including where working in collaboration with NDCP member(s)	Investor risk analyses Investment plans Documented policy & fiscal processes	1	2017	0	0	1	11	20	23	24	24	<i>UNDP has derisking methodologies.</i> <i>May be difficult to put in place measures to address identified barriers & risks.</i> <i>Workplans might not coincide with those of other NDCP members</i>	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 2 (Morocco (X2)) 2020: 9 (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda) 2021: 9 (Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Panama, Rwanda, and Nigeria (x5))

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁹		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
															2022: 3 (Chile, Senegal and Thailand) 2023: 1 (Cote d'Ivoire) Total: 24
	4.2 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	13	13	13	Country may not have capacities for designing appropriate financial instruments.	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 1 (Kenya) 2020: 2 (Indonesia, Morocco) 2021: 5 (Costa Rica, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, and Rwanda) 2022: 5 (Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Thailand and Tunisia) 2023: 0 Total: 13	
	4.3 Number of countries taking measures to address barriers for market-based mechanisms	Market analysis Baselines & standards published	0	2017	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	Countries may be reluctant to invest time until carbon markets rebound	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 1 (Ghana) 2022: 1 (Bhutan) 2023: 3 (Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana) Total: 5	
Output 5 Enabling environment enhanced for private sector development (GEN2)	5.1 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	2	6	13	21	30	33	33	Private sector may be unwilling to partner with governments on mitigation actions.	2017: 0 2018: 2 (Chile, Ghana) 2019: 4 (Bhutan, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Viet Nam)	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
															2020: 7 (Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand) 2021: 8 (DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco (4c), Philippines, Peru and Vanuatu) 2022: 9 (Bhutan, Chile, Morocco, Paraguay, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zambia) 2023: 3 (Argentina, Ethiopia and Guatemala) Total: 33
Output 6 Strengthened platform for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences	6.1 Number and type of knowledge products generated and disseminated	Knowledge products	6	2017	0	1	12	40	63	65	70	80	<i>Good practices may take time to emerge.</i>	2017: 0 2018: 1 2019: 11 2020: 28 2021: 23 products 2022: 2 products 2023: 2 products Total: 67 products	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁸		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
	6.2 Number of south-south exchanges brokered through UNDP NDC Help Desk	Help desk responses	0	2017	2	4	9	13	20	22	22	24	Expectation of demand might be over-estimated	2017: 2 2018: 2 2019: 5 2020: 4 2021: 7 2022: 2 2023: 1 Total: 23 exchanges	
	6.3 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	2 advocacy activities; 3 webinars and 1 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	2 advocacy activities; 7 webinars, 18 articles/blogs and 4 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	2 advocacy activities; 1 flagshi CC event; 24 webinars; 34 articles/blogs and 8 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	4 advocacy activities 22 country profile sheet. 2 flagshi report; 1 UNFC CC event; 71 webinars; 74 articles/blogs and 8 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	4 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheet, 3 flagshi report; 32 UNFC CC event; 75 webinars; 82 articles/blogs and 12 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	4 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheet, 4 flagshi report; 32 UNFC CC event; 75 webinars; 122 articles/blogs and 13 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	4 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheet, 4 flagshi report; 32 UNFC CC event; 75 webinars; 122 articles/blogs and 13 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	5 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheet, 5 flagshi report; 32 UNFC CC event; 75 webinars; 125 articles/blogs and 13 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	5 advocacy activities 25 country profile sheet, 6 flagshi report; 75 UNFC webinars; 127 articles/blogs and 13 Advocacy campaigns and/or intervention on high-impact interventions related to private/public investment	May be difficult to ensure media traction	2017: 1 launch side-event; 1 global event; 1 video; 3 webinars 2018: 1 UNFCCC side-event; 3 regional events; 4 webinars; 18 articles/blogs 2019: 1 flagship report; 1 global & 3 regional events; 17 webinars; 16 blogs 2020: 1 flagship report; 2 global events; 47 webinars; 40 articles; 22 country fact sheets 2021: 1 flagship report, 31 UNFCCC side-events, 4 trainings, 4 webinars, 12 articles/blogs and 3 country fact sheets 2022: 1 flagship report, 1 training and 36 articles/blogs

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁹		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
						investment mob	ment mob	private /public investment mobilization	on high - impact interventions related to private /public investment mobilization	on high - impact interventions related to private /public investment mobilization	and/or intervention on high - impact interventions related to private /public investment mobilization	to private /public investment mobilization		2023: 1 flagship product, 3 articles 2023: 1 flagship report, 7 articles, 3 advocacy activities and 1 advocacy campaign Total: 5 advocacy activities (1 launch side-event and 1 video and 3 advocacy activities in COP28), 25 country fact sheets, 5 flagship reports; 32 UNFCCC side-events; 75 webinars, 129 articles/blogs; and 16 advocacy initiatives/high impact interventions (10 global/regional events; 5 global trainings and 1 campaign)- 287 activities overall
Output 7 Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes	7.1 Number and types of advocacy or socio-economic assessments undertaken to integrate NDCs with recovery	Policy documents, Strategies, assessment reports	0	2020	0	0	0	0	4	10	11	11	Plans, strategies, project reports, assessment report Risk: potential lack of political will & interest	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 4 (Benin, Jordan and Viet Nam x2) 2022: 6 (Albania, Costa

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ⁹		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values	
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
strengthened to support accelerated actions to achieve the Paris Agreement targets and the SDGs (GEN2)															Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan and Viet Nam). 2023: 1 (Benin) Total: 11
	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	4	7	7	7	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) 2022: 0 2023: 4 (Albania, Ecuador, Benin and Viet Nam) Total: 8	
	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	0	2	3	3	Training evaluation report Meeting report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 2 (Global level x2) 2023: 2 (Benin and Ecuador) Total: 4	
	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	0	3	3		2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 0 2023: 3 (Albania, Ecuador and Jordan) Total: 3	

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	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	2	4	4		2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 2 (Albania and Ecuador) 2023: 2 (Albania x2) Total: 4
	7.4.1 Number of gender-responsive green recovery measures developed	Gender analysis/assessment	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	Assessment report Meeting/consultation report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 1 (Jordan) 2023: 4 (Albania and Benin x3) Total: 5
	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	3	6	6	Meeting/consultation report	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 3 (Jordan x2 and Viet Nam) 2023: 4 (Benin and Jordan x3) Total: 7
	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	3	4	4	Submitted progress reports	2017: 0 2018: 0 2019: 0 2020: 0 2021: 0 2022: 3 (Viet Nam and global level x2) 2023: 1 (Jordan) Total: 4

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	BASELINE ¹³		TARGETS (cumulative, by frequency of data collection) ¹³								Data collection method & risks	Progress Values
			Value	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	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	1	1	6	6	6	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) 2023: 4 (Global x4) Total: 10



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