



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Global Project

Project Title: “Climate Promise: From Pledge for Impact” – Leveraging the Climate Promise to turn enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions into ambitious climate action

Project Number: *Climate Promise*’- 00128854; *Climate Promise Kickstart BMZ*’ - 00130067; *Enhancing Climate Transparency*’ - 00130068; *CP JSB Global*’ - 00130821; *CP Forest Land and Nature*’ - 00130823 ; *CP Regional Hub – Addis*’ - 00130824; *CP Regional Hub – Bangkok*’ - 00130825; *CP Regional Hub – Amman*’ - 00130826; *CP Regional Center – Panama*’ - 00130827; *CP Regional Center – Istanbul*’ – 00130828; *BMZ CP&APA*’ - 00133981

Implementing Partner: DIM

Start Date: 10 January 2022¹

End Date: 31 December 2026

PAC Meeting date: 14 June 2023

Brief Description

UNDP’s Climate Promise was launched in 2019, on the sidelines of the Secretary General’s Climate Action Summit, in an effort to dramatically scale up support to countries for raising ambition and enhancing their national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This support drew on extensive core resources and a number of existing climate change initiatives, including UNDP’s NDC Support Programme, with an aim to support up to 100 countries enhance their NDCs ahead of COP26. During this first phase, UNDP’s Climate Promise scaled up support to 120 developing countries, becoming the world’s largest offer of support to developing countries on NDC enhancement. Extensive results were achieved under this first phase, which directly contributed to increased climate mitigation and adaptation ambition around the world, as well as strengthening critical capacities, mechanisms, and institutions in countries to provide a foundation for implementing these pledges.

In response to increasing demand from countries, this second phase of the Climate Promise aims to help countries move from pledge to impact. UNDP, together with partners, will scale-up support for at least 100 countries to turn their pledges into concrete action and use their NDCs as national plans for investment in key engines of sustainable development to enable them to advance on a path toward net zero emissions and climate resilience. Given the extensive engagement established under the first phase of the Climate Promise, this new Programme² will continue at an ambitious scale to ensure countries have what they need to take the next steps on NDC implementation. The focus will be on targeted and strategic interventions that leverage the NDC as a gateway to ambitious action across all areas of sustainable development.

This Programme plans to scale-up support in four core areas, guided by its Theory of Change: increase the **Speed and Scale** of NDC implementation; **Amplify Ambition** within NDCs and linked to long-term pathways; promote **Lasting Inclusivity** within the NDC process and throughout implementation; and build **International Engagement** by uniquely linking global and regional climate diplomacy and thought leadership with delivering action on the ground. Leveraging NDCs as an entry point for bringing to bear UNDP’s broader offers of support, the activities under each area will be embedded within UNDP’s support on SDG finance, governance, poverty reduction, SDG integration, gender equality, and other substantive offers, as well as its role in driving UN’s support on response and recovery to COVID-19 and other crises. Specifically, UNDP will continue to align its overall corporate portfolio with the Paris Agreement and mainstreaming climate-related measures in core development planning and across key sectors.

The Programme will produce a range of outcomes and deliverables that will lead to implementation of NDCs and the continued enhancement of their quality and ambition. For speed and scale, countries will have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking of NDC targets across sectors. For amplifying ambition, countries will have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. For lasting inclusivity, key actors within society will be systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation, long-term net-zero, and climate resilient development pathways. Finally, for international engagement, regional and global awareness, advocacy, knowledge, and partnerships will be strengthened to

¹ The start date refers to the start date of the Project Initiation Plan, which covered January 2022 through June 2023.

² This project is referred to in the rest of the project document as “The Programme”. However, it is operationally a “portfolio of projects” comprised of multiple global, regional and national projects recorded in Quantum, contributing to shared results which are aggregated under one global results framework available in [Section V](#). See Annex 8 for more information.

contribute to enhanced NDC ambition and delivery capacity. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be primarily Government counterparts who are engaged in defining and delivering the NDC, including Ministries of Finance, Planning and sectoral line Ministries. Other actors and stakeholders are also targeted through specific areas to ensure inclusivity of the NDC processes based on the needs in country – this could include indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society groups (particularly women’s groups and representatives), and the private sector.

Through the achievement of these outcomes, the Programme aims at leading countries to move towards net zero emission and climate resilience, and achievement of the Paris Agreement.

<p>Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):</p> <p>UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025</p> <p>Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions</p> <p>Output 1.1: The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions</p> <p>Indicative Output(s) with gender marker¹:</p> <p>Outputs 1.1-1.5: GEN2</p> <p>Outputs 2.1-2.2: GEN2</p> <p>Output 3.1-3.2 GEN2</p> <p>Output 4.1-4.4: GEN2</p>	Total resources required:	150,000,000.00 US\$		
	Total resources allocated:	77,544,562.17 US\$		
		UNDP TRAC	0 US\$	
		Belgium	3,207,444.04 US\$	
		Germany (BMWK/IKI)	21,705,189.95 US\$	
		Germany (BMZ)	22,980,965.52 US\$	
		Iceland	1,077,505.29 US\$	
		Japan	5,261,357.00 US\$	
		Latvia	22,364.22 US\$	
		Netherlands	211,108.74 US\$	
		Portugal	203,471.77 US\$	
		Spain (AECID)	780,483.46 US\$	
		Sweden (SIDA)	10,562,676.89 US\$	
		UNEP	206,622.86 US\$	
		UK (Defra)	11,271,302.42 US\$	
		WRI	54,070.00 US\$	
	Government	0 US\$		
	In-Kind	0 US\$		
	Unfunded	72,455,437.83 US\$		

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	
<p>DocuSigned by:</p> <p><i>Francine Pickup</i></p> <p>58FE35D8457B4BB...</p> <p>Print Name: Francine Pickup</p>	
Date:	25-Jul-2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CIBT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSPT	Climate Strategies and Policy Team
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GEA	Global Engagement and Advocacy
GHG	Green House Gas
GPN	Global Policy Network
I&I	Innovation and Intelligence
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IFI	International Financial Institution
IKI	Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (International Climate Initiative)
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
ITS	Integrated Technical Support
KM	Knowledge Management
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LTS	Long-Term Strategies
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCP	NDC Partnership
NDCSP	NDC Support Programme
NIM	National Implementation Modality
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RTL	Regional Team Leader
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSC/TrC	South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation
ToR	Terms of Reference

United Nations Development Programme
Project Document

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The stakes could not be higher. Now is the moment for the world to accelerate momentum on climate change and demonstrate increased urgency for action. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports were a resounding wake-up call for humanity, as human-induced climate change has already caused widespread losses and damages to nature and people, with the most vulnerable people and systems disproportionately affected. The UN Secretary-General has called it “code red for humanity.” Unless there is rapid, sustained, and large-scale action, limiting global warming to 1.5°C and meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement will be beyond reach.

Countries are actively updating and initiating implementation of their national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). These NDCs mark key priorities, targets, and measures for reducing emissions and adapting to climate impacts required to meet the Paris goals. This is happening amidst a triple planetary crisis of extreme climate impacts, degradation of nature, and intensifying pollution, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing instability around the world, and a rapidly shifting global economy. These interconnected crises threaten to devastate the world’s development gains, as global human development looks likely to drop for the first time in 30 years, primarily due to the pandemic, and one billion people could be living in extreme poverty by 2030. The climate crisis continues unabated, as the world recently recorded the seven warmest years in modern history, and the alarming loss of earth’s biodiversity and natural ecosystems continues to jeopardize food and water security, livelihoods, and wellbeing globally.

In an effort to respond to this evolving context and help to deliver the Paris Agreement, a multitude of actors, processes and platforms have been mobilized to support countries, creating an additional layer of complexity to the global response. Within the UN System alone, multiple platforms exist for coordinating on issues of climate change, as well as technical guidance on mainstreaming climate change and other related issues into countries’ Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. This is within the context of a system set up to work within specific thematic tracks – from the Rio conventions introducing separate negotiation processes for climate change, biodiversity, and desertification, to stand alone energy processes (e.g. High Level Dialogue on Energy and Sustainable Energy for All).

Climate change remains a crowded space, with countries increasingly unclear where to turn, how to best leverage the support available, and where to find sufficient finance. For example, the NDC Partnership (NDCP) alone has engaged over 50 implementing partner members and 35 associate members, all providing support on climate change, in an effort to coordinate. Strongly supported by developed countries, the NDCP has been tasked with match-making Government requests with support available. However, this coordinated effort needs to be well grounded in development planning and budgeting processes in country to ensure sufficient coherence across support streams but also thematic areas.

With timely and targeted support, enhanced NDCs could potentially deliver multiple development dividends that will combat climate change, reverse nature loss, and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, the UN Decade of Action, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. NDCs that recognize the interconnected nature of current global crises can foster synergetic solutions to address issues ranging from the reversal of unsustainable land use, agricultural, and livestock practices to adaptation measures that respond to the impacts of extreme weather on millions of poor people, especially those dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, particularly women, indigenous peoples, local communities and the landless. Parties have clearly demonstrated their commitment to the Paris Agreement, with 174 countries submitting a revised or updated NDC, while, in parallel, nearly 80% of developing countries have advanced their process to formulate and implement their National Adaptation Plan. Maximizing this momentum and ensuring the NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are well integrated into development planning and budgeting at the country level will therefore be key for realizing the full potential of enhanced NDCs.

At the same time, current NDCs clearly do not meet the level of ambition required for the world to remain on track to keep warming below 1.5oC. The latest NDC Synthesis report published in October 2022 indicates that implementation of all NDCs up until 2030 could potentially peak temperature in the twenty-first century in the range of 2.1-2.9oC, depending on underlying assumptions. Similarly, Climate Action Tracker indicates that current policies will lead to a warming of 2.7oC in 2100 but will also continue to rise after that date. NDCs submitted by COP27 have above 95% chance of exceeding 1.5oC.³ This is clearly not sufficient to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. In addition, many of these estimates assume all conditional elements of NDCs to be implemented, which is not a given. This specifically requires enhanced financial resources, capacity, technology transfer, absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems and availability of market-based mechanisms.⁴ Overall, these analyses demonstrate the need for continued raising of ambition from countries, particularly those higher emissions status, in order to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Most apparent is the need for finance at scale, which is recognized as one of the biggest bottlenecks particularly for developing countries. According to the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, countries need between 5.8 and 5.9 trillion USD by 2030 to implement their national climate pledges, or NDCs. Beyond a question of volume, however, are immense challenges for countries to universally access climate finance effectively and efficiently. Some countries can attract immense investment from public, private, national, and international sources, others pursue bespoke bilateral financing deals, and still others are left with minimal investment across any sector. A clear gap is often a lack of pipeline development – an inability to turn NDC targets and measures into viable projects and initiatives that can attract finance from a range of investors. At the same time, the world is facing increasing stress on the global financial architecture.

³ Climate Action Tracker: <https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-thermometer/>

⁴ UNFCCC, NDC Synthesis Report, 26 October 2022; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2022_04.pdf

Countries are dealing with decreased fiscal space, debt distress, and inflation. This also leads to a limited ability to invest at scale in climate action.

Beyond the finance, there is also a trend of increasing inclusion in NDC processes, particularly engaging traditionally marginalized groups such as youth, women and indigenous peoples. The second round of NDCs were certainly more inclusive than the first. Again according to the UNFCCC NDC Synthesis report, almost all Parties (93%) indicated in their revised NDCs that they conducted consultations and engagement in an inclusive and participatory, with 60% of countries specifically referencing gender-sensitive consultations.⁵ According to UNDP's own assessment⁶, 95% of the submitted updated NDCs from Climate Promise countries (over 120) include gender equality, with 45 countries targeting programmes to increase women's access to resources, training and skills – up from 6 in the first NDCs. Countries refer to women or gender in specific mitigation actions in 27 countries, up from 2 in the first NDC, and for adaptation actions in 54 countries, up from 12 in the first NDC. In addition, approximately 80 percent of the latest NDCs include considerations of young people compared to 40 percent of first-generation NDCs. According to UNDP's own assessment, for many countries – but not all – inclusivity is driving ambition, demonstrating the potential impact of these inclusive approaches. Nonetheless, even with increasing considerations of gender and youth, more needs to be done to capitalise on the potentials.

Through UNDP's extensive reach and scope under its initial phase of the Climate Promise, valuable data and insights on NDCs have been tracked and analyzed. Much of this information has been documented and shared through regular [Climate Promise global progress reports](#), as well as the most recent [NDC Outlook: The State of Climate Ambition](#) and regional. It is clear that there is high demand for global support, as well as lessons learned and experiences emerging from NDC implementation. Many developing countries have taken the first step in putting forward an ambition pledge, and are looking for strategies, tools and resources to now turn them into concrete action.

II. STRATEGY

Bottlenecks to NDC implementation

As described in the development context, countries are facing several emerging challenges as they make efforts to deliver on the Paris Agreement. These can be organized around five key areas that provide bottlenecks for NDC implementation:

⁵ UNFCCC, NDC Synthesis Report, 26 October 2022; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2022_04.pdf

⁶ Data related to gender equality in NDCs is constantly monitored by the Climate Promise team and made accessible to the public: <https://data.undp.org/content/gender-and-ndc/>

First, there is insufficient **integration of climate change and NDC measures in development planning and budgeting**. To effectively deliver actions that achieve NDC targets and avoid potentially undermining these targets through counterproductive development policies, NDC measures need to be directly aligned and integrated with development priorities and plans, and also identified as key areas of investment in development and sectoral budgets. In addition, limited technical understanding of how NDC targets link to specific existing policies, plans and budgets, including across critical sectors, was also cited by many countries.

At the same time, the second key challenge is **limited access and availability of finance**. This is the top barrier identified by most developing countries, as reflected in the 2019 UNDP/UNFCCC report, [*The Heat Is On - Taking Stock of Global Climate Ambition*](#), and continues to be a challenge as new more ambitious NDCs are defined. Many countries cited a lack of technical, human and financial capacity to put in place a financing strategy, investment plan or undertake analysis of costs or financial flows. In particular, many countries indicate that limited pipelines that turn NDC measures into concrete projects and proposals is a key barrier to delivery, particularly that are attractive to potential investors and financiers.

A third challenge that is increasingly clear, as indicated in the latest IPCC 6th Assessment Report and UNFCCC NDC Synthesis reports, is the **need for greater ambition and linkages to net zero pathways that align with the Paris Agreement goals**. As elaborated above, the world is currently not on track to meet the 1.5oC limit to global warming, with current NDCs leading to a warming of around 2.7oC. While this demonstrates progress from the first round of NDCs, there is still an urgent need to further advance ambition and put forward concrete targets and actions that reduce emissions and meet the agreed global goals under the Paris Agreement. These short-term NDC targets must also be aligned with the long-term pathways, with the objective of collectively reaching net-zero by mid-century, as supported by the IPCC 6th Assessment Report. Countries' commitments do not yet get us to this aim.

In addition, while progress has been seen through more inclusive NDC processes, there is still **limited ownership and inclusiveness** of various stakeholders in NDC implementation processes. Critical groups, such as youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, who are central to driving climate action through unique knowledge, capacities and roles in society, have not sufficiently been engaged, empowered and incentivized to lead NDC action.

Finally, given that countries are embarking on new pathways and defining innovative and collective measures to tackle the climate crisis, there is an **increasing need for learning and knowledge generated through experience that links global to local**. Without a concrete roadmap, countries are actively looking for lessons and evidence-based insights that not only inform country action but also help to guide global and regional policy. Given the global nature of climate change, complex global processes drive the discourse, yet are not always grounded in reality from countries, particularly those that do not have the loudest voice in the room – which are often the most vulnerable to climate impacts. Ensuring links between these global processes and national action, and vice versa, becomes a critical component of ensuring multilateralism is working.

The Programme relies on the assumption that the above 5 bottlenecks constitute the main barriers for developing countries to move towards net zero emission and climate resilience and achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Results and lessons learned from UNDP's Climate Promise portfolio

As part of the UN Secretary-General's 2019 Climate Action Summit, UNDP pledged to contribute to the UN-wide effort to dramatically scale up support to countries for raising ambition. UNDP committed to supporting at least 100 developing countries to enhance their NDCs ahead of COP26. This pledge became UNDP's Climate Promise. In just over a year, the Climate Promise scaled up support to over 120 countries, becoming the world's largest offer of support for NDC enhancement.

The Climate Promise leveraged an extensive portfolio related to climate policy and NDC support. Most notably, the NDC Support Programme had engaged 47 countries and territories starting in 2017 to implement their first round of NDCs. Building on the foundation of UNDP's NDC Support Programme and other climate policy programmes, the Climate Promise has directly contributed to countries' increased climate ambition and helped lay the foundations for implementation. As countries successfully revised and submitted their NDC, many countries expressed their need for continued support to help turn these newly defined NDC pledges into concrete action. Results from [the most recent evaluation \(2022\)](#) indicate that "continual strengthening of the climate governance framework and institutional capacity for NDC implementation" is needed, "as it is quired to sustain the capacities of countries to better-coordinated NDC implementation, mainstream NDC targets into national, subnational, and sectoral policies, programmes, and budget, ensure integration of gender, and set up robust MRV systems for tracking NDC progress, GHG emissions, climate finance, and SDG co-benefits". But also, "continued dialogue, training, and capacity buildings with the leaders and governments officials is needed (...) to build consensus and promote commitment on ambitious climate change vision". When it comes to the financial investments, "several countries did good work on de-risking analyses and establishing finance and market-based mechanisms. More support is yet needed for other countries to decrease reliance on public funds, minimize investor risks and provide access to finance and market-based mechanisms". Finally, it is recommended to "focus on private sector for financing mitigation measures, identify specific areas where the private sector involvement can have a meaningful impact, and ensure the establishment of sustainable finance mechanisms and systematic private sector engagement".

The *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* aims to respond to this increasing demand and help countries move from pledge to impact. UNDP, together with partners, will scale-up support for at least 100 countries to build capacities, and put in place the necessary strategies, plans and mechanisms to turn their NDCs into concrete action. This means recognizing that NDCs offer a blueprint and set of priority measures that address key sectors driving sustainable development – from energy and water to agriculture and forests. Translating these blueprints into plans for implementation and strategies for defining, accessing and attracting financing, while integrating them into

development planning and budgeting is at the core of this next phase. Advancing NDCs can help enable countries to advance on a path toward net zero and climate resilience in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Theory of Change

The *Climate Promise: from Pledge to Impact* programme is designed to respond to the key bottlenecks identified by providing support across four inter-related pillars. First, it will work to increase the **Speed and Scale** of NDC implementation and build upon countries' demonstrated political commitment to integrate climate considerations across all sectors while helping to drive investment towards NDC targets. Second, it will build upon countries' political commitment to the Paris Agreement goals by continuing to push the envelope in working to **Amplify Ambition** within NDCs and as stepping-stones to long-term net-zero pathways. Third, it will promote **Lasting Inclusivity** in the NDC process, building upon the existing political space for multistakeholder engagement and action, particularly of marginalized stakeholder groups (i.e. youth, women, indigenous peoples, local communities) to drive implementation of NDC targets. Finally, the Climate Promise will seek to build **International Engagement** by enhancing awareness and promoting the exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices and linking the global and regional processes and discourse to the concrete action on the ground. The following sections provide more details on the aim and scope of each of these pillars and the outcomes they are expected to achieve. A Theory of Change diagram is presented in [Annex 5](#).

1. **Scale and Speed** (national) – Leverage the NDC as a gateway to deliver scaled up, ambitious climate action towards the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The focus will be on enabling implementation of NDCs across sectors and thematic areas to achieve the bold targets set forth in revised and enhanced NDCs. The Programme is expected to lead to the following outcome: ***Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors.*** This will be achieved through inclusive national, sectoral and sub-national policy-making, planning and regulatory frameworks, as well as enhanced institutional capacities and whole-of-government coordination mechanisms. There will also be a strong focus on gender-response financing strategies and investment frameworks to access and channel sufficient finance to NDC targets. In addition, strengthened systems for data management will help track progress and identify remaining gaps, while also delivering on the requirements of the UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework. Finally, targeted integrated implementation of tangible NDC measures will be supported in critical sectors and cross-cutting areas, including by employing innovation and technology.

The delivery of this first outcome hinges on the assumptions that there is **political commitment** to prioritize and invest in the implementation of national climate pledges; the **private sector is willing to invest** in climate action (both mitigation and adaptation); and that **development partners are willing to invest** in the implementation of national climate priorities and plans. In addition, there are assumptions that countries are **willing and able to integrate climate considerations across sectors in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner**, while also **strengthening data and transparency systems** to track and monitor such action.

2. **Amplifying Ambition** (national) – Continue to push for greater ambition and connect strong and integrated NDCs to long term net zero and climate resilient pathways that also align with nature positive approaches. The second phase of the Climate Promise is expected to lead to the following outcome: ***Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.*** Support will be provided on NDC revision processes over time to ensure continuous stepping up of ambition, while also strengthening ambitious long-term goals towards net-zero. This will be achieved through building ownership and capacities to further enhance the ambitions in their NDCs, and the establishment of strategies, political will and capacities for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways (considering energy, land use, food systems, and biodiversity trade-offs and synergies).

The delivery of this second outcome hinges on the assumption that there is ***political commitment*** towards achieving the PA objectives, raising ambition and aligning long-term development with the Paris Agreement goals. It also assumes there is ***sufficient data, knowledge and capacity*** to accurately define both medium and long-term pathways consistent with these goals.

3. **Lasting Inclusivity** (national) – Build on the stakeholder engagement processes and gender-responsive approaches of NDC revision to deliver the NDC targets and continue to advocate for ambition. The Programme is expected to lead to the following outcome: ***Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation and long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways.*** A key lesson from the Climate Promise is that more inclusive NDCs tend to be more comprehensive, robust and in many cases more ambitious. Thus, it is important to strengthen stakeholder engagement to not only contribute to policy processes but also empower all actors to deliver the NDC targets and continue to advocate for greater ambition. A strong focus will be on adopting a ‘whole-of-society’ approach and supporting vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, and local communities including indigenous groups to bring their unique voices, skills, and increased leadership to NDC implementation. This will be achieved through improved mechanisms and processes for stakeholder engagement and social mobilization that enable key actors including vulnerable groups (e.g. indigenous peoples, women, local communities and those negatively impacted by greening the economy) to engage, and increasing the awareness and knowledge for the broader society.

The delivery of this third outcome hinges on the assumptions that there ***is political space*** for multi-stakeholder and civil society engagement; and also, that there is ***willingness and ability*** for key stakeholders to engage in these processes.

4. **International Engagement** (regional and global) – Leverage the power and impact of the Paris Agreement and its strong linkages between global climate diplomacy and thought leadership, and delivering concrete action on the ground. The second phase of the Climate Promise is expected to lead to the following outcome: ***Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC ambition and delivery capacity.*** This focuses on strengthening data generation and thought leadership for enhanced awareness and evidence-

based action, as well as promoting exchange of knowledge, experiences and good practices between countries, regionally and globally. In addition, a strong emphasis will be on strengthening partnerships with key actors – from implementing partners to donor partners to civil society partners. Experience from the Climate Promise and other UNDP interventions show that there is a considerable appetite among countries to understand the current landscape and learn about good practices and how other countries have addressed common challenges of NDC implementation and integration in policy and planning frameworks. Moreover, success stories from other countries showing that ambitious action is possible can inspire countries to increase their level of ambition. The Climate Promise adds value by linking work at the country and sub-national levels with regional and global processes, knowledge, experiences. This will be achieved through the development of knowledge and learning, extracted from the portfolio, and its promotion at forums for regional and global exchange. In addition, active engagement in regional and global advocacy and partnership-building, based on this thought leadership, will also work to inform policy that is grounded in reality on the ground, and in an effort to enhance and deliver on climate ambitions.

The delivery of this fourth outcome hinges on the assumption that **governments are keen to showcase concrete success stories and/or learn from examples** that have been successfully implemented elsewhere to speed up NDC implementation; while also assuming that partners are **willing to engage** and are **open to evidence-based advocacy messages** to help advance ambitious and inclusive climate action.

It is expected that the four outcomes outlined above will contribute towards the following impact: **Countries turn their ambitious pledges under the Paris Agreement into concrete and inclusive climate action** which in turn will lead to **countries moving towards net zero emission and climate resilience and achievement of the Paris Agreement goals**. That way, the Programme will directly contribute to Outcome 1 of UNDP's Strategic Plan: *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*.

Programmatic approaches

Leveraging UNDP's expertise through an integrated approach at all levels

In response to this shifting landscape, UNDP requires an approach that brings to bear the full weight of the development organization to address the urgent climate crisis. Grounded in its country presence and leveraging UNDP's expertise across the organization, from finance to energy, and governance to digital, will be critical to make the necessary impact to turn the tide on climate change. Specifically, this will be done through a two-pronged approach. The systems and structures established as part of this second phase of the Climate Promise will help to further integrate NDCs and climate action into UNDP's broader business and leverage the entire organization and broad expertise towards this effort. A strong focus will be on delivering support to countries through the Regional Bureaux, leveraging the strategic role they play across the region as well as the operational expertise and support on offer. There will also be further investment in establishing strong capacity and coordination at the regional, country and sub-national level. In addition, UNDP's broader corporate strength will be capitalized in ensuring NDCs are closely aligned to implementation of national development and recovery plans, including the COVID-19 recovery. This means that UNDP will utilize the UN

system country planning tools (e.g. UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Framework, and UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD)), as well as the Regional Programme Documents at the regional level. In addition, mainstreaming NDC measures and targets into national, sectoral and sub-national plans and budgets, as well as the COVID-19 recovery will be highlighted in an effort to prioritize and direct funding and action.

In addition, UNDP's support to countries will build on the **extensive networks and relationships built through its climate change portfolio over the past few decades and its links to recovery and sustainable development efforts**. This includes the long-standing engagement with countries especially on NDC-related processes through the Climate Promise and its associated projects such as the NDC Support Programme, [EU4Climate](#), [Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture \(SCALA\)](#), and the [Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency \(CBIT\)](#), as well as global support initiatives for [NAPs](#), [REDD+](#), National Communications and Biennial Update Reports and Green Climate Fund readiness. This is all done alongside UNDP's broader portfolio of support and experience in accessing over USD 3 billion in grant financing for countries on adaptation and mitigation actions from vertical funds, multilateral and bilateral sources. This includes direct support across key thematic areas, including energy, nature-based solutions, forests, food and agricultural commodity systems, gender, youth, local action, climate finance, adaptation, water, SDG integration, health, governance and more. Drawing on all of these initiatives, UNDP has set a solid foundation for NDC implementation that can be scaled up to achieve NDC targets and drive sustainable development.

The proposed support will further **utilize UNDP's unique Global Policy Network (GPN), which provides integrated sustainable development expertise to advance NDC priorities in the context of the 2030 Agenda**. UNDP's networks have fostered unparalleled relationships, partnerships and trust with governments and other stakeholders over decades of work. Specifically, the GPN provides strategic and operational support to countries through expertise in a range of different sectors and thematic areas. This includes extensive resources, good practice, tools and guidance, as well as a number of substantive offers on key areas of climate change and sustainable development. While climate change will have a direct impact on a range of sectors and issues, the NDCs include targets and measures across multiple sectors and cross-cutting areas – energy, water, forest, agriculture, waste, transportation, ecosystem management, climate and security, governance, youth and gender, among others. As such, to deliver on the objectives of the Climate Promise will require tapping into these deep technical portfolios, expertise and offers across UNDP.

For example, this includes UNDP's extensive offers delivered through relevant flagship hubs across UNDP that directly contribute to delivering on the NDCs. The Sustainable Energy Hub is helping coordinate delivery on energy-related targets while simultaneously accelerating progress towards other SDGs and a transition towards an inclusive, green economy. For example, UNDP is supporting 31 million people with access to clean energy (equivalent to the population of Uganda). UNDP's Sustainable Finance Hub also offers extensive support to enable governments, the private sector and international financial institutions to accelerate financing for the SDGs, including aligning and linking to addressing the climate crisis. In addition, other emerging hubs and teams will play a critical role in delivery of countries' NDCs and

commitments under the Paris Agreement. An emerging Nature Hub will be essential for ensuring an integrated response to the dual climate and nature crises, and further synergies and working arrangements will be defined once the Hub is fully operational.

Box 1: Sustainable Energy Hub

Energy is widely recognized as fundamental for human development, growth, and prosperity. [UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025](#) has embedded energy as one of four critical moonshots, with the objective to: provide access to sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy to 500 more million people by 2025 and accelerate the transition to renewable energy through systemic changes that lead to inclusive green economies.

UNDP's [Sustainable Energy Hub](#) is designed to respond to these challenges and harness networks, experience and innovation. It focuses on three pillars of sustainable energy for development:

- 1. Close the gap in energy access** so that marginalized people and communities gain access to sustainable, clean energy and the dignity and opportunities it brings
- 2. Accelerate the energy transition** through systemwide changes that support a green economy by bringing together the best ideas from the worlds of government, business, finance, digital, and most importantly, from people, communities and civil societies.
- 3. Scale up energy finance** with the public and private sector, across global, regional and local ecosystems for finance, innovation and investment.

The Sustainable Energy Hub brings together and catalyzes UNDP's work on energy for development. It is a network of partners who work alongside countries to transform energy systems through integrated policy, technology and financing shifts. It supports this transformation as inherent to the broader goal of sustainable development, and helps countries build net-zero emissions societies that put people first and leave no one behind.

Box 2: Sustainable Finance Hub

UNDP, having a long track record of working in public finance and private sector development, and more recently in unlocking private capital for the SDGs, is uniquely positioned to advance financing for the SDGs and the NDCs. UNDP has seen a growing demand from partners to scale up its work around public finance, as well as private sector engagement, development, and finance issues. Corporations are increasingly seeking UNDP's advisory services on strategic alignment with the SDGs.

UNDP is uniquely positioned to work with partners in this space by:

- Bringing together sustainable development and finance expertise to design public and private finance instruments including [budgeting for the SDGs](#), [SDG investor maps](#) and [standards, tax for SDGs, insurance and risk financing](#)
- Providing governments and enterprises in developing countries with access to international and domestic investors through SDG-aligned investment pipelines and bonds
- Building sustainable finance architecture at the country level through [Integrated National Financing Frameworks](#) (INFFs) with a range of partners including [international financial institutions \(IFIs\)](#)
- Facilitating South-South exchanges and knowledge sharing on sustainable finance practices – creating a solid community of practice among global experts

In its [2022-2025 Strategic Plan](#), UNDP commits to working with countries to expand investments in sustainability. Its US\$1 trillion 'moonshot' target aims to bring together public and private finance to generate catalytic impact on the SDGs. UNDP's partners are called upon to join in this work, which is led by the [Sustainable Finance Hub](#). To achieve the \$1 trillion 'moonshot', UNDP is supporting governments, the private sector and other partners through five integrated service offers: 1) Public finance for the SDGs; 2) Unlocking Private Capital and Aligning Business Operations for the SDGs; 3) SDG Impact Management and Finance Tracking; 3) INFFs and portfolios; 5) SDG Finance Academy.

Implementing this ambitious proposal will require a stepwise approach that brings together a variety of support measures, partners and stakeholders, further deepening existing partnerships as well as establishing new partnerships and networks.

Applying adaptive management and innovation throughout the lifetime of the Programme

Given the complex and evolving nature of climate change, this Programme will require an adaptive and innovative approach to remain relevant and responsive to country needs. Lessons can be drawn from a number of UNDP programmes, including one of the foundational programmes of the Climate Promise: the NDC Support Programme (NDCSP). The NDCSP has been highly adaptable in answering emerging needs and changes in the operational context. This flexibility has proved effective in achieving good results and seizing unplanned opportunities. The [Mid-Term Evaluation \(MTE\) of the NDCSP](#) confirmed that the programme is viewed by stakeholders as a “model of excellence” for other global projects/programmes to build on. Following the MTE recommendation, “adaptive management measures need to constitute part of the Programme implementation review. This is crucial to effectively avoid any risks during the implementation.” Hence, taking stock of the learning from the NDC Support Programme, and cognizant of the inherent complexity of the transformational change discussed above, the approach of *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* for country level action will build on this adaptive management approach with a view to fostering innovative practices. This means that the Programme will make sure implementation is rooted in locally defined problems, multi-stakeholder participation, local ownership, and an explicit focus on learning and being adaptive in both programme design and implementation. This innovative aspect will be supported by data-driven decision making, which includes a strong investment in data tracking, analysis and application across the portfolio. Leveraging its large footprint and broad network of partners, as well as the experience and tools established under the first phase of the Climate Promise, the portfolio will continue to generate and disseminate relevant data trends and evidence to inform NDC processes at the national, regional and global levels. Innovative approaches for how to further advance this work will be explored, including through future partnerships with the UNFCCC and other stakeholders.

Responding to a complexity and strengthening country ownership through a portfolio approach⁷

The *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme will operate as a portfolio, comprising of both vertical and horizontal integration. Implementation will be delivered through vertical integration across the global, regional and country-level, with focused efforts to link national-level activities and support with regional and global-level knowledge generation, thought leadership and policy engagement. Each country will maintain ownership over its delivery and results, led by the UNDP Country Office (CO), and ensure all activities are embedded in its broader portfolio and strategic engagement with Governments. This practice – a global programme with national projects - follows the NDCSP’s modality, which has been highlighted by the [MTE](#) as a “useful tool for supporting the attainment of climate

⁷ The portfolio approach as defined in this Document and how it is translated into practice will be further refined upon release of the UNDP POPP Programme & Project Management guidance on portfolios. Related prescriptive content, along with the accompanying template and operational guidance (‘portfolio’ how-to’s in Quantum+) are forthcoming in Q3 2023.

targets and SDG targets at the national and global levels”. At the same time, regional level activities will also be defined and delivered by regional-based teams, through leadership of the Regional Bureau, to ensure relevance and grounding in regional-level priorities and ongoing engagement. Finally, the global level will ensure the necessary infrastructure, technical support and network for effective support to all levels, the links to global processes, and the communication with donors and partners to deliver.

A horizontal integration will also be supported, to ensure expertise and support from across UNDP’s GPN thematic areas can be leveraged. The Climate Promise global and regional technical support will be leveraged and on offer to a range of projects both within and outside this Programme to ensure alignment with NDCs and the ability to bring the full weight of UNDP’s programming and engagement to delivering the Paris Agreement. In addition, different thematic projects and portfolios will be crowded in under this Programme, with targeted investment in specific teams and capacities, to deliver a truly integrated approach across NDC priorities relevant in countries. Such an innovative set-up will help respond to the integrated needs of countries, extensive regional processes and priorities, as well as the complex global and political landscape, and ensure they are sufficiently aligned and contributing to the same expected results.

Given the demand-based nature of the support, key deliverables under the first three outcomes will be tailored based on each country’s needs and context and would include a selection of the relevant outputs and deliverables outlined in the expected results section below. A more detailed Service Offer document ([Annex 7](#)) is prepared as a guidance to UNDP Country Offices and Governments when defining the country-level theory of change, results framework, and workplan. Collectively, results from all countries will be aggregated and fed into the global results framework presented in [Section V](#) below. This aggregation will be complemented by the fourth outcome which has a regional and global scope and will also be reflected in the global Climate Promise results framework.

This portfolio document therefore offers a complete overview of the support provided at all levels with the resources mobilized towards the Climate Promise. By doing so, the Climate Promise constitutes a gateway for donors to contribute to their priority thematic areas and geographies at all levels of implementation. This is done through a simplified interface, broad visibility and clear articulation of results achieved by the overall portfolio.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Building on the insights generated through UNDP’s Climate Promise and strategic approach outlined above, the scope of support under the scaled-up second phase of the Climate Promise will be provided across the four pillars of the theory of change: **Scale and Speed, Amplifying Ambition, Lasting Inclusivity, and International Engagement**. The four

outcomes will contribute towards the following overall impact: ***Countries turn their ambitious pledges under the Paris Agreement into concrete and inclusive climate action*** which in turn will lead to ***countries moving towards net zero emission and climate resilience, and achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.***

The Programme will directly contribute to **Outcome 1 of UNDP's Strategic Plan: *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.*** With its focus on supporting the implementation of the NDCs, the portfolio will primarily contribute to **Output 1.1: *The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions.*** In particular, a direct contribution will be made towards achieving **Indicator 1.1.1: *Number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks across the whole-of-government,*** and **Indicator 1.1.2: *Number of countries that have policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement.***

Furthermore, secondary contributions are likely to be made to other outputs and related indicators of the Strategic Plan, by some or all of the country projects depending on their scope and focus. In particular, the Programme may contribute to the following:

- Output 3.1 *Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels* (Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at national, sub-national level, sectoral levels; Indicator 3.1.2 Number of countries with early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks; and Indicator 3.1.3: Number of gender-responsive conflict sensitive development policies, cross-border initiatives, plans, or institutions in place to prevent risk of conflict, incl. climate security); as well as Output 3.2 Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels and across borders (Indicator 3.2.1: Number of cross-border, regional, national, and sub-national policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding: Climate change).
- Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods (Indicator 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources; Indicator 4.1.2 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime); as well as Output 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions (Indicator 4.2.1 Number of people directly benefitting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources; Indicator 4.2.2 Number of people with enhanced resilience of health, food, and water security, and/or livelihoods due to public and/or private resources)
- Output 5.1 Energy gap closed (Indicator 5.1.1 Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy; Indicator 5.1.2 Number of people, who benefitted from services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy); as well as Output 5.2 Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on

technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery (Indicator 5.2.1 Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology; Indicator 5.2.2 Amount of energy saved (in megajoule); or Indicator 5.2.3 Volume of investment leveraged to support green recovery (in US dollars)).

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Outcome 1: Scale and Speed – Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors.

Delivering the bold targets set forth in countries' NDCs requires strengthening policy, institutional and budgetary environments, linking to sectoral approaches, strategies and plans, and advancing innovation and technology. Specifically, support will be provided to put in place the necessary governance structures, capacities, finance and mechanisms to translate enhanced NDCs into concrete actions. With these mechanisms in place, countries are expected to be able to leverage NDCs as the gateway for concrete action to deliver on targets related to key drivers of sustainable development. This includes key sectors as well as cross-cutting areas relevant for countries' sustainable development priorities (e.g. energy, food and agriculture, nature-based solutions, including forests and water, to adaptation and resilience, gender equality, youth, and human rights). Key expected outputs and deliverables under this outcome are as follows:

Output 1.1: Inclusive policy, strategies, plans and regulatory frameworks are in place to support NDC implementation and help achieve SDGs:

- **Policy, strategies and plans:** Development of evidence-based NDC implementation plans and strategies as well as contributions to sectoral strategies and action plans (e.g. National REDD+ strategies/action plans, National Biodiversity Action Plan, Energy Action plan, Agriculture Plan, etc.); integration of NDC and NAP priorities and measures into national, sectoral and/or sub-national development plans and strategies, as well as recovery plans and strategies; alignment of sub-national and local climate change strategies/plans with NDCs and NAPs; integration of gender equality into policy, strategies, and plans at different levels to close gender gaps and drive gender-transformative NDC implementation
- **Legal and regulatory frameworks:** Existing frameworks assessed to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement to support the implementation of NDCs and NAPs; development and/or endorsement of new data-driven climate change law or regulatory framework proposals; gender equality is integrated into legal and regulatory frameworks, at different levels to address structural gender biases and disparities in NDC implementation.
- **Alignment with SDGs and other international agendas:** Assessment of contribution of NDC adaptation and mitigation measures toward the country's sustainable development priorities and green recovery goals; Alignment with

and contributions to green recovery, SDGs and other international agendas⁸ are assessed and applied in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of NDC measures.

Output 1.2: Institutional capacities and whole-of-government coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes:

- *Whole-of-Government Coordination:* Establishment or strengthening and institutionalization of climate change inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms/platforms that promote gender-responsive and whole-of-government approach for policy decision making to support NDC and/or NAP implementation and to drive green recovery efforts.
- *Institutional Capacity:* Government institutional capacity assessments for NDC and/or NAP implementation at national, sectoral and/or sub-national level; Development and implementation of capacity building programs for government institutions (including finance, planning and gender/social affairs) at national, sectoral and sub-national level to analyze, develop, and implement climate policies and plans, including on gender and climate/environment nexus and consideration of key stakeholder groups (i.e. indigenous peoples, local communities).

Output 1.3: Inclusive and gender-responsive financing strategies, plans or investment frameworks are developed to define and mobilise diverse sources of finance to support implementation of NDC actions and drive green recovery across key sectors:

- *Overall Financing Framework/Strategy:* Development of comprehensive climate change financing framework/strategies that consider all different sources of finance (public, private and international cooperation), make a business case for action and identify policies to induce the necessary change. These would also: Align or be integrated into broader SDG finance or INFF or other relevant development financing framework/strategy; Strengthen capacities for gender equality, recognition of indigenous peoples and human rights, and poverty integration in climate finance strategies and planning; Identification of how best to channel/deliver funding and to whom – i.e. which actors and what is required to get funding to these stakeholders.
- *Public Finance:* Public finance management reforms are aligned with NDC priorities to guide recovery spending and attract more investments; sectoral/thematic public budget and investments (e.g. REDD+ investments/result-based payments/proceeds, energy, agriculture, transport) are aligned with national recovery plan including COVID-19 recovery plan.
- *Private Finance:* Implement de-risking activities to attract private investments (ESG standards and disclosure, support access to guarantees, financial risk assessment, etc.); Gender-responsive business cases on climate adaptation in key sectors (including particularly in land use and agriculture sector); Tools such as BCtA, Climate Action Impact Tool, SDG investor maps, Impacti and others are adopted and localised to build a business case for private sector to engage in NDC implementation at country level; Business roundtables and dialogues are convened to enable the matching of

⁸ Energy, Land, Biodiversity, Montreal Protocol, Water, Health, Stockholm+50, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender Equality, etc.

supply and demand for climate finance with private sector initiatives; engagement mechanisms/platforms between governments and MDBs to access to Result Based Loans are established and strengthened.

- *Innovative finance mechanisms:* Identified innovative financing mechanisms that draw on both public and private finance, by exploring and developing readiness for financing opportunities (e.g. Green Bonds, Debt for Climate Swaps, market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, voluntary carbon markets); Feasibility assessment of fiscal policy reforms, e.g. fossil fuel subsidies, carbon pricing, tax and trade policies to increase economic circularity.

Output 1.4: Data and transparency systems and processes for the Enhanced Transparency Framework are established or strengthened to measure progress and inform pathways towards the achievement of NDC targets:

- *Overarching transparency systems:* Assessments/modelling to identify NDCs 's contribution to and co-benefits for other development priorities (e.g., green jobs assessment); Development of tools and local technical capacities for conducting short- to long-term modeling, projections and NDC trajectories; Development of tools and capacities to integrate gender data into Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and NDC assessments.
- *Data and information:* Data, information and knowledge management systems are established and maintained to support the collection, compilation and quality assurance of necessary information.
- *MRV on Mitigation:* Institutional arrangements, enhancements of data and information for development, and submission of quality Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs); enhanced greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and (digital) MRV systems for tracking emissions and removals to assess progress toward NDC mitigation goals/targets at national/sectoral/sub-national levels.
- *M&E for Adaptation:* Assessments/modelling to identify measures in NAP's contribution to other development co-benefits; development of tools, systems and capacities at national, sectoral and/or sub-national levels to assess and monitor progress on adaptation planning (NAPs).
- *Financial tracking and measuring:* Establishment of enhancement of Climate Budget Tracking and other financial tracking systems to track climate financing at national, sectoral and/or sub-national level.

Output 1.5: Implementation of NDC measures is advanced in key sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas:

Leveraging a strong enabling environment, including policies, capacities, financing and tracking systems, will require key barriers to be addressed in delivering concrete action across key sectors. These actions, if implemented through integrated approaches, can lead to achievement of the NDC targets while also advancing other sustainable development priorities, including on gender and social inclusion. Critical sectors have been prioritized by many countries' NDCs, including energy, tourism and transport, agriculture, food production and nutrition security, forest and land use, industrial processes and product uses and waste, water resources and ocean ecosystems, among others. Activities under this output area will often be sector-specific, and may work towards achievement of the specific sectoral targets identified in the NDCs, alongside any other economy-wide targets. This will require working directly with line Ministries, and key actors and organizations engaged in specific sectoral work, including linking to and working directly with local actors at the sub-national level. In addition, this would also lead to continuous mainstreaming of NDC targets and climate considerations into sector plans, budgets and activities. Emerging cross cutting thematic issues

will also be critical in realizing these thematic areas, such as Disaster risk management, Urban/Cities, Circular Economy, green recovery, gender, security and conflicts, technologies, which are among top issues countries are looking at in advancing their climate action agenda.

Outcome 2: Amplifying Ambition: Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Strong and integrated NDCs must connect to long-term net zero and climate resilient pathways, that align with continuous and progressive NDC revision cycles. Supporting developing countries to fully implement their enhanced NDCs will help to showcase the impact of bold climate action on achieving the SDGs and contributing to long-term climate resilient and net-zero targets. This will thus create a positive feedback loop for the next iteration of NDC enhancement ahead of 2025, the next step towards this long-term pathway. Key expected outputs and deliverables under this outcome are as follows:

Output 2.1: Countries are enabled to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktaking, aligned to long-term mitigation and adaptation pathways:

- *Building ownership and political will:* Ensuring that i) government leaders and champions are consistently engaged through organization of high-level dialogues, advocacy events/campaigns to promote ambitious climate change vision; and ii) consultations and engagement plans are developed and implemented to involve government actors at all levels in the NDC revision process.
- *Undertake assessments and modeling pathways:* To best define enhanced NDC targets and measures requires a broad understanding of potential pathways that could align with the Paris goals. This includes undertaking assessments and modeling to identify potential NDC trajectories and approaches for just transition in line with sustainable development priorities. This could also include considerations of transfers of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) and other potential mechanisms for maintaining low-carbon and climate-resilient pathways.
- *Support NDC revision process:* Necessary capacities, tools and data to review and update targets and measures are put in place which include:
 - o Review of previous NDC implementation status to contribute to the global/regional stocktake and identify gaps and opportunities for next revision cycle.
 - o Assessments of existing and potential new mitigation actions and technologies (in key sectors or gases), as well as their impacts and resource needs.
 - o vulnerability assessment and define adaptation targets and measures across key sectors.
 - o Alignment of revised NDC targets and measures with existing and/or new development policies, plans and targets at national, sectoral and/or sub-national levels.
 - o Alignment of revised NDC targets with countries' long-term strategies and plans including the SDGs.
 - o Strengthened and/or established systematic processes to design evidence-based gender transformative enhanced NDCs.

- Draft and/provide quality reviews of the revised NDCs to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

Output 2.2: Strategies for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established or strengthened, including those with just transition measures:

- Support development of long-term strategies and net-zero climate-resilient pathways: Necessary capacities, tools and data to inform roadmaps and strategies towards long-term net-zero emission and climate resilient pathways are put in place, which include:

- Legal and regulatory assessment to identify gaps, contradictory laws, perverse incentives, and opportunities for improvement to support the development and implementation of Long-Term Strategies (LTS).
- Development and strengthened institutional structures to support design and implementation of long-term, low-carbon planning, including the following areas: coordination, legal, regulatory, data management, fiscal, budgetary, organizational, communications, project development and capacity building.
- Engagement of, advocacy and consultations with government leaders, champions and actors involved in other processes (e.g. NDCs, NAPs, sectoral policies, etc.) to promote long-term climate resilient and net-zero vision;
- Development of inclusive and gender-responsive just transition strategies to inform LTS.
- Country-specific data gathering, modelling and technical studies on the economic and social impacts of long-term, low-carbon development planning and enhancing adaptive capacity, resilience and reduced vulnerability. Analyses will consider emission sources and the protection of carbon sinks and increasing carbon sequestration.
- Sectoral analyses are conducted to identify mitigation potential and adaptation needs to inform LTS strategies and goals.
- Quality reviews of the LTSs and/or Long Term-Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDSs) to be submitted to UNFCCC.

Outcome 3: Lasting Inclusivity: Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation and long-term net-zero and climate-resilient development pathways.

Building on the momentum for inclusive and whole-of-society NDC enhancement processes (promoted and supported under UNDP's Climate Promise), support under this Outcome aims to demonstrate stronger engagement and contribution, and strengthened capacities of key stakeholder groups (i.e. women/girls, youth, Indigenous people, private sector) in leading or engaging in NDC implementation. The support would be focused on further strengthening governance systems and engagement processes that reinforce inclusivity for implementation – through a rights-based approach. This includes a strong focus on gender equality, youth, and indigenous peoples. It will leverage existing work and strategies from partners (e.g. UNDP Mission 1.5, NDC Partnership's Youth Strategy, gender-responsive NDC

planning approaches) to scale-up work to empower vulnerable and marginalized groups and use climate action to help address issues of injustice. Key expected outputs and deliverables under this outcome are as follows:

Output 3.1: National stakeholder engagement processes are established or strengthened to empower key actors (e.g. indigenous peoples, women, youth, local actors, and vulnerable groups), in participating and leading NDC implementation processes and long-term climate action:

UNDP will support countries to ensure:

- Tools, capacities and platforms are established or strengthened to ensure rights, knowledge, leadership and inclusion of key actors including women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities in sectoral climate actions and financing mechanisms (e.g. forest solutions and associated climate finance schemes).
- Stakeholder engagement mechanisms are established and/or strengthened to help design and drive the direction of NDC implementation, revision and LTS and ensure broad buy-in in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner at national and sub-national levels through dialogues and workshops, communications campaigns, advocacy and tailored messaging.
- Stakeholder coordination is strengthened, through the design and implementation of public consultation platforms (for civil society, private sector, indigenous peoples and young representatives) and capacity building programs, in collaboration with key partners including the NDC Partnership.

Output 3.2: Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed and/or scaled up to promote social mobilization for climate action:

- Mission 1.5 and People's Climate Vote are rolled out and scaled up across countries to collect and reflect public opinion and perspectives on climate change and climate action
- Innovative initiatives or platforms that promote social mobilization and awareness on climate action raising such as Dear World Leaders, ClimateBox, are replicated and/or scaled up; Innovative initiatives and platforms such as UNDP Accelerator labs and others are leveraged for social mobilization and advocacy on climate action and ambition. Leveraging digital solutions and platforms within UNDP and our key partners will also be promoted under this Output.

Output 3.3: National/sub-national knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising mechanisms are established or strengthened to build capacity of broader society and inform NDC implementation and long-term pathways:

- National and/or local platforms for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of data, knowledge and experiences among government and key stakeholders (private sector, civil society, academia) on NDC implementation and transformative climate solutions are established or strengthened.
- Advocacy and awareness raising is supported to enhance awareness and commitment among decision-makers and the broader public of NDC implementation and long-term pathways for sustainable development.

Outcome 4: International Engagement: Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC ambition and delivery capacity.

To complement, support and elevate country engagement, a strong link from national to global level engagement will be ensure greater impact at all levels. National level experiences will be extracted, shared and showcased to inform ongoing UNFCCC and other processes and negotiations, and enhance donor-visibility, sending a strong demonstration of multilateralism. At the same time, global and regional processes will be monitored, analyzed and translated for countries to help understand national implications and provide support to realize the outcomes. In addition, building on the momentum for global and regional cooperation to address climate change as a global challenge, support would be focused on further strengthening engagement processes that reinforce inclusivity and participation for developing countries in global and regional climate governance processes. The widespread demand for South-South learning will be addressed through opportunities for peer learning and networking among countries participating in the second phase of the Climate Promise. This includes providing state of the art technical expertise in key cross-cutting areas, real-time intelligence which tracks current NDC data trends, alongside a strong communication arm that shares solutions generated in countries. Key expected outputs and deliverables under this outcome are as follows:

Output 4.1: Knowledge, data and intelligence are enhanced to strengthen understanding and capacity to deliver the Paris Agreement:

- Global, regional and/or local platforms for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of data, knowledge and experiences among government and key stakeholders on NDC implementation and transformative climate solutions are established or strengthened.
- South-south exchange is supported among countries to share experiences and models for NDC revision, NAP formulation processes, implementation and/or LTS development/vision setting.
- Data generation of NDC-related processes and trends are captured, analyzed and communicated to inform progress at all levels (national, regional and global), including informing global policy process (e.g. UNFCCC).
- Knowledge products and tools are developed and shared which help to both advance NDC processes in country, as well as capture and disseminate lessons learned, experience and trends emerging from the Climate Promise portfolio.

Output 4.2: Awareness and engagement of broader society are enhanced to support greater climate ambition and action:

- Communications and visibility activities are utilized to raise awareness on climate and NDC-related activities, promote the importance of NDC processes, share experience and results from programme activities, and advocate for the experience and priorities of developing country partners.
- Advocacy campaigns help to both raise awareness as well as engage broader society in pushing for and contributing to ambitious climate action. This includes building on existing efforts to engage broader society through Dear World Leaders and People's Climate Vote.

Output 4.3: Engagement in UNFCCC processes is enhanced and international partnerships and advocacy are strengthened to promote ambition and full implementation of the Paris Agreement:

- Capacity Building support is provided to countries, groups and platforms to better engage in UNFCCC processes, particularly in an effort to strengthen NDCs and delivery of the Paris Agreement, i.e. through raising ambition, strengthening implementation processes, communicating experiences from developing countries, etc.
- Political advocacy is supported through high-level engagement and messaging, reflecting lessons learned from the Climate Promise portfolio as well as advancing key policy shifts required to raise ambition and deliver on the Paris Agreement. This includes engagement at key international and regional meetings and summits (e.g. UN General Assembly and UN Climate Ambition Summit, Regional Climate Weeks) and informing other processes through UNDP's role (e.g. G20, G7, UNFCCC, Coalition of Finance Ministers).
- Partnership engagement is focused on identifying joint work and complementarities with key implementing partners, donors and civil society actors that can help to strengthen support on NDC processes and advance the objective of the Climate Promise portfolio.

Output 4.4: Support at global and regional level is enhanced to scale up transformative results for gender equality and social inclusion in NDC processes:

The global transition to zero-carbon and climate resilient development can only succeed with transformational change on the societal level. The NDC process offers a unique opportunity for integrating gender responsive measures at scale. UNDP will support the cyclical process of NDC enhancement and implementation by building upon countries' existing efforts for more systematic gender equality integration through a three-pronged approach focused on effective governance, inclusive planning and integrated policy frameworks that are mutually reinforcing.

- Global and regional platforms for evidence-based learning, advocacy and exchange of data, knowledge and experiences among government and key stakeholders on the gender equality and climate nexus are developed or strengthened.
- National and/or local technical assistance to ensure necessary capacities, tools and data, institutional coordination, and resource allocation to support gender equality integration on NDC implementation and transformative climate solutions is strengthened.
- South-south exchange is supported among countries to share experiences and good practices for improved gender responsive NDC revision and implementation.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Given the strategic objective and comprehensive scope of this initiative, this proposal will align with the Decade of Action and the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. Within this scope, the next chapter of the *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* focuses on 2022 – 2026 with a total budget of \$150 million of pooled resources to allow a variety of donors and partners to join, with the aim of creating a portfolio of support in at least 100 countries. Aligned with experience from the UNDP's Climate Promise and the NDC Support Programme, there will be a balance between breadth and depth of support to countries. On one hand, the Programme aims to provide support to all countries expressing demand, thus to a large number of countries under short timeframes to undertake targeted and strategic

interventions that catalyze further scaled up action. On the other hand, specific countries or groups of countries may receive more in-depth support on key thematic or sectoral areas (e.g. driving investment towards the energy sector) which can further accelerate NDC implementation. Both types of support fall within the scope of the Programme, and will be delivered based on the demand-driven model established.

In addition, resources will be allocated to enable regional and global support across five functional pillars: integrated technical support – providing direct technical support to countries in delivering their Climate Promise activities, including across key thematic areas; innovation and intelligence – covering data generation, analysis, knowledge and learning; communications – focused on engaging external partners, advocacy campaigns and visibility; global engagement and advocacy – partnerships with regional and global actors, political engagement, support around UNFCCC processes; and programme management – to ensure delivery and oversight of the Programme. Direct and integrated programming links will also be leveraged with other initiatives across UNDP, that may provide additional staff time and funding resources. This would include specific programmes, such as Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA), the Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Programme on Environment and Climate Change, and Global Programme for Scalable Locally Led Climate Action (under development), as well as other teams and hubs, such as the Sustainable Energy Hub and Sustainable Finance Hub.

Since end of 2021, the Programme has mobilized more than half of the required resources, allowing allocation of funding to over 60 countries (see [Section IV](#)). To scale up support to at least 100 countries by end of 2026, additional resources are required, which will also help cover all geographic and thematic needs. To address these needs, the Programme's Donor Engagement Strategy focuses on different avenues of engagement with both existing donors, building on their long-lasting relationship with the Programme and its predecessors, as well as new potential donors. To engage donor partners at a strategic level, the Programme organizes high-level events and meetings between UNDP leadership and representatives from donor and partner countries to highlight the Climate Promise achievements and give existing donors high visibility. This is closely aligned with UNDP's broader engagement with donor partners, such as through Strategic Dialogues and other engagements. The Programme also maintains strong relationships at a technical level with existing donors through the Portfolio Advisory/Steering Committee (see [Section VIII](#)). This forum provides regular updates on the Programme and addresses existing donors' specific needs and requests. This is complemented by regular bilateral donor update meetings and information exchange. These processes establish close working relations with experts in order to respond early to strategic priorities of donors and keep them updated on evolving needs and demands from the Programme. At regional and country level, the Programme aims to continually strengthen communication between UNDP and key regional offices as well as UNDP Resident Representatives/Country Offices and donor country missions, notably to improve donor coordination and share relevant updates from national activities. Finally, the Programme uses its engagement in the NDC Partnership to discuss key issues with donors, identify and communicate key bottlenecks and demands, and promote the results and added value of the Climate Promise portfolio as "first response" implementing partner of the Partnership.

The Programme has put forward some unique selling points that have proven to be in line with the donors' expectations, such as: 1) the benefit from UNDP's strong presence in developing countries and well-established connections with partner governments at all levels, using a whole-of-government approach, opening doors to further work with donor partners at country level; 2) the innovative whole-of-society approach, linking up with a multitude of partners (see next section on Partnerships) within and beyond the UN system, creating bridges between the climate policies and the SDGs and other international agendas; 3) the unique understanding and connection of the Programme with the UNFCCC processes – linking global diplomacy and thought leadership with concrete action on the ground; 4) the opportunity to join forces with other donors to increase impact and own visibility, including through the contribution to the NDC Partnership; and 5) the offer of a portfolio approach with the possibility for partners to contribute to the Programme through targeted support to a specific area of work (e.g. gender, nature-based-solutions, circular economy) or a specific region/countries while still contributing to the overall Programme's aggregate objectives and impact. As a result, the Programme has already entered into discussions with several existing donors, who have indicated their intention to further contribute to the Programme over the year 2024 and potentially 2025. In addition, the team is pursuing further conversations with new donors, particularly in pursuit of a long-term partnership, with some interest already indicated.

Beyond the engagement with traditional donor government partners, the Programme is also exploring non-traditional sources of funding through foundations, philanthropies and private sector actors. Given the high visibility of the climate agenda, and the central role of NDCs in the conversation, there is increasing interest and incentive for these actors to engage on NDC processes. Building on the longstanding partnerships and networks established through the Climate Promise initiative and its predecessor projects, opportunities for engagement with these partners does arise. In addition, exploring how different investors can not only invest in the Programme itself, but can be leveraged by the programme to invest directly in countries' NDCs is a priority focus. This approach, which also provides an exit strategy for UNDP, helps countries to mobilize further funding at scale to deliver on their NDCs – thus addressing one of the biggest barriers to NDC implementation. In coordination with the Sustainable Finance Hub, the Programme is devising strategies for engaging these types of financiers and investors, as well as establishing the tools and instruments to crowd in this type and scale of finance.

Beyond financial resources, the main resource that is required for successful programme implementation is staff time, from both national governments and UNDP. For the global and regional level activities as well as programme management and technical support, the Programme will rely on the Climate Strategies and Policy Team within the Bureau of Policy and Programme Support with inputs from climate change technical staff at UNDP's Regional Hubs as well as engagement of the Regional Bureaus, Crisis Bureau and Bureau for Management Support. In each country implementing under NIM, national implementing partners will be responsible for day-to-day implementation. For the national implementation, technical, procurement and administrative support will be provided by UNDP Country office staff.

Partnerships

Existing partnerships and networks will be strengthened to ensure coordination and collaboration of support to countries. This work will leverage the ongoing partnerships established through the Climate Promise, which includes coordination with over 35 partners at global, regional, and national level to support countries on NDC enhancement. A complete overview of the partnerships is available in [Annex 6](#).

As the development arm of the UN system, UNDP works closely with many specialized UN agencies to deliver coordinated and comprehensive support to partner countries. This includes engaging directly with the Climate Action Team at the Executive Office of the Secretary General (EOSG), supporting UNDP's role on the Climate Change Core Group and global coordination among UN Agencies, and aligning and directly supporting initiatives emerging out of EOSG. In addition, this specifically includes working closely with the **UNFCCC** in sharing data and tracking NDC progress, supporting advocacy and knowledge exchange through Regional Climate Weeks (as a global partner) and other fora, and developing guidance and technical materials to support countries on NDC processes. There is also a strong partnership with **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, with increasing demand for support on agriculture and land use. For example, through the UNDP-FAO co-led "Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA)", funded by Germany, UNDP and FAO are already delivering joint support fully aligned with the Climate Promise and active in 12 countries across Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. Similarly, the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** is also providing joint support in a number of countries on issues such as circular economy, transparency, nature-based solutions, and adaptation, with the Climate Promise often serving as a bridge to ensure these opportunities are embedded in NDC solutions. In addition, the **UN-REDD programme**, a joint initiative between UNDP, FAO and UNEP, has provided partner countries with technical assistance and knowledge on forest solutions that can enhance NDCs. UNDP also liaises closely with **UN Women**, **UN-Water** (and its Expert Group on Water and Climate Change), **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**, **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**, and the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, among others. On the latter, joint support is provided in several countries, ranging from national evidence/data gathering on NDC impacts related to jobs to provision of capacity building support and regional trainings for green jobs assessments.

Other strategic global partnerships include the **NDC Partnership**, engaging with both the Support Unit and its Institutional Members. Through the Climate Promise, UNDP is one of the largest implementing partners of the NDCP, serves on its Global Steering Committee, and is working in a coordinated and concerted effort to link NDCs and LTS, as well as support the next cycle of NDC enhancement/revision. Partnerships with MDBs, IFIs and other financial entities are also critical to sufficiently address the barrier of scaling up finance for NDCs in the coming years and decades. UNDP is already working closely with the **World Bank Group** through its Climate Support Facility to provide integrated support to countries on NDC implementation, including designing and evaluating COVID-19 green recovery measures that incorporate NDCs and climate action. To deliver sufficient support across relevant sectors, various issues and themes

will continue to require close partnerships between UNDP and global actors, building on work that has already been established, such as the **International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**, **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)**, **GEF's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)**, **Alliance for Global Water Adaptation**, **Stockholm International Water Institute**, **YOUNGO**, **Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership**, and the **Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra**, among many others.

UNDP collaborates closely with a large number of strategic partners, regional divisions of UN agencies, regional bodies and organizations, cooperation agencies, and networks and alliances to accelerate climate action according to regional priorities and needs. These partners include regional banks such as the **African Development Bank** and Development Bank of Latin America or **Corporación Andina de Fomento**, regional bodies such as the **African Union Commission**, **Union for the Mediterranean**, **League of Arab States**, networks and platforms such as the **Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network**, **Regional Platform for Low Emission Development Strategies for LAC** and **Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform**, as well as academia and the private sector including universities, the **Japanese Business Alliance**, and **Toyota**.

At the national level, partnerships are also central to the delivery of support. UNDP's integrator function at the country and UNCT level will be leveraged and further strengthened through its work with relevant partners. Reflecting UNDP's Strategic Plan, coordination on climate change particularly on NDCs, will help to deliver integrated approaches that further strengthen the UN's engagement. The role of the new Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UNDP Resident Representatives are critical to the planning, dialogue, coordination, financing, and implementation of country level SDG initiatives, which include those supported by this Programme. For this country-level coordination and partnership building, it is expected that UNDP will draw on its country presence and strong experience supporting UN reforms at all levels. UNDP's active and ongoing role as a core member of the UNDG and the preparation and implementation of its evolving guidance to the reconfigured UNCTs will enable this type of coordination and partnership building.

It is therefore assumed that UNCTs and UN sister agencies will be willing and able to participate in further integrated work and coordination at the country level around climate change and NDCs. Beyond this coordination, partnership across multiple Ministries within Government as well as targeted partnerships with specific civil society organizations, academic institutions, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, women's organizations, and other local-based expertise has been and will continue to be a strong focus of the Climate Promise support.

Risks and Assumptions

Seven global or widely applicable risks have been identified and are summarized in the below table:

Risk description	Risk Level	Risk Treatment
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United Nations Development Programme
Project Document

Inadequate response to resource mobilization efforts and/or funding available, hampering capacity to react to the increasing demand from the countries and needs of the global Programme	Low	The global team will maintain dialogue with donors and funding for the Climate Promise is mobilised from several donors to reduce dependency.
Reduction of climate change ambitions and focus in supported Programme countries	Moderate	UNDP COs and national project coordinators will engage in continuous dialogue advocacy and awareness raising on the country's UNFCCC commitments and the importance of the programme with relevant government representatives and incoming senior managers.
Capacity of government and experts in supported Programme countries is insufficient	Moderate	UNDP COs will provide technical support for, and training of, new technical staff, as needed, as well as advice for recruitment/appointment processes, encourage and support handover processes. The global team will advise, augment and potentially bring practical solutions to address capacity constraints. Knowledge management and networks will be supported through the projects to minimize the time burden of sharing information on in-country experts.
Conflict or unrest in supported partner countries.	Low	UNDP COs and national project coordinators will monitor the risk, and ensure full adherence to UNDP's security protocol.
Natural disasters in supported partner countries.	Low	UNDP COs and national project coordinators will monitor the risk, and ensure full adherence to UNDP's safety and contingency plan
Pandemic or epidemic outbreaks in supported Programme countries, regionally or globally.	Low	UNDP COs and national project coordinators will monitor the risk, and ensure full adherence to UNDP's safety and contingency plan. The Programme will allow shifts in modality and flexibility in timelines.
Guidance from the UNFCCC changes	Low	The Programme will focus on the elements of effective climate mitigation and adaptation measures that are underpinned by rigorous reporting and accounting measures, and clearly document the amended needs and corresponding response.

		The global team will closely collaborate with the UNFCCC Secretariat to keep up to date on any changes or new developments.
Ineffective coordination of multiple partners and actors at the national level on the ground	Low	UNDP COs will follow UNDP's best practices on partnerships management and coordination and seek support from the Global Team should any issue be encountered. UNDP CO's will report on partnerships and coordination on a quarterly basis. Challenges will be discussed between the national project coordinator and the country coordinator.

A detailed risk log with an assessment of each risk and the associated mitigation measures and risk owners is provided in [Annex 3](#). Most risks will be specific to the context of each supported country and will be tracked at national level.

General assumptions at the global level are presented in the Strategy section. Country-specific assumptions will be provided in the national project documents and Theories of Change where applicable.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Programme will target a number of stakeholders for engagement, both public and private, local and national, Government and non-Government, as summarised below. In line with the focus of Outcome 3, as well as cutting across the entire portfolio, this Programme supports countries to put in place inclusive and gender-responsive processes to ensure that key stakeholders are engaged throughout the Programme's duration.

- **Government entities** at national and sub-national level are essential to ensure national ownership and complementarity of NDC implementation with the broader national sustainable development agenda. Because this requires a "whole of government" approach, the initiative will target a range of key line Ministries beyond the Ministry in charge of climate change, including: the key sectoral ministries that will be implementing climate mitigation targets and actions; the Ministry of Finance, for assessing public expenditures on climate change; the Ministry of Planning, as a key coordination entity for sustainable development; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if leading climate change negotiations; the Ministries responsible for gender equality, indigenous issues and other social affairs, as well as parliamentarians, who are responsible for ratifying legislation and overseeing public funding and accountability.
- The **private sector** will be vital partners for implementing and financing climate actions, for example in promoting access to sustainable energy. This includes both domestic actors, such as small and medium enterprises, companies, and business associations, as well as international actors seeking opportunities for larger-scale financial and technological investments, including through future market-based mechanisms.

- **Women's groups:** NDCs, need to recognize and support the role of women as active agents in addressing and responding to climate change. Through an inclusive and gender-responsive approach, this programme will support to remove barriers, address inequalities, foster leadership, and empower women's groups in NDC implementation.
- **Indigenous Peoples (IPs):** Indigenous Peoples' invaluable contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation need to be further recognized and promoted. Their right to their lands, territories, and resources, - which are critical ecosystems to the global climate goals - must be recognized and secured. This programme will promote and advance the protection of the rights of IPs, recognition and promotion of their traditional knowledge systems that are contributing to climate change solutions, enforcement of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. It will ensure that concerns and demands of IPs are addressed and taken into account in all the thematic areas of the Climate Promise, with the NDC's as a major opportunity to advance these objectives.
- **Youth:** Young people are positive agents of change. Young activists all around the world have played a critical role in raising awareness about the climate crisis and demanding increased commitment to climate action from their governments. This programme will support youth policy and programming on climate change at the country, regional and global levels. It will also promote active and effective participation of youth, including the most marginalized, and support the capacity development of young people and youth-led organizations through outreach, advocacy, and thought leadership.
- **Local communities** are central to defining and delivering sustainable development solutions and will be key beneficiaries of this initiative. For example, access to sustainable energy can open critical pathways for local economic development and provide a key role for community-based organizations in NDC implementation.
- Other important **national actors** for defining a long-term vision for zero-carbon, climate-resilient development, as well as the barriers to this vision, include finance providers, civil society organizations, workers unions, the academic sector, and non-governmental organisations.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

With the continued advancement of climate action, and the need to respond to emerging global contexts, there is a high demand from developing countries for effective solutions, strategic approaches, and lessons on what works to help move the needle on climate action. South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation (SSC/TrC) are expected to play an important role in this Programme, complementing traditional North-South or multilateral cooperation for sharing experiences on NDC implementation. SSC/TrC best practices will be identified and applied to create a fostered and systematic approach to technical and political peer exchange learning between governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. Knowledge and lessons learned will be proactively identified, analysed and disseminated through existing UNDP and partner networks, including existing South-South networks for peer exchange e.g. UNDP's long-standing South-South project, the International Capacity Development Network for Sustainable Water Management ([Cap-Net](#)).

Digital Solutions⁹

The Programme will benefit from the digital transformation UNDP is corporately pursuing under its recently launched [UNDP Digital Strategy 2022-2025](#). Digital technologies have significant potential to contribute to better climate action and improved sustainability, if managed appropriately. Digital transformation and new ways of working can help shorten the gap between bold NDC ambitions and on the ground impact. UNDP is committed to leverage digital technologies to empower people to transition into a green, sustainable and just society. The Programme will promote the application of digital technologies to the use of digital innovation ecosystems or tools, where applicable and feasible at national and regional level programming support, focusing on three pathways: (1) building credibility and accountability on climate initiatives and financing – with a focus on leveraging digital solutions for tracking progress on NDCs, such as establishing digital transparency systems; (2) better use of new data sources and deep analytics for timely decision making and action – including defining data-based pathways for net-zero and climate resilient development and identifying areas of potential for greater ambition; and (3) local empowerment, through the application of tools and building digital ecosystems that empower action by local communities.

The Programme, together with partners at global, regional, national and local level, will bring together a broad spectrum of knowledge and experiences in contributing to develop digital public infrastructures, local innovation ecosystems, and digital solutions and skills to jointly address the needs and achieve more impactful results. Furthermore, data analytics as well as knowledge products creation and dissemination, through practical digital resources and platform including leveraging the UNDP Data Futures Platform, will become a regular practice to integrate UNDP country office and partners' experiences and best practices into the programming and implementation.

Knowledge

The UNDP's Knowledge Management Strategy 2022-2025 - "*Reimagining KM. Strategy and Framework for Action 2022-2025*"¹⁰ and "*the Three-Click Promise: A knowledge management framework for UNDP's Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) Portfolio*" - both launched in 2021 - have established principles to ensure effective knowledge management for driving organizational performance and development impact. These delve into three key areas of work (and related initiatives), namely to: i) foster dynamic knowledge networks that drive a culture of learning, ii) amplify development impact through real-time application of knowledge, and iii) ensure UNDP thought leadership on emerging development issues. Knowledge and learning strategies under this Programme are fully aligned with, and will contribute to, these wider corporate efforts.

In order to capture and codify key results and good practices, knowledge, data management and learning will be a core component of this Programme. The Programme will draw upon the experiences of the past and existing projects to identify the most useful types of knowledge products and dissemination channels in order to maximise impact and

⁹ Please see the [Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design"](#).

¹⁰ For access to the strategy, please check the following link: <https://heyzine.com/flip-book/f75998b790.html>

uptake, periodically assessing download statistics of published products to understand what is attracting largest readership, and working in close partnership with community managers within UNDP's knowledge team to introduce best practices for improving learning. Technical papers will be prepared regularly (approximately twice a year), drawing on direct experience from across the portfolio coupled with technical insights and peer reviews from UNDP's Global Programming Network. These papers can cover key themes such as gender, youth, cities, etc., as well as lessons learned and good practices from clusters of countries undertaking similar areas of work (e.g., by sector - energy, forests, agriculture, by theme - circular economy, just transition, or by process - NDC implementation roadmaps). The aim is to learn from common experiences, priorities and needs across the portfolio and package learning as accessible, user-friendly knowledge products on climate solutions and NDC implementation. These would be produced on a regular basis and complement a series of thematic guidance prepared in 2022¹¹. In addition, global flagship reports, such as the [NDC Outlook Report](#), which provide a broader examination of current NDC-related trends will be published every two years. Where possible, knowledge products will be elaborated with key partners of UNDP, such as the Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI) NDC Support Cluster, NDC Partnership members, World Resources Institute and others, to ensure the most efficient use of resources.

In addition to technical knowledge products, it is proposed to use communication and learning mechanisms such as blogs, newsletter updates, and webinars to share information, trends and good practices in "real time", as well as communities of practice and trainings to build networks and strengthen capacities and skills. Underpinning all portfolio and trend analysis is a comprehensive data management system that maps the Programme portfolio, monitors progress, and tracks trends. Real-time information will be accessible in a Power Bi dashboard to guide programme management, including guidance from the governance bodies.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The Programme has been designed to be country-driven and country-owned, with technical and institutional capacities developed through a learning-by-doing approach. National government ownership of project implementation and achieved results is considered instrumental for ensuring that human, technical, and institutional capacities are built and sustained within partnering governments and other national and local champions. National capacities will be built via a coherent and strategic implementation of activities which will yield sustainable long-term impact at national, sub-national, and sectoral levels.

The Programme specifically supports UNDP's Strategic Plan objective to integrate the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks into national and local development plans, with measures put in place to accelerate progress and budgets, and assessed using data-driven solutions. Focus will be on incorporating NDC targets and measures into national and sectoral plans and budgets, to ensure a sustainable implementation of NDCs throughout the cycle. In addition, integrating NDC revision processes into systematic government decision-making

¹¹ In 2022, guidance materials were prepared on [gender integration](#), [youth engagement](#), [urban climate action](#), and [just transition](#).

processes, including meaningful consultation with key stakeholder groups, will also help to ensure sustainability. Furthermore, emphasis will be made on aligning short-term NDC actions with net-zero pledges and goals that achieve the SDGs and other long-term development visions. This approach will improve future NDC revision cycles and strengthen the feedback loop between NDCs, SDGs, and long-term strategies and targets, as well as support bold actions across priority sectors and enable consistent inclusivity.

As a central element to the implementation strategy, strong emphasis will be provided to ensure replicability and sustainability of results beyond the Programme's scope and duration. Given the universal nature of NDCs, where all Parties to the UNFCCC have developed NDCs and are working towards their implementation, it is important that this Programme impacts all countries not only the ones receiving direct support at the time. As such, critical knowledge, learning and south-south exchange activities are a core focus of the results framework, ensuring that countries not receiving immediate support will also benefit from the experiences and knowledge generated through the Programme. There is also a focus on ensuring integration with UNDP's Country Programme Document and broader portfolio, to leverage NDCs support and Climate Promise activities to catalyze other sustainable development impacts.

Finally, to allow all UNDP COs to benefit from the Programme, COs will be able to request remote, targeted technical advisory services related to NDC implementation from the regional hubs and global team. Strong emphasis will be put on regional synergies and learning from each other, notably through the systematic collection and dissemination of best practices and relevant resources emerging from the Programme.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme is an essential part of UNDP's Climate Promise portfolio, driving the effort to ensure NDC implementation support to as many countries as possible. The portfolio delivers on an ambitious yet critical commitment to support countries to deliver on their climate targets within the framework of the Paris Agreement. The first phase of the Climate Promise (predecessor to the *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme) proved to be the largest offer on NDC implementation. The Climate Promise portfolio goes beyond the projects and programmes directly managed by the Climate Strategy and Policies Team (CSPT), to coordinate, complement, and leverage other UNDP global initiatives such as SCALA, EU4Climate, Biofin, UN-REDD, Small Grants Programme, NC/BUR portfolio, GCF-funded Adaptation Planning readiness, among others, as well as national initiatives being implemented directly by Country Offices. Given the scope of the NDC is quite broad, cutting across multiple sectors and issue areas, linking up with other ongoing programmes, expertise and knowledge is essential to respond to country needs and help deliver the NDC. Specifically, this is done by encouraging Country Offices to coordinate all relevant activities being implemented in country that contribute to the outcomes of the Climate Promise, including by reflecting these activities directly into the Climate Promise workplan. This workplan acts as an instrument to help align

and coordinate ongoing work in order to identify synergies and deliver integrated support. At the same time, the Climate Promise funding delivered in country is often used as a catalyst for other ongoing initiatives, supporting strategic interventions that further maximize delivery and impact across the entire UNDP portfolio. At the regional and global level, this is also done through designing and resourcing joint solutions that draw on expertise and capacity from across various teams.

Delivering the Climate Promise in a way that taps into UNDP's broader expertise and programmatic offers not only helps to realize the specific NDC targets (that cut across sectors or thematic areas), but also to cluster results, identify trends, and utilize learning across multiple initiatives. The result is a coordinated and impactful portfolio that brings to bear the full weight of UNDP to deliver on the Paris Agreement and its links to the 2030 Agenda.

This portfolio approach will improve cost effectiveness by optimizing global technical support and national coordination. Climate Promise coordinators will coordinate multiple initiatives from or complementary to the Climate Promise portfolio, thus ensuring streamlined implementation and the ability to avoid duplication. Where possible, the portfolio will also engage in even more inclusive (across bureaus and agencies) programming at the national level to provide effective and coordinated assistance to countries, including joint workshops and training and preparation of knowledge products.

These strong partnerships and promoting an integrated way of work will also allow for better synergies and complementarities with other UNDP's projects and programmes at global, regional and country level, and beyond.

In addition, the global nature of the Programme allows for extraction and sharing of best practices that assist all countries in project implementation. The tools, methodologies, learning, and results will not be relegated only to participating countries. Rather, these fruits will be shared throughout well-established outlets developed through the Climate Promise thus employing a multiplier effect where the maximum number of countries and practitioners can benefit.

Project Management

The systems and structures being established as part of the *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* are innovative. Beyond their programme management purpose, they aim at further integrating NDCs and climate action into UNDP's broader business and leverage the entire organization and broad expertise towards this effort. A strong focus will be on delivering support to countries through the Regional Bureaux, leveraging the strategic role they play across the region as well as the operational expertise and support on offer. There will also be further investment in establishing strong capacity and coordination at the regional, country and sub-national level.

The Programme management structure includes global, regional and national elements:

- Global activities, e.g. under Outcome 4, will be implemented under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), by UNDP's CSPT within UNDP Climate under the Bureau of Policy and Programme Support, with inputs from climate change staff at the Regional Hubs and regional bureaus.

A global team, headed by a Global Coordinator based in UNDP headquarters, will be responsible for overseeing programme implementation and oversight and will draw on a Directorate and 5 complementary pillars: Integrated Technical Support, Innovation and Intelligence, Global Engagement and Advocacy, Operations, and Communications. The design of 5 distinct but interlocking pillars enables efficiencies and economies of scale in programme delivery, including contractual and financial management, operational processes, team management, progress monitoring, donor reporting, evaluation and learnings, as well as delivering on key services related to data analysis, communications and outreach. The global team will also provide support for financial and project quality assurance related transactions including audit, spot-check and evaluation. The Programme will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. While the Programme is comprised of multiple contribution agreements with varying levels of investment and timeframes, the central management system through the team allows for continuity, comprehensive implementation and oversight, and consistent support to countries. This structure will also help to integrate the Programme with other relevant projects and programmes within UNDP Climate, which draw on similar functions and establish synergies to maximize impact.

- Regional level activities also under Outcome 4 will be implemented under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), at the regional level with matrixed management provided directly by regional teams at the respective regional hubs. This model is an attempt to integrate the work with regionally-defined priorities driven by the Regional Bureaus while simultaneously augmenting capacity to better deliver and respond to countries' needs. The Regional component will be responsible for ensuring integration across the substantive areas of support required for NDC implementation (e.g. forests, land and nature, energy, gender, finance, governance) and link with complementary programming. In addition, the regional teams will provide regional trends and strategic insight to help manage the Programme and mobilize resources to support countries' needs. They will be vital in the results monitoring and reporting and will help feed these results to both the global team and across countries in the region. As part of the global team/ Integrated Technical Support pillar, a Regional Focal Point will be based in each region to support the implementation and oversight of the regional level activities. At the country level, the Programme will be implemented under UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM) or DIM¹². The countries will be responsible for selecting the most suitable programming instrument to be able to deliver under the Programme, in line with UNDP POPP. National level implementation will be overseen by UNDP Country Offices in coordination with the global team. Country Offices will be responsible for country-level project implementation and reporting of results to the global team. Any responsible party selected at national level will be assessed by the UNDP Country Offices following UNDP

¹² DIM modality may be used depending on the nature of the national project activities (e.g. Low Value Grants through COs to support local climate action).

POPP, including compliance with HACT requirements. As part of the global team/ Integrated Technical Support pillar, a regionally or globally-based Country Coordinator will support each CO in the implementation and oversight of the national project.

Presently, based on an analysis of need/capacity to deliver, and taking into consideration the funding currently available, the following **66 countries** have been identified as the initial cohort of participating countries. More are anticipated to join as further financing is mobilised.

Angola	Eswatini (Swaziland)	Nigeria
Antigua and Barbuda	Gabon	North Macedonia (Rep. of)
Argentina	Georgia	Pakistan
Armenia	Ghana	Palestine (State of)
Bangladesh	Grenada	Panama
Belize	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea
Benin	Honduras	Peru
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Rwanda
Burundi	Jamaica	Sao Tome and Principe
Cambodia	Jordan	Senegal
Cameroon	Kenya	Seychelles
Central African Republic	Kosovo ¹³	Somalia
Chad	Kyrgyz Republic	Sudan
Chile	Lao PDR	Suriname
Colombia	Lebanon	The Gambia
Congo (Republic)	Liberia	Togo
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Tunisia
Dominica	Mauritania	Uganda
Dominican Republic	Morocco	Uruguay
Ecuador	Namibia	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Nepal	Viet Nam
Equatorial Guinea	Niger	Zimbabwe

Countries have been selected based on a series of criteria related to both the NDC process, Climate Promise experience, and identified needs. These include demand expressed by Government, regional distribution, NDC submission status, Country Office delivery rate for the first phase of the Climate Promise, and Country Office ability to absorb new funding

¹³ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

(assessed based on consultations with the Country Offices and guidance from regional and global teams). More specifically, priority was given to countries that performed well under the first phase of the Climate Promise and in the NDC Support Programme (delivery rate above 70% - when applicable) and that have submitted an NDC with increased ambition. Strategic countries that were not part of the Climate Promise were also considered for their influence in the region and worldwide or if they present an opportunity for alignment both with other UNDP programmes (e.g. Integrated Financing Framework, Energy, NAP and CBIT) and with other partners. Finally, care was taken to distribute the countries equitably across all five UNDP regions.

In addition, donor-specific criteria may be considered where needed, such as the membership in the NDC Partnership (for German funding), being a signatory of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use and having targets on forest and land use in their NDC (for UK funding). Any donor priority list of partner countries is matrixed with the above criteria to identify the best candidates for each funding.

An extensive database of country-specific information, including on the above criteria, is continuously updated and tracked. As new funding comes in, this database provides a reference, alongside consultations with colleagues in relevant Regional Bureaus and teams and technical teams, to define priority countries for a given contribution.

Additional countries receive technical and policy support from the regional and global levels, support that directly contributes to the present Project Document. The work provided under these initiatives are fully aligned with the Programme's Result Framework and work-planning process. For instance, 23 countries in 2021 and 16 countries in 2022 have received support under the Japan Supplementary Budget to deliver concrete mitigation and adaptation actions aligned to countries' NDCs. This has a particularly strong focus on energy and resilience, as well as links to long-term net-zero pathways, as well as helping vulnerable and fragile settings to be more resilient to climate impacts. A global component tied to these country projects is supported through the *Climate Promise: from Pledge to Impact*. Equally, an initiative launched to support countries' preparation on the lead up to Stockholm + 50 conference in 2022 leveraged the Climate Promise infrastructure and technical support to deliver targeted support to countries – promoting the use of NDCs as an entry point and integration mechanism for addressing topics discussed at Stockholm + 50. This includes both national consultations on the themes of Stockholm + 50 (where NDCs were often used as a starting point for this discussion) to targeted support on advancing NDC implementation as a means of delivering on Stockholm + 50 objectives.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions												
Outcome indicators as stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 1.1.1 <i>Number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate Paris Agreement frameworks across the whole-of-government</i> (Baseline=10; Target 2025=55) Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Number of countries that have policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement</i> (Baseline=10; Target 2025=80)												
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan¹⁴: Output 1.1.: The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions												
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Climate Promise'-00128854; 'Climate Promise Kickstart BMZ' - 00130067; 'Enhancing Climate Transparency' - 00130068; 'CP JSB Global' - 00130821; 'CP Forest Land and Nature' - 00130823; 'CP Regional Hub – Addis' - 00130824; 'CP Regional Hub – Bangkok' - 00130825; 'CP Regional Hub – Amman' - 00130826; 'CP Regional Center – Panama' - 00130827; 'CP Regional Center – Istanbul' – 00130828; 'BMZ CP&APA' - 00133981												
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
Outcome 1: Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors												
Output 1.1: Inclusive policies, strategies, plans and regulatory frameworks are in place to support NDC implementation and help achieve SDGs	<i>1.1.1 Number of countries with inclusive policies and measures (including legislation and regulations) developed and/or implemented to support NDC</i>	<i>National and sub-national policies/strategies/plans/regulatory frameworks – overall and in key sectors and</i>	28 (21 inclusive, 24 gender -	2021	2	12	13	10	10	47	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i>	

¹⁴ Secondary contributions of the Programme to UNDP's Strategic Plan outputs are detailed under Section III. Results and Partnerships.

¹⁵ Baseline values have been collected for the countries that have entered the Programme by May 2023 and have gone through the Programme work-planning process, i.e. 39 countries. The values reflect the status of the country baseline at the time they entered the Programme, in December 2021 or later depending on their integration date. Baseline values provide an indication of whether the country has made progress in this area before starting Programme engagement. The baseline values for other countries will be collected on a regularly basis, upon completion of the workplan and baseline survey. They will be reflected in the Results Framework through formal revisions, at a frequency to be defined based on the needs throughout the implementation.

¹⁶ The target values for 2022 and the first half of 2023 have been achieved under the project initiation plan (PIP). For continuity and transparency of reporting, they are reflected again in this project document. All target values are annual. Final values reflect the cumulative target values.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
	<i>implementation, including those that are gender-responsive</i>	<i>geographic areas</i>	respon sive)									<i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
	1.1.2 <i>Number of countries which have developed NDC implementation plans and/or National Adaptation Plans that establish linkages with the green recovery strategies, SDGs, and/or other international agendas</i>	<i>NDC implementation plans and NAPs</i>	27	2021	0	4	5	5	5	19	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
Output 1.2: Institutional capacities and whole-of-government coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes	1.2.1 <i>Number of countries with horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms established or strengthened to support whole-of-government climate action, including those that are gender-responsive</i>	<i>Coordination meeting invitations, meeting minutes, reports, lists of invitees and attendants</i>	18 (17 gender - respon sive)	2021	3	6	6	6	6	27	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
	1.2.2 <i>Number of countries, where institutional capacities for NDC implementation have been strengthened,</i>	<i>Online survey, interviews, pre and post training/capacity building</i>	34	2021	1	10	10	10	10	41	<i>Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team</i>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
	<i>including on gender-responsive approaches</i>	<i>activity questionnaire</i>										<i>through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: low survey response rates, delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
Output 1.3: Inclusive and gender-responsive financing strategies, plans or investment frameworks are developed to define and mobilize diverse sources of finance to support implementation of NDC actions and drive green recovery across key sectors	1.3.1 <i>Number of countries which have developed finance strategies/plans for their climate agenda, including those linked to Integrated National Financing Framework, development plans and/or green recovery strategies, and those that are gender-responsive</i>	<i>Available plans and strategies</i>	9 (5 gender-responsive)	2021	0	10	11	10	10	41	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening</i>	
	1.3.2 <i>Number of countries that have developed or strengthened budgeting processes across public finance management that integrate NDC measures, including</i>	<i>Public sector budget instructions and guidelines</i>	12 (8 gender-responsive)	2021	0	3	4	4	4	15	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
	<i>those that are gender-responsive</i>											<i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
	1.3.3 <i>Number of countries that have developed or strengthened policy or measures that are conducive to the mobilization of private capital for NDC implementation</i>	<i>Available policies and regulations</i>	10	2021	2	5	5	5	5	22	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
	1.3.4 <i>Number of countries that have established or strengthened financing mechanisms or instruments for climate finance mobilization</i>	<i>Available climate financing mechanisms/instruments</i>	9	2021	0	5	6	5	5	21	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
Output 1.4: Data and transparency systems and processes for the Enhanced Transparency Framework are	1.4.1 <i>Number of countries with established or strengthened MRV/M&E institutional capacities, processes or systems (for</i>	<i>Survey, interviews, MRV/M&E tools applied by governments</i>	13 (9 gender-responsive)	2021	2	10	15	10	10	47	<i>Method: Screening by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
established or strengthened to measure progress and inform pathways towards the achievement of NDC targets	<i>mitigation, adaptation and/or finance) to track NDC progress, including those that are gender responsive</i>											<i>Risks: low survey response rates, delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
Output 1.5: Implementation of NDC measures is advanced in key sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas ¹⁷	1.5.1 <i>Number of countries supported to implement new NDC measures¹⁸ in key sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas</i>	<i>Online survey, interviews, annual reports by sectoral ministries/agencies</i>	24	2021	1	5	5	5	5	21	<i>Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: low survey response rates; delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
Outcome 2: Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement												
Output 2.1: Countries are enabled to	2.1.1 <i>Number of countries with revised NDCs of</i>	<i>NDCs submitted to UNFCCC</i>	20	2021	1	1	1	40	40	83	<i>Method: Screening by the global team using</i>	

¹⁷ **Mitigation sectors:** Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU), Industrial Processes and Product Uses (IPPU) and Waste; **Adaptation Sectors:** Agriculture, Food production and nutrition security, Water resources, Ocean ecosystems, Terrestrial and Wetland ecosystems, Health, Energy, Infrastructure, Tourism and Transport; **Cross-cutting thematic areas:** Disaster risk management, Urban/Cities, Circular Economy, green recovery, gender, security and conflicts, technologies

¹⁸ Measures that have been identified in the NDC to reach the targets.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktaking, aligned to long-term mitigation and adaptation pathways	<i>higher quality, including alignment with LT/LEDS or NAP ^(a)</i> <i>(a) aligned with criteria in the UNDP quality review checklist</i>											<i>NDC quality review checklist</i> <i>Risks: Late submission of NDCs to UNFCCC</i>
	2.1.2 <i>Number of countries with revised NDCs of higher ambition^(b)</i> <i>(b) mitigation, adaptation and finance, in line with the criteria in the UNDP quality review checklist</i>	<i>NDCs submitted to UNFCCC</i>	31	2021	1	1	1	40	40	83	<i>Method: Screening by the global team using NDC quality review checklist</i> <i>Risks: Late submission of NDCs to UNFCCC</i>	
Output 2.2: Strategies for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established or strengthened, including those with just transition measures	2.2.1 <i>Number of countries supported to develop or update long-term strategies or goals aligned with NDC targets, including considerations of just transition</i>	<i>National ProDocs/results frameworks, progress reports</i>	5	2021	0	10	11	10	10	41	<i>Method: Tracking and comparison by the global team</i> <i>Risks: Insufficient selection and tracking of national project indicators</i>	
Outcome 3: Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation, long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways												
Output 3.1: National stakeholder engagement processes are established or strengthened to	3.1.1 <i>Number of countries, where women, girls, youth, indigenous peoples and/or vulnerable groups are represented in</i>	<i>Meeting invitations and minutes, lists of invitees and attendants, interviews</i>	18	2021	4	7	7	7	7	32	<i>Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team</i>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
empower key actors (e.g. indigenous peoples, women, youth, and vulnerable groups), in participating and leading NDC implementation processes and long-term climate action	<i>decision-making mechanisms and processes to support climate action</i>											<i>through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
	3.1.2 <i>Number of countries, where the private sector is represented in decision-making mechanisms and processes to climate action</i>	<i>Meeting invitations and minutes, lists of invitees and attendants, interviews</i>	17	2021	0	3	4	4	4	4	15	<i>Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i> <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
Output 3.2: Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed and/or scaled up to promote social mobilization for climate action	3.2.1 <i>Number of countries, where engagement mechanisms and initiatives have been leveraged, developed or scaled up to promote social mobilization for climate action</i>	<i>Interviews, mapping of initiatives</i>	17	2021	0	4	5	5	5	5	19	<i>Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey</i>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
												<i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>
Output 3.3: National/sub-national knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising mechanisms are established or strengthened to build capacity of broader society and inform NDC implementation and long-term pathways	3.3.1 Number of countries, where knowledge sharing or awareness raising with broader society on NDC implementation or long-term pathways has been undertaken or strengthened	Meeting or event invitations reports, knowledge platforms/website	25	2021	0	5	5	5	5	20	Method: Screening, interviews and qualitative assessment by national project teams and compilation by the global team through progress reporting and/or follow-up survey <i>Risks: Delay of screening and reporting to the global team</i>	
Outcome 4: Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and LTS ambition and delivery capacity												
Output 4.1: Knowledge, data and intelligence are enhanced to strengthen understanding and capacity to deliver the Paris Agreement	4.1.1 Number of peer-to-peer exchanges carried out at regional and global level	Progress reports (activity counting), meeting minutes, participant evaluations	0	2021	16	15	15	15	15	76	Method: Activity/output tracking by the global and regional teams <i>Risks: Events may need to be cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g. COVID19, unrest, etc.); events might not address needs of participants</i>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
	4.1.2 Number of knowledge products and tools generated	Publications, knowledge products and tools (activity counting, UNDP knowledge team indicator tracking, survey on knowledge and learning needs)	0	2021	13	10	10	10	10	10	53	Method: Activity/output tracking by the global team Risks: It may be difficult to calculate full reach of knowledge products and whether products respond to needs of target audience
Output 4.2: Awareness and engagement of broader society are enhanced to support greater climate ambition and action	4.1.1 Number of people reached via global and regional communication and advocacy activities - Website impressions - Social media views	Website statistics and keyword search, social media statistics, UNDP communication team indicator tracking	Website impressions: 127,068 Social media impressions: 3.2m	2021	Website impressions: 243k Social media impressions: 6.7m	Website impressions: 255k Social media impressions: 7m	Website impressions: 268k Social media impressions: 7.4m	Website impressions: 296k Social media impressions: 8.1m	Website impressions: 296k Social media impressions: 8.1m	Website impressions: 296k Social media impressions: 8.1m	Method: Activity/output tracking by the global team Risks: None identified	
	4.1.2 Number of people engaged through flagship advocacy campaigns	Website statistics, UNDP communication team indicator tracking	Unique visitors : 14k Website impres	2021	Unique visitors : 18k Website impres	Unique visitors : 18.9k Website impres	Unique visitors : 19.8k Website impres	Unique visitors : 20.8k Website impres	Unique visitors : 21.9k Website impres	Unique visitors : 21.9k Website impres	Method: Activity/output tracking by the global team Risks: None identified	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL	
			sions: 52k		sions: 63k	sions: 66.2k	sions: 69.5k	sions: 72.9k	sions: 76.6k	sions: 76.6k	
Output 4.3 Engagement in UNFCCC processes is enhanced, and international partnerships and advocacy are strengthened to promote ambition and full implementation of the Paris Agreement	4.3.1 <i>Number of regional or global high-profile events or meetings to which the Programme contributed through experiences and key messages, including key milestones of the UNFCCC processes</i>	<i>Progress reports (activity counting), meeting minutes</i>	0	2021	5	12	8	10	8	43	<i>Method: Activity/output tracking by the global team</i> <i>Risks: Events may need to be cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g. COVID19, unrest, etc.)</i>
	4.3.2 <i>Number of strategic partnerships developed and/or strengthened to advance activities under the Programme, including with UN sister agencies and other international partners, public and private</i>	<i>Agreements, commitments and joint initiatives agreed and/or announced in meeting minutes, publications, progress reports</i>	0	2021	10	10	10	10	10	50	<i>Method: Activity/output tracking by global team</i> <i>Risks: It may be difficult to get a clear overview in a landscape with multiple actors</i>
Output 4.4 Support at global and regional level is enhanced to scale up transformative results for gender equality and social	4.4.1 <i>Number of global or regional learning exchanges organized, knowledge products developed or knowledge tools implemented to</i>	<i>Regional workplans, progress reports</i>	0	2021	2	4	3	3	3	15	<i>Method: Activity/output tracking by the global team</i> <i>Risks: It may be difficult to calculate whether</i>

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE ¹⁵		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) ¹⁶						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	FINAL		
inclusion in NDC processes	<i>advance gender equality and social inclusion in climate action</i>											<i>learning has been applied</i>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Country, regional and global data will be collected through a centralized reporting process and analysed to assess the progress of the Programme implementation, the challenges and the needs for further support, and translated into a visual tool (donor dashboard) to inform the global partners and stakeholders.	Quarterly	Challenges will be addressed by project management.	N/A	\$2,121,093
Analyze results performance	Data against the results indicators in the Results Framework will be collected and analysed at country, regional and global level to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs and outcomes.	Annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	N/A	\$848,437
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	N/A	\$848,437
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the Programme.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	N/A	\$848,437
Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the Programme.	At least every other year	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	N/A	\$424,219
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be used to make course corrections.	N/A	\$848,437

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Project Report	An annual progress report will be presented to the Portfolio Board and the donors, consisting of at least progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined targets at the output level, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	The Programme Annual Progress Report will be based on the progress data collected on a quarterly basis and disseminated to the Portfolio Board and the donors. The Programme Annual Progress report will follow the UNDP Donor Agreement Template unless agreed otherwise with stakeholders.	N/A	\$1,272,656
Donor Report(s)¹⁹	If any, specific donor reports will be submitted to donors in line with the contribution agreements signed between UNDP and the donors. The content and format of the reports will follow the contractual obligations, be suggested by UNDP and/or be agreed with the donors depending on the contractual arrangements.	In compliance with the contractual obligations (UNDP-donor contribution agreements)	Progress and results related to a specific contribution to the Programme will be prepared by project management and provided to the respective contributing entity in line with any contractual obligations requiring so.	N/A	\$848,437
Project Review (Portfolio Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Portfolio board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Portfolio Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Annually, virtually or in presence	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the Portfolio Board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	N/A	\$424,219

Because of the nature of the Programme (country-driven) and its duration (over 5 years), it is expected that changes will be part of the Programme lifecycle. This requires an adaptive management of the Programme, with management and implementation practices evolving over time, using the challenges encountered and lessons learned. Equally, the M&E framework may require adjustments to better reflect the shifting priorities of the supported countries, the additional countries taking part in the Programme, and the focus areas of the contributions

¹⁹ At the time of the Project Document signature, the following additional reports have been agreed with donors: annual report under the Funding Window (Germany-BMU/IKI), bi-annual reports to Germany-BMU/IKI, brief report on funding allocation to UK-Defra, final report to Japan, as well as any ad hoc reporting request from donors.

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mobilized during the implementation of the Programme. Significant changes to the Results Framework – e.g. additional resources mobilized by the Programme, additional countries supported by the Programme - will be formally reflected in this Project Document and submitted to the Portfolio Board for validation.

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	N/A	1.1	N/A	31 Dec 2024	Portfolio Board, global team, COs, national teams	USD 40,000, Programme core budget (multi-donor)
Terminal Evaluation	N/A	1.1	N/A	31 Dec 2026	Portfolio Board, global team, COs, national teams	USD 60,000, Programme core budget (multi-donor)

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ²⁰²¹

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year ²²²³					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<i>Outcome 1: Countries have effectively strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable delivery and tracking towards the achievement of NDC targets across sectors</i>	1.1: Inclusive policies, strategies, plans and regulatory frameworks are in place to support NDC implementation and help achieve SDGs	1,556,480	9,676,796	9,951,810	10,475,332	9,031,555	UNDP COs + National Teams	Belgium	Staff Consultants Workshops and Training Travel	40,641,973
	1.2: Institutional capacities and whole-of-government coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes							Germany - BMWK		
							Germany - BMZ			
							Spain - AECID			
							Sweden - SIDA			
							UK - DEFRA			

²⁰ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

²¹ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

²² The expenditures budgeted for 2022 and the first half of 2023 were covered by the project initiation plan (PIP). For continuity and transparency of reporting, they are reflected again in this project document.

²³ The greyed out cells refer to unfunded or partially funded areas of support.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year ²⁰²³					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	1.3: Inclusive and gender-responsive financing strategies, plans or investment frameworks are developed to define and mobilize diverse sources of finance to support implementation of NDC actions and drive green recovery across key sectors									
	1.4: Data and transparency systems and processes for the Enhanced Transparency Framework are established or strengthened to measure progress and inform pathways towards the achievement of NDC targets									
	1.5: Implementation of NDC measures is advanced in key sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas									
	Sub-Total for Output 1									40,641,973
<i>Outcome 2: Countries have established long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement</i>	2.1: Countries are enabled to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktaking, aligned to long-term mitigation and adaptation pathways	291,840	3,942,398	4,054,441	8,147,480	7,024,543	UNDP COs + National Teams	Belgium Germany - BMWK Germany - BMZ	Staff Consultants Workshops and Training Travel	23,460,703

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year ²⁰²³					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	2.2: Strategies for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established or strengthened, including those with just transition measures							Spain - AECID Sweden - SIDA UK – DEFRA WRI		
Sub-Total for Output 2										23,460,703
<i>Outcome 3: Key actors within society are systematically engaged and empowered to contribute to accelerated NDC implementation, long-term net-zero and climate resilient development pathways</i>	3.1: National stakeholder engagement processes are established or strengthened to empower key actors (e.g. indigenous peoples, women, youth, and vulnerable groups), in participating and leading NDC implementation processes and long-term climate action	583,608	4,300,798	4,423,027	4,655,703	4,014,025	UNDP COs + National Teams	Belgium Germany - BMWK Germany - BMZ Spain - AECID Sweden - SIDA UK – DEFRA	Staff Consultants Workshops and Training Travel	17,977,160
	Output 3.2: Innovative engagement mechanisms and initiatives are leveraged, developed and/or scaled up to promote social mobilization for climate action						UNDP COs + National Teams			

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year ²⁰²³					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Output 3.3: National/sub-national knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising mechanisms are established or strengthened to build capacity of broader society and inform NDC implementation and long-term pathways						UNDP COs + National Teams			
Sub-Total for Output 3										17,977,160
<i>Outcome 4: Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and LTS ambition and delivery capacity</i>	4.1: Knowledge, data and intelligence are enhanced to strengthen understanding and capacity to deliver the Paris Agreement	372,422	1,612,799	1,650,385	1,378,804	1,177,769	UNDP Regional Hubs + Global team	Belgium Germany - BMWK Germany - BMZ		6,192,179
	4.2: Awareness and engagement of broader society are enhanced to support greater climate ambition and action	447,767	2,345,890	2,400,560	2,005,534	1,713,118	UNDP Regional Hubs + Global team	Iceland Japan - JSB Latvia Netherlands Portugal Spain - AECID Sweden - SIDA UK - DEFRA	Staff Consultants Workshops and Training Travel	8,912,869
	4.3: Engagement in UNFCCC processes is enhanced, and international partnerships and advocacy are strengthened to promote ambition and full implementation of the Paris Agreement	298,511	1,759,418	1,800,420	1,504,150	1,284,839	UNDP Regional Hubs + Global team			6,647,338

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year ²²²³					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	4.4: Support at global and regional level is enhanced to scale up transformative results for gender equality and social inclusion in NDC processes ²⁴	437,105	2,199,272	2,250,525	1,880,188	1,606,048	UNDP Regional Hubs + Global team			8,373,138
Sub-Total for Output 4										30,125,524
Global support and coordination	Programme management	572,351	1,906,036	1,950,455	1,629,496	1,391,909	Global team	Belgium Germany - BMWK	Staff Consultants Travel	7,450,246
	Technical support to countries and regions	1,000,671	2,639,126	2,700,630	2,256,225	1,927,258	Global team	Germany - BMZ Iceland Japan - JSB		10,523,911
	MONITORING	548,339	2,199,272	2,250,525	1,880,188	1,606,048	Global team	Spain - AECID Sweden - SIDA		8,484,372
EVALUATION	0	0	75,000	0	100,000	External consultant	UK - DEFRA	175,000		
General Management Support		488,727	2,606,544	2,680,622	2,865,048	2,470,169				11,111,111
TOTAL		6,597,820	35,188,350	36,188,400	38,678,148	33,347,282				150,000,000

²⁴ In line with UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025, 15% of the global and regional budget (outcome 4) has been allocated to gender work. The Programme outcomes and outputs ensures gender is a cross-cutting issue in most Programme activities, so that countries can align their budget to the Strategy.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme comprises both global and national governance components, as well as global, regional and national implementation components (Figure 1).

Oversight functions

At the global level, its governance structure operates at the Climate Promise portfolio level, which comprises the governance of the various projects and programmes managed centrally by the same team. Key oversight roles at the global level are described as follows (see also [Annex 4](#)):

- **Portfolio Board:** The Portfolio Board jointly governs the *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme, as well as other projects and programmes managed by the CSPT. The Board will meet annually to oversee and guide programme implementation. It will hold programme reviews to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year, and take corrective action as needed to ensure the programme achieves the desired results. In the Programme's final year, the Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight programme results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the programme terminal evaluation report and the management response.
- **Portfolio Assurance:** The Quality Assessor of the portfolio performs quality assurance functions for the Programme by carrying out objective and independent Programme oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the projects cycles. They will attend the Portfolio Board meetings.
- **Portfolio Advisory Committee:** Beyond the Programme's governance body (Portfolio Board), contributing and potential donors are eligible to be part of an external facing 'Steering Committee', a strategic advisory body that provides strategic insight and external positioning. This structure includes some high-level decision-making responsibilities that are more donor/external in nature. It is used as a strategic body to ensure the breath of the climate landscape (and funding potential) is considered and courted. It is not intended to duplicate or contradict the Portfolio Board, but to complement it with a more external-facing fora that will serve to highlight the work of the Climate Promise and advocate for future investment. Meetings, held at least once a year, are also used to provide updates on the Portfolio progress and apprise donors of emerging technical assistance needs and gaps. Dedicated meetings related to specific projects within the portfolio may also be organized with relevant stakeholders to discuss project-related progress, challenges and opportunities, as needed.

Specific attention is given to the engagement of certain target groups and various stakeholders relevant to the Portfolio, at two levels. First, the Regional Bureaus represent the Portfolio Beneficiaries under the Portfolio Board. In that role, they are expected to bring to the table the needs and gaps voiced by the local stakeholders under their respective region. Second, the Portfolio Advisory Committee meetings engage representatives of local stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Portfolio

at each meeting. There are dedicated opportunities for these representatives to share their views, experiences and perspectives on the Portfolio, steer the direction of the work, and engage other global partners and donors.

At the national level, a Project Board will be established in each country, with the similar functions as those referenced above, following UNDP Programme and Policy Procedures (POPP).

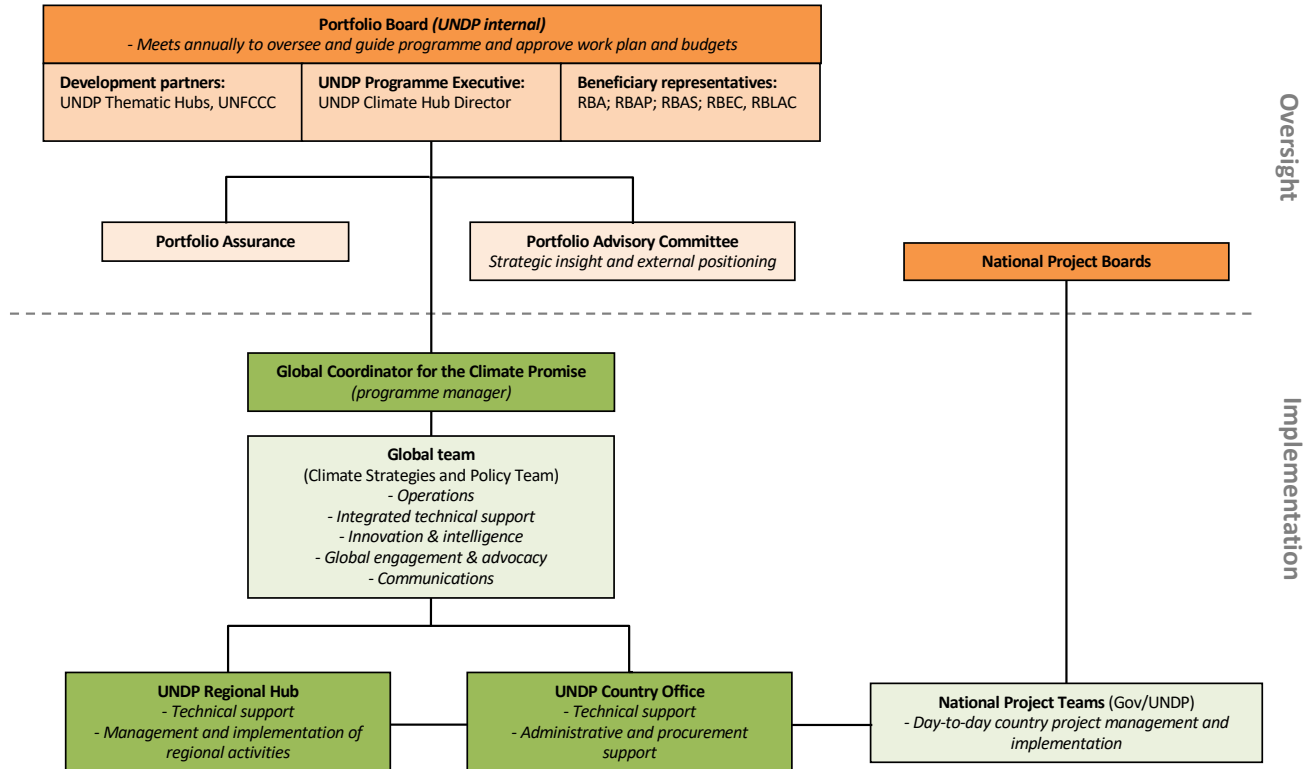


Figure 1. Climate Promise portfolio structure

Implementation functions

The implementation of the *Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact* programme will take place at 3 levels: global, regional and national²⁵. Accountability will also be shared between these levels. Delegation of Authorities (DoAs) being signed with participating countries will transfer them the authority to programme the funds in line with the Country Programme Document (CPD) and the priorities of the national government, under the implementation modality that responds to the needs and capacities in country. DoAs also transfer accountability for project delivery, risk identification and monitoring

²⁵ These implementation functions, as presented, are indicative and may be adjusted following the outcomes of the NCE Review and establishment of the Climate Hub. Once the new structures are fully in place, if any there are implications for the implementation functions and changes need to be made, they will be adjusted through a revision.

(with support and oversight from the global team as outlined in the ESMF – see [Annex 2](#)), capacity assessment of responsible parties, etc. in line with UNDP POPP. Accountability towards donors for the aggregate portfolio will remain at global level.

At the global level, a Global Coordinator will oversee the Programme implementation and provide strategic coordination with donors and other development partners. A global team, embedded under the Climate Strategies and Policy Team, will provide several areas of support: technical guidance and support to countries, methodology and tools development, communication and knowledge management, engagement with development partners, as well as the management of global activities. The day-to-day operational role of the global team will be complemented by expertise from across the Global Policy Network, as required, for specific, targeted support needs using a coordinated, demand-driven approach.

- **Global Coordinator:** The Global Coordinator for the Climate Promise is responsible for day-to-day Portfolio management and regular monitoring of the Programme global results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Global Coordinator ensures that all programme staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of results. They inform the Portfolio Board of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.
- **Operations:** The Operations pillar supports the Global Coordinator in the day-to-day Programme management and implementation. It ensures adherence to programming standards, including coordination of the monitoring, reporting and oversight activities, as well as the financial management of the Programme.
- **Integrated Technical Support (ITS):** This pillar provides the strategic, technical and policy support to Country Offices, Regional Hubs and government to implement activities on the ground. These teams also help identify emerging trends, needs and opportunities in countries or across regions, as well as tracking and informing developments in key thematic areas. The pillar cuts across projects or funding sources and provides the support necessary to deliver the Portfolio as a whole.
- **Innovation and Intelligence (I&I):** The I&I pillar generates and mines the data and experiences emerging from across the portfolio in order to gather intelligence and conduct analysis around key issues. This includes exploring internal data and knowledge, as well as external policy research and studies. In addition, this pillar is at the forefront of designing innovative approaches, tools and processes to support knowledge and learning. The intelligence captured feeds into UNDP internal and external reporting, communications and knowledge products, and further informs broader UNDP service offer related to climate policy and strategies.
- **Global Engagement and Advocacy (GEA):** The GEA pillar supports all outreach and cooperation with external partners and donors, as well as engagement in global/regional events and policy processes. This includes engaging with other UN Agencies, civil society and youth groups, as well as existing and emerging donor partners. The team also supports engagement with global processes (e.g. UNFCCC, UNGA), ensuring in-country support is informed by the latest trends and discussions at the international level and that the negotiations benefit from country experiences.

- **Communications:** The Communications pillar leads developing and dissemination of external facing content targeting partners, practitioners and the general public. The focus is on promoting results, sharing information, developing external branding, and inspiring people into action in line with the objectives of the Climate Promise, through advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns.

Should additional resources be mobilized and demand from countries grow, the Programme will assess the need for specialists on specific thematic areas.

At the regional level, the Programme will engage UNDP Regional Bureaus as a core stakeholder in ensuring effective and efficient delivery of the Climate Promise – both in providing technical support to countries as well as managing and implementing regional activities aligned to regional priorities and needs.

Key implementation roles at the regional level are described as follows:

- **Regional Team Leader (RTL):** The RTL is expected to provide coordination across the Nature, Climate, Energy, and Waste thematic hubs as well as with the Vertical Funds compliance unit, for programmatic and policy development purposes in the region. In this regard, RTL role is critical to ensure that the Climate Promise operates in a way that is aligned with regional priorities and related projects and programmes as well as thematic strategies and priorities established by related thematic hubs on nature, energy and waste.
- **Regional Hubs:** The Regional Hubs represent UNDP’s outpost in the region, coordinating support to countries and bringing relevant expertise and engagement of the Global Policy Network in an integrated way to countries – aligned to regional strategic engagement and priorities. They also provide the necessary operational support to Climate Promise regional staff through a duty station in the regions, and act to coordinate across different thematic offers. Furthermore, the Regional Hubs are expected to maintain strong monitoring and oversight in delivery, management of implementing partners and other financial risks related to the project including support to the responsible parties.

National ownership and a country-driven process are fundamental to the success of the programme and to ensuring that human, technical and institutional capacities are built and sustained within partnering governments and other national champions. As under the first phase of the Climate Promise and under the NDC Support Programme, national projects will be executed under UNDP NIM or DIM according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the country government. Under the NIM modality, UNDP country offices act as the direct counterparts responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the projects at the national level. When necessary, a national project manager will be seated within the national implementing partner offices (typically, the Ministry of Environment) and coordinate with other key line Ministries, including Planning, Finance, Energy, etc. Under the DIM modality, UNDP country office will be responsible disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, according to the work plan agreed with the government.

Key implementation roles at the national level are described as follows:

- **UNDP Country Offices:** Under both the NIM and DIM modalities, the UNDP CO will act as the main liaison between the national project team and the global team, while at the same time co-chairing the national Board. The UNDP CO will be responsible for project level administration, procurement, progress reporting, budget maintenance, and country-level communication and outreach. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP national project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the risk register in Quantum; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the UNDP ROAR. The CO will provide technical support to the national implementing partner under the NIM modality or implement the project activities directly under the DIM modality. The CO will also support efforts to ensure donor visibility, encourage donor participation in national project events, and ensure that donors are updated regularly on national project progress.
- **National Implementing Partners:** The designated government institution endorsing the project will be tasked with overseeing its implementation and co-chairing the national Board. Under the NIM modality, the National Implementing Partner will be responsible for ensuring on-the-ground implementation of the project through collaboration between government ministries and UNDP and guidance from a Steering Committee. When the implementing modality is DIM, UNDP will ensure on-ground implementation in close coordination with the National Implementing Partner and oversight of a Steering Committee. UNDP CO's work will be supported by the Country Coordinator under the global ITS pillar.

The Climate Promise Country Coordinator is the main point of contact for UNDP CO for coordination of all support under the Climate Promise. He/she provides technical backstopping to CO on design, implementation, and reporting; quality assurance and technical support on project deliverables; coordination and mobilization of expertise within UNDP to support the CO.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option c. For Global and Regional Projects

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document](#) attached to the Project

Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
 - (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.
 - d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum

standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
 - f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
 - g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office

of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

- i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1: [Project Quality Assurance Report](#)

The QA assessment template has been updated to reflect the latest changes brought in the set of questions available in Quantum+ since May 30th, 2023 (see [UNDP POPP – Quality Standards for Programming](#) updates). All changes made to the questions are marked in track changes for transparency.

Annex 2: Social and Environmental Screening

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) is accompanied by an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF):

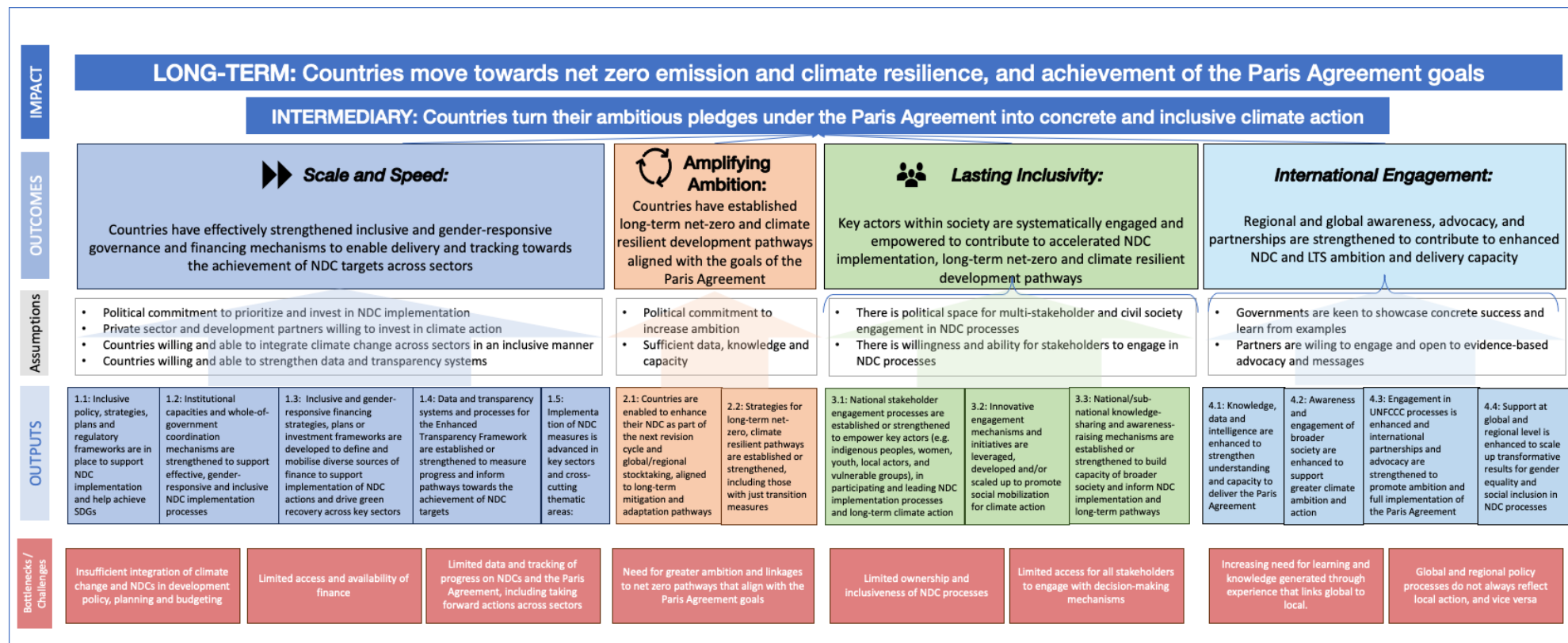
- 2.1. [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#)
- 2.2. [Environmental and Social Management Framework](#)

Annex 3: [Risk Analysis](#)

Annex 4: Key oversight roles

- 4.1 [Portfolio Board Terms of Reference](#)
- 4.2 [Portfolio Advisory Committee Terms of Reference](#)

Annex 5: Theory of Change



Annex 6: [Partnerships](#)**Annex 7: [Service Offer Document](#)****Annex 8: List of Projects**

The Programme includes multiple projects directly managed by the Climate Strategies and Policy Team. The following projects are currently recorded in Quantum:

Project Name	Project Number	Project Status	Organization
Climate Promise-UNDP-HQ-00128854	00128854	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
Climate Promise Kickstart BMZ-UNDP-HQ-00130067	00130067	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
Enhancing Climate Transparency-UNDP-HQ-00130068	00130068	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP JSB Global	00130821	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Forest Land and Nature-UNDP-HQ-00130823	00130823	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Regional Hub - Addis-UNDP-HQ-00130824	00130824	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Regional Hub - Bangkok-UNDP-HQ-00130825	00130825	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Regional Hub - Amman-UNDP-HQ-00130826	00130826	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Regional Hub - Panama-UNDP-HQ-00130827	00130827	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
CP Regional Hub - Istanbul-UNDP-HQ-00130828	00130828	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate
BMZ CP&APA-UNDP-HQ-00133981	00133981	Ongoing	B0293 - BPPS/NCE - Climate

In addition, the Programme is comprised of multiple country projects. Each country project sits under the related country organization.