



PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION 2018

TWO YEARS ON

NDC 
PARTNERSHIP



*What looked impossible is now possible,
thanks to the NDC Partnership.”*

CHEBET MAIKUT Commissioner, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda

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FOREWORD

by **PATRICIA ESPINOSA**, Executive Secretary,
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

As leaders from across the world gather in Katowice, Poland, for COP24, let's be clear about what is at stake. Two months ago, the IPCC Special Report stated unequivocally that the world is not on track to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. Instead, we are in danger of running out of time before runaway climate change is beyond our control. Such an outcome would destabilize the global economy, which will affect all nations. It would create widespread conflict over resources and migration and result in incredible suffering and hardship for people and societies throughout the world.

This is not rhetoric—it's the reality, grounded in science. As the IPCC emphasized, enough time remains to limit climate change. But only if we work with unprecedented speed, commitment, and coordination to fulfill the Paris Agreement.

Already, many countries are showing the way forward. To date, 183 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement and nations are making announcements almost daily showcasing actions to meet their NDCs by reducing emissions and building resilience to the impacts of climate change. The NDC Partnership is at the forefront of this transition, working with countries to turn political vision into action on the ground.

This report is full of encouraging examples of governments building the foundations for low-carbon, resilient economies through collaboration across government and society, and with the support of development partners and the international community. Recognising that climate action is inseparable from sustainable development objectives, the NDC Partnership's members aim to align the climate and development agendas. It is exciting to see how quickly countries embraced this. Just two years after its foundation, the NDC Partnership unites more than 100 countries and institutions in catalyzing cooperation on how best to implement, and also attract investment into, national climate plans.

SCALING SOLUTIONS

One of the Partnership's hallmarks is sharing lessons learned with respect to NDC implementation. This global sharing of experience is essential, as there is much more to do to scale effective solutions to the global level and time is not on our side. Building on the Talanoa Dialogue, countries will signal at COP24 how they plan to implement and enhance their NDCs by 2020. Since current national commitments will not close the emissions gap, boosting collective climate action and ambition over the next two years is critical to success. So, too, will be ensuring that nations fulfill their financial pledges to support the climate regime.

This journey will not be easy but it will be well worth the effort. Committing to a resilient and sustainable low-emissions future is not just about warding off catastrophic climate change impacts. It also offers incredible opportunity to completely transform the way we produce, consume, and live—for the better.



PATRICIA ESPINOSA Executive Secretary, United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

ADVANCING THE PARIS AGREEMENT, TOGETHER

by the NDC Partnership Co-Chairs

Two years ago, more than 40 countries and international institutions launched the NDC Partnership in Marrakesh, during COP 22. We did so with the conviction that only by working together in unprecedented ways could the world rise to the climate challenge and fulfill the Paris Agreement. Together, we hoped to mobilize a global network which could respond quickly and in a very practical manner to countries' urgent needs for implementing their NDCs in synergy with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals.

Since then the sense of urgency among the 100-plus countries and institutions that now make up the Partnership has only increased. As the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) recently disclosed, in alarming detail, the international community has barely more than a decade to avoid the most damaging climate scenarios. Rising to this challenge, as the IPCC also made clear, will require transformative change at unprecedented speed, possible only with governments, intergovernmental institutions, the private sector, and civil society working together as never before. The NDC Partnership is leading the way in building these new kinds of cooperation.

Encouragingly, we are seeing evidence from around the world that the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) at the core of the Paris Agreement are catalyzing transformative, on-the-ground change. Among our country Members, we have witnessed some truly impressive progress that gives us hope that the world can indeed mobilize the resources and drive economy-wide action at the scale needed.

MODELING CLIMATE ACTION

Through the NDC Partnership, countries including Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Jordan, and Costa Rica are now modeling how climate action can be integrated into national development planning. Partnership countries and institutions are also working together, and learning from each other, to scale successful approaches. Costa Rica and Argentina, for example, have initiated a regional collaboration to scale up vehicle electrification. In regions including Africa and the Pacific islands, governments have set up regional hubs to escalate climate solutions and support. Perhaps most excitingly, effective cooperation within our Partnership is inspiring countries to enhance climate ambition as they implement NDCs.

We have been impressed by the rapidly-growing engagement of Members within the Partnership, and we thank all Members for their ideas, visions, experiences, support and commitment to realize progress. It has been our great honor to serve the Partnership as founding Co-Chairs. In December 2018, we will hand over to Costa Rica and the Netherlands, confident in their leadership and the Partnership's continued success. We look forward to supporting them as we go forward together.

As this report demonstrates, NDCs provide a not-to-be-missed opportunity to put emissions on a permanent downward course, while delivering substantial economic and development benefits. Realizing this opportunity means working together in new ways and with renewed determination. We must rise to this challenge and build a more prosperous, low-carbon, and climate resilient world.



DR MARIA FLACHSBARTH Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Federal Republic of Germany



DR NEZHA EL OUAFI Secretary of State to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development, in charge of Sustainable Development. Kingdom of Morocco

NDC PARTNERSHIP PROGRESS 2018

by PABLO VIEIRA, Global Director, NDC Partnership Support Unit

Welcome to the NDC Partnership's second annual "Partnership in Action" report.

As the Partnership's Support Unit, we have the privilege of working with dedicated governments and institutions as they face perhaps the greatest challenge of our age. In 2018, our membership grew to more than 100 countries, international institutions, and non-state actors, all working together to accelerate climate action through NDCs. Across the world, every day, our Members collaborate to cut emissions, build resilient communities, provide finance and technical support, and learn from each other how to scale climate action.

This work is vital and not a moment too soon. The task of limiting warming and adapting to a changing climate will require a radical transformation of economic and social systems at a scale simply never seen before.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

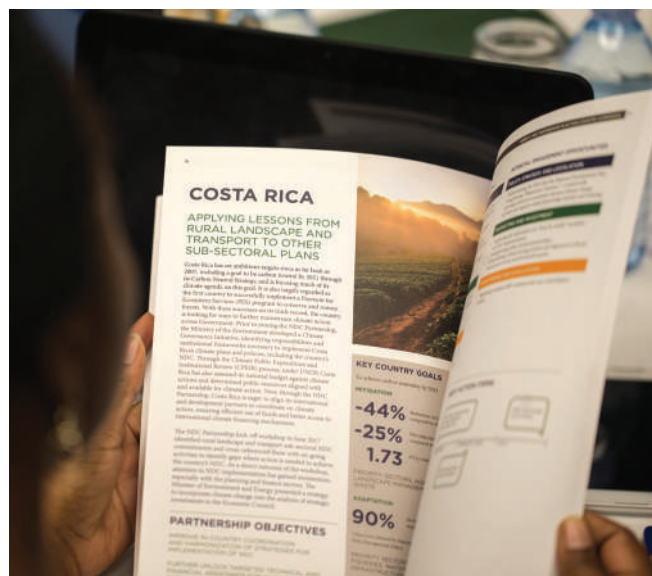
This publication reports on the Partnership's progress in 2018, showcasing concrete results, innovative knowledge products, and strategic lessons learned as we expand our on-the-ground work with countries. What Members have achieved since 2016 is impressive. Integrating NDCs across domestic planning agendas; aligning climate action with myriad development priorities; and mobilizing domestic and international finance.

Some are even increasing ambition before the 2020 deadline, using NDC implementation to adopt accelerated timelines and more transformative actions. This report focuses on these four key areas for Partnership action, all of which are critical to achieving the Paris Agreement goals.

MUCH MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE

Despite countries' post-Paris efforts, however, the world remains on a 3-4 degrees Celsius warming trajectory. This invites devastation on an unthinkable scale, with the poorest and most vulnerable people in the front line. Avoiding such an outcome, and limiting warming to 1.5 or at most 2 degrees Celsius, will require concerted global action that goes well beyond current NDC commitments.

That's why raising climate ambition – nationally, regionally, and globally – is central to the NDC Partnership's work and goals. Our Members are already responding to this challenge with breadth of vision and groundbreaking actions. Countries are setting priorities, defining policy, and delivering action. International institutions and developed country Members provide technical and financial support. Non-state actors are bringing expertise and inspiring change across societies.



Moving forward, our role as a catalyst will be critical. The NDC Partnership is starting to produce promising country-led models that offer a pathway to low-carbon and climate resilient societies. We will work tirelessly to see these through and share the results widely in the hope that they inform and inspire transformative climate action everywhere.



In Kampala, Per Lindgärde, Ambassador of Sweden, Dr. Pablo Vieira, NDC Partnership Global Director, and Rosa Malango, UN Resident Coordinator, sign Uganda's Partnership Plan, demonstrating commitment to supporting Uganda's near and long term climate agenda.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION:

KEY THEMES

One clear message is emerging from the Partnership's work to date: NDCs are game-changing catalysts for country climate action.

By setting clear targets and firm plans, the commitments countries made under the Paris Agreement are providing direction across national governments and making climate action everyone's responsibility. As countries implement their NDCs, national development planning is integrating climate policies, climate investment needs are becoming clear, and finance is being mobilized.

Across the 36 countries where the Partnership works on the ground, we see this dynamic at work. In particular, NDCs are driving action in four major thematic areas where progress is critical to meeting the Paris Agreement goals. These are also the main areas in which the NDC Partnership provides support, and where Member countries are showing significant success.

They are summarized below and serve as the organizational framework for this annual report.

KEY THEMATIC AREAS FOR PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

MOBILIZING CLIMATE ACTION ACROSS GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

Countries are taking their Paris commitments seriously. Around the world, NDCs are being turned from stand-alone documents into national policy, planning, and on-the-ground activity through transformative, whole-of-government approaches. Governments are engaging broader society in setting and implementing climate priorities that will affect many aspects of the economy.

INTEGRATING DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION

Countries are starting to adopt a vision of development that incorporates climate action within their broader sustainable development agenda. Many are integrating efforts to fulfill NDCs and the Sustainable Development Goals.

MOBILIZING CLIMATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT

Countries are using NDC execution to leverage domestic, international, institutional, and, to a lesser extent, private sector climate finance. Ministries are starting to align domestic budgets with climate action by turning NDCs into concrete investment plans. By identifying clear priorities and bankable projects, governments are enabling international development partners to tailor finance to country needs.

RAISING COUNTRY CLIMATE AMBITION

As they execute their NDCs, several countries are finding ways to raise the bar for their climate targets ahead of the five-year cycle built into the Paris Agreement. These pioneers are enhancing ambition by adding actions and accelerating timelines through their implementation plans.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION:

HOW WE WORK

The NDC Partnership is a coalition of more than 100 countries, institutions, and non-state actors working to achieve ambitious climate action while enhancing sustainable development. Together, we identify and pursue new approaches and promising practices to deliver significant and lasting impact in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Everything we do is designed to drive tangible, transformative action on the ground – across economies and societies, and from local to global levels. This report describes the many ways and places that the NDC Partnership operates, as well as the early impacts we are achieving. As the only global coalition solely focused on delivering countries' climate commitments and plans (NDCs), the Partnership complements and advances the multilateral efforts underway to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The NDC Partnership succeeds by bringing together all the right partners to realize concrete results (see box). It is led by a Steering Committee of countries and institutions and assisted by a Support Unit. Country Members set priorities and take ambitious action, while Implementing and Development Partners provide expertise and support and help drive investment (see box).

Who we are

85

COUNTRY MEMBERS

Developed and developing countries—and growing—from all regions of the world.

19

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Global or regional intergovernmental institutions, to date, including UN agencies and multilateral development banks.

9

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), nominated by a country Member, that contribute to the Partnership's work.

SUPPORT UNIT

Based in Washington, DC, United States, and Bonn, Germany, and hosted by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

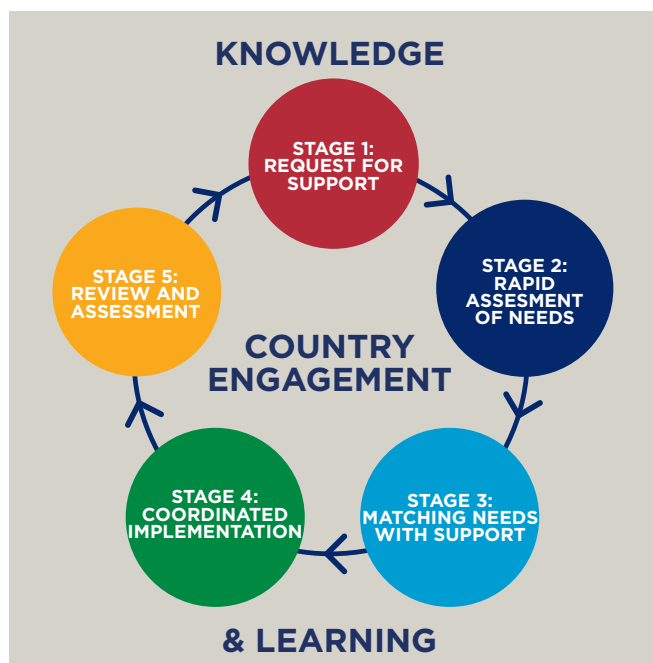
Key terms used in this report

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Governments and donor agencies that support NDC Partnership work on the ground.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Country, institutional, or NGO partners that provide technical assistance and capacity building in response to a Member country's requests to the Partnership.



TOGETHER, WE:

- Build country capacity and facilitate knowledge sharing to support governments in meeting climate and sustainable development goals;
- Disseminate knowledge resources and lessons learned;
- Promote enhanced financial support for timely and effective NDC implementation; and
- Work with countries to increase climate ambition over time.

The Partnership's peer to peer learning and knowledge products benefit all country and institutional members. In addition, in many developing countries, the NDC Partnership works on the ground through a transparent, inclusive country engagement process, shown left.

A COUNTRY-DRIVEN MODEL FOR SUCCESS

The NDC Partnership's flexible, transparent, and country-driven engagement process is designed to effectively support countries in meeting and building on their climate goals. At a Member government's request, the Partnership engages in a five-stage, country-led process, shown in the graphic above, to coordinate, support, and deliver national priorities for NDC implementation.

Some governments may choose to follow only some of these stages, or in a different order. At each stage the country's needs and actions are shared among all Members to maximize momentum and support.

As of November 2018, 36 countries are engaged in this process, with some already embarking on implementation. The global map below locates all these countries.

COUNTRIES WHERE THE NDC PARTNERSHIP IS ACTIVE ON THE GROUND

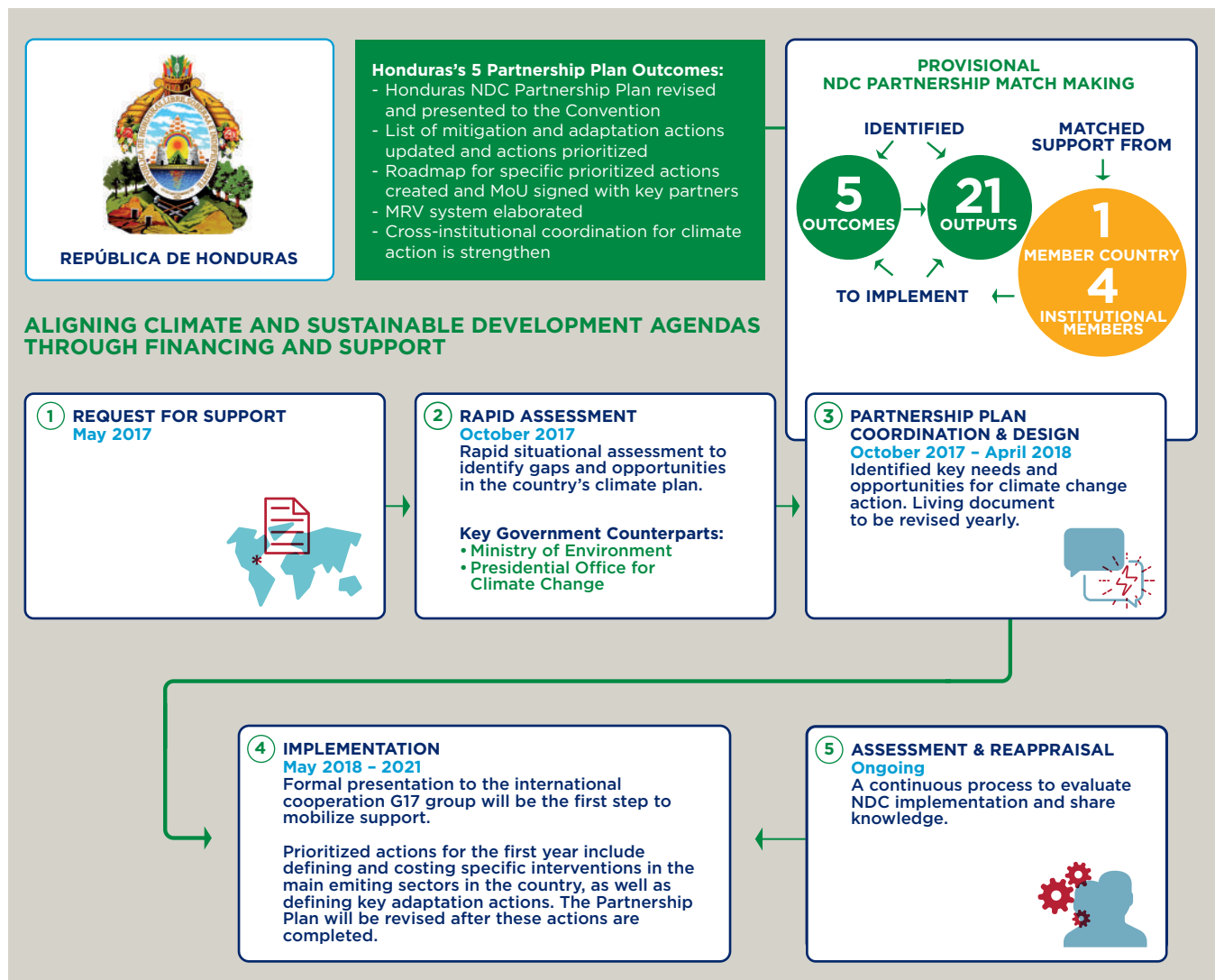


PARTNERSHIP PLANS DELIVER CLIMATE ACTION AND SUPPORT

As described throughout this report, the Partnership's country engagement process has become an effective model for turning NDCs into action around the world. In particular, Member governments are using Partnership Plans to identify national climate priorities and connect these to support from Implementing and Development Partners. The Plans also play a key role in facilitating cross-governmental planning and monitoring of climate activity, as well as a basis for harmonized roll-out of mitigation and adaptation actions.

The Partnership expects to deliver 17 such Plans by the end of 2018, and this number will grow significantly in 2019. Honduras was the first Member to approve its Partnership Plan, shown below as an example. The government, with technical support from Partnership institutions, will use this blueprint to pursue ambitious actions and raise its climate ambition (see page 31).

ANATOMY OF A PARTNERSHIP PLAN: HONDURAS



KNOWLEDGE SHARING SUPPORTS ACCELERATED CLIMATE ACTION

The NDC Partnership's global impact is much greater than the sum of its work with individual countries. By encouraging governments to share lessons learned as they deliver on their climate commitments, the Partnership seeks to ensure that important lessons learned in one country can inform action everywhere.

WE DO THIS IN SEVERAL WAYS:

- By supporting and sharing case studies, reports, regional dialogues, and other materials and forums that highlight successful and innovative approaches to climate action.
- By organizing and supporting peer-peer exchanges between members, where countries and institutions learn directly from one another's challenges and successes.
- By making actionable tools and resources freely accessible to Members and other countries and institutions via our comprehensive knowledge databases.



THE NDC PARTNERSHIP KNOWLEDGE PORTAL

Our Knowledge Portal helps countries to accelerate climate action by providing quick and easy access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities.

A true product of the Partnership, it brings together useful resources from Members and other leading institutions to guide NDC planning and implementation.

Re-launched this fall, the portal features an intuitive and user-friendly interface, brand new database – **Good Practice Database** – and updated **Climate Finance Explorer**.

Visit: ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal

MOBILIZING CLIMATE ACTION ACROSS GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on all countries' ability to transform their economies, and engage their societies, in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Making this happen requires a whole-of-society approach – one where climate considerations are mainstreamed into all relevant decisions across national government and from national to local level.

NDCs act as vital entry points for a whole-of-society approach. By setting clear targets and objectives, they can provide a roadmap for governments to integrate climate priorities across relevant ministries, sectors, and budgets, and to mobilize wider society around transformative climate action.

MOBILIZING WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT CLIMATE ACTION

As countries in the NDC Partnership work to turn their NDCs from plans into action, mainstreaming climate activity is at the top of their agenda. Each country is unique, and the approaches governments take depend on local circumstances and needs. Many are breaking new ground as they find ways to embed climate planning and budgets across relevant ministries, sectors, and at every level of government. As they navigate this complex process, often hampered by capacity and budget constraints, Members

are turning to the Partnership for support. More than half of all requests for support relate to cross-ministry coordination and multi-sector policies to deliver holistic climate action.

Below, we describe how the NDC Partnership supports countries in improving climate governance, engaging wider society on what form climate action should take, and sharing solutions that work.

SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Effective climate change governance is one of the most common challenges countries face. To deliver on NDCs, country ownership, high-level buy-in, clear role division, and strong coordination across government are all vital to success. In particular, it is imperative to engage finance and economic development ministries, in charge of planning and budgets, as well as sectoral ministries that will execute climate policies. Yet many governments lack the capacity and technical know-how to achieve this alone.

The NDC Partnership is helping bridge this gap. We support ministries responsible for NDC implementation in bringing together all relevant departments and agencies to develop whole-

of-government approaches to climate planning. Implementing and Development Partners provide technical and financial support to develop the cross-government systems and coordinating mechanisms needed to deliver economy-wide action. They also support coordination with local governments that will need to feed their practical experience into the decision-making process and will be called upon to deliver programs and projects on the ground.

Through 2018, the Partnership saw exciting, scalable approaches to climate governance take shape in many countries where we are active on the ground. Some common approaches are described below and on pages 14 and 15.

CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATION

Countries are starting to coordinate planning, policy, and programs across sectors that are either climate vulnerable or offer mitigation potential. Typically, governments consult widely, often with Partnership support, on how to deliver this economy-wide approach. This brings on board all relevant players and constituencies in planning the mitigation and adaptation activities they will need to deliver. It also marks a departure from the traditionally siloed approach to climate action, in favor of maximizing economy-wide impact.

In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, for example, all ministries that deal with climate change, including the Ministry of Finance, sit on the Tile Til Eo Committee (translated as “lighting the way”) in charge of NDC implementation. The Committee’s efforts are informed by broad consultations and conducted in close collaboration with the Partnership.

Similarly, Saint Lucia’s Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations, and Sustainable Development has established a multidisciplinary team to steer a course for the country’s NDC Partnership Plan. Ministries and agencies represented include Economic Development, Transport, Public Utilities, Renewable Energy, Finance, Tourism, Forestry, Agriculture, Water, and the Bureau of Standards, alongside representatives from academia. Drawing on nationwide consultations in early 2018, the climate roadmap is seen as a far-reaching national planning and monitoring tool.

Other Partnership countries adopting similar approaches include Colombia, Tunisia, Viet Nam, and Peru, whose NDC Multi-Sectoral Working Group encompasses 13 ministries and the National Strategic Planning Center.



LEADERSHIP FROM THE TOP

Some countries are establishing climate governance systems led by heads of state to maximize political will for action. Honduras, for example, has created a Presidential Office for Climate Change to lead mainstreaming efforts and set up climate change units in key ministries. As it implements its NDC, Honduras is drawing on the experience of the Dominican Republic, which has had a comparable system in place for a decade (see Peer Learning page 12).

In Viet Nam, the Prime Minister chairs an inter-ministerial National Climate Change Committee overseeing the roll out of a society-wide Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement.

All relevant line ministries, government agencies, subnational actors, and stakeholders have dedicated responsibilities under the Plan, carried out with coordinated support from the NDC Partnership.

The ambitious roadmap encompasses 68 specific tasks to achieve Viet Nam's NDC. Progress and outcomes will be charted through a comprehensive monitoring framework under development, with leadership from GIZ. (See also Kenya case study, page 14).

ONLINE COORDINATION PLATFORMS

Some Members are launching comprehensive, transparent online platforms to track climate activity across government and coordinate among ministries, Development Partners, and other stakeholders.

A number of key examples include:



Costa Rica, where the Ministry of Environment is creating a transparent, data-based platform to account for climate change action and enable evidence-based decision-making.



Viet Nam, where an online NDC portal developed with GIZ will streamline and track how multiple agencies across levels of government will implement NDCs through the Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement. The platform will also encourage results-orientated dialogue between ministries and Development Partners.



São Tomé and Príncipe, where an online database supported by the World Bank will strengthen the technical capabilities of the government's coordinating Climate Change Committee (see page 25).



Mongolia, where the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, with assistance from the NDC Partnership Support Unit, is creating an online platform to coordinate government and partner efforts toward the country's climate goal (see pages 16 and 17).

SCALING SUCCESS THROUGH PEER LEARNING AND REGIONAL ACTION

The NDC Partnership supports cooperation between as well as within countries. In 2018, we hosted our first peer-peer dialogue, between the Dominican Republic and Honduras, so that the governments could learn from each others' experiences of mainstreaming climate action. Such peer-based knowledge exchange provides a unique opportunity for countries to share lessons learned in a safe and candid space as they implement their NDCs.

Regional approaches also offer opportunities for Members to collaborate at different levels of governance and explore ways to showcase best practices toward low carbon and climate resilient development. The Partnership engages in several such initiatives including:

- **The Regional Pacific NDC Hub:** In November 2017, 14 island nations launched the hub to coordinate climate action by integrating their NDCs into regional plans and leveraging finance collectively. Affiliated to the NDC Partnership, the initiative receives assistance from GIZ, the Pacific Community, the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, and GGGI with funding from Australia, Germany, and the United Kingdom.
- **The Africa NDC Hub:** Eleven countries launched this regional initiative to catalyze funds for climate action and projects across African nations. Participants include regional bodies such as the AfDB, UN agencies such as the FAO, UNDP, and UN Environment, and NGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
- **Organization of Eastern Caribbean States:** Ten countries are embarking on a regional NDC Finance Initiative to catalyze investments in climate resilient and low-carbon infrastructure. Support is coming from Germany through an NDC Assist project and the World Bank through its NDC Support Facility.



HONDURAS AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SHARE LESSONS

Through the NDC Partnership, Honduras sought to learn from the Dominican Republic's experience as a pioneer of whole-of-government climate action. In 2008, in the wake of an economically devastating tropical storm, the Dominican Republic established a National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism to drive adaptation and mitigation efforts

A decade on, Honduras has established its own Presidential Office for Climate Change (Clima+) to coordinate efforts across government to deliver on its Paris commitments. In August 2018, a Honduran delegation met with counterparts from several Dominican Republic finance, planning and sectoral agencies. Facilitated by the NDC Partnership, the two-day meeting focused on key aspects of effective climate governance including Presidential committees, inter-institutional coordination, climate laws, and budget integration. Dr. Marlon Escoto, Presidential Delegate for Climate Change, headed the Honduran delegation and called for more regional collaboration.



No one is an expert when it comes to climate change. We need to support each other in confronting such a monumental challenge."

DR. MARLON ESCOTO
Presidential Delegate for Climate Change, Honduras

The Partnership's Knowledge Portal disseminates scalable solutions that emerge from these dialogues and regional activities along with many other resources for mainstreaming climate action.

KNOWLEDGE PORTAL: CLIMATE TOOLBOX

LOOKING FOR GUIDANCE OR SUPPORT?

Establishing effective means of climate governance, turning NDCs into actionable projects, and including all the right actors is not easy. Members of the Partnership and other leading institutions are developing resources to help. The NDC Partnership's **Climate Toolbox** draws together such tools, guidance, platforms, and technical assistance in a searchable data-base. Countries looking for support will find resources for every stage of NDC planning and implementation, including: drafting policies and legislation, budgeting, engaging stakeholders, and MRV.

MOBILIZING WIDER SOCIETY

As they turn climate commitments into actions that will ripple across their economies, governments are mindful that these critical decisions cannot be made in national capitals alone. Civil society groups that reflect the views of vulnerable citizens, including women and indigenous peoples, must have their voices heard. The private sector, NGOs, and academia can add valuable perspectives, expertise, and support.

The NDC Partnership collaborates with governments on climate engagement activities ranging from public awareness-raising campaigns to large-scale stakeholder forums or consultations. In many countries, including Nepal, Mali, and Mongolia, stakeholders have welcomed these forums as a first opportunity to join in NDC discussions.

SUPPORTING PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Some highlights from around the world in 2018 include the following:



In Guatemala, wide-ranging consultations and ground-breaking partnerships have accompanied the design and rollout of the NDC Partnership Plan, which sets clear and ambitious climate objectives, milestones, and priority activities. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), supported by the World Bank, gathered input from sector ministries and finance and planning departments, as well as from academia, NGOs, and Development Partners. MARN, the World Bank, UNDP, and GIZ are collaborating on support for the climate roadmap, which aims to update Guatemala's NDC by 2020 and achieve its current commitments by 2030.



In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the government staged a second National Climate Change Dialogue, led by the inter-ministerial Tile Til Eo committee with Partnership support. This brought together ministry officials and 100 civil society representatives including traditional leaders, mayors, women's and youth groups, academics, students, the private sector, and international partners. The forum's key takeaways were fed into the government's economy-wide Partnership Plan.



In the Dominican Republic, government outreach to prioritize sector-based climate strategies and needs included convening more than 100 delegates from 60 institutions. International organizations, civil society, and the private sector joined ministry officials to gather inputs for the Partnership Plan.



In the Philippines, with Partnership support, the government is employing an innovative approach to raise awareness of climate risks and solutions through the use of videos. These will be screened by cinemas and TV stations nationwide, in both English and Tagalog, launching a public campaign on climate preparedness and the government's plans to update its NDC.



In Peru, the government conducted a participatory multisectoral dialogue across a range of sectors and with both national and local stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous peoples, and civil society. The purpose is to establish alliances and foster agreement and buy-in across society on the government's ambitious plans for climate mitigation and adaptation.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION: WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

COMBINING CLIMATE ACTION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA

Kenya's economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as rain-fed agriculture, tourism, and energy (including wood fuel). Four-fifths of the country is arid or semi-arid, and escalating droughts and other climate hazards have triggered economic losses estimated at 3 percent of GDP in recent years. In March 2018, flash floods displaced more than 200,000 people.

With climate change undermining Kenya's ambition to become a middle-income country by 2030, the government views NDC implementation as a means to strengthen its roadmap for economic development. Known as the President's Big Four Agenda, the development plan focuses investment in housing, manufacturing, healthcare, and food security.

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) will be executed alongside the country's national development agenda through 2022. The ambitious plan charts a direct course for achieving Kenya's 30 percent GHG reduction target through enabling government actions and large-scale mitigation and adaptation projects in energy, agriculture, land use, forestry, water, and disaster risk management.

PARTNERSHIP PLAN WILL DRIVE ECONOMY-WIDE ACTION

The NDC Partnership has played a pivotal role in advancing the NCCAP and generating support across Kenya's government and from Development Partners.

Since 2017, the Partnership has supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) in getting the plan off the ground, bringing together a cross-government, multi-stakeholder NCCAP Taskforce. Development Partners GIZ, UNDP, and USAID provided technical support to generate a robust plan based on strong mitigation and adaptation analysis, which in turn enabled ambitious cross-sector goals and actions. To ensure voices outside central government were heard, the Partnership supported consultations between MEF and local governments, women's and youth groups, and marginalized communities.



COUNTRY CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

30%

Mitigation goal: GHG emissions reduction from business as usual, by **2030**, dependent on international support

Adaptation goal: mainstream climate change adaptation into economic development Medium Term Plans and implement actions to enhance resilience by

2030

The Partnership will continue to support Kenyan leadership. Through 2022, the NCCAP's implementation roadmap will also serve as Kenya's Partnership Plan. Among the planned programs and projects are a bus-rapid transit system for Nairobi, green development in the port city of Mombasa, and expansion of railways and solar and geothermal energy plants nationwide. To coordinate assistance for maximum impact, Kenya is establishing a high level Joint Sector Working Group, which will be co-chaired on a rotating basis by NDC Partnership Implementing Partners.



The NDC Partnership brought a plethora of actions and activities and energized the partners and coordination framework... to take development of the National Climate Change Action Plan to the next level."

PETER O. ODHENGO *Kenya National Treasury*



PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION: WHOLE OF SOCIETY APPROACHES

MAINSTREAMING IN MONGOLIA

In landlocked Mongolia, whose three million people and rural economy depend on natural resources, climate change is a demonstrable, ever present threat. Seventy percent of pastoral land is degraded, threatening the country's more 60 million livestock herd. Amid hotter, drier summers, a fifth of Mongolia's lakes and 12% of rivers have dried up, and forests are shrinking as fires and pest outbreaks rise. Extreme weather events, including vicious winter dzuds, have doubled in 20 years.

Facing these multi-sector threats, the government is taking an unprecedented whole-of-society approach to climate mitigation and adaptation, supported by the NDC Partnership.

To generate national support, the Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET) first brought together 200 stakeholders from across government, business, civil society, and Development Partners in October 2017 to chart a path for NDC implementation. Facilitated by the Partnership, the forum laid the groundwork for a comprehensive climate action plan, approved one year later. Mongolia plans to use the NDC Partnership Plan to integrate climate policies, programs, and budgets across government and align these with the country's Sustainable Development Vision 2030. Development Partners will work with ministries on improving climate governance, accessing climate finance, and building transparency and capacity in delivering programs and projects. Development Partners offering technical and financial support include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), GIZ, and the World Bank.

With support from the Partnership, the government of Mongolia has tasked the MET with setting up a National Climate Committee and a supporting Technical Working Groups to coordinate all climate activity. Chaired by the Minister of Environment and Tourism, the Committee will include cross-government, civil society, and private sector members. The Working Groups will cast its net even wider, also including government stakeholders, Development Partners and academic organizations.

In addition, the Partnership is supporting development of an online platform (pictured right) for the government to share key information on climate actions and progress. The goal is to improve coordination across all levels of government and with Development Partners.



NDCs are not fixed and having an interactive and live tool [the online portal] is important to keep up to the challenge.”

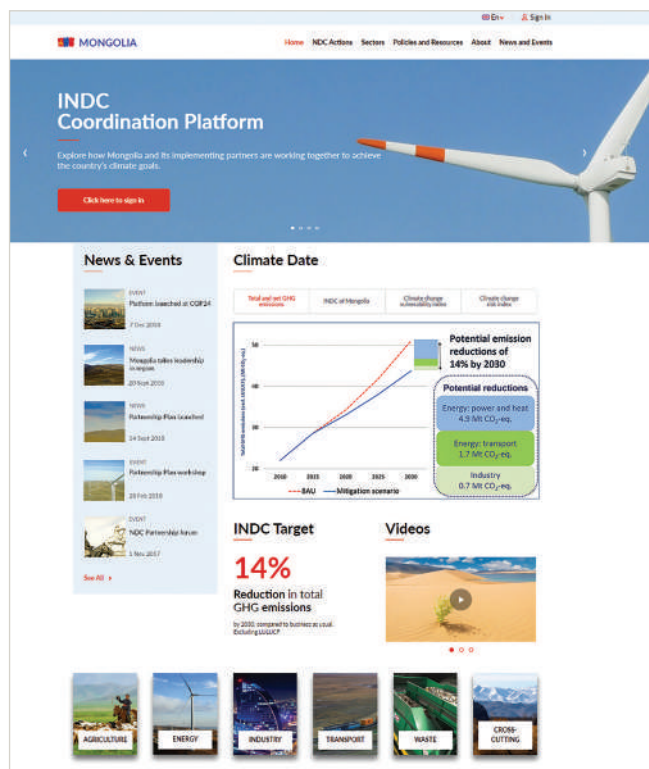
AMBASSADOR BATJARGAL ZAMBA
Special Envoy for Climate Change, Mongolia



COUNTRY CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

14% Mitigation goal: GHG emissions reduction from business as usual, by **2030**

Adaptation goal: increase adaptive capacity to overcome adverse climate change impacts and establish climate resilient societies by **2030**



INTEGRATING DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION

Meeting ambitious climate goals and advancing sustainable development can only be done successfully together. Actions to limit warming and strengthen resilience can safeguard development priorities such as ending hunger and poverty, improving health, and increasing water quality, which are under threat from climate change impacts. Governments are seizing the opportunity to integrate NDC planning with broader development priorities, particularly in their domestic growth strategies and sectoral roadmaps. In addition, they are harmonizing climate plans with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 17 ambitious objectives that guide global progress through 2030. Linking climate action to pressing social and economic needs in this way strengthens cross-government ownership of NDCs, encourages joint planning, and maximizes the use of resources.



MA'AN DEVELOPMENT AREA SOLAR PARK, JORDAN. AS A COUNTRY THAT IMPORTS AROUND 90 PERCENT OF ITS ENERGY, JORDAN IS USING PRIVATE INVESTMENT TO EXPAND AND DIVERSIFY RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN-COUNTRY, AS SEEN HERE.

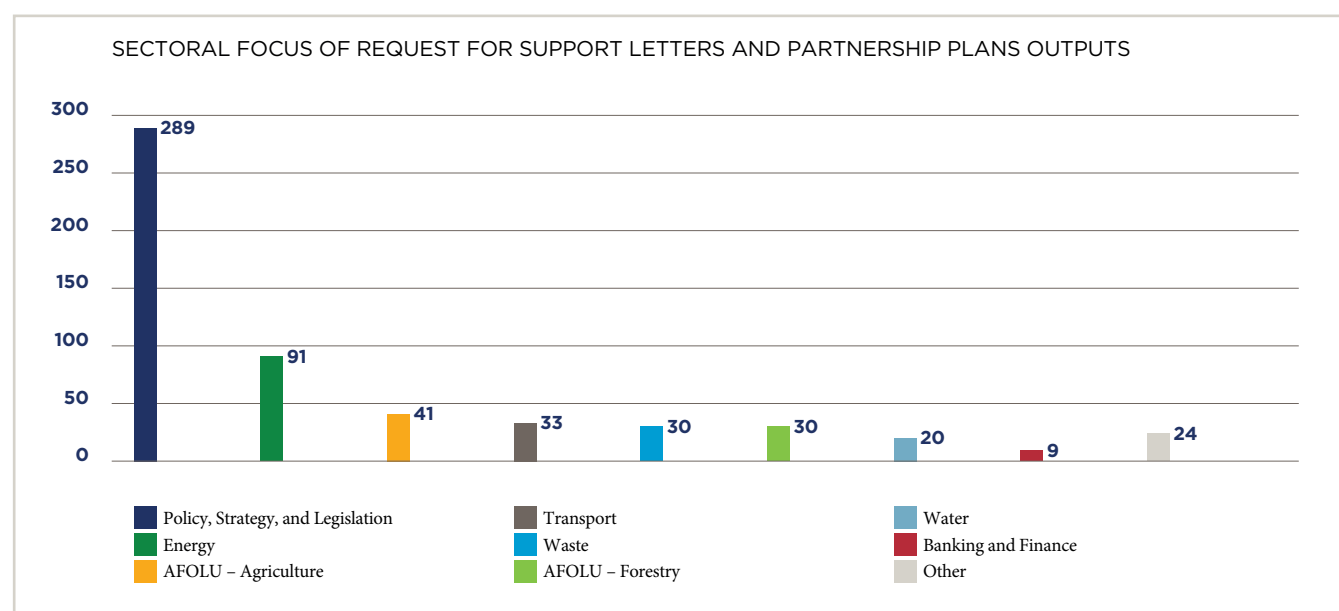
ADVANCING CLIMATE SMART, CROSS-SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Many countries in the NDC Partnership are starting to mainstream mitigation and adaptation efforts into existing economic and development policies, plans, and programs. The Partnership's in-country work focuses on enabling approaches that promote climate-smart, sustainable development, such as framework legislation and laws, budgeting, and results monitoring, as well as climate action across key sectors like energy, agriculture, forestry, water, and transport (see graph below).

Demonstrating the seriousness of their commitment to one vision of climate action and development, Members are developing policy and legal frameworks to set the stage for economy-wide action.

Uganda, with Partnership support, is set to pass a Climate Change Law to strengthen the regulatory environment and institutional framework for climate change action and coordination. Saint Lucia is taking a sectoral approach through its Renewable Energy Act, while Mongolia is aligning economy-wide climate action with its Sustainable Development Vision 2030.

PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES PURSUE MULTI-SECTOR AGENDAS



PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENT DRIVES ACTION

Collaborating through the NDC Partnership assists countries in charting a holistic approach to development that encompasses climate change. Some countries, such as Jordan, are using the country engagement process, and Partnership Plans in particular, to clarify how they will drive climate action through existing strategies, such as green growth plans. Elsewhere, governments are turning Partnership Plans into roadmaps to consolidate development and climate action. In Morocco, for example, 4C Maroc and GIZ are working with the government to integrate its Low-Emissions Development Strategy, National Adaptation Plan, and NDC into the Partnership Plan. In Kenya, the Partnership cooperated on the National Climate Change Action Plan, which is closely tied to national development priorities (see page 14).

This approach can also bring win-win climate and development projects to the attention of Partnership funding institutions. FAO, and the World Bank, with support from its NDC Support Facility, are working to align water, energy and agriculture policies to support climate adaptation priorities in Morocco's Partnership Plan.



RUSH HOUR TRAFFIC, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

IMPROVING AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH BY DECARBONIZING TRANSPORTATION

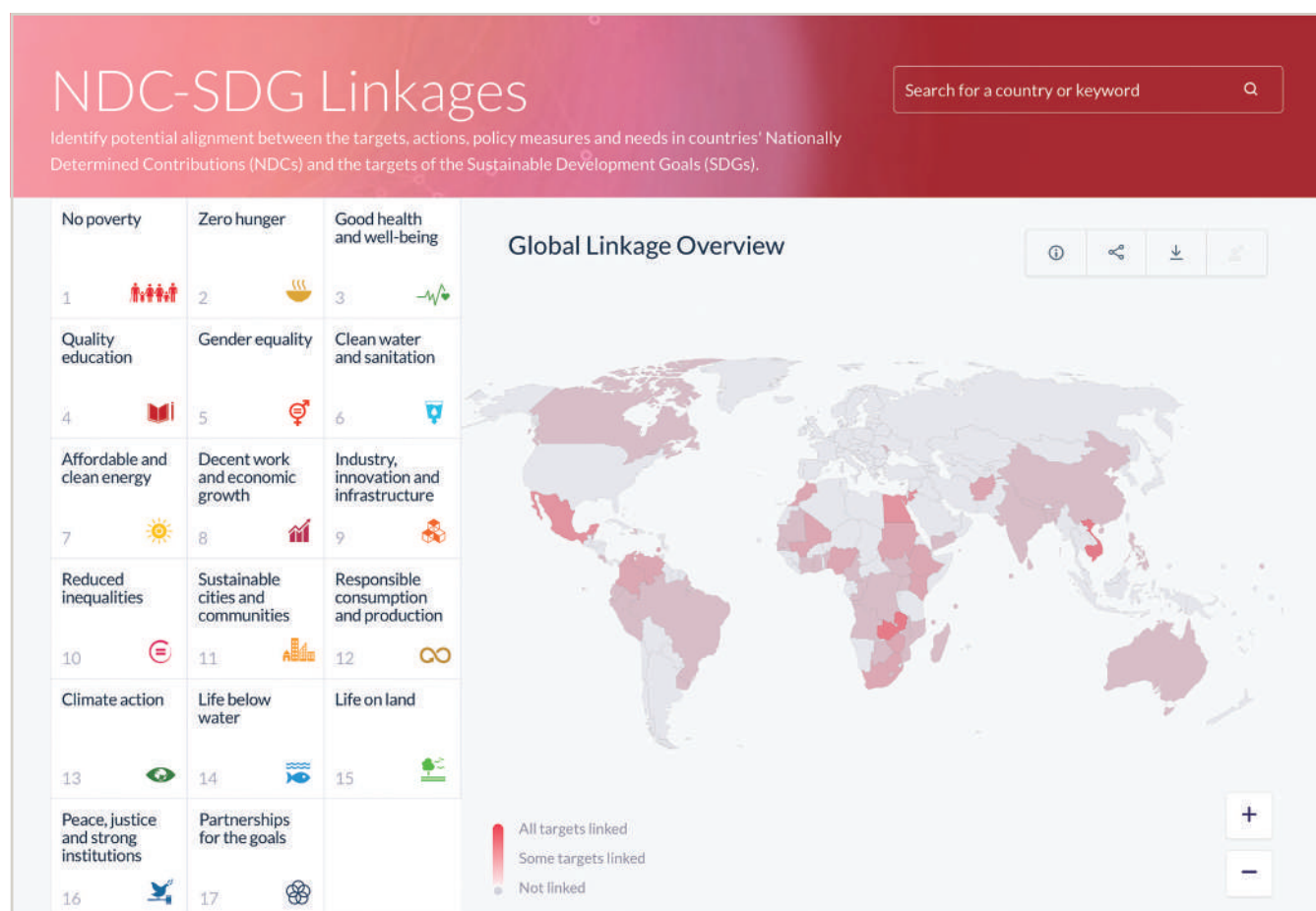
NDCs can also drive the decarbonization of specific sectors in ways that bring both climate and development gains. Transportation is a prime example, with countries pursuing clean alternatives to address endemic urban public health concerns.

In Latin America, for example, the NDC Partnership, UN Environment, and Euroclima+ supported a Regional Technical Workshop on Clean Transport and Electric Mobility that identified opportunities for cross-border collaboration on sustainable transport. Costa Rica's Ministry of Environment and Energy and Argentina's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development hosted the event, with the findings presented to the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean 2018, held in October.

HARMONIZING GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE GOALS

Given the win-win possibilities for joint NDC-SDG implementation, it is no surprise that interaction between these agendas goes much further than Goal 13 on climate action (see graphic below). Partnership countries, such as Mali, Mexico, Kenya, and Uganda, have analyzed where these two sets of goals overlap, uncovering opportunities to integrate policies, programs, and projects across their domestic agendas. This is leading to more holistic development planning that will increase impact, reduce costs, and avoid duplication.

The NDC Partnership is supporting governments' efforts to embed these win-win opportunities into national and sectoral planning frameworks. Mongolia's Partnership Plan, for example, builds on the country's broad Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (see page 16), while Mali prioritizes actions that serve the country's SDG focus on agriculture, land use, and energy. Members are also turning to the Partnership for technical and financial assistance that supports SDG implementation. Uganda, for example, is mainstreaming its SDGs and NDCs into its National Development Plan with support from WRI. Similarly, Colombia is working with Implementing Partners to mainstream climate action and embed NDC commitments in its National Development Plan.



In 2017, the NDC Partnership launched an open access NDC-SDGs linkages tool on its Knowledge Portal drawing on WRI research. This maps all 165 NDCs against the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As a result, governments, citizens, climate finance providers and other stakeholders can see at a glance where national climate goals and plans match up with specific global SDG targets.

GENDER EQUALITY IN CLIMATE ACTION

“The investment to make climate implementation responsive to gender is not only [a] productive investment but a necessary investment. We cannot achieve this by leaving behind half of the population.”

INGRID-GABRIELA HOVEN
BMZ, Germany, and NDC Partnership Co-Chair

Gender equality (SDG 5) is an important link between climate and development. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the effects of rising global temperatures because they have less agency to respond to natural hazards and often lack access to climate-related decision-making. Yet, when empowered, women often act as agents of change and innovation in their communities, including by finding ways to meet the climate challenge.

The NDC Partnership recognizes that for climate action to be equitable and effective, women must have a voice. At its launch in December 2016, Members identified gender equity in NDC implementation as a priority founding Principle. Since then, several governments have pursued bold solutions to empower women as they implement their climate plans. These pioneers are sharing the lessons learned, with Partnership support.



Peru: Peru’s Climate Change and Gender Action Plan sets targets to mainstream climate change, gender, intergenerational, and intercultural considerations across eight priority areas. Based on wide-ranging participation across government and civil society, these priorities reflect the varying experiences of women and men of different age groups and cultures. Peru’s NDC Multi-Sectoral Working Group will build on these efforts by integrating a gender dimension throughout its climate action roadmap, with the Partnership supporting related consultations.



Republic of the Marshall Islands: The Pacific island has demonstrated strong political will and investment in integrating gender throughout its planned climate actions. Implementing Partners are supporting gender and human rights integration throughout the Partnership Plan including through sectoral actions, performance indicators, and specific gender outcomes.



Uganda: The government has a strong political commitment and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender, which it is carrying over to its mitigation and adaptation plans. Climate focal points in key ministries have helped mainstream climate change into the mandates and activities of the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development. The country’s Partnership Plan also includes many gender indicators and outcomes.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION:

DESIGNING A MULTI-SECTOR ROADMAP IN SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE



We are not here for a parallel agenda; we must see climate as part of the development strategy”

ZAHIRA VIRANI

UN Resident Representative,
São Tomé and Príncipe



COUNTRY CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

24% **Mitigation goal:** in GHG emission reduction from business-as-usual by **2030**, dependent on international support

Adaptation goal: with international support, strengthen the National Service of Civil Protection and Fire, provide safer housing for people in climate-vulnerable areas, develop sustainable forestry and agroforestry programs, by

2025

One of the smallest countries in Africa, with fewer than 200,000 inhabitants, São Tomé and Príncipe has limited resources to deal with the hazards of a changing climate. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events pose an unpredictable threat to its people's well-being, while changing climate patterns are already affecting its agriculture, fishing, and tourism industries.

Against this daunting backdrop, the NDC Partnership is working urgently with the government to merge climate resilience and sustainable development across key sectors. The vehicle for this effort is São Tomé and Príncipe's Partnership Plan, which builds on an existing multi-sector investment agenda for adaptation. The draft plan identifies almost 50 wide-ranging actions that the Partnership will support.

Priorities include large-scale reforestation and agroforestry projects to promote food security, as well as physical infrastructure to protect vulnerable coastal communities. To meet the government's goal of 47 percent renewable energy, the plan also includes construction of hydro, solar, and wind powered plants.

In May 2018, more than 50 participants from across ministries, Development Partners, NGOs, and academia attended a two-day workshop facilitated by the NDC Partnership which cemented these priorities. A National Coordinator, appointed by the government, and the UNDP country office are now leading efforts to match projects and programs with Development Partner resources.



SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKING AND GIS INFORMATION PORTAL

A cross-ministry Climate Change Committee is streamlining the new NDC Partnership activities and will monitor and coordinate all climate-related actions in the country.

The Committee is developing a web-based Geographic Information System (GIS) platform, aided by the World Bank's NDC Support Facility, to inform decision-makers about climate change risks and improve coordination on climate resilience.

MOBILIZING CLIMATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT

However strong a country's climate targets, governance, and plans, turning those plans into action requires financial investment. The Paris Agreement mandates international finance for developing countries, and all governments agree through their NDCs to deploy domestic budgets for climate-smart development. But the sheer scale of funds needed is daunting.

Meeting this need will require much more finance, and from additional sources, including bilateral aid, multilateral development banks (MDBs), and the private sector. While it is early days, countries are using NDC implementation as a not-to-be-missed opportunity to leverage domestic and international finance to help bridge the climate finance gap.



COFFEE PLANT WORKER, HONDURAS. COFFEE PRODUCTION PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. FARMERS ARE IMPLEMENTING NEW FARMING METHODS TO ENSURE THEIR CROPS CAN FLOURISH IN A CHANGING CLIMATE.

IDENTIFYING COUNTRY FINANCE NEEDS

As described throughout this report, countries in the NDC Partnership are identifying policies, programs, and projects across key economic sectors which they must deliver to meet their NDC targets. In many cases this process is enabled by the technical support provided through the Partnership. Once this roadmap is in place, governments can realistically allocate resources and then assess their climate finance needs in ways that make sense to Development Partners and investors. Some members are already at this stage and with Partnership support are developing price tags for specific key projects as well as economy-wide budget estimates of what their mitigation and adaptation ambitions will cost over time. This, in turn, will enable ministries to pursue finance sources to match needs.

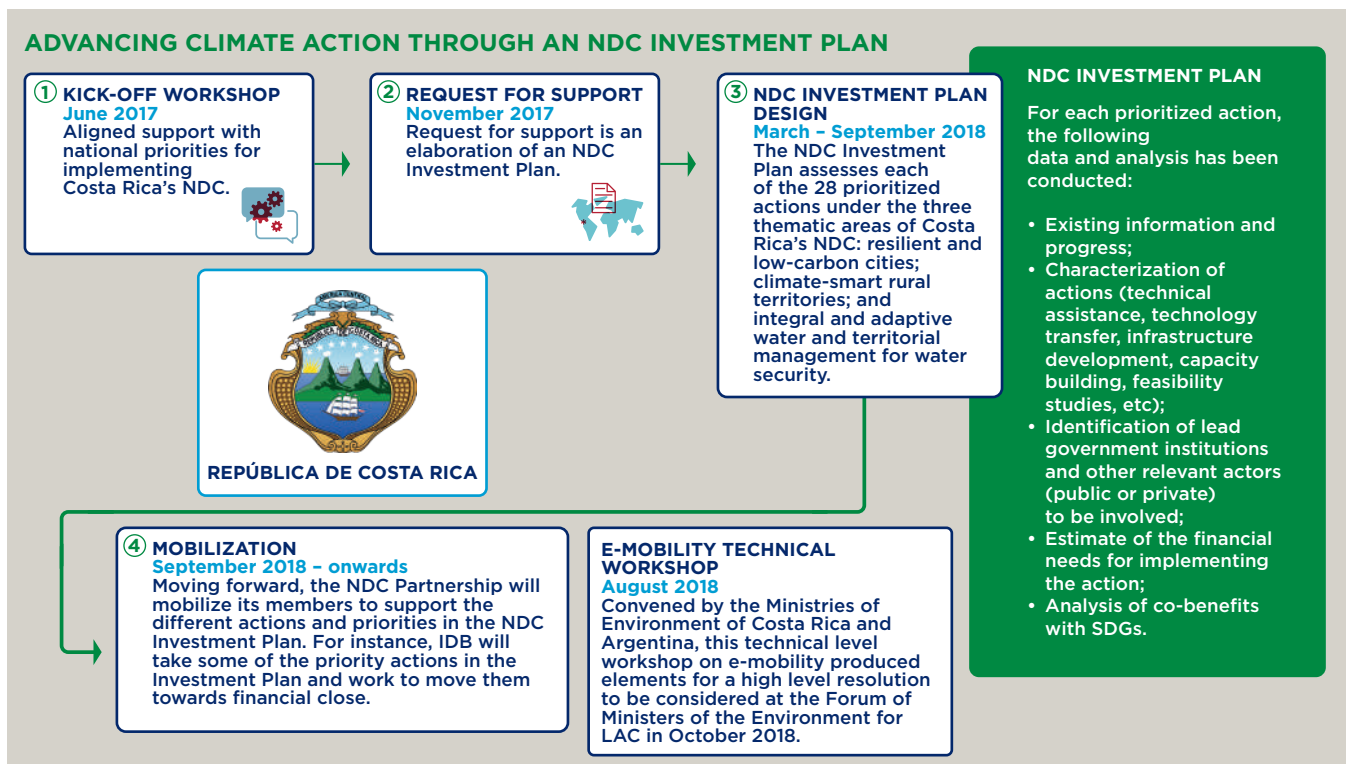
While such investments can seem daunting to resource-constrained developing countries, they can bring significant economic returns. According to the New Climate Economy 2018 Report, by 2030 bold climate action could deliver direct economic gains of US\$26 trillion and generate over 65 million new jobs in low-carbon sectors.

Conversely, the already high costs of climate inaction will increase. We can already see this: in 2017, for example, disasters triggered by weather-and-climate-related hazards led to US\$320 billion in losses worldwide.

Given the economic opportunities, and the urgent need to combat climate impacts, some governments have opted to turn their Partnership Plans into targeted investment vehicles that attract finance. In this way, they leverage Partnership expertise to help identify and develop bankable, high-impact programs and projects. Costa Rica's NDC Investment Plan, for example, details costs and co-benefits for 28 priority actions in three critical areas – resilient and low-carbon cities, climate smart rural territories, and managing water and land for water security.

In Peru, the IDB is designing a strategy to mobilize private finance for climate action through an NDC specific project pipeline. Similar collaborative efforts are underway in Jordan, Mozambique, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, and Uganda.

ANATOMY OF AN NDC INVESTMENT PLAN: COSTA RICA



MOBILIZING DOMESTIC BUDGETS

Partnership countries recognize that climate finance requires an all hands on deck effort, including significant contributions from national budgets. As they mainstream NDCs into whole-of-government planning, country Members are creating the political will and organizational groundwork to mobilize domestic spending for cross-sector climate action. Some are also taking the next step of specifying climate spending, and embedding NDC-related investments in cross-sector budgeting processes.

In Saint Lucia, the Finance Ministry signaled that it was committing domestic budgetary resources that could be channeled into NDC execution through 2030. In Morocco, the government estimates that domestic funds will cover 17 percent of its NDC mitigation targets. Meanwhile, Uganda's Ministry of Finance, with support from the World Bank and others, is developing budget tagging systems to track domestic climate finance.

Partnership countries are also stepping up efforts to engage the private sector in raising climate finance. Domestic spending commitments is one way governments are sending signals to the business community that climate change is a national priority. Introducing enabling policies and regulations, including tax incentives, to generate private sector investment, is also on some countries' radar.

WORKING WITH FINANCE MINISTERS TO MOBILIZE DOMESTIC BUDGETS

Rallying finance Ministers in all countries behind the national climate change commitments made in Paris is critical to the Agreement's success. To this end, the World Bank established the Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE) technical assistance program in 2017, as a key contribution to the NDC Partnership.

With co-funding from the NDC Support Facility and South-South Facility, CAPE enables Finance Ministries to conduct fiscal policy that supports climate action while maintaining economic growth and macro-economic stability.

Through October 2018, it convened six technical workshops engaging 40 finance ministries, including 18 NDC Partnership Members. Topics included climate budgeting, macroeconomic modeling, fiscal risk management, and environmental tax reform. In addition, CAPE currently supports design and delivery of a tracking system for climate relevant budget appropriations and expenditure in Uganda.

KNOWLEDGE PORTAL: NEED HELP IDENTIFYING AND SECURING CLIMATE FUNDING?

CLIMATE FINANCE EXPLORER

The Climate Finance Explorer is a searchable database of open climate funds and related support for your mitigation and adaption activities. To learn more about climate finance and how this tool can help you, [click here](#).

Explore funding opportunities



The NDC Partnership's Climate Finance Explorer supports countries navigating the complex landscape of international climate finance. The tool contains a searchable database of open climate funds and related support.

It also simplifies the steps needed to access several big funds and allows users to compare key criteria across a range of funding vehicles.

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

As a global coalition of countries and institutions—including UN agencies and multilateral development banks—the NDC Partnership is uniquely placed to mobilize climate finance, as well as support related domestic capacities.

Two years after the establishment of the NDC Partnership, developing country members view international finance to implement their increasingly concrete climate plans as an urgent priority. Development Partners are responding through bilateral funds and specific NDC support platforms which provide technical and capacity building assistance. By cooperating under the Partnership umbrella, they avoid duplication of effort and deploy resources to maximum effect. These initiatives complement the vital climate finance provided by multilateral sources, such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Clean Technology Fund, and the Strategic Climate Fund.

ADAPTING BILATERAL COOPERATION TO MEET COUNTRY NEEDS

Some developed country Members, including France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, are looking to align development cooperation projects and programs with climate initiatives and needs outlined in Partnership Plans. This means that countries can leverage broader bilateral funding sources than those dedicated to climate alone.

EXAMPLES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS TAILORING SUPPORT TO CLIMATE ACTION INCLUDE:

Germany is using NDC Partnership countries' climate needs, expressed in their Partnership Plans, to inform the design of new international development cooperation programs. This approach builds on the significant support for country engagement processes, and short term support requests, already provided by both the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of the Environment (BMU). This support is channeled through Implementing Partners.

The **Netherlands** is supporting the coordination of NDC Partnership Plan preparation and implementation by providing embedded facilitators in four NDC Partnership Member countries.

Sweden is using the Partnership's planning and consultation process to identify NDC implementation needs for its next country work program in Rwanda.

The design of the **United Kingdom's** Technical Assistance Program (PACT) took advantage of the findings and priorities identified during the Partnership Plan preparation process to incorporate key work areas, gaps, and needs into its funding instrument.

The **French** Development Agency (AFD), Adapt'Action Facility is programming country support in coordination with the NDC Partnership in the Dominican Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana.



SENYA BERAKU - GHANA

EXPANDING SUPPORT THROUGH TARGETED NDC PROGRAMS

Given the scale and urgency of the need for climate finance, Implementing and Development Partners have also set up specific NDC support programs. Through 2018, tens of millions of dollars have been deployed or pledged in this way. Several major funding vehicles are directly aligned with the NDC Partnership and use request for support letters and Partnership Plans to allocate resources:

The UNDP Support Programme, through the European Union, Germany, and Spain, finances country-led climate and development solutions in Partnership countries. Since 2017, it has supported governments in areas including climate governance, sectoral planning, gender integration, and engaging the private sector. In Costa Rica, for example, UNDP is improving data flows and reporting in key sectors like agriculture and forestry. In Viet Nam, it supports multi-stakeholder engagement in climate action.

The World Bank NDC Support Facility channels technical support, funded by Germany, to more than 26 countries, with a focus on improved climate governance, capacity building, and sector investment planning. Uganda's and Guatemala's ambitious and far-reaching Partnership Plans, for example, includes several large-scale, high-impact projects developed directly with the NDC Support Facility. The Facility also supports the NDC Investment Forum of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States.

NDC Assist, funded by Germany through GIZ, supports countries and regions to strengthen NDC implementation in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and under the Partnership's umbrella. For example, the project provides technical assistance to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States' regional NDC initiative and the Regional Pacific NDC Hub (see also page 12).

NDC Invest, an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) program, also complements the Partnership's work. The fund supports countries in making climate investment plans, conducting technical analyses, and leveraging external finance. Launched in October 2016, the platform has operations in 17 countries and supports three regional initiatives. For instance, in the Dominican Republic, the Bank promotes the development of institutional capacity, tools, and information to support the government in addressing climate-related public expenditure challenges.

Similar vehicles from Partnership institutions include the French Development Agency's NDC Facility, which channels support to 15 countries, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's NDC Support Program, and the European Commission's EuroClima+ Programme.

A new UK technical assistance program – Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (PACT) – will contribute £60 million to supporting accelerated emissions reductions in emerging countries. Run by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, the first project will establish a collaborative China –UK Green Finance Center.

Some of these partners collaborate for maximum effect. For example, in the Dominican Republic, NDC Invest and the French Development Agency's NDC Facility are embarking on a joint work plan which will include support for a vulnerability assessment of coastal areas.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION: FINANCING ON-THE- GROUND CLIMATE ACTION

MOBILIZING PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR SUPPORT IN NAMIBIA

Climate change is already an everyday reality for Namibians, who inhabit one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In recent years, destructive, long-lasting droughts and floods have affected crops, livestock, water supply, and health. The government estimates that as these impacts intensify, GDP could fall by 6.5 percent, hindering the country's economic progress.

Recognizing the seriousness of its climate challenge, Namibia has had a cross-sector National Climate Change Committee in place since 1999. In its NDC, the government committed to highly ambitious mitigation and adaptation targets, including an 89 percent cut in GHG emissions by 2030 through climate smart agriculture, forest protection, and a shift to renewable energy. For adaptation, its focus is on improving water security and resilience to flooding and desertification.

To finance this urgent and ambitious agenda, Namibia is working through the NDC Partnership to secure wide-ranging public and private investment for bankable projects. Launched in September 2018, its Partnership Plan prioritizes finance for projects that reduce emissions and enhance resilience as well as stronger coordination across national and international stakeholders, including Development Partners, to fast track decisions. In addition, it seeks to improve climate change governance and develop monitoring systems to track progress on mitigation targets.

Building on a pipeline of climate projects developed with the German development bank KfW in 2015, Namibia has received offers of support on readying bankable sector-based projects for investment from the African Development Bank, the French Development Agency (AFD), FAO, KfW, the World Bank, and the European Commission. In addition, Namibia's Partnership Plan has attracted strong interest from the private sector, with local and regional banks keen to support its national climate agenda. Nedbank, headquartered in South Africa, is looking to green its investment portfolio with a focus on renewable energy systems and building energy efficiency. The Namibia Development Bank is also identifying climate smart projects for investment and is seeking Green Climate Fund accreditation.

Namibia's government is highly encouraged by this growing community of Development Partners, private sector, and government institutions assembling behind its urgent call for action. With support from Germany, a dedicated in-country facilitator at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will ensure effective coordination and exchange between national and international stakeholders.



COUNTRY CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

89%

Mitigation goal: reduction in GHG emissions from business-as-usual by **2030**, dependent on international support

Adaptation goal: Instill resilience to the impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable sectors of the economy.



Namibia has joined the NDC Partnership... to assist us in attracting transformative projects to achieve our NDC targets and contribute to the overall goals outlined in the Paris Agreement."

BERNADETTE JAGGER Deputy Minister of Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism at the launch of the country's NDC Partnership Plan in Windhoek, September 2018

RAISING COUNTRY CLIMATE AMBITION

As the country examples throughout this report bring to life, climate change impacts are already profoundly affecting people and economies around the globe. Yet the current commitments by 176 countries under the Paris Agreement fall far short of the goal to keep warming well below 2°C, and preferably no more than 1.5°C, above pre-industrial level. To bridge this gap, and contain climate change damage, countries must not only meet their current NDCs, but also raise the bar – as quickly as possible.

Encouragingly, governments are finding ways to rise to this difficult task, raising ambition even as they turn their current climate plans into action. From Central America to Africa and the Pacific, Partnership countries are starting to use NDC implementation to adopt stronger climate targets, accelerated timelines, and pursue more transformative actions. As they do so, they set a path that countries everywhere, including the largest economies, can and should adopt with urgency.

NDCs AS AGENTS OF AMBITION

The five-year cycle built into the Paris Agreement encourages countries to present more ambitious NDCs by 2020. As Partnership countries deliver on their current NDCs, they are finding ways to raise ambition now, by:

- Embedding clear and strengthened mitigation targets in Partnership Plans;
- Accelerating timelines for meeting climate targets or implementing actions; and
- Broadening NDCs to include additional sectors or targets.

It might seem surprising that the process of implementation encourages greater ambition. But for Partnership members these are two sides of the same coin. Once countries lay the foundations for economy-wide climate action, including cross-government planning, budget tracking, data collection and reporting, as well as coordination with finance partners, they have the building blocks in place to take further action.

INCREASING AMBITION, TOGETHER

The planning processes countries embark on with the NDC Partnership are proving a catalyst for raising ambitions.

By bringing together key in-country actors, these processes often mobilize political will for climate action which can lead, in turn, to enhanced ambition. In some cases, as they use Partnership Plans to turn climate targets into concrete actions, governments are identifying new or bigger opportunities to reduce emissions or pursue climate-smart development.

As a result, some Members are assembling Partnership Plans more ambitious than the NDCs from which they originate. Others, like Honduras (see opposite page), aim to upgrade their NDCs as they roll out climate action.

KNOWLEDGE PORTAL:

GOOD PRACTICE DATABASE TO INSPIRE AMBITION

As nations emerge as leaders in NDC implementation, designing creative mitigation and adaptation solutions, other countries can learn from their successes. The Good Practice Database is a searchable repository of such good practices, including lessons learned as governments overcome obstacles.

This brand-new product is a joint initiative of the NDC Partnership, PATPA (Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement), the German Environment Ministry International Climate Commitment's (IKI) NDC Support Cluster, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, and the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP).

HONDURAS: A woman picks coffee beans in San Marcos, Honduras. The Government is supporting farmers in capacity building and agricultural techniques to improve crop yields, and ultimately their livelihoods, in a changing climate.



AMBITION IN ACTION: HONDURAS

In May 2018, Honduras made a pioneering commitment to raise ambition through its NDC Partnership Plan. The Central American country announced a stronger mitigation target as one of five priorities, along with improving institutional coordination, developing roadmaps for priority mitigation and adaptation actions, and signing memoranda of understanding with key development partners. Honduras was the first NDC Partnership country to finalize its Partnership Plan, approved by the Presidential Office for Climate Change and Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment.

The plan will become the roadmap to deliver on, and enhance, the government's Paris Agreement commitments. With technical support from Partnership institutions including GIZ, UNDP, and UN Environment, Honduras will present

stronger climate commitments at the UN climate conference in November 2019 (COP 25), a year ahead of the Paris Agreement deadline. Partners will help generate better baseline emission data and 2030 business-as-usual projections, enabling the government to strengthen its 2030 mitigation target of a 15 percent drop in GHG emissions excluding forestry and land use.

Forestry is a critical sector for the resource-rich nation, and a new REDD+ strategy will also scale ambition. With Partnership support, Honduras plans to expand its NDC target to achieve 1 million hectares of reforestation and afforestation by 2030, delivering socio-economic benefits for more people as well as greater climate mitigation.



ACCELERATING TARGET TIMELINES

By April 2016, 190 countries had submitted intended climate commitments (INDCs) to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. With a few exceptions, these established target dates of 2030 for meeting goals to reduce national GHG emissions and

achieve specific adaptation objectives. However, as countries establish policies and design plans, programs, and projects to meet these goals, some, such as Uganda (see below) are shortening their original timelines.



AMBITION IN ACTION: UGANDA

Uganda's Vision 2040 is a roadmap toward a sustainable, prosperous nation and middle-income economy that advances climate resilience in sectors including agriculture and livestock, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, water, energy, and health. In parallel, Uganda's NDC prioritizes adaptation and sets mitigation targets including a 22 percent cut in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to business-as-usual.

By working with a number of NDC Partnership Development Partners to turn its economic vision and climate targets into action, the government is moving faster towards NDC implementation. Relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies as well as non-state actor representatives identified 49 key interventions to meet the country's NDC targets. These

are all included in Uganda's Partnership Plan, which lays out some large-scale mitigation and resilience projects which could be considered ready for investment by development partners.

The upshot of this concrete plan is a significant jump in ambition. Some NDC goals originally scheduled for 2030 now fall within the timeframe of Uganda's Partnership Plan, which runs through 2020 on the condition that Development Partners meet their commitments. These include targets to mainstream climate change across sectors, develop extreme weather early warning systems, and access international climate finance. The key partners moving forward include the governments of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden as well as the EU, FAO, GGGI, UNDP, and AfDB among others.



UGANDA: MIA SITS WITH HER SOLAR PANEL THAT SHE PURCHASED FROM WORKING AS A GARDENER. THIS TECHNOLOGY HAS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED HER FAMILY'S STANDARD OF LIVING.

EXPANDING SCOPE OF CLIMATE ACTION

As countries identify sector needs and project pipelines to turn their NDC commitments into action, some are exploring ways to raise ambition in order to maximize impact and attract more funding. For example, they are using Partnership Plans to identify new sectors for climate action, or to scale programs such as renewable energy or adaptive water planning that can steer sectors in a low-carbon or climate resilient direction. These countries then work with the Partnership to attract comprehensive funding for their revised climate plans.

For instance, the Republic of the Marshall Islands has developed a Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy that sets out a pathway to 100 percent renewable energy and net-zero emissions. To achieve this goal – which goes beyond the country's current NDC – the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce and the Marshalls Energy Company are working with Development Partners to draw up a detailed roadmap for electricity sector transformation.

Costa Rica, meanwhile, is working with the Partnership to map out a comprehensive approach to bring to life its long-term NDC vision of climate neutrality (see box). Setting NDC implementation in the context of such an overarching goal helps drive progressively greater ambition.



AMBITION IN ACTION: COSTA RICA

Costa Rica is looking to take a big step toward climate neutrality by returning to the national net GHG emission levels of 2005 by 2021. In parallel, the government has set ambitious targets to increase resilience to climate change impacts, particularly among the most vulnerable populations and economic sectors.

To achieve these goals, Costa Rica has mapped out 28 priority actions in three areas with potential to transform the country's approach to development: resilient and low-carbon cities; climate-smart rural territories; and integrated and adaptive water and territorial management. The NDC Partnership is supporting detailed analyses for potential supporters of each priority action. Together, these will form a comprehensive Investment Plan, including bankable projects. Building on this work, the IDB is assisting Costa Rica to lay the groundwork for a national strategy to achieve full decarbonization. The World Bank through its NDC Support Facility is supporting this effort via measures to electrify the transportation sector.

Costa Rica's broad approach to a low-carbon transition holds promise for replication across Central America, where the World Bank and other Implementing Partners are building capacity to develop low-carbon policies and address market barriers.



FRESH VEGETATION IN COSTA RICA

CHALLENGES AND NEXT STEPS

The NDC Partnership is making strong progress through the collective efforts of its developing and developed country Members, Institutional and Associate Members, and Implementing Partners. Together, we are building the potential to deliver truly transformative action in the key areas covered in this report. Time, however, is against us.

Current country climate commitments under the Paris Agreement collectively fall well short of the GHG emission reductions needed to meet the temperature goal of 1.5-2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. And, as the IPCC recently disclosed, the international community has barely more than a decade to avoid the most damaging climate scenarios.

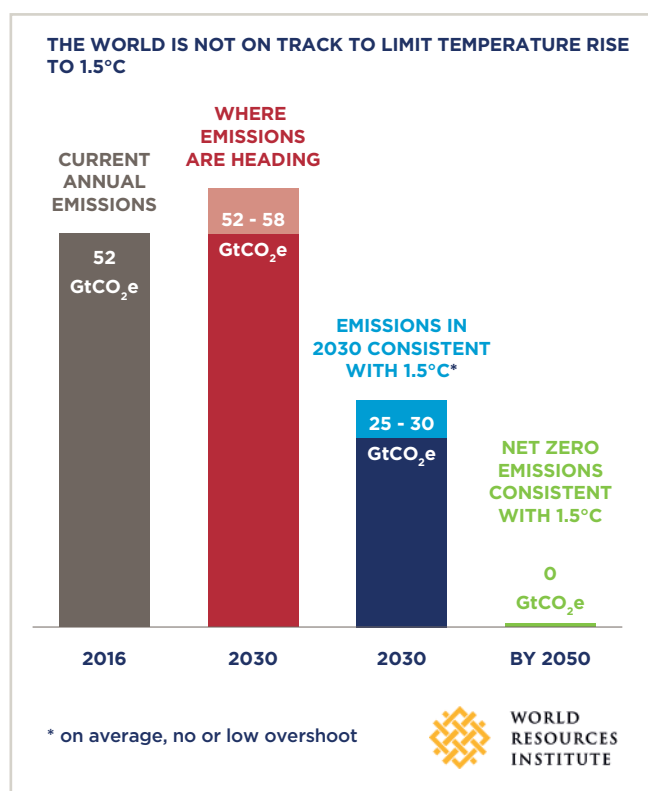
Specifically, global emissions which totaled roughly 52 GtCO₂e in 2016 need to be cut by around 50 percent by 2030 to limit warming to 1.5°C (see graphic). While such a feat is still technically feasible, it would require profound shifts in behavior and technologies in sectors ranging from energy and transport to land use, food production, and industry in the next 12 years.

Such shifts will be possible only with governments, inter-governmental institutions, the private sector, and civil society working together as never before. While the Partnership's Members are leading the way in building these new kinds of cooperation, there remains much to do.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

Against this backdrop, the biggest challenges facing Partnership Member countries are to deliver climate mainstreaming and mobilize adequate finance at the speed and scale required to meet their current NDCs and enhance them by 2020.

Turning NDCs into levers that drive core development processes across the whole-of-government-and-society is a tall order and remains a work in progress for many countries. In particular, getting the full commitment and support of key finance and development planning ministries is a major hurdle for many Members. Governments have work ahead to take advantage of the synergies between climate and development strategies and avoid duplication. Some need considerable capacity building support to be able to build the policy, legal, and institutional foundations for mainstreaming climate action. Countries are urgently seeking stepped-up support from Development Partners as they transition from planning to implementing climate action.



Meanwhile, progress on generating domestic, international, and private sector finance to deliver countries' climate plans falls far short of the speed and scale required. While developed countries committed in Paris to mobilize US \$100 billion in climate finance per year by 2020, this total—if it is reached—will not be enough. The Partnership has begun connecting bilateral and multilateral Development Partners to projects, but the pace must pick up swiftly if governments are to transform their economies in the required timeframe. Meanwhile, countries' efforts to mobilize private finance are at a very early stage, and their success is critical to scaling up action.

NEXT STEPS FOR THE NDC PARTNERSHIP

The NDC Partnership's work is above all about supporting countries in taking a whole-of-society approach to driving climate and sustainable development together. Partnership Plans are proving a key driver in this process and we will continue to encourage and refine this approach as we step up engagement across a growing number of countries. To scale what's working on the ground, the Partnership will share lessons learned through our expanded Knowledge Portal, peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and other outreach.

To help release climate finance, the Partnership will work with countries to program climate action into domestic budgeting decisions and access more support from Development Partners as well as new sources of finance, including the private sector.

With Members moving rapidly from planning that need technical assistance to project pipelines that require larger scale investment, financing on-the-ground action will be a growing priority.

Finally, the Partnership will work with more countries to accelerate their climate ambition by bringing forward timelines and expanding scope while implementing their current NDCs. The NDC Partnership exists to deliver NDC implementation and ambition by finding solutions and sharing them with other countries that can scale them up. This report is part of that sharing process. While we are acutely aware that we have a long way to go, our hope is that the country-led solutions featured here will inform and inspire governments and stakeholders everywhere to take their own steps toward transformative climate action.



ANNE HERMAN SOLAR FIELD, RWANDA

APPENDIX:

NDC PARTNERSHIP COUNTRY AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND INSTITUTIONS, 2018

85 COUNTRIES



19 INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS



9 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



GLOSSARY

OF ACRONYMS

4C Maroc:	Climate Change Competence Center of Morocco	IUCN:	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ADB:	Asian Development Bank	KfW:	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, German Development Bank
AFD:	Agence Française de Développement – French Development Agency	LEDs GP:	Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership
AfDB:	African Development Bank	MDB:	Multilateral Development Bank
BMU:	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz Und Reaktorsicherheit – Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany)	MARN:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Guatemala)
BMZ:	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung – Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)	MEF:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
CAPE:	Climate Action Peer Exchange	MET:	Ministry for Environment and Tourism
CCGAP:	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (Peru) (PAGCC in Spanish)	MRV:	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
Clima+:	Presidential Office for Climate Change (Honduras)	NCCAP :	National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya)
CNCCMDL:	National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (Dominican Republic)	NDC:	Nationally Determined Contribution
CoP:	Conference of Parties	NGO :	Non-Governmental Organization
DR:	Dominican Republic	ODA :	Official Development Assistance
EBRD:	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	OECS:	Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States
EMLI:	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility	PATPA:	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
FAO:	UN Food and Agriculture Organization	PIPA:	Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product	REDD+:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
GGGI:	The Global Green Growth Institute	RMI:	Republic of the Marshall Islands
GHG:	Greenhouse Gas	SDG :	Sustainable Development Goal
GIS:	Geographical Information Service	TTE:	Tile Til Eo, “lighting the way” in Marshallese
GIZ:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – German International Cooperation Agency	UN:	United Nations
GEF :	Global Environment Facility	UNFCCC:	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
IDB:	Interamerican Development Bank	UNDP:	UN Development Programme
IKI:	Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative Germany's International Climate Initiative	USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
IPCC :	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	WRI:	World Resources Institute
		WWF:	World Wide Fund for Nature

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