



Mainstreaming Climate Action into National Development Planning

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This Resource Brief provides a short list of key resources relating specifically to mainstreaming climate action and integrating NDCs into the national development planning process. Additional resources on the topic can be accessed through the search options on the NDC Partnership’s [Knowledge Portal](#).

RESOURCES

Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Planning		
Resource	Source	Description
<i>Climate Toolbox</i>		
Integrating Climate Action into National Development Planning – Coherent Implementation of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	It can be a challenge to implement the 2030 agenda, 17 SDGs and the Paris Agreement in a coherent way at a national level. This tool has 5 chapters, the first maps out the linkages between the SDGs and NDCs, the second unpacks the process for updating and implementing NDCs within a 5-year NDC cycle and presents country experiences. Chapter 3 explores SDG implementation and extracts lessons learned from Voluntary National Reviews. Chapter 4 focuses on alignment between the SDGs and NDCs at the national level and presents entry points and good practices for linking SDG and NDC implementation. Financing NDC and SDG implementation is the focus of Chapter 5.
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	A handbook that provides step-by-step guidance on how governments and other national actors can mainstream climate change adaptation into national development

<u>Development Planning: A Guide for Practitioners</u>		planning as part of broader mainstreaming efforts. It describes key concepts related to mainstreaming, presents an overview of possible approaches to mainstreaming climate change adaptation, provides guidance on finding the entry points into national development planning, describes how to integrate climate change adaptation into policy processes, and offers guidance on meeting the implementation challenge.
<u>Mainstreaming Climate Compatible Development</u>	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)	This book builds upon existing scholarship on climate compatible development, including books which explain what climate mitigation and adaptation are, and including different conceptual and methodological approaches and how they are addressed in international negotiations. It is intended for decision-makers, development planners, practitioners, and others. It offers a rich source of learning about climate compatible development and how to properly plan, scale up, and finance it.
<u>Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development: The Interactive Handbook to Strengthen Planning and Budgeting Processes</u>	UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative	The interactive handbook establishes the links between poverty and environment – including climate change – and identifying the policies and programs to bring about better pro-poor environmental management. It is recommended as reference for integration of poverty-environment, climate and gender objectives and the human-rights based approach into planning, budgeting and programs.
<u>Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Linkages into Development Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners</u>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	This handbook provides practical step-by-step guidance on how governments and other national actors can mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. It lays out a programmatic approach that has been developed by the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), which is largely based on the PEI experience in helping governments mainstream poverty-environment linkages around the world.
Good Practice Database – Case Studies		
<u>Lessons from low-emission development strategies to support long-term strategy development and implementation</u>	Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Uganda, South Africa; World Resources Institute	Long-term strategies can enable enduring economic growth and sustainable development while also aligning with climate objectives in the Paris Agreement. It is increasingly recognized that, when developing LTS, many countries are not starting from scratch but can build on existing complementary climate and development processes and approaches, such as low-emission development strategies. This case study explores lessons from developing low-emissions development strategies.
<u>Prioritising adaptation and mitigation options as part of the development of a National Climate Change Action Plan</u>	Kenya; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ, UNDP)	Throughout 2011-12 the government of Kenya undertook a prioritization process to identify actions to deliver its National Climate Change Response Strategy published in 2010. The process resulted in the Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and included specific mitigation and adaptation challenges to be incorporated into the climate related policies, plans and strategies of national institutions in Kenya. The prioritization process within the NCCAP was aligned to national development strategies combining a long-term vision with medium-term policy goals and mechanisms. It demonstrates an effective process for incorporating assessments of climate vulnerability and mitigation

		potential into national development objectives in an inclusive multi-stakeholder decision-making process.
<u>Kenya's Climate Resilient Low Emission Development</u>	Kenya; National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	Climate resilience has been integrated into low emission development planning in Kenya through their National Climate Change Action Plan. In particular, the Action Plan prioritizes deployment of technologies that will support both mitigation and adaptation outcomes. To enable action prioritization, a local and international technical team used a development impact assessment framework to assess mitigation, resilience and development impacts associated with various technologies and practices considered under the plan. As an example, technologies that reduce water use and emissions, while also supporting jobs were prioritized as key actions bridging climate change mitigation and resilience, as well as critical development goals. Key actions and good practices profiled in this case study are: 1) Stakeholder engagement to inform the action plan and analysis undertaken to prioritize technologies and practices, 2) Partnership among government and technical institutions as well as international partners to inform the analysis and overall plan, 3) Use of a framework that allows for communication of various development and climate impacts across technologies, 4) Use of qualitative and quantitative information and data to inform the assessment of development and climate impacts, and 5) Communication of analytical results to policymakers and other stakeholders to support implementation of actions presented in the plan.
<u>Developing a National Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP)</u>	Dominican Republic; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)	The Dominican Republic, through the leadership of the President's Office, developed a Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP) that presents a roadmap to double the size of the economy in twenty years while at the same time cutting emissions by half (a reduction of around 18 MtCO _{2e}). The Plan was endorsed and launched by the President in September 2011 and presented at the UNFCCC-COP 17 in Durban that same year. Development of the plan involved extensive stakeholder participation and strong government leadership. The consultation process was led by the Office of the President and actively involved around 40 institutions from government, private sector, and civil society. It has had immediate impact, leading to the inclusion of a legally mandated goal of reducing GHG emissions by 25% in twenty years in the country's Long Term National Development Plan and the introduction of a tax on vehicles related to their level of CO ₂ emissions, the first of its kind in the country. The plan has received positive international recognition with the German government agreeing to provide EUR 4.5 million to support a second phase of implementation of the CCDP focused on developing NAMAs with MRV systems covering the cement and waste sectors.
<u>Strategising to Decouple Economic Growth from GHG Emissions: The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy</u>	Colombia; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)	The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) is a short, medium and long-term planning initiative that aims to identify the greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation potential and the appropriate measures and projects without affecting the long-term growth of the Colombian economy. Thus, the strategy seeks to seize

		<p>international financing opportunities, promote technology transfer, enhance co-benefits, prepare the country's economic sectors against potential trade barriers imposed by the carbon-intensity of its production processes and promote the country's image as a progressive and carbon-efficient nation (DNP, 2011). The CLCDS joined efforts and support from different cooperation agencies and was developed through a multi-level participatory process. The CLCDS process has included the designing and preparing of the implementation of low carbon development policies, plans and measures, in addition to the design and construction of a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for the CLCDS. Capacity building, both for government officials at all levels and for the private sector, was also an outcome of the CLCDS development process. Finally, the strategy was a key element in designing Colombia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The strategy is considered good practice due to the results of the multi-stakeholder engagement process and the inter-sectoral cooperation to enhance capacity building. In addition, the political ownership of the CLCDS led to the distribution of sound mitigation measures among sectors and drew a road map for the implementation of Colombia's NDC.</p>
<p><u>Coordinating National Climate Change Action</u></p>	<p>Philippines; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)</p>	<p>Over the years, the Philippines has significantly overhauled its climate policy framework, from a number of stand-alone laws passed during 1997-2008, to the current comprehensive, nationally integrated climate policy architecture guided by the 2009 Climate Change Act (CCA). The CCA calls for the systematic integration of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and other development tools used by all government agencies and departments. It also led to the establishment of the Philippines Climate Change Commission (CCC) for coordinating policy integration. Subsequently, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) strategically established the Philippines' first long-term climate agenda from 2011–2028, divided into three six-year phases. The duration of these phases coincides with the terms of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the Philippines' electoral and planning cycles. The Philippines is a good example of political leadership and long-term vision for comprehensive and integrated climate policy demonstrated through: (a) the fact that the origins of climate policy initiatives are rooted in the national democratic movement which led to change in the political structure of the country; (b) substantial budgetary support despite financial constraints; and (c) the proactive approach to consult and take help in both improving the policies as well as implementing them from international agencies.</p>
<p><u>Aligning Mongolia's NDC and SDGs Through Its National Green Development Policy</u></p>	<p>Mongolia; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)</p>	<p>Through Mongolia's efforts in developing policies and interventions towards green growth, particularly the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (Vision 2030), and the Sustainable Development Outlook of Mongolia (SOM), it has effectively tapped into the synergies between efforts in overcoming developmental challenges</p>

		<p>and climate change issues. The NGDP acts as the all-encompassing policy that mainstreams the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its national policy. The SDGs have been integrated via the Vision 2030 indicators and the SOM framework, while the Mongolian (I)NDC was developed from the NGDP itself. This has consequently resulted in the mainstreaming of SDGs into NDC design.</p>
China's National Development Strategy as Inspiration for its Long-Term Strategy to Respond to Climate Change	China; World Resources Institute	<p>This case study explores a history of national long-term development planning in China and provides some commentary on long-term climate change planning for the country.</p> <p>China's use of a problem-oriented, goal-driven strategy facilitated its success. A problem-oriented strategy not only acknowledges that climate change is an environmental problem, but also, a long-term and systemic problem that needs to be addressed with strategic, macro, and systematic thinking. Having specific long-term strategic goals for responding to climate change, which were aligned with China's two-stage development strategy, allowed the strategy to be even more effective.</p> <p>Lessons learned include: 1) Relevant ministries should formulate their own action plans for climate change in different areas, and capacity-building measures also need to be launched and implemented at local levels, 2) In addition to focusing on CO₂ emissions reduction in the energy sector, China's strategy should strengthen control of non-CO₂ GHG emissions, and 3) China should actively carry out capacity-building to adapt to climate change in sensitive and vulnerable areas such as water resources, agricultural and coastal zones, and other ecosystems</p>
Coordinated Climate Change Planning in Nepal	Nepal; Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	<p>The primary contextual motivators for articulating climate change as a national development agenda in Nepal included the need to address the challenges posed by climate change impacts to Nepal's socioeconomic development goals; the need to effectively engage with, implement and maximize the benefits of the UNFCCC; the need to make socioeconomic development practices and natural resource management practices climate friendly; and the need to mobilize and manage climate finance effectively (Ministry of Environment, 2010; Climate Change Policy, 2011). The Government of Nepal's engagement with the climate change agenda began in earnest in 2007. Since then, the country has established a planning architecture, comprising of policy frameworks, institutional and financial arrangements, aimed at articulating and implementing a country driven climate resilient development agenda.</p>
An Integrated National Climate Policy in Mexico	Mexico; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)	<p>Mexico is the first developing country to have implemented a climate change law. Approved in 2012, and based on several years of experience in the field, the law provides a climate change policy framework and sets the ground for (1) the establishment of an institutional arrangement, involving all relevant stakeholders and levels (national and subnational) in a national climate change system composed of several entities that promote participation and articulation among them; (2) the development of climate planning tools like a climate</p>

		<p>change strategy and a climate change programme; (3) the creation of a climate fund; (4) the promotion of policy instruments including a carbon tax and establishing carbon market based approaches; and (5) the roles of evaluation and follow-up of climate action in the country. The current Special Programme on Climate Change (PECC), for the period 2014–2018, includes 23 quantified mitigation measures at the federal level that will lead to a reduction in emissions of 83 MtCO₂e in 2018 compared to the baseline. In particular, the General Climate Change Law is groundbreaking. It paved the way for an institutional and policy response to climate change, which is considered good practice, given its comprehensiveness, political leadership and integrated approach involving different levels of government.</p>
<p>Paraguay’s Stakeholder Participation Process to Unpack the NDC Targets</p>	<p>Paraguay; Global Good Practice Analysis (GIZ UNDP)</p>	<p>Following the Paris Agreement, Paraguay undertook a rigorous and inclusive stakeholder participation process to ‘unpack’ the country’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, resulting in the identification of 110 specific actions to achieve these goals (UNDP, 2017). These actions continue to be reviewed and prioritized by sectors in working groups to this date. In order to ensure synergies with national development priorities, this effort was undertaken in the context of addressing the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Development Plan Paraguay 2030. The process included representatives from all sectors at national and sub-national levels. Actions have been integrated into a draft NDC Implementation Plan that focuses on sector contributions as well as monitoring mechanism to quantify emissions through a national inventory system. The process, led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES, for its Spanish acronym), is considered a good practice due to the participation of multiple stakeholders (public, private, academia and civil society), strong inter-sectoral cooperation, and the strengthening of sectoral emission reduction commitments as a result.</p>

NDC Partnership Support Unit

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