



KEEPING AMBITION ALIVE

**PARTNERSHIP
IN ACTION 2020**

NDC 
PARTNERSHIP

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**Sigrid
Kaag**

Minister for Foreign
Trade and Development
Cooperation,
The Netherlands

We knew that 2020 would be important, but we can hardly have imagined just how much. This year we take stock of our progress in sustainable development and seek to raise climate ambition as countries revise their NDCs. Yet it is now something even more momentous. The COVID-19 pandemic and its effects call us to reimagine our world, starting from the resilience and inclusiveness of our societies to the economic basis for our future prosperity, while redoubling our efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

For the NDC Partnership, too, this is an important moment. At the end of this year the Partnership completes its first Work Program. As the Co-Chairs of the Partnership over the past two years, we look back on this period with pride. From its launch in December 2016, we have grown from 43 to more than 180 member countries and institutions. The Partnership is supporting more than 70 countries around the world in implementing their NDCs and raising ambition.

More importantly, we have firmly established a new model of working together. The Partnership puts countries in control of their own climate action by supporting them to mobilize their governments and societies behind a shared plan. These plans—transparent and country-owned—enable dozens of international partners to offer financial support and expertise to countries while avoiding duplication.

The flexibility of this approach has enabled us to adapt to new developments. In just the past two years, the Partnership has implemented the Climate Action Enhancement Package to support 65 countries in enhancing their NDCs; adopted strategies for gender equality, youth engagement and major emerging economies; and launched a major initiative to support countries in aligning their post-COVID recovery with climate action.

Much more remains to be done. Global mitigation efforts leave us far short of the Paris temperature goals. Climate finance is still short of the USD100 billion per year target, and far below the levels needed to build a genuinely climate-safe future. Even as we need to accelerate our action, COVID-19 and its economic aftermath threaten to make political attention and financial capital harder to get.

But the Partnership's experience and contributions gives us hope. We see countries willing to lead. International partners are responding with commitment and flexibility, and mobilizing finance where countries need it. And visions are emerging of how to rebuild our economies in ways that combine inclusive development with a safer climate. This report shares some of the successes and insights that have come from this experience.

We hand over the Co-Chair role at the end of this year with pride at all the Partnership has achieved so far, but determined to work towards even greater impact in the years to come.



**Andrea
Meza
Murillo**

Minister of Environment
and Energy, Costa Rica

Support Unit

The Secretariat of the NDC Partnership

Country Members

Countries that are members of the NDC Partnership

Institutional Members

International institutions, including multilateral banks, that are members of the NDC Partnership



Associate Members

Non-state actors that do not engage in profit-seeking enterprises and are members of the NDC Partnership

Implementing Partner

Any partner, member or non-member, that provides support to country requests through the Partnership

Partnership Plans

A tool to organize a country's NDC priority activities and match them with Partnership member support and in-country stakeholders

Building Country Capacity for Implementation and Enhancement

The NDC Partnership convenes the right partners to achieve concrete results. In our on-the-ground work in developing countries, we use a flexible, country-led engagement process to support countries as they implement national climate and development priorities. Governments use NDC Partnership Plans to identify national climate priorities, drive cross-government coordination, and leverage implementing and development partners' support. Many are being adopted as countries' official NDC implementation plans. The country engagement process is described in detail [here](#).

This support to countries is complemented by:

- **The Climate Enhancement Action Package (CAEP)**: launched in September 2019, the NDC Partnership's CAEP supports 63 countries as they enhance NDC quality, raise climate ambition, and fast track implementation. This is achieved through the technical and financial support of 46 partners.
- **The Economic Advisory Initiative (EAI)** supports countries seeking to align post-COVID recovery plans with climate action by providing embedded economic advisors to ministries of finance or planning in countries that requested it. The EAI also supports peer learning through a Green Recovery Network and technical advice through a Thematic Expert Group.

Sharing Knowledge and Learning

The NDC Partnership's global impact goes beyond our work with individual countries. By sharing lessons learned by members and resources from our network of knowledge partners, we drive and inform effective climate action worldwide. [Our Knowledge Portal](#) helps governments navigate NDC planning and implementation with easy access to practical guidance, tools, and funding opportunities. We support direct learning between member countries and institutions through peer exchange events. And we use a shared knowledge management system to identify trends in country needs and fill gaps in requests for support.



This publication reports on the Partnership's progress in 2020, sharing key examples of country leadership as well as lessons learned on cross-cutting issues. We hope that these offer a real flavor of where Partnership members are making a difference and of the challenges still ahead.

Key Themes

The Partnership supports countries on a wide range of topics according to government priorities. Although these priorities vary, there are key themes that feature in many country requests and on which we share insights.

1 Mainstreaming Climate Action into Sustainable Development
Countries are integrating climate action into domestic policy, planning, budget, and SDG agendas across government. In the COVID-19 era, this includes using climate action as a basis for economic recovery. This involves many varied actions, and we offer snapshots on how countries are facing up to COVID, health issues, inclusive growth, and adaptation, as well as their efforts to engage youth and make climate action gender responsive.

2 Financing Climate Action
Countries use Partnership Plans (see How the Partnership Works section) to mobilize climate finance from domestic, international, institutional, and private sector sources. Domestically, ministries are turning NDCs into concrete sectoral investment plans. By identifying clear priorities and bankable projects, governments are paving the way for development partners to tailor climate finance to national needs, as well as sending strong signals to the private sector and financial institutions to increase and accelerate their commitments.

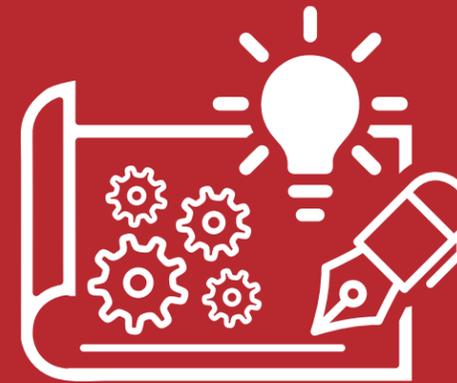
3 Enhancing NDC Quality and Raising Ambition
Despite the challenges of COVID-19, countries are enhancing their climate targets, plans, and actions in line with the Paris Agreement. The Partnership is delivering support to countries to raise ambition and strengthen NDCs with better analysis and more expansive consultation.

While the issues above are vital across countries, the Partnership's work is best illustrated by countries taking a systemic approach to cooperation. These country stories show how leading nations have drawn on Partnership support to drive transformative climate action.

At a glance

Achievements from the 2018-2020 Work Program

During the less than four years since its founding, the Partnership has made significant progress. Some highlights:



48

countries have established or strengthened

NDC or Climate Change Sectoral Working Groups at the technical or ministerial levels. These are bringing together different sectoral priorities and perspectives and leading to concrete synergies between sectors to support discrete climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and activities.

30

Partnership Plans

have been developed, harmonizing donor support, providing a mechanism for coordination, and improving the effectiveness of support. These Plans also help countries prioritize and coordinate action.

Governments across 46 countries

have implemented facilitation mechanisms. In some cases, facilitation is managed directly by the government. In 30 cases, the government is supported by embedded facilitators provided by the Partnership. And in some countries, the government has nominated an institutional member to play the role of facilitator. With seven Partnership members' support, these mechanisms enhance coordination and provide much-needed capacity.

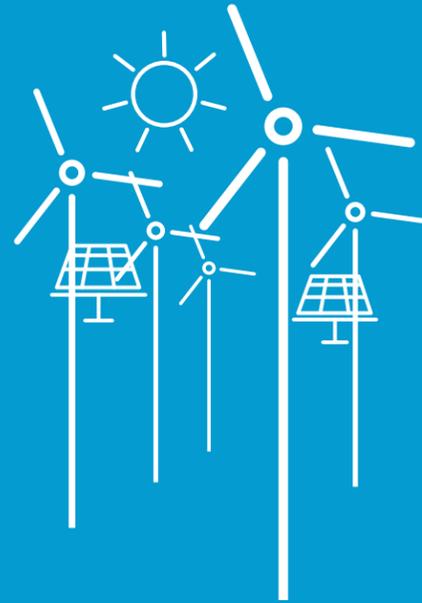
Over USD 500 million

has been mobilized and disbursed through multiple member-managed NDC financing facilities. Members worked together through consultative processes to plan, program, and disburse resources for a collective impact.



63 countries

are receiving support through the Climate Action Enhancement Package to enhance the quality of NDCs, raise climate ambition, and fast-track implementation. This support is being delivered by 46 partners with over USD45.5 million in less than 12 months, including USD23.8 million disbursed through the Partnership's Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) and more than USD21.7 million leveraged in co-finance from partners.



32 countries

The Economic Advisory Initiative has provided early support to finance and planning ministries of 32 countries to integrate climate in economic recovery plans (see above) are contained within the Knowledge Portal of the Partnership.



1000 curated tools and resources

contributed by members and non-members across the Climate Toolbox (670), Good Practice Database (271), and Climate Finance Explorer (102), while also providing valuable data on GHG emissions, NDC-SDG linkages, NDC content, and other data tools.

4300 country requests

The internal knowledge management system (kNook) catalogues a unique data set with around 4,300 individual country requests to the Partnership and the support being delivered against them. These data inform regular briefings to all members to analyze trends and fill gaps in support.



Over 40 peer exchanges

have been facilitated by The Partnership since 2018, engaging over 2,000 country and institutional participants to share lessons and insights from practical experiences in climate action.



Climate change impacts all areas of our economies and societies; the measures we take to address it have the potential to drive sustainable development.

NDCs become powerful instruments for change when they are embedded in countries' core decision-making processes—national strategies, sectoral plans, budgets, and other frameworks where national priorities are set. This process is what we refer to as “mainstreaming” and has always been the heart of the Partnership’s work. With the COVID-19 pandemic’s onset, mainstreaming has taken on new dimensions as economic recovery, health, and inclusive growth are at the top of the political agenda. The Partnership supports countries in each of these areas, as well as in making climate and sustainable development action more inclusive by supporting gender equality and youth engagement.

The coronavirus pandemic’s emergence has profound implications for global action on climate change and in particular for the NDC Partnership’s work in 2020 and beyond.

Economic recovery plans offer an opportunity to put climate priorities back on the political agenda via recovery efforts which “build back better.” In April 2020, the NDC Partnership surveyed member countries, with 52 reporting challenges they face due to the pandemic. While the pandemic’s full impacts will not be known for some time, the Partnership has moved quickly to deliver initial support.

52

countries reported the challenges they faced due to the pandemic.

For more information on the Partnership’s work on COVID-19 impacts and responses, see:

- Blog on the green virtual forum: [A new development reality](#)
- Blog on [COVID-19 and climate change](#)

Insights from our members:

- WRI’s blog on [4 Ways to Strengthen Climate Action in the Wake of COVID-19](#)
- World Bank’s blog on [How countries’ climate ambitions can support a sustainable recovery from COVID-19](#)

Challenges

- The justifiable focus on immediate needs related to health impacts and economic recovery will divert political attention away from climate change.
- Diversion of financial resources away from climate and towards COVID-19 responses.
- A near-term reduction in capacity among members to participate in critical NDC implementation and enhancement activities, due to competing priorities and mobility limitations.

NDC Partnership Response

- Working to keep climate change on the political agenda, for instance by hosting a green recovery forum in June 2020.
- Supporting 32 members, with the goal of aligning climate action with health and economic priorities; a special focus is on COVID-19 recovery plans by providing more than 50 in-country advisors.
- Supporting members in carrying on NDC implementation and enhancement activities.

Green Recovery Virtual Forum

- The Partnership organized a virtual forum in June 2020 on A New Development Reality: NDCs at the Heart of COVID-19 Responses. The Forum affirmed the Partnership’s founding commitment to integrate climate action with development and highlighted how to put climate plans at the heart of COVID-19 economic recovery efforts. In a show of solidarity, [a collective statement](#) was unveiled in which members affirmed climate action as a central pillar of recovery efforts. As early as August 2020, 83 members had endorsed the statement.

Our work supporting countries with the alignment of their climate and economic recovery plans is discussed in more detail in the Financing Climate Action section (see page 38).



The COVID-19 pandemic brings a new challenge to NDC implementation as countries are forced to redirect climate investments towards virus curtailment and promoting economic recovery.



Altogether 21 countries

have submitted health-related requests to the Partnership, a number of them during the NDC updating process (or CAEP, please see “How the Partnership Works” section).

The pandemic also opens new opportunities to align NDCs with health resilience—often overlooked in NDCs due to its indirect association with climate change or to the fact that linkages with climate are managed by the health sector itself or addressed by other policy tools, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). By taking a whole-of-government approach to health-climate alignment, countries unlock new sources of adaptation and resilience finance, tackle public health issues, and bolster their economies for the long term.

The NDC Partnership is already active in the health sector. Twenty-one countries—more than a quarter of those where the Partnership is active—have submitted health-related requests to the Partnership. Several of these were during the NDC updating process (or CAEP; see How the Partnership Works section). Countries often include health

in Partnership requests as one of many sectors to be addressed under an objective. Thirteen countries have developed detailed plans to integrate substantive health-related actions into their NDCs. For instance, Ecuador developed an action plan with specific, time-bound, and costed measures to be implemented by health-related institutions. Meanwhile, other countries have included health in plans that cover different vulnerable sectors in parallel. Finally, some member countries have included data collection, assessments, health campaigns, and other detailed measures. The World Health Organization (WHO) engages with the Partnership in activities linking health to NDCs—for instance by supporting the health sector in its contribution to Cambodia’s NDC update. Finally, the WHO is responding to requests from 11 member countries to conduct national health co-benefits studies.

For more information on the links between climate change and the health sector, see:

- [Health Insight Brief](#)
- The [WHO Health & Climate Change Toolkit](#), which offers a wide range of policy tools, resources, and guidance documents.
- WHO’s review on [Health in the NDCs](#)
- UNDP’s blog on [Climate and Health: Finding Common Cause](#)
- WRI’s blog [Key Investments Can Build Resilience to Pandemics and Climate Change](#)



countries where the Partnership is active presented requests to work on inclusive growth, with an important share of demands oriented toward improving social inclusion and reducing inequalities.

This reflects a growing recognition of the links between climate change and social inclusion.

It also mirrors increased efforts to accelerate mainstreaming of climate into different policy areas. Countries are expanding their “whole-of-government” approaches through broadening the involvement of sectoral ministries in climate action. This includes integrating gender and youth considerations and stakeholders into NDC planning and implementation (see Gender paragraph below).

For more information on the Partnership’s work on green and inclusive growth, see:

- [The blog based on a peer-to-peer event on the social challenges of climate change in the agriculture sector and co-organized with the Partnership Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use \(hosted by the FAO\) and the International Labour Organization.](#)

Insights from our members:

- [The New Climate Economy’s report on Unlocking the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century.](#)
- [The International Labour Organization’s Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all.](#)

Gender is critical in climate action for two reasons.

First, climate change impacts often fall differently on men and women, exacerbating existing inequities.

Second, climate action can only be effective and sustainable if all of society is engaged. Over the past year, member countries sought Partnership support to advance gender equality within NDC implementation plans. While each country prioritized different needs, country support requests can be grouped into six broad categories reflecting key steps to mainstreaming gender into climate action (see box).

Key Categories of Country Support Requests on Gender Equality:

- 1 Engaging gender-related agencies or stakeholders in NDC consultations and implementation
- 2 Undertaking country-specific gender analysis and impact assessments
- 3 Mainstreaming gender equality into climate plans, policies, and budgets
- 4 Collecting sex-disaggregated data and tracking progress through monitoring and accountability systems



- 5 Ensuring that men and women have access to training, capacity building, economic opportunities, and decision-making processes
- 6 Technical gender training and awareness-raising

In response to country needs,

34

NDC Partnership implementing and development partners met more than

140

gender-related country support requests in

12

countries.

The African Development Bank, Conservation International, the European Union, the FAO, Germany (through GIZ), Sweden, UNDP, the World Bank, and WRI are collectively supporting more than three-quarters of the gender support requests the Partnership received.



Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda, in particular, have actively sought ways to respond to gender inequalities through their Partnership Plans (see How the Partnership Works section). In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, the Ministry of Women, Family and Children (Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant), along with other gender stakeholders, were regularly engaged in the NDC planning process. They now hold key roles as implementing agencies. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire's Partnership Plan connects gender outcomes with relevant outputs, activities, and budgets, reinforcing and realizing gender-responsive NDC implementation. The country now aims to integrate gender issues into national and sectoral strategies, with a National Gender and Climate Strategy being drafted in 2020.

In Uganda, three out of five overarching outcomes in its Partnership Plan include gender considerations. For example, Uganda is aiming to develop an MRV system to monitor GHG emissions and

gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation measures by collecting sex-disaggregated data. With the support of UNDP, Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development conducted a gender analysis, developing 22 indicators that include sex-disaggregated data or highlight key gender issues. Each ministry has its own gender strategy and gender and climate change focal point, setting an example for other countries around mainstreaming gender at the institutional level. As part of the Budget Call Circular process, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development requires sectors to mainstream gender and climate change into sectoral budget framework papers at the national and local government level.

These examples highlight possible steps countries can take to support the planning and implementation of NDCs that contribute to more gender-equal outcomes.

For more information on the Partnership work on gender equality in climate action, see:

- [The Partnership's Gender Strategy](#)
- [Insight Brief on Building Gender-Responsive NDCs](#)
- [Blog on the implementation of Gender Strategy](#)



It's important for countries to put young people at the heart of climate plans to ensure their knowledge, experiences, perspectives, and vulnerabilities in the face of climate change are integrated. Youth participation in climate action is already happening and will continue to increase in the coming years. This provides great momentum for youth to showcase climate actions, participate in decision-making, and call to increase commitments.

SARA COGNUM, COSTA RICA

The NDC Partnership emphasizes the importance of utilizing a whole-of-society approach when developing and implementing climate solutions, a process in which young people are a key stakeholder group.

The Partnership facilitates increased youth engagement in NDC development and implementation processes, and engages young people more actively in the Partnership's work.

In the Partnership's first years, 17 countries requested support related to youth engagement.

Recognizing the importance of developing youth-related processes "with youth," the Steering Committee requested the creation of a Youth Task Force (YTF) to develop the [Youth Engagement Plan \(YEP\)](#). Costa Rica and The Netherlands, Steering Committee Co-Chairs in 2019-2020, established the YTF with youth representatives nominated by Steering Committee members and by institutional and associate members with strong programmatic activities around youth and climate action. The YTF includes representatives from Costa Rica, The Netherlands, Jamaica, Pakistan, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNDP, UNICEF, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC). The YTF was co-chaired by the Costa Rican and Dutch youth representatives.

Between June and August 2020, the YTF led a consultation process with youth from around the

In the Partnership's first years,

17 countries

requested support related to youth engagement.

world to identify priorities and obstacles for youth engagement in climate action.

472 survey responses

representing **82** countries were received by the YTF.

In parallel, NDC Partnership members were consulted on youth engagement.

A total of **31** countries

and **15** institutions were consulted,

with **53%** affirming

that youth engagement is an organizational priority. Based on the priorities, challenges, and opportunities for deeper youth engagement identified through the consultation process, the YTF proposed recommendations for the NDC Partnership to meaningfully engage youth going forward.

Four recommendations for engaging youth in NDC processes:

- 1** Design youth-inclusive NDC processes from consultation to implementation
- 2** Develop youth-led NDC implementation projects
- 3** Build climate change capacity so young people develop skills to participate more meaningfully in climate action
- 4** Engage youth meaningfully in global NDC Partnership processes and decision-making

For a more detailed set of recommendations on how to enhance efforts to engage young people in NDC action globally and at country level, see:

- The Youth Engagement Plan (forthcoming) and [our related blog](#)



Countries embed [adaptation into national action through NDCs](#). Building on a solid foundation of planning, assessing, and prioritizing adaptation measures, countries are moving into the implementation phase and focusing on preparing, financing, and implementing adaptation projects.



Out of
550
adaptation requests

from country members analyzed,

15% are focused on

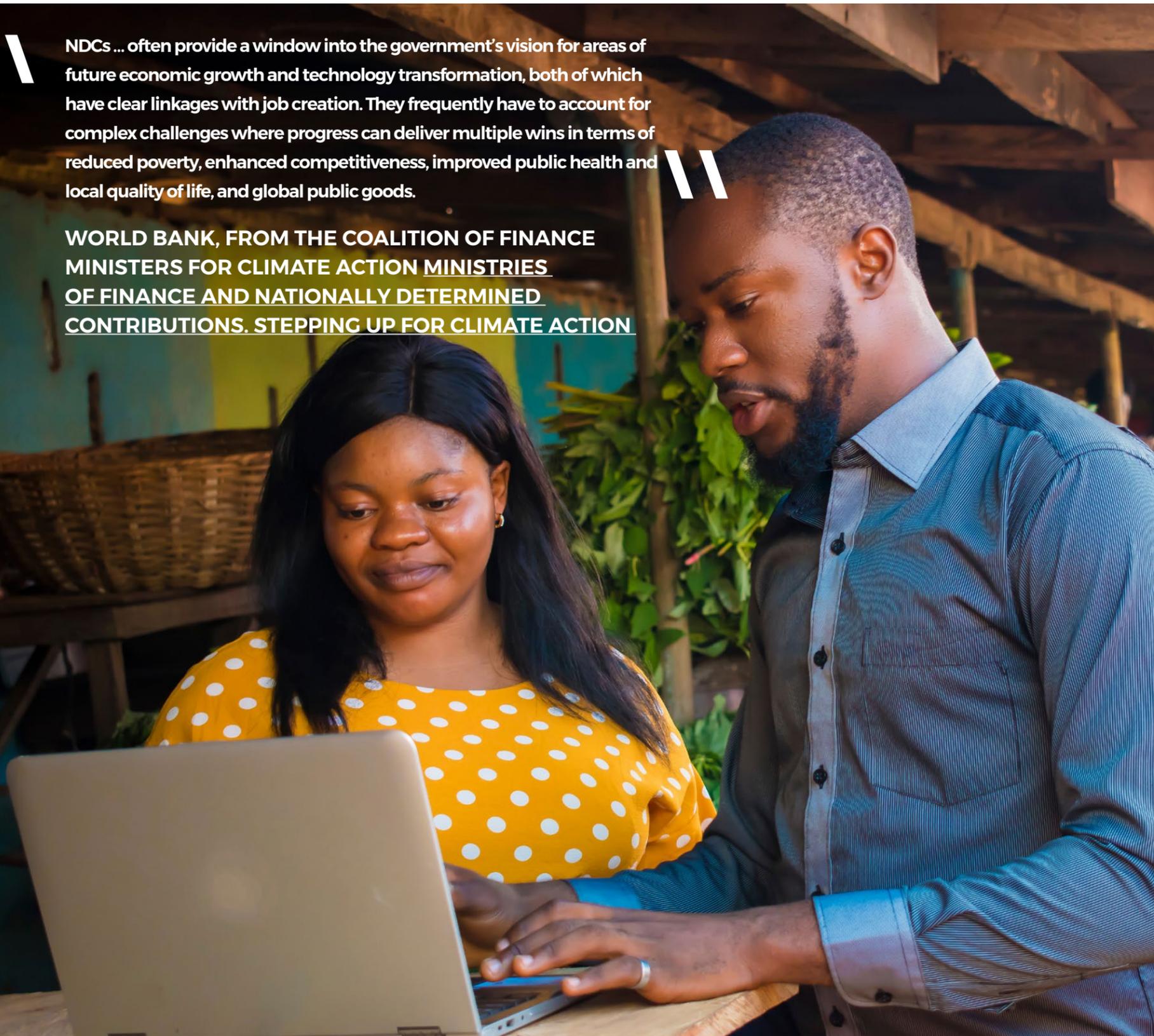
financing implementation of specific projects, mostly in water, nature-based solutions, infrastructure, and agriculture:

clear priority areas where countries are advancing concrete adaptation solutions with speed.

Examples include irrigating date palm trees using harvested water and clean energy in Jordan ([Project Information](#)) and improving food and nutrition security through sustainable intensification of agro-sylvo-pastoral production and increasing carbon sequestration in Burkina Faso ([Project Information](#)). In addition to specific implementation projects, countries are requesting technical assistance to support project preparation and to access adaptation finance. High priorities across adaptation finance requests include identification, assessment, and development of bankable adaptation projects and project pipelines; accessing project financing and mobilizing resources for implementation; and engaging the private sector, typically to access insurance against climate risks or attract green investors (see also “Including Adaptation in the Enhancement Process” in the Enhancing NDCs and Raising Ambition section).

NDCs ... often provide a window into the government's vision for areas of future economic growth and technology transformation, both of which have clear linkages with job creation. They frequently have to account for complex challenges where progress can deliver multiple wins in terms of reduced poverty, enhanced competitiveness, improved public health and local quality of life, and global public goods.

WORLD BANK, FROM THE COALITION OF FINANCE MINISTERS FOR CLIMATE ACTION MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS. STEPPING UP FOR CLIMATE ACTION



The Paris Agreement is estimated to open **USD23 trillion** in opportunities for climate-smart investments between **2016 & 2030.**

While countries have given cost estimates for NDC actions in some cases, global NDC costs vary greatly. Achieving the Paris Agreement goals means countries require some combination of domestic budgetary allocation, private sector finance (national and international), bilateral and multilateral finance mechanisms, and development assistance to meet NDC commitments.

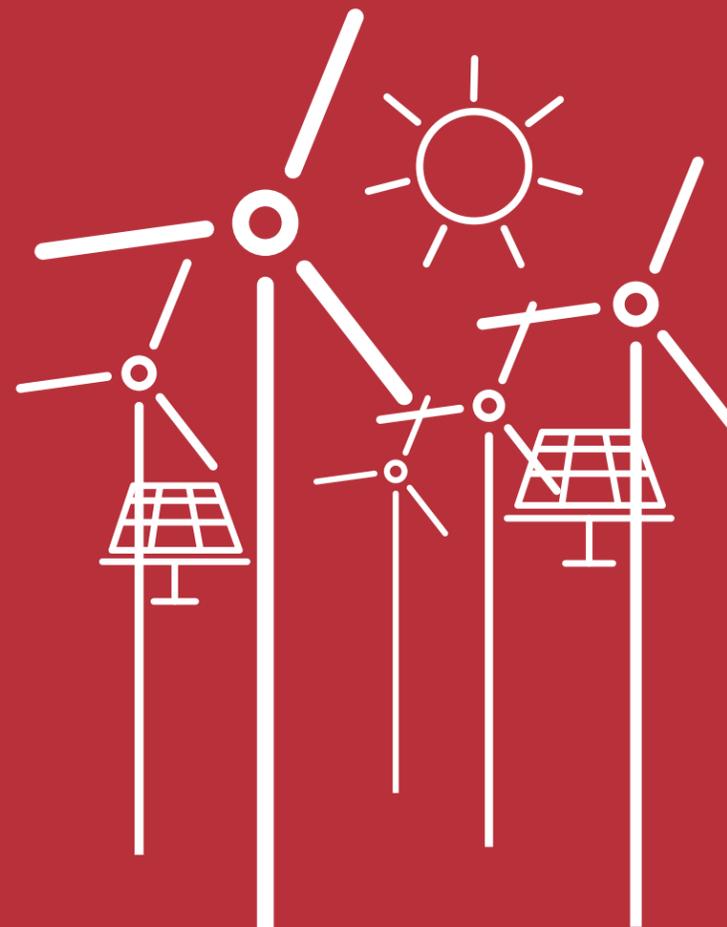
Yet navigating the climate finance system presents a complex challenge. Furthermore, COVID-19 restrictions create severe economic complications for developing countries, leading to a reduced capacity to budget for NDC

implementation and reduced funding from international financiers.

To overcome these challenges and respond to country requests, the NDC Partnership leverages institutional and development partner support to build in-country capacity for mobilizing public and private finance for NDC implementation—and contribute to the Addis Agenda implementation. Securing financing for interventions needed to deliver NDCs is a core focus and the NDC Partnership uses Partnership Plans (see How the Partnership Works section) and knowledge resources as a foundation for this work.

The NDC Partnership:

- Supports establishing legal and policy frameworks to strengthen finance mobilization, including from the private sector.
- Supports countries in mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral development plans and Public Financial Management (PFM) systems.
- Assists countries in translating NDCs into investments aligned with national development plans.
- Matches country finance-related needs with a wide network of highly specialized institutions in climate finance.
- Strengthens coordination between ministries of environment and finance by embedding country facilitators and economic advisors into ministries of finance and planning.



- Engages the private and financial sectors in climate action.
- Identifies and accesses external financial resources for NDC implementation.
- Works with members and external partners, such as the Green Climate Fund, to provide dedicated technical assistance to build financial readiness.
- Uses its unique knowledge base to identify and share potential investment opportunities and finance-related needs in member countries.
- Works closely with climate finance institutions to catalyze collaboration and ease access to climate finance. This is evident through the NDC Partnership's Climate Finance Explorer and Climate Toolbox, and through peer-to-peer exchanges focusing on accessing climate finance and NDC investment planning hosted by the Partnership.

For more information, see:

- **Climate Finance Explorer:** a searchable database of open climate funds and related support for mitigation and adaptation activities.
- **Climate Toolbox:** tools, guidance, platforms, and advisory support from leading institutions in a searchable database to help countries plan and implement their NDCs.

Climate Finance: Country Priorities

Climate finance is the most frequently requested area of support among NDC Partnership countries. Ninety percent of countries have submitted at least one request for support to mainstream NDCs into budgeting, public investment portfolios, and planning processes, in addition to unlocking new climate financing opportunities.

These requests generally fall into five categories:



Developing climate finance strategies and financial roadmaps

This includes: The development of climate finance strategies, national, local and sectoral NDC investment plans, and the development of financial roadmaps.



Integrating NDCs into national planning, budgets, and revenue

This includes: Integration of Climate Finance into Public Budgets & Expenditure Frameworks, Climate finance tracking, sustainable public procurement guidelines and regulations, and carbon pricing, taxes and trading.



Project and program financing and resource mobilization

This includes: Blended finance mechanisms, financial mechanisms or vehicles such as national climate funds, green bonds, revolving funds etc. and access to capital markets.



Developing bankable projects and pipelines

This includes: Project feasibility assessment, project financial structuring, and accessing international sources of finance through the development of project concept notes and proposals.



Private sector engagement

This includes: Private sector engagement, assessment of private sector needs, mapping of private sector partners, and assessments of private capital markets.

Developing climate finance strategies and roadmaps

provide a common framework for directing financial flows toward NDC implementation through national budgeting, support mapping, and providing a pathway for private sector engagement. [Mali's](#) development blueprint (the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2019-2023) is a clear example of how national strategies can successfully align with NDC implementation plans (Partnership Plans) developed through NDC Partnership processes. Mali's combination of financing strategies, incorporating international and domestic sources for sub-national and sectoral needs, demonstrates the strengths of a holistic investment framework. The NDC Partnership country engagement process facilitates the implementation process by connecting key financial partners from its network of institutions.

For more information on the Partnership work in Mali, see:

● [Mali's decentralized climate fund.](#)

Integrating NDCs into planning, national budgets, and revenue

can be critical for countries looking to unlock climate finance by mainstreaming climate finance considerations into government operations, allowing governments to assess, mobilize, and track public funds for climate change related purposes. To improve coordination and mobilize resources, the NDC Partnership supported the Government of [Uganda](#) in the creation of a tripartite arrangement between the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, the National Planning Authority, and the Ministry of Water and Environment. This mechanism improved coordination among stakeholders working toward NDC revision and resulted in the National Development Plan (NDP III) including a chapter on climate change. A key outcome from the tripartite group is that the program budgeting system (used for budgeting and reporting) is being updated to become climate change responsive and a climate change budget tagging manual is being prepared. A climate change bill to improve financing and budgetary arrangements for climate change is also being finalized. Uganda, alongside Jamaica and with NDC Partnership Support Unit and World Bank support, led work on the Coalition of Finance Ministers’ Principle 6 (see section below).

Project and program financing and resource mobilization

deals with requests for financial readiness, project preparation, and enhanced access to climate finance through blended finance mechanisms and financial vehicles. [Côte d’Ivoire](#) worked closely with the NDC Partnership and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on the joint development and launch of its Partnership Plan (see How the Partnership Works section) and [GCF Country Programme in February 2020](#). A coordinated approach reduces duplication and leverages synergies between support mechanisms, with the Partnership Plan well suited to support countries in developing legal and regulatory frameworks that facilitate investment. The Country Programme then connects projects and programs to large scale finance that the GCF and others bring. Learn more about Côte d’Ivoire’s commitment to climate financing on [page 80](#).

For more information on the Partnership work on Private sector engagement, see:

- [Morocco has engaged the private sector in low carbon transition.](#)

Insights from our partners:

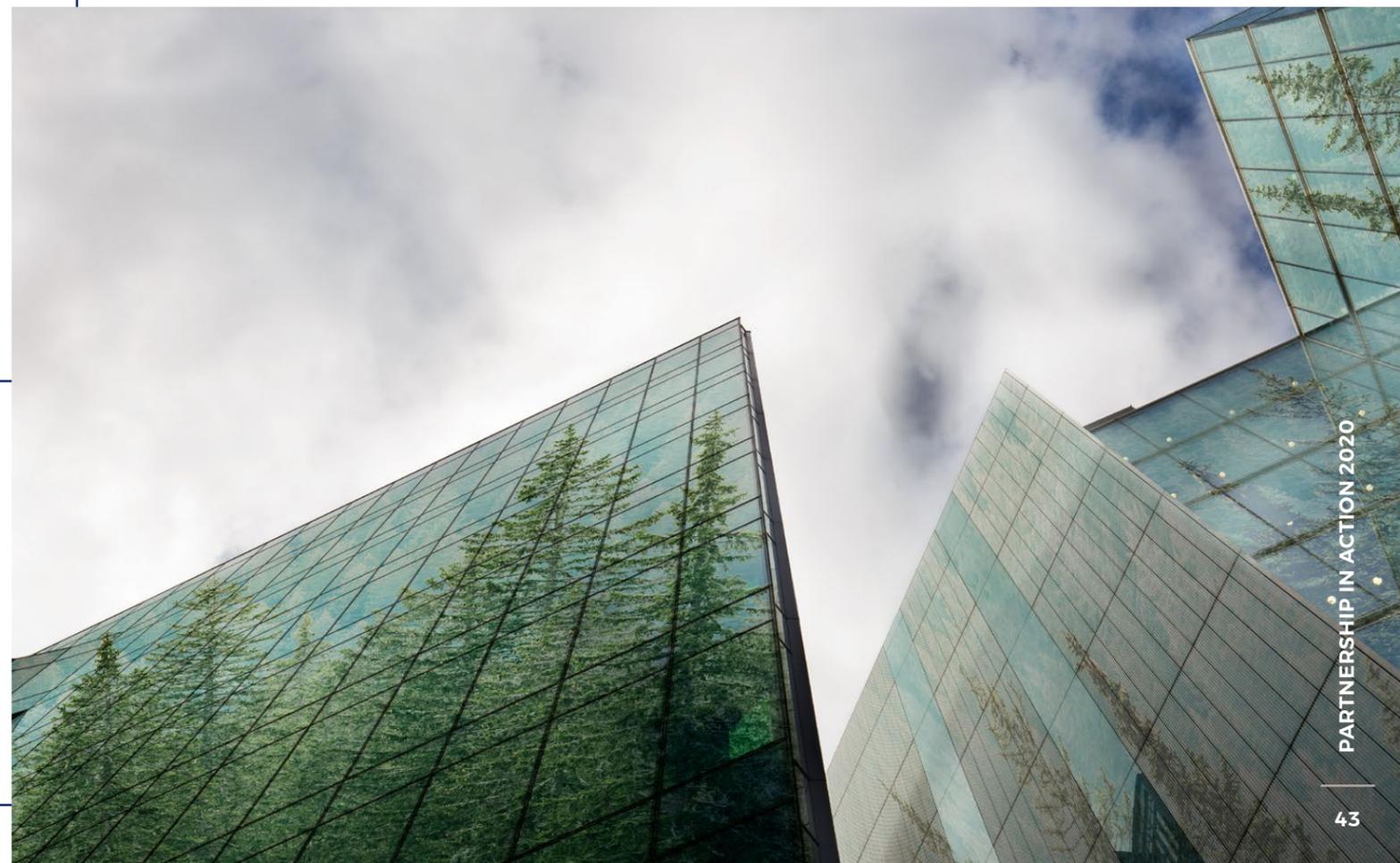
- The work of NAP Global Network on [engaging the private sector in National Adaptation Plans.](#)
- The work of the initiative [Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 \(P4G\)](#), hosted by WRI.

Developing bankable projects and pipelines

involves identifying, assessing, and developing specific projects or project pipelines. [Mexico](#), with support under CAEP (see How the Partnership Works section), is developing project pipelines across five priorities as part of its enhancement process: rural electrification and early warning systems for vulnerable communities; energy efficiency in municipal water pumping; water treatment infrastructure; ecosystem-based adaptation; and electromobility. To support finance mobilization, Mexico is conducting technical assessments that include cost evaluations, quantifies GHG emissions, and sets up robust monitoring and verification systems. Each of these activities received institutional partner and associate member support.

Private sector engagement

includes strategies and approaches to engage the private sector in financing NDC implementation or aligning with the public sector through the development of government incentives.



There are a range of dedicated NDC funding mechanisms from institutional partners and government support mechanisms.

Increasing Country Access to Finance.

What Support Countries are Receiving and from Whom



In cases like the NDC Support Facility and NDC Assist/GIZ, the World Bank and Germany worked closely with the NDC Partnership to ensure funding directly aligns with country requests for support and Partnership Plans (see How the Partnership Works section).

Such coordination between the NDC Partnership and dedicated NDC funding mechanisms is essential for timely and effective NDC implementation. Alignment with needs identified through NDC Partnership processes avoids duplication of activities and funding, allows partners to work to their comparative advantage, and improves coordination and learning among stakeholders.

In addition to coordinating with dedicated funding mechanisms, the NDC Partnership coordinates closely with initiatives and programs dedicated to enhancing NDC financing access.

Through the Partnership member survey

(see Climate in COVID-19 Responses section), governments indicated that they welcome embedded economic advisors providing targeted support to ministries of finance or planning.

As part of its Economic Advisory Initiative, the Partnership assembled a Thematic Expert Group providing technical backstopping on specific sectors or themes related to climate adaptation and mitigation issues in countries' green recovery responses. This service is available to all NDC Partnership member countries.

The Partnership also created a Green Recovery Network to share lessons learned and good practices, and to coordinate country-to-country exchanges providing a space for governments to learn directly from each other.

The top five areas where support is needed are:

- 1 Performing impact assessments of the macroeconomic situation on climate and climate plans
- 2 Analyzing costs of the new and adjusted NDCs
- 3 Designing fiscal instruments to stimulate green growth
- 4 Identifying ways to include low-carbon and/or climate-resilient projects into countries' stimulus plans
- 5 Converting global recommendations for stimulating economies into a national context



have requested economic advisory support.



members (including countries and institutions) have expressed interest in offering this support.

Candidates were deployed beginning in August with planned assistance ranging from



NDC implementation goes far beyond hitting national climate targets, providing a pathway to create jobs, reduce poverty, improve public goods and services, and meet countries’ sustainable development goals.

Moreover, climate change has long-term impacts on output, jobs, and macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and exchange rates. This highlights the importance of involving ministries of finance (MoF) in developing and implementing ambitious—yet realistic—climate action.

Given finance ministries’ fundamental role in climate action, engaging them has always been a Partnership priority. The Coalition of Finance Ministers is an important complement to this work. It was established in April 2019 and quickly developed the Santiago Action Plan, comprising 6 principles to help countries mobilize and align necessary finance to implement NDCs; establish best practices like climate budgeting and strategies for green investment and procurement; and factor climate risks and vulnerabilities into members’ economic planning.

Under Jamaica and Uganda’s leadership, the NDC Partnership Support Unit, together with the World Bank, supports work on [Helsinki Principle 6](#), which sets out objectives “for engaging actively in the domestic preparation and implementation of NDCs”. In 2020,



the Principle 6 working group developed a [report](#) based on extensive consultations with Coalition and Partnership members. The paper outlines concrete pathways to actively engage MoFs in NDC review, development, and mainstreaming. The report’s results were shared among all Coalition of Finance Ministers members and a special webinar was organized open to Partnership members and beyond. More than 300 stakeholders attended the dissemination events.

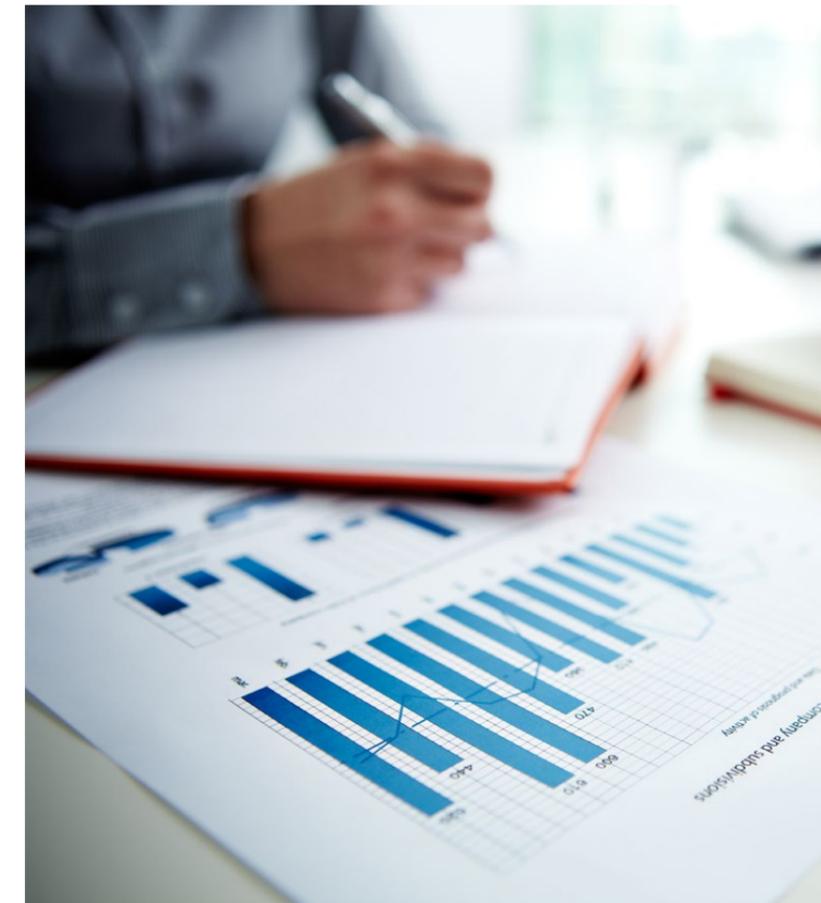
For more information on the Partnership work with the Coalition of Finance Ministers, see:

- [A blog on the Coalition](#)
- [The report of the Coalition](#)



To deepen support opportunities for countries to enhance NDCs and fast-track implementation, the NDC Partnership launched its first Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) in July 2019.

The TAF draws together contributions from The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and the United Kingdom. These resources are allocated to implementing partners who respond to NDC updating and implementation requests through the NDC Partnership Support Unit's coordination. By focusing Partnership support on country requests, the TAF improves coordination, allowing for a broader set of partners to engage and help partners deliver with speed.



The year 2020 represents the first milestone in the Paris Agreement's five-year cycle, calling for the first enhancement of NDCs submitted in 2015.

CAEP: A catalyst for change

[The Climate Action Enhancement Package](#) (CAEP, see How the Partnership Works section), fosters speed and responsiveness while leveraging specialized technical resources to strengthen support for enhanced and more ambitious climate action. Support channeled through CAEP ranges from single-country interventions to large, coordinated support offerings. Examples of this support are in the Sparking Innovation Across Sectors section.

CAEP delivers targeted, fast-tracked support.



2 rounds of support and one call for supplemental requests issued.

USD **\$45.6** Million

Total support, including:

- USD23.9 million from TAF
- USD21.7 million from partners' own resources

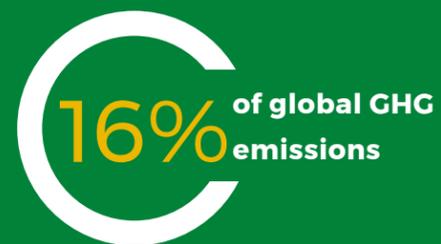
Geographic distribution of requests:



will receive support for

796
activities

They represent:



* figures as of September 2020

Countries receive support from CAEP to enhance their NDCs in 3 key areas:

- 1** Raising NDC ambition by strengthening mitigation and adaptation targets and actions over time
- 2** Improving NDC quality by ensuring targets are based on strong underlying data that is detailed, achievable, and verifiable
- 3** Strengthening the NDC development and implementation process, providing the enabling environment to enhance NDC ambition and quality

CAEP SUPPORT COMPLEMENTS THE NDC PARTNERSHIP'S COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT EFFORTS

CAEP directly supports ambition raising efforts, while ensuring existing efforts are robust, inclusive, and implementable.

CAEP SUPPORT TRENDS COUNTRY AGGREGATES



The remaining 16% of countries received support on two of the three pillars
 On quality, 92% of countries received support for developing methodologically and analytically robust targets
 On process, 89% of countries received support for capacity building and training, inclusivity and monitoring and reporting

CAEP SUPPORTING 2020 NDC UPDATES

Countries are improving quality of analysis and underlying data, engaging relevant stakeholders to strengthen their updated NDC and laying the groundwork to raise ambition.

INTENDED OUTCOMES

Number of countries supported for each outcome



Examples of how countries are using CAEP support to enhance their NDCs:



Improving quality and strengthening processes

Belize will determine the country's national mitigation and adaptation potential in consultation with key stakeholders. The government will select appropriate climate technologies to raise ambition and prioritize new sectors to broaden its NDC's scope. Aligned with this process, an NDC implementation plan and climate finance strategy are being developed—all under the NDC Partnership coordinated framework, ensuring seamless integration between CAEP and longer-term support.



Raising ambition

Nigeria is conducting a deep analysis in key sectors to revise NDC targets. In the electricity sector, estimated to cover 40 percent of emissions, Nigeria is assessing the mitigation potential of renewable off-grids with new data and modeling. In water, as a new NDC sector, Nigeria is assessing climate impacts on water resources, identifying corresponding adaptation solutions, and determining the mitigation potential of integrated water resource management. Deeper analysis, coupled with better data, is equipping Nigeria to enhance its NDC while preparing for accelerated implementation.

The CAEP is supporting new areas of innovation.

A Partnership Approach: Connecting partner support to country revision needs

By deploying technical and financial support hand-in-hand, CAEP has proven to be an effective mechanism to efficiently and quickly connect countries' NDC revision needs with partner support.

In doing so, CAEP enables countries to tap into Partnership's members' comparative advantages to ensure that NDC updates are robust and comprehensive, incorporate key sectors, and involve broad stakeholders.



AFOLU:
Carbon sequestration, ecosystem services.

The Central African Republic is looking to quantify the ecosystem capacity (forest, savannah, meadow, soils, etc.) to sequester carbon.



Energy:
Regional targets.

Honduras is seeking to develop regional energy sector goals, led by the Central American Integration System, the economic and political organization of Central American States.



Oceans and Coasts:
Carbon sequestration, blue carbon, blue economy.

Seychelles wants to pursue and expand seafloor mapping and identify carbon sequestration potential (sea grass, corals, impact of bleaching, emission factors, etc.) to understand opportunities for carbon markets and credit trading systems.

IRENA delivers USD2.36 million in technical assistance—including USD1.36 million from TAF and more than USD1 million of its own funds—to improve long-term energy plans in 25 countries. This support boosts energy collection and analysis, target setting, project facilitation and investment, policy support and enabling frameworks, just transition and socio-economic impacts, and nexus issues.

UNDP supports 114 countries as they enhance NDCs through its Climate Promise, an institutional pledge to provide support that raises climate ambition while building upon UNDP's extensive portfolio of expertise and presence on the ground. The Climate Promise is a contribution to the NDC Partnership directly responding to CAEP requests in 24 countries through more than USD3.72 million in support, as well as coordinating closely with NDC Partnership members in other CAEP countries.

FAO supports 21 countries and channels more than USD8.36 million through CAEP, including USD2.88 million from TAF and USD5.2 million of its own funds, plus additional cofinancing resources. FAO applies its AFOLU expertise, including with fisheries and aquaculture, and facilitates multi-sector consultation and validation processes with the private sector, local governments, and key relevant stakeholders.

The Nature Conservancy assists Ecuador and the Dominican Republic with highly specialized support to carry out climate risk and ecosystem vulnerability assessments, particularly in generating strategic public policy documents. It also assists in developing ecosystem-based adaptation projects, delivering USD596,425 in technical assistance—including USD75,000 of its own funds and USD521,425 from TAF.

Chile

Connecting LTS with NDCs to leverage climate goals

The Paris Agreement includes different mechanisms asking countries to set their own climate targets and strategies for distinct timeframes. While NDCs are five-year targets, long-term strategies (LTS) to develop low GHG emissions extend through 2050.

Chile aspires to be carbon neutral by 2050 and the country's LTS will guide its development efforts to this end over the next 30 years. In its enhanced NDC, Chile defines a carbon budget for 2020-2030; the Government's intention is that each subsequent NDC will include respective carbon budgets, reduced with each iteration until carbon neutrality is reached by 2050.

The IDB and UNEP support these efforts by setting carbon budgets on selected priority sectors to 2030. This establishes a methodological basis for carbon budget allocation in future NDC policy analysis and cost-benefit options to prioritize investments, among other

interventions. UNDP contributes to LTS development by identifying public and private financial flows in the energy sector to inform decision-making that will result in enhanced investment.

Chile also aims to harmonize its LTS with IPCC recommendations and to align its NDC, SDGs, and LTS. Thus, Chile will broaden its LTS scope by setting sectoral NDC targets, for instance in terms of energy, agriculture, mining, transportation, and residential buildings. The NDC and LTS also consider biodiversity, gender, food, nature-based solutions, and other areas.

The World Bank supports Chile as it carries out stakeholder consultations in 2020, which will engage the private and public sectors, civil society, and academia. This process is intended to help identify the long-term vision and goals on mitigation and adaptation

in priority sectors as defined in the recently updated NDC. Additionally, the World Bank supported developing a macroeconomic assessment of proposed mitigation policies' impacts on economic indicators, such as GDP. This report informs LTS development and supports the positive mainstreaming of climate change across major economic sectors.





Countries are increasingly bringing adaptation to the forefront of national agendas through NDCs, accompanying National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

NDCs and NAPs play a crucial role in identifying priority adaptation actions to be mainstreamed into development plans and budgets, as well as in mobilizing adaptation finance. Implemented effectively, adaptation actions outlined in NDCs present ample opportunity to drive socioeconomic benefits through reduced risk, mitigated costs, and increased innovation—thus providing benefits like higher agricultural yields, efficient water usage, increased job creation, and improved water and air quality.

Adaptation activities expand to new sectors

As countries prepare for NDC enhancement and ambition-raising, including adaptation in sector-specific climate goals is increasingly important. Approximately 50 countries submitted adaptation-focused NDC enhancement requests to the Partnership.

These requests primarily center on three common activities as part of the NDC updating process:

- 1** Defining adaptation targets.
- 2** Broadening NDC scopes to include adaptation components.
- 3** Improving data and accompanying MRV systems.

NDC enhancement requests through CAEP suggest a strong country interest in expanding the scope and sectoral coverage of adaptation in the second round of NDCs. Through CAEP, 21 countries have mentioned adaptation components in sectors that did not explicitly reference adaptation in their first round of NDCs—particularly in energy and infrastructure. Additionally, member countries are leveraging CAEP as an opportunity to make adaptation and risk finance commitments for the first time, centering their activities around mobilizing, budgeting, and tracking finance. Twelve countries are enhancing their NDCs by making linkages to NAPs through their enhancement activities. The inclusion of NAPs in updated climate targets is a promising indication that countries are taking advantage of the NDC revision process as a means of increasing their climate ambition in adaptation.

For more information on the Partnership on adaptation work, please see:

- The Insight briefs on [Adaptation and NDCs](#) and [Adaptation and Risk Finance in NDCs](#)
- The blog from the NAP Global Network: [How COVID-19 is Reinforcing the Need for Climate Adaptation in Vulnerable Countries](#)

Insights from our members:

- Report from the NAP Global Network on [Adaptation Actions in NDC Partnership Plans: Opportunities for Alignment with NAP Processes](#)
- Blog: [Supporting Adaptation is Critical as Countries Revise and Enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions](#)

This section provides examples of country approaches driving climate action and enhanced ambition over the past three years.

These country stories are intended to inspire, inform, and serve as a practical guide to other country partners committed to delivering on NDCs. These stories focus on the Partnership work, but sometimes go beyond to highlight a more comprehensive view on the countries' climate actions

Highlighting countries' successful actions and important achievements

Each country story captures the diversity, expertise, and unique climate actions undertaken over the past three years.

How effective, coordinated, and impactful NDC planning and implementation benefits the collective effort

Many countries' "whole" approaches explore ways of building a better future for all, while engaging diverse partners to provide an overview of critical issues and to effectively coordinate efforts, leading to enhanced country implementation strategies.



\\ An inclusive and participatory approach is a key to accelerate NDC implementation. \\

**MR. BATIO BASSIERE, MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT,
GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Members supporting Burkina Faso:

Climate Analytics; FAO; GIZ; GGGI; SNV; UNDP; and the World Bank.

Since joining the NDC Partnership in 2018, the Burkina Faso Government has worked with multiple partners to mainstream climate action and gender into its NDC as well as across wider national development efforts.

Burkina Faso mobilizes ministries and partner organizations to mainstream climate action and gender at three different levels.

1

FIRST, IN NDC IMPLEMENTATION,

Germany (through GIZ) is developing a Climate Investment Plan to accompany Burkina Faso's Partnership Plan (see How the Partnership Works section). Building on existing plans, such as the Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan developed by the World Bank and the Green Climate Fund Program, its purpose will be identifying and prioritizing NDC implementation projects.



2

SECOND, IN BURKINA FASO'S NDC

REVISION, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) will support the development of sector-specific action plans including integrating gender aspects. Climate Analytics and GGGI will conduct sectoral cost-benefit analyses identifying the most suitable mitigation and adaptation actions. Burkina Faso's CBIT plans to develop country-specific emissions factors in the AFOLU and Waste sectors, sustaining and facilitating relevant and reliable NDC base line projections to establish realistic and attainable future targets.



3



THIRD, DIRECT SUPPORT

to the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be provided by a Germany-financed NDC Partnership economic advisor, who will work on green COVID-19 recovery and will support integrating NDCs into the 2021-2025 National Plan.

This collaborative effort to mainstream climate action allows Burkina Faso to set sectoral targets for mitigation and adaptation in alignment with wider plans and initiatives, including SDGs.



PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION 2020

Burkina Faso

—with GGGI, UNDP NGOs, and CSOs support—is mainstreaming gender by integrating gender aspects in NDC revisions.

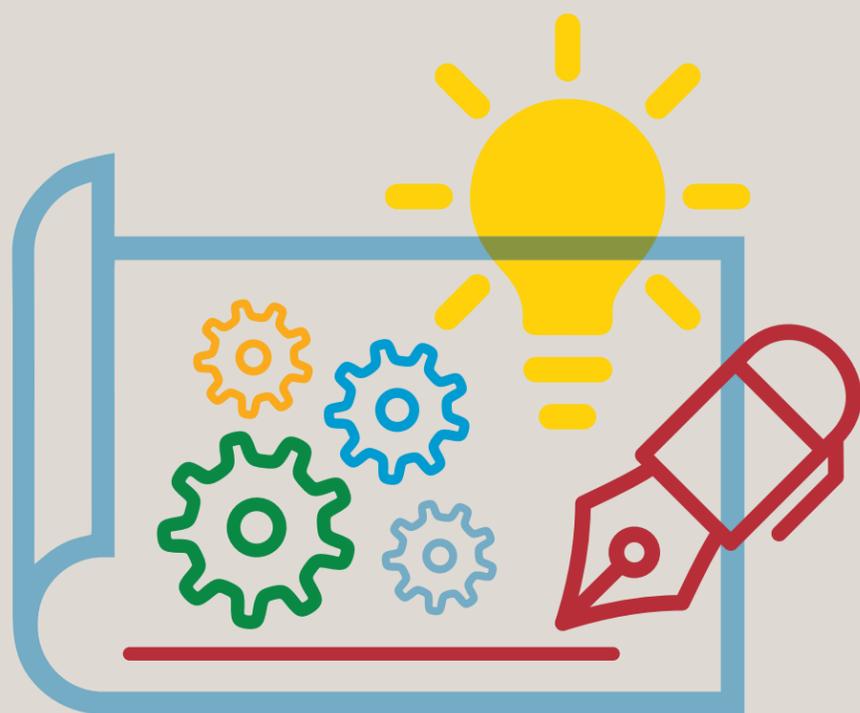
The aim is to develop sector-specific action plans after assessing the inclusion of gender-sensitive aspects and the development of gender-specific indicators within the NDC priority sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, forestry, livestock, water, health, and waste).

GGGI and the UNDP are conducting a field consultation with key stakeholders, including 11 ministries and non-government actors (e.g., the private sector, journalists, universities, and civil society organizations). GGGI is organizing three workshops to inform and train key sectoral actors around gender mainstreaming. GGGI will also provide technical validations of produced materials that enable relevant gender responses.

The activities include:

- Developing scoping and Rapid Sectoral Analysis to collect available data and analyze ministries' structure around gender.
- Studying gender consideration in sectoral policies and the production of tools for this purpose.
- Holding two training workshops with stakeholders and developing gender-responsive sector action plans, based on the assessment report. These workshops will gather information; serve as a basis for developing gender-responsive, sector-specific action plans; inform NDC policy (including implementation/roadmaps and project planning); and train key gender focal points from ministries to strengthen capacity on gender, climate change, and NDCs.
- Mainstreaming gender in NDC sectoral plans on nine priority sectors, with gender focal points receiving tools and gender markers to support the development/evaluation of NDC actions.

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION 2020



1

Tackling climate change and environmental degradation is at the heart of Colombia's aspirations for a more equal society and a stronger, resilient economy. While extreme weather events and insufficient action could bring about [an annual 0.5 percent reduction of GDP](#), strong infrastructure adaptation measures could reduce climate-related disasters rate by up to 60 percent in the years to come. Similarly, abating greenhouse gas emissions and their pollutant precursors in urban areas [could reduce health care costs and income loss by up to USD4.1 billion](#). And protecting biodiversity would secure the source of invaluable goods and services originating from the country's natural richness.

2

Under its National Development Plan for 2019-2022, Colombia committed to harnessing the development benefits of strong climate action through a comprehensive set of quantifiable targets aligned with its NDC. With NDC Partnership member support, concise solutions to deliver on this commitment are shaping up. Policies and targets are being translated into an actionable sustainable development program aligning with Colombia's pledges.

3

With more than 60 percent of Colombia's GHG emissions originating in the forest and land use sector, deaccelerating deforestation leads government priorities to deliver on the NDC and improve rural livelihoods. A combination of results-based REDD+ programs, technical assistance, and deploying capacity development to local communities was fundamental to curbing accelerated deforestation in recent years. Colombia registered a 19 percent decrease in annual deforestation between 2018 and 2019.

4

The country is also promoting energy efficiency and increasing the share of nonconventional renewable energy sources in its electricity matrix. In October 2019, more than 2200 MW of generating capacity were allocated to clean energy projects, with expected investments of more than USD2 billion. Incentives for companies to move towards more efficient technologies are being tested through local financial institutions, and policy improvements are underway to remove barriers and unlock additional financial resources for broader deployment and adoption.

5

With a similar vision for the transport sector, the Government launched a National Strategy on E-mobility in 2019 and is working on policy instruments to green the country's truck fleet. Partners worked closely with the national Government to support these efforts and with local city governments to promote alternative and sustainable urban transport modalities. So far, eight cities are implementing strategies to enhance and green public transport.

6

To foster local climate action, partner and non-partner contributions advance Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy through a funding mechanism implementing local emissions reduction projects. These partner and non-partner institutions supporting the Government are moving forward with adaptation projects in key ecosystems, such as the La Mojana region.

7

Colombia's efforts to address climate change while fostering more sustainable settlements have begun to materialize with Partnership member support through, among others, more than USD200 million in technical assistance, grants, and blended finance to catalyze private sector investment in sustainable infrastructure, and through pilot programs on waste management and circular economy in the country's urban centers.

8

Besides investment-ready projects, acting with speed and scale requires innovative instruments and financial resources to incentivize action by state and non-state actors. Following its carbon tax implementation, Colombia expects to enhance domestic climate finance with support through ongoing improvements in its green tagging efforts; a bill on sustainable growth which includes fiscal mechanisms incentivizing cleaner production and consumption; issuing a sovereign green bond; and bold fiscal and sectoral policy instruments addressing economic hurdles stemming from COVID-19 and the country's commitment to sustainable development.

9

With its 2020 update, Colombia aims to capture these efforts in its enhanced NDC. Through the NDC Partnership's CAEP, more than USD1.5 million has been mobilized to strengthen national coordination mechanisms, engage the private sector in NDC implementation through voluntary agreements, and improve sectoral data and information, reducing uncertainties between proposed climate actions and pledged ambition. Though many challenges lie ahead, Colombia is making tangible progress in transforming its intentions into results.

Members supporting Colombia: Australia; Canada; Denmark; the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF); the EU; the FAO; France; GEF; Germany (through GIZ); GGGI; ICLEI; IDB; IISD; the Netherlands; Norway; NREL; Rare; Spain; Sweden; The Nature Conservancy; UNDP; UNEP; UNIDO; the UK; the USA; the World Bank; WHO; WMO; WRI; and WWF.

The GCF [works] at the macro level of NDC implementation while the Partnership Plan is at the micro level [so that] the Partnership Plan can support the implementation of actions referred to in the Country Program.

DR. TIANGOUA KONÉ, **CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY (NDA)**, AND NDC PARTNERSHIP FOCAL POINT
MR. FRÉDÉRIC ZAKPA FROM **THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE**

Since joining the NDC Partnership in 2018, Côte d'Ivoire worked with various partners to integrate its climate ambitions across government planning. These collaborations delivered unprecedented learning opportunities and set the stage for effective, coordinated, and impactful NDC implementation.

1

SCALING UP NDC AMBITIONS

Côte d'Ivoire is scaling-up NDC ambitions with the involvement of various government ministries and partner organizations. While adding new sectors, such as waste and short-lived climate pollutants, each ministry is working on specific targets and activities in its own field. For example, the Ministry for Petrol, Energy and Renewable Energy is developing renewable energy targets and projects while strengthening mining sector monitoring. For its

part, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is building capacity in climate-smart agriculture and technology transfer.

Nine development partners (UNDP, the AfDB, Expertise France, Germany (through GIZ), FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNCDF, and the European Union) are contributing to Côte d'Ivoire's NDC revision process. The Government's unprecedented collaboration with these partners offers three



main advantages. First, each partner comes with different expertise and experiences that enrich the revision process. Second, this broad support allows Côte d'Ivoire to move beyond traditional mitigation and adaptation sectors. For instance, ILO supported the Government's ability to analyze NDC impact on employment. Finally, these partners' involvement in the revision process will facilitate their

engagement in implementation. For development partners, this collaboration puts into practice the NDC Partnership's purpose. Regular communications between partners provides more visibility on programs, avoiding duplication and bringing to light complementarity. Most importantly, this experience sets the stage for collaboration in Côte d'Ivoire's NDC implementation.

2

COLLABORATING ON FINANCE READINESS

Côte d'Ivoire led a pioneering process to develop the Green Climate Fund Country Program (GCF CP) and its Partnership Plan (see How the Partnership Works section), working closely with the Partnership and the GCF. This allowed the country to establish foundations for translating national climate programs, such as NDCs, into investment strategies prioritizing a pipeline of projects and programs for financial support by GCF and beyond.

Joint work between the Partnership Plan and Country Program brings several advantages, including identifying priority actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation in a systematic way; calculating required

investments, from developing a policy framework to designing and implementing projects; securing finance; and tracking and reporting on spending. Aligning these processes avoids duplication and reduces workload while improving coordination and learning among involved stakeholders. Above all, it ensures complementary tools reinforce each other.

For instance, the Partnership Plan is well-suited to support countries in developing legal and regulatory frameworks that facilitate investment. The Country Program directly connects projects and programs to large-scale finance the GCF and others can bring.

3

INNOVATIVE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Côte d'Ivoire supports the private sector through an innovative public-private partnership between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI)—the country's largest private sector employers' organization. [This project](#) combines training, preparation, and support for CGECI member companies to adopt a new economy model based on green investments. It is structured around four main components: diagnosing Ivorian private sector companies in terms of green investments and low-carbon technologies; creating

companies' awareness on green investment opportunities; building business capacity on green finance and low-carbon technologies; and supporting the private sector in the transition to green investments resilient to climate change.

To facilitate knowledge exchange and lesson learning, the NDC Partnership organized a series of dialogues between governments and private sector representatives in Francophone Africa. Côte d'Ivoire and the CGECI are very active in these meetings which also bring together Burkina Faso, Mali, Morocco, Togo, and Tunisia.

Members supporting Côte d'Ivoire:

The AfDB; the European Union; Expertise France; FAO; GCF; Germany (through GIZ); ILO; UNCDF; UNDP; and UNEP.



Unlike most other countries, Ecuador presented its updated NDC in 2019. The multilevel, multistakeholder NDC enhancement process resulted in stronger sectoral ownership, more ambitious measures, and improved data and information that will boost action and serve as an invaluable learning experience for the 2025 NDC update process.

Working alongside sectors is critical not only for developing our NDC, but to build the necessary know-how that can improve buy-in and implementation capacity.

HUMBERTO RE CARRERA, UNDERSECRETARY OF CLIMATE CHANGE, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER OF ECUADOR.

1 **“WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT” APPROACH TO NDC IMPLEMENTATION**

A major success in Ecuador’s NDC process has been transforming its INDC, submitted in 2015, into a new and updated NDC underpinned by detailed action plans through a highly participative approach. Using nationally crafted methodologies, the NDC Implementation Plan was developed under the Ministry of Environment and Water’s coordination role and will be officially adopted by the end of 2020. Five sectors focus on mitigation, six on adaptation, and each was led by the responsible line ministry. These instruments prove essential to Ecuador’s climate and development policy for three main reasons.

First, they created capacities and a strong sense of NDC ownership across sectoral agencies, local governments, and civil society. The health sector, for example, had a strong capacity-building approach in the Implementation Plan development, with training and technical assistance provided to the Health Ministry throughout.

Second, the plans provide a clear and realistic view of the milestones, outputs, domestic investments, and international support needed to meet climate and development targets. For instance, the sectoral adaptation plan for strategic and productive sectors pinpoints how, by when, and which infrastructure project development guiding instruments will have to incorporate climate change variables and criteria.

Third, the plans capture and aim to amplify and replicate successful implementation stories. To date, sectoral and cross-sectoral implementation programs are underway, linking greenhouse gas emissions reduction and addressing climate vulnerability with priority agendas and policies of productive sectors. This includes ProAmazonia, an initiative to halt deforestation in Ecuador’s Amazon region within Ecuador’s REDD+ Action Plan framework. The Government emphasizes more, and ambitious, initiatives will be required. A sectoral approach to implementation plans helps secure support from different stakeholders and the simultaneous growth of multiple initiatives across sectors.

2 **FROM CLIMATE POLICY MAINSTREAMING TO IMPROVED TRACKING**

As a highly vulnerable country, adapting to the effects of climate change is a top priority in Ecuador’s development agenda.

The National Adaptation Plan (PLANACC), one of 43 flagship climate projects in the country, provides a common framework to advance adaptation planning and implementation in six priority sectors identified in the Climate Change National Strategy. It will also serve as a baseline to develop a new NDC by 2025—a process that Ecuador expects to launch in 2023.

With NDC Partnership member support, detailed work was carried out to increase the technical robustness and quality of information for decision-making in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. This includes, for example, developing goals for natural and water heritage sectors, as well as climate risk methodologies formulated for the six

adaptation sectors. Together, these allow for consistent, systematic tracking and targeted decisions based on the best available information about priority climate-related risks.

Likewise, from a mitigation perspective, the Government is advancing the improvement of country-specific information and data collection systems to estimate emissions and reductions in the energy sector, particularly in the energy industry. This will develop comparable information on the effectiveness of policies and measures adopted under the NDC implementation plan for this sector, enhance national statistics and relevant indicators, and streamline reporting in light of new transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.

Members supporting Ecuador:

The AFD; the European Commission; the FAO; the GEF; Germany (through GIZ); the Global Water Partnership; the IDB; IRENA; the Nature Conservancy; UNDP; and the World Bank.

3

MOBILIZING FINANCE TO STRENGTHEN CLIMATE POLICIES

Developing coordination mechanisms and strategies to mobilize climate finance is another good example of intersectoral coordination around Ecuador’s NDC. Through the Working Group on Sustainable Finance (Mesa de Finanzas Sostenibles), established and co-led by the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Ministry of Economy and Finance with partner support, the Government aligns domestic and international resources with NDC Implementation Plans. This work encompasses mainstreaming climate into national macroeconomic modelling, developing a National Strategy of Sustainable Finance with innovative financial and economic instruments for decarbonization, and developing an investment project pipeline, among other strategies. In the context of the post-pandemic recovery the country faces as its primary policy and development objective in 2020 and beyond, these actions are more relevant than ever.

The Government also intends to work on identifying and developing economic and social incentives through public-private investment. This will create an enabling environment where strategic investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient development can be scaled up and redirected towards NDC implementation. Developing a project portfolio ensures the state budget goes hand-in-hand with strengthening climate policies so the subnational and national levels align with the Paris Agreement and SDGs objectives.

This process is expected to bring together all sources of climate finance needed to fulfill NDC goals. It will also increase NDC ambition and implementation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to further build commitment internally and with other financial actors.



PHOTO PROVIDED BY ECUADOR MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

A Partnership member since August 2018, Jamaica demonstrated leadership and ambition in its resolve to build a low-carbon, climate-resilient island. As well as increasing and broadening NDC targets in 2020, Jamaica also strengthened transparency and built capacity for effective NDC implementation within its finance ministry.

“ The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action is actively promoting increased application of fiscal policy measures in public finance. Jamaica has joined this coalition of expert practitioners, which will improve our macro-fiscal and public debt management practices. ”

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA, THE MOST HONORABLE ANDREW HOLNESS AT THE UN CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT, 2019

Members supporting Jamaica:
Commonwealth Secretariat; Greenhouse Gas Management Institute; IDB; Rocky Mountain Institute; UNEP-CTCN; UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center St. George’s; and the World Bank.

1

ENHANCING AMBITIONS (DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVISED AND ENHANCED NDC)

Despite the pressing demands of responding to COVID-19 and developing a recovery program, [Jamaica submitted its new, bolder NDC in June 2020](#). Through the NDC Support Facility, the country receives assistance from the World Bank to undertake economic and emissions modeling to craft its new NDC. Several emission scenarios were devised and modelled, keeping in mind Jamaica’s international commitments, such as its new NDC, historical data and trends in GHG emissions, and future economic development patterns, among others. The Bank also assisted Jamaica’s Government in reviewing policies in key vulnerable and economic sectors and prioritizing

strategies for achieving long-term, low-carbon, climate-resilient development. This support allowed the island to double its energy target and broaden the sectoral scope of its second NDC submission. The World Bank will continue to support Jamaica in the development of its NDC investment plan. The Bank’s direct support will be complemented by actions under the Partnership’s Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP, see How the Partnership Works section), notably through the Long Term Low GHG Emission and Climate Resilient Strategy initiatives.



2 STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY

Plans are now underway in Jamaica to develop a strengthened transparency framework on climate change, as described in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This work began with the signing of a two-year Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Project for USD1.3 million between the IDB Climate Change Divisions and Jamaica's Government.

The CBIT Project will design and implement a fully functional and harmonized domestic Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system, used to support effective NDC implementation and other activities. Efforts are also underway to improve knowledge sharing and capacity building among national agencies to effectively coordinate the implementation of transparency-related activities.

3 DEVELOPMENT OF A LONG-TERM STRATEGY

Several Partnership members, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute, the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center in Grenada, Rocky Mountain Institute, and UNEP-CTCN pledged to support Jamaica across its priorities.

The Jamaican Government looks to develop an ambitious Long-Term Strategy (LTS) that can be reported on and includes an MRV framework and implementation tracking. All steps and phases will be done with a strong participatory approach. The World Bank will look at the magnitude of reductions needed and abatement scenarios, including socioeconomic factors. This helps the Government when evaluating tradeoffs

in developing strategy. The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute will review the institutional framework and capacity-building LTS needs. This supports work on stakeholder engagement, develops recommendations for institutional arrangements, and maps stakeholders for institutional arrangements and MRV systems. The Rocky Mountain Institute will bring techno-economic expertise and lead on financial costing of pathway actions and assessing finance resource options. UNEP-CTCN will contribute to a research and technological development agenda that considers improving technologies as well as expanding the production and use of knowledge to address climate change issues.

4

CHAMPIONING THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE AGENDA

Along with France and Qatar, Jamaica shined as a co-lead for the thematic track on Climate Finance and Carbon Pricing in the lead up to the 2019 UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit. The Partnership provided support by strengthening capacity in country and at permanent UN missions in New York by embedding local experts in teams charged with preparing for the Summit. As an outcome of the summit's adaptation and resilience track, Jamaica began collaborating with the [Climate Resilient Investment Coalition](#), which strengthens the market for private and public sector investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, reduces climate risk, and supports climate vulnerable geographies in attracting investment and preventing capital flight as climate risks become more evident. Jamaica co-led in climate finance very seriously, announcing the approval of technical assistance through GCF's Readiness Program to support development of the [first ever Caribbean Green Bond](#) to be listed on the Jamaica Stock Market.

Jamaica continues to lead in climate finance and is the first country in the English-

speaking Caribbean to join the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action . Launched by the World Bank and IMF in August 2019, the Coalition drives stronger collective action on climate change and its impacts.

The Coalition abides by 7 "Helsinki Principles," designed to support finance ministers as they share best practices and experiences on macro, fiscal, and public financial management policies for low-carbon transformation. Jamaica, along with Uganda, is a Country Champion for Helsinki Principle 6, which aims to collect country members' experience engaging ministries of finance in reviewing, updating, and implementing NDCs.

Jamaica's Ministry of Finance is also part of the Climate Change Focal Point Network and actively participated in a GCF Knowledge Forum organized by the Climate Change Division (CCD) to promote awareness on climate finance.

Mozambique joined the NDC Partnership in 2017 and launched its Partnership Plan in November 2018. The plan outlines climate change priorities of 21 government institutions and has support from 18 development partners. Mozambique is working on transformational changes, including developing large-scale climate-resilience and adaptation investments, renewable energy projects, and a comprehensive MRV system, as well as gender mainstreaming.

1

ADAPTATION, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, AND RESILIENCE BUILDING

Adaptation and resilience-building are key priorities for achieving Mozambique’s national development goals. The country historically suffered from extreme climate events and is working towards building resilience and recovering from recent events. Partnership members were instrumental in providing support and mobilizing resources to support recovery and resilience-building initiatives.

2

A FOCUS ON THE WATER SECTOR

Following the humanitarian crisis triggered by cyclones Idai and Kenneth in early 2019, the World Bank provided nearly USD200 million in emergency response measures focused on sustainable urban sanitation and water services projects. More generally, the bank invests in disaster prevention and resilience programs across the country. Strengthening Mozambique’s water sector is one priority area that will be achieved with various initiatives aligned with its Partnership Plan, which was approved in November 2018. These initiatives include building flood protection structures, rehabilitating the Corumana dam in southern Mozambique, and expanding clean water access in the Greater Maputo region.

AfDB is another implementing partner engaged in the water sector. From 2018-2022, AfDB committed USD15.5 million to community resilience-building projects in four drought-prone districts, benefiting around 40,000 people. The goal is to empower communities through small-scale irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure, solar-powered water treatment plants, and improved farming practices aimed at reducing food insecurity.



Members supporting Mozambique:

AFD; AfDB; Belgium; the European Union; FAO; Germany (through GIZ and KfW); GGGI; ICLEI; IFAD; ILO; JICA; the Netherlands; Spain; Sweden; UNCDF; UNDP; UNEP; USAID; the World Bank; WFP; WRI; and WWF.

3
INVESTMENTS FOR LOCAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Mozambique is implementing various projects and programs that seek to build local capacity to meet climate change challenges.

One program is the Local Climate Adaptive Living Program (LoCAL) and MERCIM (Building Local Climate Resilience Program in Mozambique), implemented by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). LoCAL strengthens adaptive capacity among district authorities through performance-based resilience grants (PBCRGs). LoCAL has led to the financing of several local infrastructure projects prioritized through participatory processes. In addition, through improved planning, budgeting, and investment cycles as well as the integration of PBCRG systems, LoCAL has improved capacities and climate change mainstreaming among local governments.

its coastal zone through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches in the greater Maputo area. Supported by the GEF and UNEP with co-finance from the Government and private sector, this project addresses regional communities' high level of vulnerability through integrated planning and mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into policies and plans at national and local levels; implementing tailored EbA solutions at the community level; monitoring impacts; and disseminating EbA good practices. The project recognizes that concerted ecosystem management efforts at all levels contribute substantially to poverty alleviation and gender equality by promoting sustainable livelihoods and climate-resilient economic development.

Mozambique also builds resilience in

4
IMPROVING MRV AND TRANSPARENCY SYSTEM

Mozambique is developing an improved transparency framework to track implementation and inform climate action. A two-year project implemented by ICAT and UNEP DTU Partnership supported Mozambique in strengthening institutional arrangements for its national MRV processes focused on mitigation, including designing and implementing legal frameworks and establishing data collection, reporting, and verification procedures and methodologies. This initiative will also improve the existing ToR for the GIMMC (Climate Change Inter-Institutional Working Group)'s NDC coordination mechanism.

Through the GEF's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), implemented by FAO, Mozambique is strengthening its AFOLU MRV system's technical and institutional capacities to meet enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements and build country capacities to track and assess climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Finally, the country is preparing its Biannual and National Communication Update Report to the UNFCCC, with UNEP support.

5
GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Mozambique's Government is incorporating gender into its enhanced NDC, building off the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the National Gender Strategy for Environment and Climate Change. The enhanced gender approach orients planning and implementation in sectors critical to the NDC, including health, disaster risk reduction, coastal management, and agriculture. WRI provides technical support to analyze Mozambique's NDC against existing frameworks and to make recommendations on gender responsiveness. This support will be added to UNDP gender support through Climate Promise.



Among the first NDC Partnership members, Pakistan is delivering its Partnership Plan in close collaboration with the NDC Support Unit, 18 implementing partners, and diverse public and private sector groups. In particular, the country is galvanizing efforts to meet emissions targets by expanding initiatives in the energy and forestry sectors and increasing resilience for economic sectors and vulnerable communities.



Never before have we seen such a strong political ownership of the country's environment and climate change agenda as it is today. The political government, academia, media, general public, and especially youth, have all gotten into a very positive debate in the context of climate change, its dimensions, and how the countries' socio-economic and people's lives are now connected with the complex thread of climate change events. Earlier, the debate was in terms of actions by the developed countries taking the lead and reducing emissions; however, the discussion has now simultaneously moved towards all regions and their domestic policy framework for a greater mobilization towards nature aligned policies and actions.

"Pakistan has in recent years come out strong in terms of commitment as well as visible action on various aspects of climate change from energy to transport emissions, urban resilience; conservation of biodiversity and overall ecosystem through multiple inventions including massive afforestation. These commitments and actions are backed by strategy and funding commitments, which is unprecedented.

"All the countries are under the process of revising their NDCs and enhancing their ambitions. It is essential to highlight the work Pakistan has done so far and plans to do in the future, including the mega projects, such as 10 Billion Tree Tsunami, Clean Green Pakistan, and Green Stimulus package. Under the current situation of COVID-19, Pakistan aims to be a key player in the climate change arena and meet the global and national goals more efficiently.



**NAHEED SHAH DURRANI, SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE, PAKISTAN**

1

ENHANCING AMBITIONS

Pakistan elaborated its Partnership Plan, emphasizing sectoral approaches, and identified key areas to enhance NDC implementation through CAEP (see How the Partnership Works section). **These areas include:**

- Mapping vulnerabilities in priority sectors (e.g., agriculture, water, forestry, health, energy, and land management).
- Analyzing impacts of ecosystem restoration via afforestation on disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, and livelihoods.
- Strengthening resilience among groups most vulnerable to climate change and disaster events.
- Advancing Pakistan's Greenhouse Gas Inventory to monitor carbon sequestration actions and reduce emissions.
- Monitoring, reporting, and verification of interventions.

Partner organizations provide support to deliver broader stakeholder consultations, integrate gender and youth considerations, and build human and institutional capacity around mitigation and adaptation. This is achieved by, for example, establishing Technical Working Groups to conduct sectoral assessments and strengthen data for decision-making.

2

THE ENERGY AND FOREST SECTORS MOBILIZED TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS

As the sixth most populous country, Pakistan faces a potential increase in GHG emissions as its economy and society grow. The energy sector (46 percent of total emissions) is the largest emissions contributor, followed by agriculture (43 percent). To meet growing demands, energy and forestry sector initiatives are expanding to enable Pakistan to meet its 20 percent GHG emissions reduction target and to build climate resilience.

UNDP, along with Germany (through GIZ), will support the country as it establishes a national GHG inventory management system, primarily through strengthening cooperation with climate and emissions data providers. Existing baselines will be revised to include actions undertaken for carbon sequestration under the forestry sector, emissions under energy, and other priority sectors.

3

CARBON SEQUESTRATION UNDER THE FORESTRY SECTOR

Pakistan is expanding carbon sequestration by scaling-up mass afforestation initiatives with the joint aims of countering the potential rise in emissions and providing new sources of revenue.

Pakistan's 10 Billion Tree Tsunami initiative is built on a successful and powerful initiative called Billion Trees Afforestation Project (BTAP) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in 2015. BTAP's outcomes have been duly acknowledged by the United Nations Environment Programme, Bonn Challenge, and other international bodies and fora. After the project's success was confirmed by independent monitors, Pakistan set a goal to plant 10 billion trees. This wider project is ongoing and will take a phased approach. It is expected to deliver dividends by preserving atmospheric health; reducing greenhouse gas effects; lowering cases of random floods, rains and droughts; and supporting biodiversity.

With support from Germany (through GIZ), Pakistan will estimate carbon sequestration from mass afforestation projects and analyze additional impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity conservation, and habitat improvement. The National REDD+ Office prepared the drawing of forest inventory with partner support, including the World Bank. Impact assessments will be led by WWF. Pakistan also plans to legislate its national carbon market, capitalizing on new revenue sources created through carbon sequestered from forestry projects. By setting up the institutional, legal, technical, and financial arrangements required to mobilize large-scale finance for forestry sector projects, Pakistan is getting into a strong position to achieve multiple mitigation targets and adaptation co-benefits for its economy and society.

Members supporting Pakistan:

ADB; AFD; AusAid; DFID; EU (incl. EIB); FAO; GEF; Germany (through GIZ); IKEA; ICIMOD; Italy; Nordic Fund; Tear Fund; UNDP; USDA; WFP; the World Bank; WWF; and WHO.

4

PHASING OUT REFRIGERANT GASES

Pakistan's energy sector is committed to identifying new actions to phase out harmful refrigerant gases, with the aim of eliminating their use by 2028 as per the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. To support this ambition, UNDP conducted a range of direct and indirect emissions analyses, scenario development for HCFC/HFC consumption, and forecasting for reduction targets. Stakeholder workshops enable discussions between industry stakeholders and relevant government counterparts to identify strategies for phasing out refrigerant gases.

HFCs form a blanket at high altitudes, holding in heat; they have 9,000 times greater capacity to warm the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Among the world's hottest countries, Pakistan is vulnerable

to heat waves, which contribute to melting glaciers, droughts, monsoons, and desertification. Phasing out refrigerant gases will have important advantages for Pakistan to meet its emissions targets.

Partnership Plan projects (see How the Partnership Works section) will contribute to installed capacity of renewable energy sources in the national grid and reduce annual emissions by 30 million tons of CO_{2e} by 2030. This reduction is equivalent to not burning 15 million tons of coal or removing 6.5 million cars from the road each year. This will increase energy security and provide sustainable energy for Pakistan's development, showing that development and the fight for climate change can walk together.

An NDC Partnership member since 2017, Peru demonstrates strong leadership, the ability to work collaboratively with international partners, a bold commitment to participatory consultations in developing National Climate Change Law regulations, and a commitment to enhancing NDC implementation.

The Climate Action Roundtable aims to activate and unite organizations and actors from the public and private sectors around climate action in our lives and environment

EDUARDO EIGER, NATURA PERU CEO

1

DEVELOPING REGULATIONS FOR ITS NATIONAL LAW ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In 2018, Peru's Government received support from the German Government's Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (through GIZ) to develop the National Law on Climate Change regulations. This process triggered the Prior Consultation mechanism with Indigenous Peoples, an intercultural dialogue also supported by the German Government (through GIZ). The Prior Consultation process generated inputs strengthening regulations and allowing for Indigenous Peoples' voices to be heard in the climate change arena.

With support from the EU's Euroclima+ program (through its implementing agency FIIAPP) and the IISD, a technical and legal analysis of inputs generated through Prior Consultation was conducted. This generated a recommendation to create an Indigenous Climate Platform. The Platform is a mechanism to engage Indigenous women and people with climate change authorities, allowing climate action proposal submissions based on traditional knowledge and practices.

Developing the law included elaborating technical wording based on inputs from a wide array of stakeholders, opening participatory discussion spaces to debate and offer suggestions to different regulation sections, conducting a country-wide virtual public consultation on the regulations' content, and sectoral validation of the regulations and implications for existing regulatory and policy frameworks.

Establishing a national climate change law offers many advantages for implementing Peru's NDC. In addition to guiding public policy to manage climate change action, the law provides the framework required to integrate mitigation and adaptation actions into national, regional, and local planning and budgetary processes. Importantly, the law also guarantees the effective participation of all Peruvians, including Indigenous People, in planning and implementing climate action—including the country's NDC.

PROCESS TO ELABORATE THE REGULATIONS TO THE FRAMEWORK LAW ON CLIMATE CHANGE



Key Processes	Support Processes
Zero draft document	Information
Input collection-multi-stakeholder, multi-thematic & decentralized	Systematization
Pre-publishing of the regulations	Technical support
Sector validation	Legal support
Approval of the regulations	

THE PRIOR CONSULTATION PROCESS IN RELATION TO THE FRAMEWORK LAW ON CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATIONS



Members supporting Peru: Fundación Avina; EU; FIIAP; GGGI; Germany (through GIZ); ICLEI; IISD; Libélula; South-South-North; UNCDF; UNDP; the World Bank; and WWF.



2

STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF PERU'S NDC

Peru's approach to enhancing ambition is to strengthen conditions allowing for effective NDC implementation. Peru's Government submitted a proposal to the CAEP (see How the Partnership Works section) aligned with the country's Integral Climate Change Management vision and its five areas of action: strengthening the institutional framework; multi-sectoral implementation; multi-level implementation; multi-stakeholder involvement; and NDC financing. These five action areas are organized into four strategic processes: strengthening the institutional framework; long-term planning to 2050; implementation and updating of NDCs; and carbon markets.

A key dimension CAEP supports is multi-level implementation, notably with work at the sub-regional level with WWF. In prioritized regions, WWF supports elaborating GHG inventories, conducting a vulnerability analysis of the fisheries sector, and developing regional work agendas to identify potential new mitigation and adaptation measures and/or expand their territorial scope in the revised NDC. These efforts are

being enhanced by ICLEI and GGGI through the delivery of capacity development to local authorities to prepare regional GHG inventories and develop GHG inventory guidelines.

Sectoral work is also a core line of action. South-South-North, through its local partner Libélula, supports strengthening sectoral NDC implementation roadmaps. Alongside this work, GGGI is developing baselines for priority sectors and providing key information for the 2050 low emissions strategy.

Peru is also working with partners to strengthen climate finance. Avina is looking into a mechanism to report and monitor international climate finance, while UNCDF supports the design of a guarantee fund for investment in climate change related action.

Finally, awareness and dissemination efforts are also being furthered. WWF supported the "Nono the carbon footprint bear" campaign, encouraging the private sector to adopt a carbon footprint tool to track and improve emissions over time.



Through this support, by the end of 2020 Peru is expected to present its reviewed NDC, including greater ambition, more measures with a territorial approach, measures derived from private and public partnerships, and incorporations from Indigenous Peoples' perspectives.

Peru has been developing the NDC SP project, part of UNDP's NDC Support Programme since the beginning of 2020, to accelerate NDC implementation by generating capacities for updating, financing, implementing, and monitoring the NDC.

In this regard, the project seeks to support Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and competent authorities (sectoral and sub-national) capacity development for NDC implementation, monitoring, and updating. Mainly, this is specified in updating the NDC document to the UNFCCC; consolidating the Peru Carbon Footprint tool which seeks to align the private sector in compliance with the NDC;

launching the national registry of mitigation measures to allow monitoring of the NDC and regulated carbon market to avoid double counting; and supporting sectoral and sub-national roadmaps for NDC implementation.

Finally, the project also supports a complementary way—the development of a climate financing strategy in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and aligned with the national plan for productivity and competitiveness. This includes designing the strategy and identifying a possible portfolio of projects to pilot it.

In this way, this project constitutes a main column to achieve the Ministry of the Environment General Directorate of Climate Change's objectives related to NDC implementation.

An NDC Partnership member since 2017, the Philippines adopted a whole-of-government approach ensuring its Partnership Plan includes cross-sectoral targets and priority actions, aligning with the country's national development plan.

Our NDC is not merely a mitigation or adaptation compendium, it is [an] investment strategy for low-carbon development.

**SECRETARY EMMANUEL M. DE GUZMAN.
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION**

1

ALIGNING THE NDC WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The Philippines mobilized executive and policy-making government branches to identify priority sectors for its Partnership Plan and align its NDC with the national development agenda.

Government representatives from the agriculture, waste and industry, transport, forest, and energy sectors discussed the Partnership Plan to define a range of priority mitigation and adaptation actions, including:

- Delivering capacity building for mitigation and adaptation technologies and approaches;
- Establishing funding mechanisms to support roll-out and up-take of technologies, tools, and practices;
- Strengthening data for decision making through feasibility studies, vulnerability analyses, sectoral impact models, building sectoral GHG inventories and identifying sector-specific emissions factors, strengthening national climate change statistics, market analysis, and barrier analysis;
- Developing genetically improved climate-resilient varieties of crops, breeds of livestock, and strains of aquaculture species; and
- Producing operational guidelines, for example, for REDD+ implementation and for establishing a domestic carbon market.

Sectoral representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Energy outlined the initial mitigation options that will be considered in the NDC during a presentation to the House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change—a national committee

legislative body with jurisdiction over policies and programs to mitigate climate change impacts. At the same time, the NDC Technical Working Group (TWG) ensures that the House Committee on Climate Change remains abreast of progress toward the NDC formulation process and progress. For its part, the Climate Change Commission—

the lead policy-making body tasked with mainstreaming climate change across government plans—presented progress towards the country's NDC formulation to the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR), which convenes agencies from across all government departments.

The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the country's premier socioeconomic planning body, recognizes the critical role of climate change in informing the national development agenda. Through the NDC Partnership, the NEDA and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) secured funding to undertake economic modeling vis-à-vis emissions scenario-building to inform and align the NDC with the overarching planning and policy frameworks, (e.g. Philippine Development Plan and AmBisyon Natin 2040).

The modelling work ensured the NDC is consistent with the country's long-term development targets and does not deter the country from realizing its optimum

industrialization potential. These are also in line with the country's guiding principles of ensuring social and climate justice and advancing our national interests in the context of sustainable development. The project developed the Philippines' economy-wide model projecting the country's long-term economic growth, which was also used to analyze trade-offs between GHG emission reduction and growth and poverty. A training module was developed to support institutionalizing the model updating process and guiding NEDA staff to continue supporting the succeeding NDC's formulation. Training was also conducted to utilize and update the model. The modeling result was used in the recalculation of sectoral mitigation options, specifically the projected GDP increase.

In convergence with the CCC and the NDC TWG Members, the NEDA conducted a study—facilitated by the NDC Partnership—on economy-wide emission projections. The result of this study was used by the sectoral agencies to project NDC mitigation options and emission avoidance potential.

2

BUILDING FINANCIAL TRACKING AND INVESTMENT CAPACITY

The Philippines' Government attached significant importance to developing skills and enabling mechanisms to budget, track, and report on climate change projects.

A climate change budget tagging system was established for national and local government agencies to register adaptation and mitigation programs and projects. The Climate Change Commission intends to set up an additional system to tag climate expenditure and delivered an initial orientation process for the Commission on Audit's staff and auditors. The Commission is undertaking ongoing coordination with relevant economic agencies to enhance the climate change expenditure tagging framework.

The World Bank supports a deep dive



Members supporting the Philippines:

ADB; AFD; EU; FAO; Germany (through GIZ); ICLEI; ICSC; ILO; IRENA; UNDP; the World Bank; WRI; and WWF.

technical assistance to accelerate climate investments in the Philippines. Through engaging government agencies and encompassing the agriculture, coastal resilience, energy, transport, finance, and environment sectors, the program has been designed to: enhance climate change budgeting and harmonize investment programming within the bureaucracy; mainstream adaptation across key sectors; and drive forward low-carbon development through establishing carbon-pricing instruments and supporting government engagement with the private sector.

Rwanda's ambitious NDC revision is the result of government leadership and broad national engagement. Joining the NDC Partnership in 2018, Rwanda benefited from the consolidated support of various partners to link national climate and development goals. The country is now preparing for the NDC implementation plan with broad stakeholder buy-in.

Rwanda's firm commitment to climate action can be seen in this revised NDC, which increases ambition in all components. It is particularly focused on transparency, clarity and the monitoring of the goals we have set for ourselves. As a party to the Paris Agreement, Rwanda is committed to setting ambitious targets needed to enact change.

DR. JEANNE D'ARC MUJAWAMARIYA, MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

1

BROAD NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN NDC REVISION

In May 2020, Rwanda was the first African country to submit its NDC revision to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The updated NDC sets out Rwanda's bold commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 38 percent and includes adaptation measures in priority sectors, including water, agriculture, land, forestry, human settlement, transport, health, and mining.

The revision process involved consultations with government, private sector, and civil society representatives through a range of groups, workshops, and discussions. For example, the Ministry of

Environment (MoE) convened different government sectors through existing governance mechanisms, such as Sector Working Groups and Joint Sector Reviews.

At the same time, efforts were made to build NDC revision awareness with the private sector to gain its buy-in and commitment to implementation. This culminated in establishing Private Sector Committees, providing a space for ongoing dialogue and promoting implementation of climate actions by the Rwandan private sector:

- The First committee will be led by the CEO of Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA) and comprised of the DG of Environment and Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and the Chief Advocacy Officer at the Rwanda Private Sector Federation (PSF). Mrs. Ayaan Z. Adam, Director of the Private Sector Facility at GCF, will contribute to the committee's activities remotely. This committee's mandate is coordinating climate action financing in Rwanda's private sector and ensuring that private sector projects are submitted to GCF and other financing institutions.
- The second committee, comprised of Rwanda Private Sector Federation (PSF) members, will work with the private sector community to compile climate change-related projects and submit them to the first committee for analysis, guidance, and resource mobilization.

Similarly, the MoE hosted engagements with Rwandan civil society, including members of the Association of Professional Environment Practitioners and members of Environment and climate change umbrellas, ensuring their involvement in the revision process and discussing their roles

and responsibilities in national efforts towards NDC implementation.

These consultations and engagements allow Rwanda to ensure its revised NDC reflects the needs and ambitions of multiple sectors and key stakeholders.

2

LINKING CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Strategic partners assist Rwanda in raising mitigation ambitions, integrating NDC priorities into national and sub-national plans, and building readiness for climate finance.

By developing quantifiable mitigation and adaptation targets, the World Bank supported Rwanda in increasing NDC ambitions based on a more detailed and robust assessment. The World Bank also conducted a deep dive to pave the way for establishing innovative financing instruments. These include non-grant financial instruments used to accelerate climate change mitigation initiatives (e.g., a Green Guarantee/leasing facility) to scale up climate action in Rwanda. In the framework of enabling effective implementation, the World Bank supports efforts to develop and elaborate the MRV framework for Rwanda's updated NDC.

UNDP assisted Rwanda through a three-year project to develop a project funding

pipeline, building on concept notes developed from within NDC Partnership Plan activities. The same project will provide a deep dive in the agriculture sector and will build government capacity to mainstream gender in NDC implementation.

With technical assistance from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Rwanda will strengthen national capacity for NDC implementation, tracking progress and reporting by upgrading the existing result-based monitoring and evaluation system and training sector experts. Rwanda also cooperates with the German Government (through KfW) to implement adaptation priorities, especially in sectors such as environment, forestry, water, and energy. A study on potential implementation projects is ongoing.

Finally, through the CAEP (see How the Partnership Works section), Rwanda is

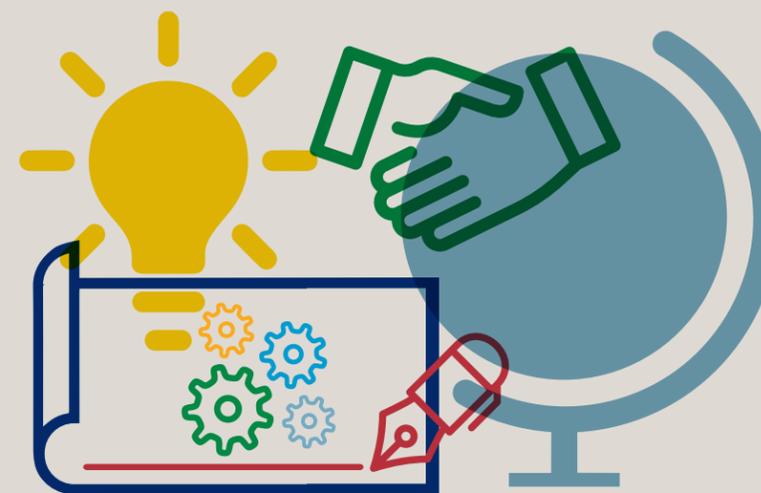
Members supporting Rwanda:

Germany (through KfW); UNDP; the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; and the World Bank.

strengthening its MRV through conducting baseline studies in the agriculture sector. Support, through the CAEP, was also mobilized to the Rwanda Private Sector Federation to develop private sector projects and ideas that will contribute to NDC implementation, with support from the NDC Partnership Support Unit. In the same CAEP context, the World Bank supports integrating NDC priorities in district plans and identifying project ideas in four pilot districts. The pilot districts were selected in collaboration with

the Ministry of Local Government and the focal points nominated at each district.

All these initiatives will allow Rwanda to put together good information (project pipeline) from different stakeholders to mobilize resources.



São Tomé and Príncipe joined the NDC Partnership in 2016 and works with 13 partners to transform the country into a climate-resilient and vibrant hub with broad stakeholder buy-in.

The NDC Partnership is supporting the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in promoting an inclusive and whole-of-society approach to NDC revision, planning and implementation. The country has advanced steadily on several fronts, is implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in multiple sectors and mainstreaming climate action into public planning and financial systems.

GEISEL DE MENEZES, MINISTRY OF PLANNING, FINANCE, AND BLUE ECONOMY AND NDC PARTNERSHIP FOCAL POINT.

1

CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AND INCLUSION

The Government of São Tomé and Príncipe adopted a whole-of-society approach to address the needs and priorities of multiple government ministries, priority sectors, and private and public stakeholders in NDC planning and implementation. Chaired by the Presidential Office, the National Climate Change Committee provided leadership to these collaborative processes. The Committee draws members from government and civil society and is responsible for convening key stakeholders and facilitating the design, financing, implementation, and follow-up of all programs and projects developed in the Paris Agreement framework. The Committee also ensures coherence between all government programs and projects and national climate change priorities in adaptation and mitigation.



2

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

São Tome and Príncipe officially launched a pilot initiative for gender-responsive budgeting in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment. Aligned with the NDC and with IMF, EU, and UN support, this initiative will help achieve SDG targets and promote gender equality, women’s economic empowerment, and overall inclusive growth.

Moreover, the Gender Equity Institute developed awareness-raising campaigns around issues

including gender equality, women in food safety, climate change, and environmental protection aligned with NDCs. With the African Development Bank’s financial support, several campaigns were carried out in local communities.

Moving forward, the Government is defining ministries’ roles and responsibilities in terms of gender mainstreaming and is integrating gender into the national Public Investment Management system.

Members supporting São Tomé and Príncipe:
AfDB; EIB; EU; FAO; GEF; GCF; IMF; IRENA; the Netherlands; UN-Habitat; UNDP; UNIDO; UNCDF; and the World Bank.

3

INVOLVING COASTAL COMMUNITY TO IMPROVE RESILIENCE

Through participation in the World Bank’s West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA), São Tomé and Príncipe boosts coastal communities’ involvement in efforts to tackle coastal erosion, flooding, pollution, and climate change adaptation. Ongoing activities focus on capacity-building for increased community resilience as well as investments in nature-based solutions and infrastructure coastal protection. At the policy level, São Tomé and Príncipe mainstreams disaster risk management into policies and planning instruments, including a new geo-based platform to inform policy makers and planners on vulnerable areas and aid planning processes.

4

SCALING-UP ENERGY TRANSITION

A core group of partners, including the AfDB, European Investment Bank, UNIDO, UNDP, and the World Bank are working with the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment to bolster the transition to renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions. Specific actions include expanding hydroelectric power capacity, improving the regulatory environment for renewable energies and investments, and prioritizing a pipeline of hydro and solar energy projects. By working with the Partnership, development banks and development organizations help São Tomé and Príncipe realize its 2030 vision to increase the share of renewables in its national energy mix and increase energy access and security.

5

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

The “Landscape Restoration Project for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of São Tomé e Príncipe,” funded by FAO/GEF, aims to improve landscape restoration for ecosystem functionality and climate change mitigation. Within the project’s framework, 7,150 hectares of shady forests supporting high quality agroforestry plantations are being restored and sustainably managed in the protected areas of Obô and Príncipe Natural Parks; 600 hectares of mangrove areas will be restored and managed for conservation and recreation purposes; 23,000 hectares of natural forests will be restored and managed sustainably in degraded areas; and 4,500 hectares of the Contador River basin will be restored in partnership with the World Bank-supported PRSP (Energy Sector Recovery Project).



As we come to the end of a tumultuous year, it is almost bewildering to take stock of all that has changed for the Partnership. The world has pivoted to face the oncoming challenge of COVID-19—both in its immediate health impacts and in the economic recovery that must come next.

Political attention and budgets are diverted toward the crisis. On a more mundane level, many of the ways in which we work together—international conferences, in-country stakeholder meetings, exchange of experts—have become impossible, or at least much harder.

But it is also encouraging to see what has remained steady. Despite the extraordinary challenges presented by the pandemic, our members have maintained their commitment to ambitious climate and sustainable development action. The expected enhancements to NDCs this year have, in some cases, been delayed but not derailed. Our members have adapted with impressive speed to find ways of delivering support, including through economic advisors to support green recovery efforts.

This points to our strengths. The Partnership was set up in the conviction that action on the scale demanded by the Paris Agreement does not just mean setting better targets or raising more money—important though those are. It also means working together in new ways to make sure that everyone’s strengths are combined in the most effective ways. We look to countries to lead, and we align support among many organizations working through public, government-owned plans. This puts countries in the position to take a strategic, integrated approach to climate and sustainable development. It allows members and partners to deliver support in line with country needs and their comparative advantages while avoiding duplication. And it helps us learn more effectively as we go by sharing knowledge and data across all members.

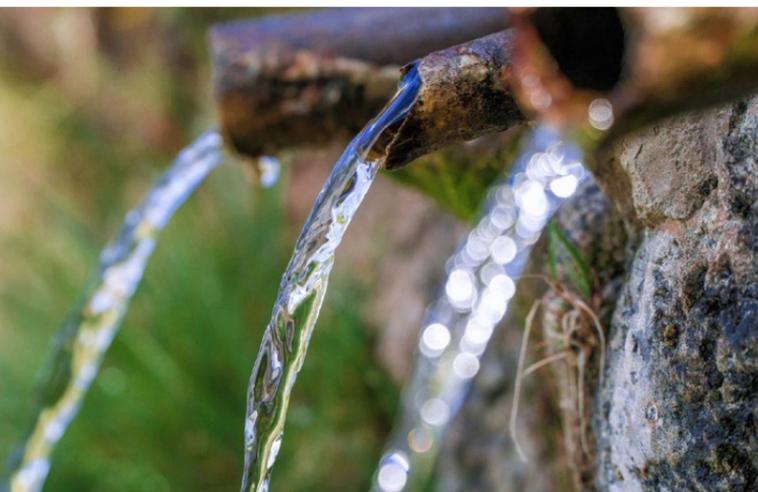
This year we come to the end of our first Work Program, and we can look to this model with pride. We are supporting more than 70 countries with NDC implementation and enhancement. This support is



**Pablo
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Global Director,
NDC Partnership
Support Unit





being delivered through more than 100 partners from both within and beyond our membership. Perhaps even more importantly, we have demonstrated that working together, we can all be more effective and impactful.

As we look forward to our next Work Program, we need to build on this model while keeping its spirit. But we also need to significantly boost our efforts. For all the encouraging response to the COVID crisis, countries will enter next year facing budget shortfalls, greater debt burdens and the urgent need for economic recovery. While we see many countries presenting revised NDCs and greater ambition, global efforts remain far below those demanded by the Paris Agreement. And even with extraordinary efforts to limit emissions, countries face rising temperatures for the foreseeable future. The year 2020 is one of the hottest ever recorded. It may also turn out to be one of the coolest in the next few decades.

None of this is a counsel of despair. As the past year has shown us, the world can change dramatically, and the future is very hard to see. For all our progress, we have a lot of work to do. But the Partnership is ready.

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and land use
BTAP	Billion Trees Afforestation Project
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIAP	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LTSs	Long-term strategies
MERCIM	Building Local Climate Resilience Program in Mozambique
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAP-GN	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODC	Ozone Depleting Substances
PP	Partnership Plan
RCCC	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
REDD+	Reduction Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SCLP	Short-lived climate pollutants
TAF	Technical Assistance Fund
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WACA	West Africa coastal areas resilience investment adaptation project
WRI	World Resources Institute
YEP	Youth Engagement Plan
YTF	Youth Task Force



The Partnership's successful execution of the first Work Program has been made possible by the commitment of its members.

The Partnership grew from 43 to more than 180 members since its establishment in 2016 and now includes 112 countries and 72 institutions. To date, more than 70 developing countries are receiving support to implement and enhance their NDCs; more than 100 implementing partners, both members and non-members, are providing support.

We appreciate the vision and funding to implement our shared commitments, provided to the Support Unit by our development partners:



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Federal Ministry
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Federal Ministry
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Due to their generous support, the Partnership has successfully delivered on the final year of the 2018-2020 Work Program and deftly pivoted to address challenges this year due to COVID-19.



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