

# Support for NDC Enhancement and Implementation

**From the Paris Agreement to Climate Action, Bankable Projects and Climate finance mobilization**

## GGGI AS DELIVERY PARTNER ON CLIMATE ACTION INSTRUMENTS

GGGI supports its Member and partner governments as a long-term embedded advisor in achieving enhanced NDC and SDG ambitions. GGGI's strong relationships with partner governments and in-country staff provides local economic, social and environmental insight and create a long-term platform for stakeholder engagement, capacity building with the aim to bring climate and green growth planning towards bankable projects and mobilization of finance. To date, over 39 countries have requested GGGI support on climate readiness, and GGGI is supporting the implementation of climate action in all country operations.



**FIGURE 1 GGGI VALUE CHAIN: FROM CLIMATE AND GREEN GROWTH POLICY TO INVESTEMENTS**

## GGGI CLIMATE ACTION SERVICE OFFERING

A fundamental step in transforming economies toward a low-emission, green growth development is to have governments adopt and implement the right policies, propelling GGGI to give priority to the following actions:

- Develop long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) aligned with the Paris Agreement with increased national capacity to undertake science-informed modeling and target setting;
- Strengthen measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems and build related capacity of Members to effectively report their actions and inform future enhancement actions;
- Revise NDCs and align national, subnational, and sectoral policies and plans to create the enabling environment for green growth and climate investments;
- National Adaptation Plans (NAP) provide an opportunity to engage in long-term adaptation planning, integrate adaptation into existing planning processes, identify how to address climate risk given a variety of constraints, and leverage international climate finance for adaptation;
- Translating LT-LEDS, NDCs and national climate strategies into transformational bankable projects that can secure financing and ultimately increase public and private sector capital flows including under Article 6 markets;
- Focus on socio-economic co-benefits through assessments and capacity building on green jobs, gender equality, social inclusion and poverty alleviation to ensure political support and public demand for climate action.

GGGI is already supporting its Members in these activities through coordinated efforts with the GCF, NDC Partnership and bilateral development partners, and is looking to expand work in this area to meet the demand.

## **1. Raising NDC ambitions and targets through the development of LT-LEDS**

The Paris Agreement invites Parties to submit Long Term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) by 2020 towards achieving the ambitious commitment by all countries to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. LT-LEDS are an instrument against which shorter-term targets can be set through NDCs and NAPs, and an important step towards the development of NDC roadmaps or action plans that embed climate change into national policymaking processes, operationalize activities to reduce emissions and increase resilience, and help identify projects and financing needs. More broadly, LT-LEDS also provide credibility and certainty that the Paris Agreement goals can be achieved and increase transparency and trust among nations as each Party demonstrates they are working towards a low emission and climate-resilient future. LT-LEDS is the right vehicle to align ambitious emission reduction objectives with long term national development priorities. Lastly, LT-LEDS provides the opportunity for vertical alignment and integration of low emission urban development actions with National priorities and LEDS.

To demonstrate our work, GGGI supported the development of the Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) which was approved by the Government in November 2018 and launched on 13 December at COP24 in Katowice, Poland. GGGI is currently supporting Tonga on developing its LEDS.

## **2. Strengthening measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement**

GGGI launched its MRV program in 2017 upon request from its member and partner countries to support their efforts to track progress and enhance transparency in measuring, verifying, and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and climate change mitigation efforts towards NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement. In collaboration with a variety of competent partners, GGGI's MRV program supports establishing and embedding robust MRV systems in line with national development strategies.

MRV program activities include:

- Technical support for sector-specific MRV guidelines and MRV Masterplan;
- Practical policy guidance, review and quality assurance;
- Capacity building training for national experts and relevant stakeholders;
- MRV analysis for projects to be financed through national finance vehicles (NFVs) & other mechanisms; and
- Knowledge sharing for potential replication and expansion in region.

In 2018, GGGI carried out rapid assessments including gaps and challenges in reporting as well as institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements for establishing national MRV systems in Mongolia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Uganda. Based on these assessments, GGGI is initiating the development of national MRV Master Plans to further analyze appropriate models for effective MRV system to identify green investment opportunities part of the next NDC target-setting process. Through capacity building, GGGI also supports the development of national MRV systems in small island developing states (SIDS), aiming at strengthening the capacity of national institutions to track NDC implementation and transparency efforts, starting in the Solomon Islands.

## **3. NDC Revision**

Article 4 of the Paris Agreement sets a clear guidance on the 5-year commitment cycle, which assesses the highest ambition and potential contribution of the Parties. In accordance with this cycle, countries will have to submit an update to the first NDC by 2020, and then after every five years. Countries may wish to take steps to ensure alignment with their own cycles of national socio-economic development plans and climate change commitments communicated every five years through the NDCs. Aligning NDCs goals with national development strategies will create synergies to meet the mitigation target and enhance ambition. GGGI's services for NDC revision provide support in the following areas:

- Defining or updating quantified mitigation and/or adaptation targets;
- Enhancing scope of NDC to cover a greater part of the economy/society, such as additional sectors or gases;
- NDC costing, cost-benefit analysis of actions included in the NDC;

- Including and assessing macroeconomic impacts of climate action and socio-economic co-benefits;
- Developing NDC Implementation Plans or Roadmaps with results to be delivered;

#### **4. NDC Implementation Plan or Roadmap**

The development of an NDC Implementation Plan or roadmap may be part of NDC development / revision processes, given its great importance for the successful implementation of NDCs, a robust and stand-alone NDC roadmap is deemed necessary. Selecting the scope of an NDC roadmap may depend on the existing NDC targets and/or the development or budgetary priorities set by the government of the country. Other considerations include the availability of information, resources, and technology, as well as the potential for private sector participation. The scope of the NDC Roadmap may cover all the NDC targets, or it may be narrower, focusing only on a subset of sectors, particular targets, or a specific period of time. NDC Roadmap's scope is sector-specific and focuses only on mitigation actions. NDC Roadmap aims at identifying responsible government agencies, of financial instruments and resources for implementation along with developing a timeline of implementation of actions;

However, the basic approach can also be applied to adaptation actions, bearing in mind that there are dedicated resources for national adaptation planning processes, and there is an obligation to present an Adaptation Communication under the Paris Agreement.

The coordinating entity driving the NDC roadmap should ensure a participatory and inclusive process and stakeholder engagement. This approach should seek and include inputs from key government institutions at a high level, as well as from the wider group of stakeholders (e.g. through workshops). This approach, on the one hand, will help create awareness and clarity among a broad set of stakeholders and on the other, will enhance the acceptability and support of NDC implementation. GGGI has supported the Government of Fiji to develop its NDC roadmap and furthermore has developed guidelines within the framework of the Pacific NDC Hub, and an NDC Roadmap for 5 sectors in Indonesia.

#### **5. National Adaptation Plans**

National Adaptation Plans are a critical component of adaptation planning and national adaptation target setting. The NAP process enables developing countries to “reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience,” in particular through the integration of adaptation into development planning processes. NAPs provide an opportunity to engage in long-term adaptation planning, integrate adaptation into existing planning processes, identify how to address climate risk given a variety of constraints, and leverage international climate finance for adaptation. As the key planning process related to adaptation, mandated under the UNFCCC, it is critical that the development of MRV systems and other climate target setting exercises—such as NDCs and LEDS—are consistent with and support national achievement of the NAP. GGGI is gearing up to support the development of NAPs in Sri Lanka, Rwanda and Ethiopia.

#### **6. Socio-economic co-benefits**

GGGI and Members are committed to SDGs and inclusive development. Equitable socio-economic co-benefits that contribute towards welfare and prosperity, gender equality and poverty alleviation are pre-requisites to ensure political and public support for a climate and green growth policy reform agenda. GGGI has mechanisms and technical capacity in place to ensure that socio-economic impacts, gender and poverty alleviation systematically identified, assessed and integrated into the GGGI's supporting services for NDC enhancement and LEDS and NAPs development with aim to maximize: a) inclusive participation in climate action; b) access to sustainable services in energy, transport and waste; c) economic empowerment, particularly for women and youth through green jobs creation, enhanced livelihoods, and inclusive approaches to the informal sector; and, d) increased resilience and adaptation for the most climate vulnerable communities.

GGGI is currently supporting Mexico, Indonesia and Rwanda in assessing the green jobs creation potential under their NDC renewable energy targets as an incentive to raise their ambitions. In 2011, GGGI supported Ethiopia to launch its Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Vision and Strategy based on an economic analysis indicating Ethiopia's potential to reach middle-income status by 2025 while ensuring a net-zero increase in GHG emission.

## OVERVIEW OF THE GGGI NDC ENHANCEMENT PORTFOLIO

	<b>GGGI Members and partners</b>	<b>Current GGGI presence in country</b>	<b>GGGI as GCF Readiness delivery Partner</b>	<b>GGGI as NDC Partnership delivery partner through the Climate Action Enhancement Program</b>	<b>Article 6 (Norway Phase 1 Scoping as per January 2020)</b>	<b>Other (e.g. Pacific NDC Hub, GEF CBIT, AfDB)</b>	
1	Asia Pacific	Cambodia	Yes	Yes – project ongoing			
2		Fiji	Yes	Yes – project ongoing	Yes, pending approval for 2020	LEDS, Roadmap, NDC and MRV capacity building	
3		Indonesia	Yes	Yes – project ongoing + submitted proposal	NDC revision/raising ambition	Yes	5 Sector NDC roadmaps
4		Kiribati	Yes	-	Yes, pending approval for 2020		
5		Lao PDR	Yes	Yes – project completed + submitted proposal			NDC and MRV capacity building
6		Papua New Guinea	Yes	Yes – project ongoing	NDC revision, MRV		
7		Myanmar	Yes	Yes – project ongoing			MRV, Climate Diplomacy
8		Philippines	Yes	Yes – project ongoing + submitted proposal			
9		Thailand	Yes	Yes – project completed		Yes	
10		Tonga	Yes	-			LEDS
11		Vanuatu	Yes	Yes – project completed + ongoing + submitted proposal	NDC revision, MRV		
12		Marshall Islands			NDC implementation/roadmap, financial strategy for NDC		
13		Solomon Islands					MRV
14		Viet Nam	Yes	-		Yes	
15		India	Yes	-			Tea sector mitigation assessment

16		Mongolia	Yes	Yes – project completed	NDC revision and raised ambition, emission, mitigation analysis		Ulaanbaatar Climate Goal (NDC alignment)	
17		Nepal	Yes	-			NDC revision (sanitation, BMGF)	
18		Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes – proposal submitted (NAP)				
19	Europe, Middle East, Africa	Hungary					Clean Growth – Long Term Strategy (submitted proposal)	
20		Qatar					NDC revision, MRV, climate diplomacy	
21		UAE					MRV	
22		Jordan	Yes	Yes – project ongoing				
23		Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes – proposal submitted	NDC revision, roadmap, MRV			
24		Gabon	No					NDC readiness assessment
25		Kenya						NDC readiness assessment
26		Senegal	Yes	-			Yes	NDC readiness assessment; NDC Energy sector revision
27		Ethiopia	Yes	Yes – project ongoing + submitted proposal (NAP)				
28		Mozambique	Yes	Yes				NDC readiness assessment, NDC revision and investment pipeline
29		Morocco	Yes	Yes – proposal submitted	Yes, pending approval for 2020	Yes		NDC readiness assessment
30		Rwanda	Yes	Yes – project completed + submitted proposal (Readiness, NAP)				NDC readiness assessment
31		Tunisia						NDC readiness assessment
32		Uganda	Yes	Yes – project ongoing				
33	Latin America	Colombia	Yes	-		Yes		
34		Mexico	Yes	Yes – project ongoing		Yes		
35		Peru	Yes	-	NDC revision, MRV	Yes		

36	Antigua and Barbuda	Yes (regional)	-	Yes, pending approval for 2020		
37	Grenada	Yes (regional)	-	Yes, pending approval for 2020		
38	Guyana	Yes	Yes – project ongoing			
39	Saint Lucia	Yes (regional)	-	Yes, pending approval for 2020		