Global Workshop on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

MEETING REPORT

13-14 June 2016
Brussels, Belgium
Executive Summary

On 13-14 June 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) hosted a Global Workshop on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Brussels in the context of the recent Paris Agreement on climate change. The event built on a Global Workshop on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in April 2015 organized by UNDP and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It also built on a series of Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs organized by UNDP and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in 2014-2015. The Global NDC Workshop was organized under the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, which is implemented by UNDP and financed by the European Commission, the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and the Government of Australia.

The two-day workshop included sessions on the Paris Agreement; next steps in preparing for NDC implementation; institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement for NDC implementation; translating NDCs into mitigation and adaptation actions; NDCs and sustainable development; monitoring progress toward NDC goals; and success factors for NDC implementation and investment. Participants also took part in plenary discussions, panel sessions, and informal opportunities to engage with peers.

Objectives of the Workshop

- To provide a framework for comprehensive NDC implementation (building national awareness; engaging ministries and stakeholders; building capacity across sectors and at the local level; linking with national priorities and international agreements; etc.);
- To take stock of NDC-related provisions in the Paris Agreement, implications for national implementation, and possible success factors for NDC implementation;
- To provide a forum for exchanging country experiences and perspectives on planning for NDC implementation;
- To discuss technical and institutional issues related to NDC implementation (strengthening institutional arrangements, translating NDCs into concrete actions, developing systems to monitor progress toward NDC goals, etc.); and
- To discuss how NDCs can not only deliver on countries commitments to the Paris Agreement but also deliver sustainable development (including transitioning to resilient, zero-carbon economies) and help countries achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals.

Participants and Workshop Set Up

In Brussels, over 115 participants came together to exchange initial experiences in preparing for NDC implementation. Participants represented over 40 country governments from all regions of the world, as well as international organizations, think tanks, and private sector institutions.

The workshop was designed to provide a platform for open exchange and peer-to-peer sharing – the first global exchange of its kind since the Paris climate negotiations in December 2015. This involved presenting experiences from countries, as well as discussions on different topics relevant to NDC support led by a number of organizations such, as UNDP, the European Commission, Germany’s BMUB and BMZ, GIZ, NewClimate Institute, World Resource Institute (WRI), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the World Bank, Climate Development and Knowledge Network (CDKN), the Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition, and UNEP-DTU.
These discussions were informed by the practical experiences of LECB country governments, who shared their insights and lessons learned from their initial experiences in preparing for NDC implementation. Colombia and Trinidad & Tobago described their experiences related to NDC implementation planning; the Philippines, Kenya, Lebanon, and Bolivia shared their insights on how to raise awareness and catalyze strong engagement in the NDC process from all stakeholders; Mexico and Ecuador explained how they successfully built on existing frameworks to move forward on devising NDC implementation plans; Chile discussed NDC success factors; El Salvador and the Solomon Islands discussed their countries’ approaches to translate the adaptation components of their NDCs into action; Vietnam on strengthening monitoring systems; and Samoa and Bhutan shared their lessons on how to use climate action to advance sustainable development. Belgium, France and the US also presented experiences relevant to NDC implementation.

The workshop was formally inaugurated by Peter Craig-McQuaide from the European Commission, Romeo Bertolini from Germany BMZ and Pierre Harzé from UNDP Brussels. Closing remarks and reflections of the discussions were provided by Philip Owen from the European Commission, Norbert Gorißen from Germany BMUB and Jo Scheuer from UNDP’s Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction team.
Key takeaways of the workshop include:

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris launched a new era of development where action on climate change is meaningfully integrated in development policy and programming.

- NDCs are short to mid-term visions that can be embedded in the long-term visions of the Paris Agreement and mid-century LEDS.

- NDCs offer a framework for transition to a resilient, green economy. NDCs can be used to reshape the status quo of investment if they create transformative opportunities.

- Transitioning towards green economy requires work across silos on the national and international level.

- NDCs can be used as a basis for a changing paradigm from individual project approach to more integrated/holistic countrywide approach to address climate change.

- Solid linkages between sustainable development, including gender, and NDCs are critical to ensure the necessary support from governments and other key stakeholders for NDC implementation.

- Building solid institutional structures and coordination mechanisms among key stakeholders will be critical to cohesive NDC implementation plans.

- Private sector participation will need to be sought and promoted from the start of the NDC planning process. This requires having the right incentives and regulatory frameworks.

- Centralized MRV is crucial to promote climate-sustainable development integration and reporting.

- Capacity building to enhance transparency is essential to strengthen the NDCs and support activities for the Paris Transparency Framework.
Key recommendations of the workshop include:

- Build on NDCs as a vision for transitioning to resilient, low emission development, and for supporting the development of concrete actions plans
- Allow sufficient time for NDC implementation planning, based on the INDC preparation process
- Take into account lack of data for NDC planning process and design a plan to address these data gaps in the future
- Ensure continued capacity building support, guidance on technical options and next steps, as well as strong support for south-south exchange
- Gain deeper understanding of how NDCs and the associate long-term strategies can help countries catalyse sustainable development and achievement of climate targets
- Support and build on existing work on climate change in countries
- Improve donor collaboration by building on existing coordination models and coordinating at the global level
- Facilitate South-South exchange as well as information flows and exchanges between North-South
- Use NDC targets to create opportunity for economic transformation and inform policy decisions
- Design the necessary institutional structure and incentives to ensure strong political leadership and willingness/ability to work across ministries and constituencies
- Ensure strong and effective institutional and policy frameworks that create and encourage investment
- Build and/or align NDCs with existing policy and regulatory frameworks and strengthen evidence base and policies
- Use economic impact analysis to better understand the linkages between climate change and sustainable development
**Content Summary**

**The Paris Agreement and NDCs**

- The Paris Agreement marks a turning point in which we’ve seen an unprecedented scale of engagement by governments and stakeholders, initiation/consolidation/enhancement of national climate change processes, and increased capacity for climate planning. However, ultimately, achieving the 2C or 1.5C goal will depend on enhanced reductions before and after 2030 and long-term changes in key social, economic and technology drivers. Momentum and support will need to continue if we are to achieve the ambitious goals set forth for us.

- The SDGs and Paris launched a new era of development where action on climate change is meaningfully integrated in development policy and programming, and is no longer seen as a standalone issue. NDCs must be closely interlinked with sustainable development priorities to improve buy-in and chances for success.

- This can only be done by not focusing only on GHG mitigation, but also on the socio-economic aspects and drivers of sustainable development. This integration can help to bring other, non-climate related institutions, ministries and funders/investors on board. Considering climate change as a cross-cutting, sustainable development issue is essential.

- At its core, the Paris Agreement is about limiting global temperature rise, low-emission, climate resilient development, and financial flows. It includes collective efforts and individual efforts, and unlike previous agreements, it designates a clear timeframe. This cyclical and sustained work will require investment and strong institutional arrangements, along with strong and continuous political ownership. The collective effort is represented by the global stocktake while the individual effort is represented through transparency and compliance.

- NDCs are not actions; they are short to medium-term visions and thus require plans that can be implemented. They are to be updated every five years, beginning in 2020, in the context of the mid-century LEDS that the Paris Agreement invites countries to prepare. NAMAs, while not mentioned in the Paris Agreement, are an important implementation vehicle for NDCs and require further guidance in this respect.

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Climate change is now on every national agenda

Explicit linkage between climate change and sustainable development

Climate targets + Development goals = resilient, low emission development

Climate funding should be closely linked with development funding

The Paris Agreement rests on a mix of collective as well as individual efforts

NDCs are short and medium-term visions embedded in the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and mid-century LEDS
Seize NDCs as an opportunity to advance sustainable development

Sustainable development and gender to be central elements in NDC implementation

Entry points for gender in NDCs can also be used for sustainable development

Evidence base and policies need to be strengthened

Need to deepen understanding of NDC – sustainable development link

- NDCs offer a critical opportunity to catalyze sustainable development. As countries move toward NDC implementation, this link should become a central element and driver of NDC implementation. If countries link the NDCs with their development plan and and investment plan, the potential to successfully implement the proposed measures will increase considerably, ensuring stronger institutional and financial support.

- NDCs can catalyze green growth and adaptation efforts by articulating a long-term vision in line with the country’s development strategy. This is changing the paradigm from individual project approach to more integrated/holistic countrywide approach. There is an opportunity to focus NDCs on transformative adaptation and mitigation programs that generate high impacts on livelihoods.

- There is a critical need, however, to better understand how NDCs and mid-century LEDS can help catalyse sustainable development while achieving the ambitious targets in the context of the Paris Agreement.

- **Samoa** discussed how its commitment to transitioning to 100% renewables by 2024 will not only help it cut emissions but also improve its economic productivity and sustainable development goals. This transition is supported by its 2012-2016 strategy, which highlights the importance of the environment as a priority area, mainstreaming climate change across all sectors and increasing investment in renewable energy to raise productivity.

- **Bhutan** is advancing sustainable development through climate action by linking the NDC to its Gross National Happiness (GNH), its guiding philosophy for development. With carbon neutrality as the cornerstone of its NDC, the basis of mitigation actions is the conservation of the forest-carbon sink (constitutional mandate to maintain 60% forest cover for all time). However, environmental conservation and sustainable socio-economic development also include self-reliance, poverty alleviation, food security, and energy security.

- Women are disproportionately affected by climate change, but they can also act as key agents of change and play a critical role in addressing climate risks at different level. An analysis undertaken by UNDP of 161 NDCs shows that 65 include at least one reference to gender, but the extent to which gender concerns will be integrated in the implementation of the NDCs remains unclear. Gender also tends to be prioritized in adaptation rather than mitigation.

- SDGs and gender equality as key elements of NDCs ensure the necessary coherence between climate change actions and national development priorities (through NDC readiness, implementation process and design strategies). This, however, will require strong coordination among the sectoral institutions to ensure ownership of the actions, development of capacity for the implementation and monitoring of impacts on sustainable development.

- It was noted that while in Samoa and Bhutan, as well as in many other countries, gender equality is a key concern, greater efforts are needed to systematize data collection (e.g. sex-
disaggregated data, indicators) and to formulate policies (both in mitigation and adaptation) that address gender inequality. Gender analysis should also look at both men and women, and youth when considered to be especially vulnerable.

- The entry points for gender mainstreaming in climate change action can also be used to create linkages with sustainable development. This could broadly include an analysis of the national context for gender and climate change trends; institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms; identification of key sectors, strategies and instruments; capacity building; monitoring of impacts; and sustainable development-responsive financing mechanisms.

- Experiences from development cooperation on relevant areas (for example, on enhancing energy access) can also serve as entry points for concrete collaboration on NDC implementation. This would also ensure that linkages between development and NDC implementation (or more broadly with climate change efforts) are materialized in practical ways.

Moving from INDCs to NDCs

- UNDP and WRI have begun to develop a framework for NDC implementation, which includes 9 key steps or stages countries may consider as they prepare for NDC implementation. This framework builds off of the previously developed INDC Guidance and will be informed by the direct country interaction provided through global fora and forthcoming NDC Regional Technical Dialogues. The session included an overview of the developed framework as well as a draft NDC Implementation Readiness Checklist, which includes guiding questions that countries may explore for the process. CDKN and Ricardo Energy and Environment also offered their NDC Implementation Quick Start Guide.

- Developing implementation plans for NDCs that are well defined, actionable, and evidence-based will require identifying priority areas of intervention and bankable projects/programs. Going forward, NDC targets can be the basis for policy decisions to address climate change. The NDC can be used to help change the status quo of investment if they create opportunity instead of burden.

- Building on national policy/legal frameworks already in place will be critical to speed up and support NDC implementation. This work will need to be expanded, building on the results that have been achieved and which demonstrate that efforts to address GHG emissions are compatible with other priorities at the country level. This also requires taking stock of policies and reviewing their planning/policy decision-making bodies around NDC implementation.

- Colombia highlighted how NDC planning and implementation is embedded in their larger Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), which has included a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder process and high-level support and engagement across ministries. Their first step has been
breaking the commitments down by sector and working with each responsible ministry to ensure they develop a plan that works towards the ECDBC and the realization of their NDC.

- Similarly, in Trinidad and Tobago, the NDC is based on its national Carbon Reduction Strategy and targets key high-emitting sectors. Trinidad and Tobago has now shifted focus on mainstreaming of the NDC, including revision of the National Climate Change Policy, widespread stakeholder consultation to ensure buy-in, incorporation of NDC actions into the National Development Plan (Vision 2030), technology assessment, and mobilizing finance.

- Working across ministries both in country but also among the donors is crucial (i.e. mitigation and adaptation should not be seen as separate; development funding and climate funding should be closely linked).

- Deep national ownership and high level political commitment is essential. In the end, NDCs are about commitment to change – nationally and globally. This commitment has implications across all levels of government. For this reason, all line ministries should be involved in the planning and implementation. This also sets an important signal to the private sector and donors.

- Most countries are currently identifying the next steps to translate the NDC targets into concrete actions. For UNDP, these efforts represent a valuable and unique opportunity to help countries transition to climate-resilient, zero-carbon development and contribute to national development priorities. As countries develop even more ambitious targets, the goal of transitioning to zero-carbon economies can turn into a transformational change in the way countries implement their economic and human development agendas.

### Coordination of Action

- The coordination of action at the national and global level was emphasized. Partnerships and stakeholder collaboration will be necessary, and alignment needs to occur across ministries, across regions, and across donors and development practitioners.

- The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) introduced the NDC Partnership, a consultative group of 20 plus developing and developed countries, French and Moroccan COP Presidencies, the UNFCCC, and multilateral organizations such as UNDP, the World Bank, and UNEP, which aims to support developing countries in the early and ambitious achievement of their NDC and related SDG commitments. Coordination of NDC support to countries is critical to ensure cost-efficiency and avoid duplication.

- The UN endorsement and convening processes are relevant at the national level to support and keep momentum for NDC implementation and generate high-level political support.
The inclusion of the private sector and other non-state actors into the SDGs’ agenda and the climate change agenda will require integrated approaches related to climate strategies/actions. The private sector/industry sector needs to be engaged at different levels to build trust, develop appropriate incentives and guidelines for voluntary reporting. More concrete efforts are needed to ensure the necessary coordination among the different sectors, including building awareness and bringing other stakeholders into the NDC implementation process.

As the support provided by the LECB Programme shifts to assist countries with NDC implementation, the exchange among countries with different experiences and from different regions provides a most needed space for learning from each other. This includes sharing lessons learned between developed and developing countries.

Mitigation

- A wide range of experience with mitigation projects in the majority of the countries can provide a good basis for obtaining political and financial buy-in for NDC implementation. While some participants had doubts about the success of the CDMs and NAMAs, these were generally perceived as an important step in achieving emission reductions, which will contribute to achieving NDC targets. It is important to note that 40 countries make direct references to NAMAs in their INDCs.

- New institutional mechanisms or arrangements may need to be created to manage the NDC implementation process and related work. Mitigation in the context of NDCs should link with countries’ development agendas and draw on previous work. In Colombia, sectoral allocation is preliminary and ministries can come up with alternative proposals.

- Quantifying GHG impacts is more straightforward for NDCs based on emissions in a target year, while NDCs with dynamic baselines, intensity targets, and actions are more difficult to quantify. Identifying mitigation options will need to go beyond low-hanging fruit. Countries with incomplete data (e.g., mitigation potential, scenarios, etc.) can start filling data gaps incrementally in order to keep process moving forward.

- There is a need to understand finance opportunities for NDCs and NAMAs. While finance provided by the GCF will be helpful, it will not be sufficient (trillions needed). Therefore, we face...
the critical need to work with the private sector. This requires having the right institutions and regulatory frameworks in place.

- Supply and demand of finance for mitigation actions are not aligned. Financing is available and investors are looking for opportunities. The challenge lies in making low-emission alternatives attractive for investors. Mitigation can be an opportunity for economic transformation, and quantifying benefits can help build support from sectoral and national institutions, as well as from investors.

- **Mexico** discussed its efforts to design public policy and associated indicators to demonstrate progress in its NDC. While Mexico managed to establish a carbon tax, and an energy sector reform, it still faces many other hurdles including energy reform, sectoral transformation, sectoral participation, and changes in government and laws. Mexico has been looking at how to align local development priorities with mitigation potential (including reducing black carbon for public health benefits). Lessons learned show the importance of adequate legal frameworks, a good strategy for private sector engagement, and the linking of actors for funding purposes.

- **Ecuador** described how it is translating mitigation goals into action, having developed three NAMAs in the energy sector alone. It is important to recognize inter-institutional agenda and work with key sectors such as transport and agriculture critical for reducing GHGs.

**Adaptation**

- The linkage between adaptation and sustainable development goals represent a high priority in many countries. The importance of adaptation raised in Paris Agreement by including a global goal on adaptation. The majority of NDCs include an adaptation component.

- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), which should be integrated in NDCs, are a key tool for this process, and can promote coherence. NAPs are an actionable, continuous, progressive, iterative process to identify adaptation targets.

- Moving from planning to implementation of NAP faces similar support needs as for mitigation, including strong coordination systems, identification of champions for adaptation interventions, integration into existing planning processes, enhancement into existing monitoring systems, raising awareness and understanding co-benefits and need for resources. UNDP can help assess gaps in adaptation.

- UNDP and UNEP have been supporting countries with the NAP process since June 2013 (NAP-GSP). UNDP has a portfolio of 180 projects that deal with climate mainstreaming.

- **El Salvador** and the **Solomon Islands** both discussed their efforts to integrate adaptation into their NDCs and national development goals. While neither country has developed a NAP thus far, both have been looking to develop sectoral adaptation plans.
• **El Salvador** has prioritized adaptation in its 5-year development plan and NDC. The country did so successfully by including adaptation priorities as identified by sectors (urban, agriculture, health, water resources) and recognizing that sectors and institutions must engage in NDC/NAP process at all stages. El Salvador is developing a national plan for sustainability through a sustainability council, which will contribute to advancing implementation of NDCs. The development of local capacity and political will also be essential.

• The **Solomon Islands** is undertaking a number of initiatives to mainstream CCA into short-term and long-term development strategies. While the NDC delineates a near-term adaptation plan, there is still a need to refine long-term adaptation goals, develop capacities, awareness, deploy technologies for adaptation, secure climate finance, and improve institutional arrangements for coordination. Relocation is a priority area of the national development strategy.

• For many countries, adaptation in the agricultural sector (including food security) is a major priority. **El Salvador**, whose NDC considers agricultural transformation, reported to be working at the farm level to fight unsustainable agricultural practices. **Malaysia** wondered how to get private entities involved in adaptation beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. **Uganda** works on aggregating farmers into farming cooperatives groups to attract interest from financial institutions; **Thailand** is likewise trying to shift farmers off small farmer loans and seeing if banks can forego interest.

**Monitoring Systems and the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework**

• Developing a centralized system for analyzing and monitoring initiatives is seen as a key for alignment of climate actions with development priorities and improving accountability of implementing partners. Tracking progress towards NDCs can help track progress towards other goals (SDGs) and provides opportunities to show progress towards multiple objectives. According to the US, reporting to the UNFCCC is not only about international commitments but can also help communicate progress to national stakeholders.

• **Vietnam** introduced its MRV system and discussed how it will strengthen it through the NDC implementation plan. Meanwhile, the **United States** provided an overview of the US’ MRV approach, building on 20 years of experience in this field.

• MRV is a learning-by-doing process and even more advanced countries such as the **US** and **Belgium** face challenges. The reviews under the UNFCCC have been useful to improve measuring and reporting. All speakers highlighted the importance of clear institutional roles and arrangements, as coordination and data aggregation and harmonization are challenges. It was also noted that it is crucial to build on existing methodologies used through other processes (National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, International Consultation Analysis, etc).
• Bottom-up (Belgium) and top-down approaches (Vietnam, USA) were presented. The advantage of using the national inventory system is data and methodology consistency. Vietnam noted its challenges and capacity needs, which relate to both governance (responsibilities, coordination mechanism, policies) and resources (human, technological, finance).

• Belgium on the other hand, stressed the importance of sustainable institutional arrangements as reporting obligations are continuous. Belgium is implementing a bottom-up approach through its governance structure. Building on other processes that already developed connections for reporting requirements, fostering synergies with other processes and avoiding duplication of efforts is critical for success.

• MRV for adaptation is especially challenging because it is an emerging area. It is important to identify SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time-bound) objectives, and build on other processes such NAP, programmes and projects, and use tools at a smaller scale for instance. El Salvador is aiming at developing an implementation plan with clear indicators. The NDC (and BUR) can help the country identify progress and obstacles to address. The Ministry of Environment will communicate with sectors to identify targets.

• Given the importance of MRV, capacity building support is key and will be increased. The GEF Council has just approved the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), which will help fill the gaps in current GEF reporting structures.

Transition towards Green Economies & Private Sector Engagement

- According to the Green Infrastructure Investment Coalition, the transformation of the global economy infrastructure will be costing trillions of dollars. However, in a scenario of inaction on mitigation and climate risks, cost for adaption and climate related disasters would be even higher. Efficient, low-carbon, long-term infrastructure needs to be built to ensure climate resilient sociaties.

- This transition faces a number of challenges including larger up-front costs and higher interest rates and information overload for investors. The Green Bonds market was established to combat this challenge, offering a green bond stamp to promote trust by the investors in the investment. Green bonds are simply a labeling system, not an additional mechanism, such as the CDM.

- Other trust building activities include strong leadership (both public and private), a clear development vision with measurable targets, a good track record (evidence/reporting); strong and effective institutional and policy frameworks that create and encourage investment; a clear offer and high ambition; holistic approach to engaging all relevant stakeholders. Having the local banking sector take the initial
cost and offering quick returns is beneficial as well. Dubai is looking to enable the business community by developing a green climate zone and encouraging venture capitalists.

- **Chile** discussed the importance of building a strong evidence-base for climate action in order to attract financial commitments in the planning and budgeting process. Other priorities such as poverty, inequality, etc. often trump. Proper planning and stakeholder engagement with designated responsibilities is essential. Regulations such as a carbon tax work to mainstream climate finance in national budgets. While Chile has been successful in mobilizing climate champions, mobilization of champions in the private sector has been slow.

- According to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), successful climate action requires prioritization, partnering, and holistic programming. Prioritization can be supported through UNDP’s GCF Readiness Programme. Partnering is essential for climate finance, as countries need to channel proposals through an accredited entity such as a national bank, multilateral agencies, commercial banks, or international institutions. The GCF is looking for catalytic, result-oriented programming and not just one-off projects.

- **France** noted that the NDC can provide the framework and added that resources need to be aligned with SD objectives. Since most investment will be private investment, they also need to include a full range of tools (such as guarantees, grants, tax, regulations, etc). The France Facility will help approximately 20 countries in going through the process of NDC implementation.

- The importance of a whole-of-government approach was furthermore underscored by Germany’s BMUB, which noted that all line ministries should be included and receive responsibilities. This also helps secures domestic funds and ensure policy and regulatory alignment.

**Lessons learned**

- Lessons from INDC and NAMA development show the importance of including partners from the very beginning.

- **The short time frame** for submission of the INDC presented a challenge for most countries. For NDC implementation, planning must happen now in order to prioritize, budget and plan. It takes time to mainstream the NDC, starting with the sectors, developing the team within the ministries, outlining responsibility by ministry and getting all involved can incentivize engagement by key stakeholders.

- **Lack of data** is reported to have been the underlying challenge for many with the INDC preparation, and remains a challenge for the NDC process going forward. Thus a strategy to address data gaps and improve the quality of the data will be needed at country level.

- Other challenges noted include limited technical capacity, in particular: analysis of technical options, understanding of wider economic impacts, understanding and access to finance and support needs, and development of implementation plans. Going forward, countries will require continued capacity building support, guidance on technical options and next steps, as well as strong support for South-South exchange.
Resources

- **INDC Guidance** – UNDP and WRI
- **NDC Implementation Readiness Checklist** – UNDP and WRI
- **NDC Implementation Quick Start Guide** - CDKN and Ricardo Energy and Environment
- Revised NAMA Guidance - International Partnership for Mitigation and MRV
  [http://mitigationpartnership.net/intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs](http://mitigationpartnership.net/intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs)