

GLOBAL NDC CONFERENCE 2017

Conference Report

02-06 May 2017 in Berlin, Germany



JOINTLY IMPLEMENTED BY

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



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FOR THE IKI NDC SUPPORT CLUSTER

Integrated governance, finance and transparency for delivering climate goals



The Global NDC Conference 2017: integrated governance, finance and transparency for delivering climate goals took place in Berlin, Germany, from 2-6 May 2017.

The conference was jointly organized by the GIZ Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) and the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme for the IKI NDC Support Cluster, and the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDs GP). More than 250 participants from 80 countries and several international organizations shared their perspectives and experiences in the themes covered by the conference. They exchanged good practices and lessons on strategies for countries to advance low carbon resilient development through the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), built peer-networks, engaged with the private sector and identified gaps and opportunities for support to explore further action.

All conference material is available at
www.ndcconference2017.org.

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Key messages from the Conference

During the three days of the conference the following key messages emerged:

Integrated Governance

For climate actions to result in tangible development benefits, countries need to reconfigure their governance systems to foster an inclusive, integrated approach to low carbon development.

- **High-level leadership is vital** for fostering multi-sectoral and multi-level processes that include climate mitigation and adaptation actions for sustainable development.
- **Strong leadership and stakeholder management capabilities are required** to lead a society wide transformation process. This includes the engagement of new actors, and the expansion of roles and responsibilities for NDC implementation.
- **Sectoral approaches are key** to NDC implementation. Long-term planning helps break down climate targets into short- and mid-term priorities.
- **Integrated governance is the foundation** for building a common architecture for NDC implementation, transparency and climate finance.

Financing

- **Attracting investment in support of NDC ambitions is a multidimensional challenge** in which the public sector plays a key role through policy, regulatory and financial incentives and engineering which enable public and private investment in low-carbon infrastructure and climate and resilient development.
- **NDCs need to be translated into investment opportunities** and project pipelines developed and expanded to increase visibility and profile of options to attract finance.
- **There is no single formula for attracting finance** within the variety of capital and investors with differing needs to be understood and appropriate financial instruments and risk-reduction or sharing tools applied, in each specific investment context.
- **Break up silos:** cooperation, continued engagement and a joint-understanding of opportunities between key actors in the climate and finance communities is crucial to accelerate investment in NDC goals.
- **An improved understanding is needed** of how effective public budgeting for climate change actions can support the mobilization of investment at scale; sensitize finance, planning and trade ministries; and pave the way for the integration of NDCs into national and sub national planning.

Transparency

- **The enhanced transparency framework is the backbone of the Paris Agreement.** It builds trust, enables tracking of NDC implementation and informs the global stock take on reaching the long-term goal.
- **A data and transparency system is paramount** for the national coordination of NDC implementation and further supports communicating the work to different stakeholders.
- **Transparency works two ways:** Reporting and review not only serve accountability but also inform processes for formulating national policies and setting sectoral targets.
- **Trust is crucial.** Transparency is a powerful mechanism for learning and driving individual and collective ambition.

Next steps

The following next steps have been identified at the event:

- The GIZ SPA, UNDP LECB, IKI NDC Support Cluster and the LEDS GP will continue to deliver technical support to meet country needs through already existing activities and communities of practice to advance LEDS and NDC implementation and ambition.
- These programs and initiatives, together with other partners, will organize topic-specific training and regional peer learning workshop throughout the year on topics such as multi-level governance, linkages of short and long-term strategies, linkages of mitigation and adaptation, data and transparency, transport, AFOLU and energy measures, mini-grid policies and standards, renewable energy grid integration, bioelectricity resources assessment and policies, among others.
- Flexible, short-term advisory support is available to countries through the [NDC Help Desk](#) and [LEDS Remote Expert Assistance](#) on LEDS.
- The LEDS GP regional platforms and working groups will adjust current work programs to take into account the outcomes of the workshop, so will do the PATPA for its regional groups.



Main findings of the Conference

Welcome Session

Dr. Barbara Hendricks, **Federal Minister at the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)** opened the conference and emphasized Germany's commitment to tackling climate change, pointing out that concrete implementation of the Paris Agreement was already in play and that countries planning for long-term action will have an advantage over the countries who do not. Furthermore she underlined the importance to review NDCs and raise ambition to align them with the objective of the Paris Agreement. She stated that the global North had often led the way in terms of NDC implementation, but now countries in the South are increasingly surpassing efforts by the North. Dr. Hendricks also highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and private sector engagement in achieving climate action goals.

Mr. Frank Fass-Metz, Commissioner for Climate Policy and Climate Financing at the **Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** highlighted how climate change is already affecting our daily lives as extreme events are becoming the norm. He emphasized that the momentous Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda can and should be mutually reinforcing – NDCs must be linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mainstreamed in all relevant ministries. He concluded by highlighting the NDC Partnership and how its country-driven approach enables member countries to receive fast, targeted, technical and financial assistance to help facilitate their NDC planning processes.

Mr. Gebru Jember Endalew, Chair of the **Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group**, representing 48 of the world's poorest countries reaffirmed that LDCs are taking serious action to shift from fossil fuels to renewable energies and to attain their NDC targets. Numerous LDCs are already part of the Climate Vulnerable Forum and have committed to becoming climate neutral by 2050 at the latest, while they are increasingly affected by climate change and are extremely vulnerable. However in order to achieve the global climate goal, core contributions must come from major emitters. He highlighted that much greater ambition from all players is needed and LDCs will need advanced technology transfer, capacity building, and increased investments.

Dr. Christoph Beier, Vice-Chairman of the **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**, congratulated BMUB and BMZ as they continue to drive NDC implementation. He stressed the importance of partnerships and peer-to-peer exchange as one of the strongest mechanisms to share knowledge, best practices, and lessons learnt and pointed out the Global NDC Conference as an example for this. Governments now need to integrate the demands of diverse national stakeholders while also working within a global framework. Exchange between implementers facing similar challenges in different environments is helpful for all actors to find solutions and work better together. Dr. Beier pointed out that need to have strong institutions to facilitate multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, and multi-level approaches to foster collaboration throughout the NDC implementation process.

Mr. Jo Scheuer, Director of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction for **UNDP**, underlined that “climate is about development”, and climate action is intrinsically linked to achieving the SDGs. As a development agency, UNDP has long recognized the benefits of climate action for development (see [UNDP’s Climate & SDG report](#)) and is committed to helping countries deliver an integrated solution. However, since NDCs and the transition to a low-carbon development pathway is a highly complex process, all stakeholders, including development partners, need to change how we operate and collaborate. On the country-level, a whole-of-government and society approach to NDC implementation is vital for building a broad support base and attracting climate investments.

Mr. Ron Benioff, Co-Chair of the **LEDS GP Secretariat**, echoed the tremendous value in partnering with the German government, GIZ, and UNDP to hold the global conference as each co-organizer brought rich expertise to share with countries to help advance their NDC implementation process. He emphasized that only through partnership can we overcome the climate challenge – “human beings are the drivers of change”.



Day 1: Integrated Governance

PANEL: Integrated Governance - From concept to practical planning and action

Mr. Jo Scheuer (**UNDP**) provided an introduction to the landscape of integrated governance, including the benefits of long-term vision and planning, and the mutual benefits of linking planning processes such as NDCs and SDGs at all levels of government. To accomplish this, governments need to build the capacity to deal with more complex coordination and need complementary policy, regulatory and legal frameworks, which also set the tone for climate-friendly investments. He later highlighted, that a climate portfolio is not only the realization of SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and/or SDG 13 (Climate Action) but it should touch on all of the SDGs.

Mr. Stephen King'uyu from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources of **Kenya** provided [insight into the iterative development](#) of Kenya's Climate Change Policy. Mr. King'uyu highlighted their aim for a broad collaboration of stakeholders across different levels of government as well as coordinated inputs from non-state actors, mandatory public participation, a threshold of decision-making in climate change, and the inclusion of gender in planning and budgets. A National Climate Change Council, presided by the president, was also set up and includes the private sector, civil society, marginalized communities, academia, four ministries, and the Council of Governors. Media was also used to bridge the gap between national and local governments and to reach a broader audience.

Mr. Bonar Laureto from **Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE)** emphasized the similarities between the Kenyan and the Philippines' model, with both demonstrating strong leadership from the president, but he noted that an approach to shift markets and transform the investment landscape is still necessary. It is important to "shape policies that shape markets" therefore creating the right incentives and environment to attract private sector actors and include business needs in their NDC development.

Ms. Adriana Murillo Ruin showcased the Costa Rican Climate Change Strategy, which includes two councils: a strategic council involving government members, and a sectoral one, comprising of climate and environmental-related members. **Costa Rica** is now preparing a decree to institutionalize a stakeholder council, which will review NDC processes and develop policies in each sector. They are also working to institutionalize an advisory scientific council.

For climate actions to result in tangible development benefits, countries need to reconfigure their governance systems to foster an inclusive, integrated approach to low carbon development.

- High-level leadership is vital for fostering multi-sectoral and multi-level processes that include climate mitigation and adaptation actions for sustainable development.
- Strong leadership and stakeholder management capabilities are required to lead a society wide transformation process. This includes the engagement of new actors, and the expansion of roles and responsibilities for NDC implementation.
- Sectoral approaches are key to NDC implementation. Long-term planning helps break down climate targets into short- and mid-term priorities.
- Integrated governance is the foundation for building a common architecture for NDC implementation, transparency and climate finance.

BREAKOUT 1: Integration of Mitigation, Adaptation, and Development Agendas through NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This session focused on identifying more systematic linkages between National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), NDCs, and the 2030 Development Agenda and its SDGs. It focused on how to bring climate policy implementation, development planning processes, and integrated governance and finance frameworks into alignment to add mutual value to all agendas.

Case studies and best practices from Costa Rica, Egypt, Kenya and Vietnam were presented to anchor the dialogue in country experiences—highlighting both initial advances and key challenges. In two rounds of interactive group discussions, participants explored key benefits and entry points around the following topics: how to identify win-win solutions and harness the co-benefits between adaptation, mitigation and other social development priorities; how to establish workable integrated governance arrangements and policy platforms; how to ensure for more integrated and holistic climate financing and resourcing strategies; and how to engage line ministries to integrate sectoral planning effectively into broader NAP and NDC processes.

The session highlighted the many benefits from creating more synergies between NDC, NAP, and SDG processes. By streamlining systems and planning processes and evolving toward synergy between the agendas, countries can prioritize focus and reduce information silos to build more transparency and accountability around the status of their efforts, as well as institutional capacities at various levels. During the session, countries shared interests and advances and expressed a need for tools (e.g. for prioritizing actions within and across sectors), methods

(e.g., guidelines for more simplified and transparent climate finance tracking) and capacity building (e.g. data collection/assessments, vulnerability assessments). It was stressed that, in order to begin to identify and make best use of synergies, better data to understand impacts and costs/benefits to inform comprehensive risk management was a prerequisite, as this is a critical input to planning.

The global presentations from country presentations and posters also revealed best practices:

- government bodies established in Egypt to include a wide range of stakeholders as a tool to align climate policy to long-term development priorities;
- sub-national stakeholders trained in Vietnam on simplified climate finance tracking tools to better map funding streams and steer public funding more efficiently; enhancing adaptation planning to reduce vulnerability;
- adding metrics and streamlining monitoring and reporting systems in Costa Rica (e.g. SINAMECC) to monitor the impact of government policies and mitigation/adaptation co-benefits; and
- developing strategies for promoting agricultural resiliency and climate risk management in agriculture and aligning sectoral planning cycles and goals to broader NAP and national budgeting processes to better integrate and align funding to needs.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS

[LEDS LAC: Integrating mitigation and adaptation climate policies](#)

[FAO: Towards an integrated approach to NAPs, NDCs, and SDGs](#)

BREAKOUT 2: Essential Building Blocks for NDC Implementation

Through this interactive breakout, participants discussed institutional frameworks and responsibilities, mainstreaming, and legal frameworks – learning about successful approaches and overcoming critical barriers. The [Philippines](#) and [Trinidad & Tobago](#) presented their NDC implementation plans (NDC IP) as real-world examples of preparing for NDC implementation. For instance, the Philippines underlined the importance of linking mitigation and adaptation and aligning these actions with development priorities in their NDC Roadmap. In Trinidad & Tobago's NDC IP, recommendations included strengthening institutional capacity for NDCs in the energy, transport and industry sectors, mainstreaming climate change issues into existing policy and legislative framework, and ensuring high-level leadership for NDC implementation.

As a result, the following points were reported back:

- NDC implementation will require both multi-sectoral engagement and multi-level (vertical) alignment that should also include non-state actors: countries are building upon, and adapting, existing national systems and processes for this purpose, rather than reinventing the wheel. Countries noted that defining mitigation and adaptation targets of the NDC in the context of sustainable development is a key tool for engaging sectors and non-state actors in NDC implementation.
- Capacity must be built in all sectors to implement NDCs: an enabling phase is recommended as part of the planning process to encourage full engagement of ministries. An increased number of national experts capable of carrying out NDC work must also be supported. In addition, countries could explore systems-based approaches to institutional processes.
- At minimum, NDC implementation will require robust institutional arrangements, the mainstreaming of NDC implementation across ministries, but also in a vertical fashion from national to local; legal, policy and regulatory frameworks that enabling implementation and do not hinder it; and institutional ownership and follow through.

BREAKOUT 3: Near-Term Action Defined by Longer-Term and Deeper Decarbonization

This session provided participants with an opportunity to examine several key issues related to longer term strategies as well as sectoral pathways for technology transformation that can inform nearer term NDC and Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) action. Attendees were provided a brief introduction to efforts in Mexico and China on longer term deep decarbonization approaches in the context of nearer term NDC implementation before moving into in-depth facilitated roundtable discussions. The most important outcome of the session was the learning and exchange among government representatives and between government representatives and disciplinary experts. Beyond this core outcome, several additional relevant messages emerged from participants in the session.

- Long-term strategies (LTSs) are critical for ensuring effective near-term action. Without a long-term vision, it is difficult or impossible to understand whether approaches to NDC implementation will facilitate deeper decarbonization or whether they might lead to lock in to ineffective strategies.
- There is no one-size fits all LTS methods or approach. LTS methods and approaches need to be customized to country circumstances. To build support for, and momentum around, LTS activities, it is critical that LTSs be framed within the context of broader development and other priorities.
- Efforts should focus on developing effective processes surrounding LTS analysis and not just on the analytical methods themselves. Participants indicated that choosing the right model or method is often not the primary challenge or concern; the broader challenge is creating long-lasting and self-reinforcing national capabilities.
- Enabling peer learning through sharing lessons learned, case studies, examples, and previous LTS analyses would be valuable to inform near-term planning; entirely new LTS analysis is not always necessary for this purpose. As one example, countries have a strong interest in learning about and having access to information on projected future technology and market scenarios to inform near-term action.
- Finally, building momentum and a solid foundation around LTS activities, and linking those to near-term action, requires active efforts to engage multiple stakeholders. Stakeholders can include different government ministries

along with the private sector, NGOs, and other interested parties. In many cases, stakeholder engagement for LTS could build on engagement processes already established to support NDCs and other LEDS.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS:

[Beijing Normal University: Low-carbon Path of China](#)

[Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: Near-Term Action Defined by Longer-Term and Deeper Decarbonization](#)

[INECC: Mexico: Near-Term Action Defined by Longer-Term and Deeper Decarbonization](#)

BREAKOUT 4: Subnational Integration

As highlighted by representatives from the LEDS GP Subnational Integration Working Group and Adelphi, who facilitated this session, successful public investment requires co-ordination between national and subnational governments. Effective multi-level governance (MLG) and inter-sectoral collaboration are key components of successful low emission, climate-resilient development strategies.

Mr. Wilson Lechón from CONGOPE, the Autonomous Consortium of 23 provincial governments in Ecuador, discussed the active process of decentralization in Ecuador, and how this relates to achieving Ecuador's NDC GHG target of 20-25% reduction from BAU by 2030. CONGOPE is actively addressing the asymmetry of information and GHG metrics across levels of governance and stakeholders that precludes mobilization of funds and investment. They are organizing peer learning opportunities between the provinces, to enable better data sharing and low carbon infrastructure investment opportunities.

Ms. Telly Chauke from SALGA, the South African Government Association, shared detailed insights on building connectance, creating alignment and supporting joint actions between the 257 member municipalities of SALGA. Communication strategies are key, allowing sharing and learning between the tremendous diversity in cities. SALGA also represents the municipal tier of governments and sits on several national government boards. This improves policy discussion by bringing the local perspective, and also contributes to raising national ambitions. Challenges include gaps in Monitoring & Evaluation, and linkage of rural and urban areas.

Session participants then discussed their particular challenges and solutions and it became clear that civil society plays a key role as an integrator and that communication between stakeholders creates trust. The alignment of national and sub-national/local goals and impacts helps strengthen accountability on all levels and can raise national ambitions. Remaining gaps include

inconsistent greenhouse gas metrics and levels of climate vulnerability across a country. Questions remain on how NDCs pathways will be equitably implemented. Regarding finance, it was found that although local governments have access to funds from the national government, they lack the authority to allocate these funds to specific local priorities, therefore presenting a challenge to effective implementation to climate priorities at the local level.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS:

[SNI-WG, LEDS GP: Multi-Level Government Climate Policy and Action Pathway](#)

BREAKOUT 5: Incentivizing Private Sector Engagement in NDC Implementation

The objective of this session was to identify opportunities, barriers and ideas for incentivizing private sector engagement in NDC implementation. Private sector and government representatives briefly shared good practices on joint climate policy: the incentivizing framework for investments into energy efficiency of manufacturing facilities introduced by the Government of the Philippines; the successful involvement of the private sector in the formulation of Argentina's (I)NDC, its revision and the translation into sectoral action plans. Furthermore, individual company representatives from Uganda and Germany demonstrated their successful green business models and shared their experiences with and expectations towards policy makers.

Participants also had the opportunity to explore in discussion groups practical entry points for governments on engaging the private sector in the NDC implementation process. During these discussions, participants agreed that governments should help the private sector to jump start green businesses through knowledge and information-sharing on green business models, feasibility studies, grants, technology guarantees, awards and other incentives.

In order to support the greening of traditional industries, policy makers should consider fiscal instruments, carbon pricing, making corporate climate reporting mandatory, developing markets for energy service companies and tailoring financing and capacity building offer for SMEs.

Furthermore, they should provide models to quantify and economize future benefits of private investment in climate change adaptation. In addition, it was noted that governments should have more face-to-face interaction with industries to encourage transparency and that it is important for them to better understand why certain markets have not yet been tapped into by identifying climate risks and benefits of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions for the private sector.



Day 2: Financing

PANEL: Scaling up Investment to Transition to Global Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Economies

The **Climate and Development Knowledge Network's (CDKN)** CEO, Mr. Sam Bickersteth, hosted an incisive panel discussion on the opening of the second day of the conference on Scaling up Investment to Transition to Global Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Economies. The numbers are daunting, with some USD \$53 trillion needed by 2035 to stay within 2 degrees. Panelists included Mr. Elisha Moyo, from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in **Zimbabwe**, and Ms. Thi Dieu Trinh Nguyen, from the Ministry of Planning and Investment in **Vietnam**, who both shared experiences from their domestic financing of NDC actions to date; Ms. Jennifer Doherty-Bigara from the **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** represented the role of international public finance and associated institutions; and Ms. Alexia Kelly, from the newly established **Electric Capital Management**, provided insights from the growing engagement of the private sector, which brings both finance and expertise. Key messages from this interactive conversation between the panel and participants, and throughout the finance breakout sessions, are summarized below:

Attracting investment in support of NDC ambitions is a multi-dimensional challenge in which the public sector plays a key role through policy, regulatory and financial incentives and engineering, which enable public and private investment in low-carbon infrastructure and climate and resilient development.

Key findings include:

- NDCs need to be translated into investment opportunities and project pipelines developed and expanded to increase visibility and profile of options to attract finance.
- There is no single formula for attracting finance within the variety of capital and investors with differing needs to be understood and appropriate financial instruments and risk-reduction or sharing tools applied, in each specific investment context.
- Break up silos: cooperation, continued engagement and a joint-understanding of opportunities between key actors in the climate and finance communities is crucial to accelerate investment in NDC goals.

- An improved understanding is needed of how effective public budgeting for climate change actions can support the mobilization of investment at scale, sensitize finance, planning and trade ministries and pave the way for the integration of NDCs into national and subnational planning.

BREAKOUT 1: NDC Investment Strategies - From Planning to Practice

To move from NDC planning to implementation, most countries are currently developing investment strategies for NDCs. Much like the NDCs themselves, these investment strategies can take different forms and contain different elements, from overarching strategies to more bottom-up plans that build on existing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) or LEDS. Organized by UNDP and the NAMA Facility, with contributions from the Dominican Republic, this session provided an overview of elements of investment strategies. Insights from UNDP's investment and financial flows (IFF) assessment methodology as a tool to develop an NDC investment strategy were offered. Through IFF assessments, countries can identify pathways to achieve national climate change targets, including their associated costs, funding sources, investment entities, incentive structure and political framework. UNDP has to date supported 17 countries to conduct 46 sectoral assessments. At the operational level, the NAMA Facility has built up practical experience from its 21 projects in 17 countries in supporting NAMA financing as an important step towards NDC implementation.

Participants were asked through interactive table discussions, about the experiences that exist in their countries to develop an NDC investment strategy. Critical success factors in developing an investment strategy or mobilizing funds for NDC related activities or NAMAs were explored; as well as examples of mitigation actions in relation to NDC implementation. Discussions also focused on how better to link the NDC planning process with NDC implementation practice.

Some emerging good practices from the country discussions involved engaging ministries of finance and investors early on in the process; countries should begin in key sectors so as not to get overwhelmed; and they must also look beyond short term instruments to more permanent financing sources, such as public sector budgets and taxes.

Key messages from the session included:

- Identifying and addressing current financial flows and investments is essential to identify financial needs and potential strategies and policies to implement national climate change targets. The [UNDP IFF tool](#), for example, can be used for this.
- Identifying incremental costs and necessary shifts in investments is essential for mobilizing finance and ensuring sustainability in the long-term.
- Fully developed, comprehensive NAMAs, with clear policies can help to attract private sector investment and begin building out an investment plan.

One reflection that country participants had, is that they felt they had done their due diligence and had developed fully-fledged NAMAs, but were still not successful in securing funding. They were looking for support with bringing together all their climate change and investment strategies and project plans into one comprehensive strategy or plan.

BREAKOUT 2: Developing Project Pipelines and Blended Financial Instruments

Aimed at government officials responsible for the development of investment plans for NDC implementation, this session organized by LEDS GP and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), encouraged participants to draft an initial map for government entities when considering how to support and create investment pipelines for their NDCs. With contributions from countries such as Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Mongolia, the Caribbean region, and the IDB, participants walked through the following questions: What is an investment pipeline? What is the demand for investment for NDCs? What are the barriers to investment for NDC implementation? What do investors need?

In response to the first question, and what is meant by a bankable project, an investment pipeline was defined as a series of projects with successful project management that provides return to investors.

The following key messages from the session emerged:

- NDCs can be a catalyst for development investment.
- Differentiating between different types of investors and different types of finance is critical, for example, grants, concessional loans, equity.
- It is often better to integrate climate change considerations into existing project portfolios instead of creating new ones.

Participants identified the need to involve local financial institutions more, by both jointly designing financial products, and sharing knowledge and raising awareness of project pipelines. Countries requested support in developing bankable projects, and identifying project portfolios that can contribute to implementing their NDC. They also wanted to identify international financial partners who could design a fitting financial product and to pilot this. IDB's NDC Invest service, for example, could provide funding for pre-feasibility studies and support project development.

BREAKOUT 3: Attracting Private Sector Investments for NDC Goals

A recent International Finance Corporation (IFC) publication estimated the size of investment opportunity associated with the NDC targets by analyzing the national climate commitments made in Paris by 21 emerging market economies, and found a \$23 trillion investment potential to 2030. Experience has shown that successful governments have been able to unlock private investment by prioritizing action across three pillars: (1) Getting climate policies and budgeting right; (2) Strengthening the private sector investment climate; and (3) Strategically using limited public finance. Moderated by IFC and Renewables Academy AG (RENAC), with contributions from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lebanon and Peru, this session sought to generate ideas and share solutions and best practice related to the successful co-investment of public and private sector into climate business solutions and the unlocking of private investment to achieve NDC goals.

Key messages that emerged from the discussion included:

- Mapping the private sector in country, regarding whether or not they are interested or opposed to investment opportunities linked with achieving the NDC goals, is an important first step.
- There needs to be active engagement between the private and public sector to build trust that NDCs will be implemented and to create the market.
- Funds and technical assistance, including information on specific sector investments and technologies, are needed from the international community to allow for capacity building of banks and the private sector. Good examples exist, for instance, IFC, RENAC and UNDP.

The government representative from Bhutan claimed that the private sector in his country is waiting with 'open arms' for foreign private investment. In Lebanon, the provision of sufficient electricity is a challenge, so the country plans

to issue green bonds for renewables and attract foreign direct investment. There was a request from participants to make business cases and related information available for potential investors and banks; and also, to bring relevant actors together to identify synergies.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS:

[RENAC: Green Banking](#)

[IFC: Climate Investment Opportunities in Emerging Markets](#)

BREAKOUT 4: National Climate Funds: Exploring how a national tool can drive global results

In a new era of climate finance and increased complexity for countries faced with the challenge of identifying which funds are appropriate for them, how to coordinate actions funded by them, and how to develop the methods to monitor the results, a National Climate Fund (NCF) can help countries navigate these challenges. A NCF is a mechanism that facilitates the collection, blending, coordination of, and accounting for climate finance, and allow countries to make informed choices on how to direct resources toward activities that deliver results on the ground. Facilitated by UNDP, which has developed a guidebook and interactive website on NCF, and with case studies from Brazil's National Fund on Climate Change, Jordan's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund, and Thailand's Energy Conservation Fund and ESCO Fund, this session brought together governments and practitioners to discuss the design and establishment of NCFs and explore the key elements that help a fund to succeed in achieving its specific objectives. Deep dive questions to the country examples were explored in table discussions: How were you able to align your NCF with your national plans and strategies? How were you able to ensure that the capitalization was sustainable? How were you able to engage with the private sector?

Key takeaways from the session were:

- NCFs are a unique tool to deliver the objectives of national policies, strategies and plans on climate change.
- NCFs help countries to address climate change, and there are also numerous co-benefits such as creating jobs, protecting livelihoods, and promoting health.
- NCFs are not one-size-fits-all (and may not be suitable for some national contexts) and must be designed in the country context. For example, on capitalization, it is critical to have a realistic capitalization plan. For engagement with the private sector, the fund must be easy for the country's private actors to use from the beginning.

A challenge with NCFs that needs further attention is the difficulty in balancing interest rates offered under the funds with what is available in the commercial market, and also matching the risk adverseness of the government. Areas for further support requested by participants, include: (1) More information on engaging different sources of finance to capitalize funds; (2) More information on how to address challenges for municipalities or subnational level; and (3) More opportunities for South-South exchange on NCFs, potentially at a regional level.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS:

[UNDP: National Climate Funds](#)

BREAKOUT 5: National Budgets and NDCs

Organized by UNDP, and with examples from Cambodia, Pakistan and Thailand, this session explored the central role that national budgets play in responding to climate change and delivering on NDCs. Many countries have taken forward significant steps to make their budgets more climate responsive and have put in place specific measures to enable stronger financing for NDCs, including: reforms to budget formulation and investment appraisal; budget tagging and tracking of climate finance; budget transparency and accountability measures with parliaments and civil society organizations (CSOs); as well as comprehensive reforms towards climate change financing frameworks as part of Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks and annual budgets.

Cambodia for instance has developed a Climate Change Financing Framework, and through interactive small group discussions, participants looked at what this framework was and how it could help integrate climate change into the budget. Pakistan has compiled a classification system of climate finance related projects and has put together a climate finance tracking system. Discussions focused on how climate budget tracking can help in linking finance to NDCs. Thailand has incorporated climate finance into budget formulation, and participants looked at how climate change could be integrated into budget formulation and investment design.

Key messages that emerged were as follows:

- NDCs require nationally determined financing.
- Climate change is a systemic issue requiring a systemic response, and the national budget is the key to achieving this.
- Line ministries (demand side) need capacity development

for climate responsive budgeting, which presents a huge capacity challenge.

- This is a long-term endeavor and there is an urgent need to engage the NDC community with the budget finance community.
- International standardization of the national budget with regards to NDCs is necessary.

Participants outlined the need for incentives to spend more of the national budget on climate change; and recognized that they needed to integrate NDCs in the national budget in order to mobilize international finance and leverage private finance. They requested that more regional workshops are organized around this important topic.

RELATED RESOURCES:

[UNDP Climate Finance](#)

BREAKOUT 6: Mobilizing Private Sector Support through New Public Private Partnership Models for NDC implementation– clean energy examples

The private sector plays a lead role in determining whether clean energy deployment objectives at the country level are met. Moderated by the CEO of a new private sector entity, Electric Capital Management, and with contributions from the NDC Partnership through the World Resources Institute (WRI), this session explored emerging models for developing effective public private partnerships that align the interests of the public and private sectors across three essential pillars: (1) Policy; (2) Project Pipelines and financial Products; and (3) clean energy Purchasers; including a recent public-private investment collaboration vehicle being implemented under the LEDS GP, called the Clean Energy Investment Accelerator (CEIA). The CEIA is partnering with developing countries such as Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, and Vietnam, where energy efficiency and renewable energy measures can help meet growing energy demands and support strong economic growth.

Through roundtable, facilitated conversation, participants were invited to share their experiences around policy, finance, and market barriers to clean energy deployment in their respective countries, and were asked: What are the key policy barriers your country faces to accelerate private investment in clean energy? What are the current financing gaps for clean energy in your country? What are the prevailing electricity rates for key commercial sectors in your country? Who are the major energy users in the commercial, industrial, and services sectors? Do any of these companies have

sustainability or clean energy targets, and if so, have they taken steps to meet these goals in your country?

The key messages that emerged from the session were:

- There is a need to understand what motivates the private sector in a “dollars and cents” sense, i.e. in real financial terms.
- Governments have a pivotal role to play in attracting the private sector.
- There is a need to work across ministries, utilities and the private sector.

A number of challenges, gaps and needs were identified including the need to remove fossil fuel subsidies; and the need to have regulations in place; as well as the need to have local green funds opened for the private sector.

BREAKOUT 7: Risk reduction instruments to facilitate green investment mobilization

Moderated by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and with contributions from Lebanon and Mongolia, this session looked at the challenge of leveraging private finance to meet the enormous green finance need the world faces today. One way to achieve this leverage is by ‘blending’ capital from private and public entities using appropriate risk reducing instruments; and this session looked at the key financial instruments, including the role of insurance and guarantee mechanisms in de-risking investments. Some emerging good practices highlighted by participants, included the use of instruments such as green bonds and subsidies to help lower the risk for investors. It was highlighted that is important to also look at the environment and social impacts of these risk reduction instruments (e.g. negative impacts of green energy subsidies in already corrupt energy systems) and that governments who never defaulted on a debt payment can offer lower interest rates for their green bonds and thus, receive financing for green projects at lower costs (e.g. Lebanon).

The key messages from the session included:

- Investors are looking to reduce the risk of projects, and policy makers can support this through establishing subsidies for investments into low-emission technologies, giving guarantees, and issuing green bonds.
- There is a need to interconnect national and international funds in emerging economies.

- Governments need to honor contracts and show that there is reliable government engagement.

Participants requested that a comprehensive guide on financial and policy instruments to reduce risks to facilitate green investment mobilization is developed.

BREAKOUT 8: Investing in climate insurance instruments

As impacts on climate change manifest around the world, a comprehensive climate risk management is increasingly needed, particularly in poor and vulnerable communities in developing countries. This refers to measures regarding risk reduction, catastrophe prevention, early warning systems and other adaptation measures. Climate risk insurance starts where adaptation is not enough and residual risk left over. It is an instrument that can cover a variety of residual risks of climate change. Insurance instruments and innovative partnerships with the private sector to deliver them can contribute to building resilience, as well as to implementing adaptation elements of climate adaptation commitments in NDCs. Organized by BMZ and GIZ, and with contributions from Africa Risk Capacity Agency Secretariat, Philippine Crop Insurance, Munich Re Foundation, and GIZ’s InsuResilience, this session highlighted existing partnerships and innovative climate risk insurance case studies. Through facilitated roundtable discussions, participants were asked for example: How can insurance contribute to adaptation (as elements of a wider resilience management)? What is the business case for the insurance industry and what are the risks of only relying on private insurance models?

Key takeaways were:

- There is no ‘one size fits all’ solution – tailor-based approaches in different national contexts are needed.
- It is important to involve local actors from different fields, support them with the financial and technical needs, to raise awareness, or offer financial incentives from the government, for example, subsidies and grants
- New, innovative solutions are needed, for example, involving the IT sector with regards to data access.

It was found that a lot of countries are lacking a structured mechanism, therefore, research on investing in climate insurance instruments and the linkage to climate change action is needed.



Day 3: Transparency

Panel: Transparency as the link between NDCs, stock-taking and reaching the goal of the Paris Agreement

The panel discussion on day 3 of the conference was facilitated by Ms. Katia Simeonova from the UNFCCC Secretariat (**UNFCCC**). Panelists included Ms. Ilka Wagner (**Germany**), Mr. Pascal Girot (**Costa Rica**), Ms. Ekaterina Mikadze (**Georgia**), and Ms. Monica Echegoyen (**Initiative for Climate Action Transparency**). They [reflected on the relevance of the transparency framework](#) for both the international and the national level. The three country representatives shared their experience in setting up national transparency systems and the barriers they encountered, and agreed that setting up national transparency system is a hard but worthwhile task. The process builds capacity in the government bodies involved and the data gathered supports national planning processes, stakeholder engagement and building trust – between national stakeholders and between countries. The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) needs to be designed in a way that countries can gradually build on what they already have. Tracking of adaptation and support are big challenges that need to be addressed.

Key messages of the panel discussion included:

- The Enhanced Transparency Framework is the backbone of the Paris Agreement. It builds trust, enables tracking of NDC implementation and informs the global stock-take on reaching the long-term goal.
- A data and transparency system is paramount for the national coordination of NDC implementation and further supports communicating the work to different stakeholders.
- Transparency works two ways: Reporting and review not only serve accountability but also inform processes for formulating national policies and setting sectoral targets.
- Trust is crucial. Transparency is a powerful mechanism for learning and driving individual and collective ambition.

BREAKOUT 1: Preparing for the Enhanced Transparency Framework - learning from the development of sustainable MRV systems

In this session organized by GIZ and UNDP, it was explained how existing systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) will be the basis for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Comparing the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement with the existing MRV framework it became clear that many elements are similar. Hence, the ETF will build upon existing frameworks, processes and tools such as those for National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR). In many countries progress has already been made and (parts of) MRV systems have been implemented, particularly GHG-inventories. This foundation needs to be used and gradually improved. Participants agreed that it is important to institutionalize data collection and reporting by building in-house capacities and by clearly defining mandates (roles and responsibilities) of the different stakeholders.

Challenges mentioned by participants include decentralized data sources, lack of political buy-in, continuity and capacity which impacts on the availability of and the access to high-quality data. In this context, the importance of capacity building was highlighted repeatedly. Suggestions to overcome the challenges were developing a long-term plan for improving the national transparency system, promote digitalizing and automatizing processes, and making the reporting results useful for other national stakeholders by showing national benefits of climate action. A cross-cutting challenge mentioned by many participants was the tracking of adaptation and finance and their inclusion in an overarching transparency architecture.

Key messages that emerged included:

- The International Consultation and Analysis (independent review) is a collaborative and educational process and can be used to improve – it should be seen as a coaching process and opportunity for peer-to-peer learning.
- The long-term goal should be to create an integrated comprehensive reporting system that is institutionalized and archived. It can and should be improved over time in an iterative process.
- The ETF is a new name but most of the elements of ETF are not new. Through NCs and BURs the information and processes have already been created. It should be built on and improved over time.

RELATED PRESENTATIONS:

[GIZ: Preparing for the Enhanced Transparency Framework](#)

BREAKOUT 2: Tracking progress towards NDCs

In this WRI-led session, participants discussed the different modes of tracking progress towards NDCs. Tracking progress can be done as tracking towards the target itself; towards the implementation and policy effects, each with respective data needs.

Participants stated, that it must be ensured that there is no double counting in the emissions tracking systems. Furthermore, they highlighted that the different models that are used within different ministries should be aligned or use the same format. Participants also mentioned that adaptation tracking is challenging due to the lack of standard indicators and metrics, but that it should be linked to existing policies.

A discussion came up about the idea that transparency could follow a consumption-based approach instead of a production-based approach to ensure a fairer emissions-counting for export-oriented countries.

Participants voiced that they would like to have guidelines or templates for data collection and models that can be used among sectors to have a unified data collection.

Challenges that were brought up were that default emission factors are not sufficient to depict progress in the inventory. Double counting should be avoided and export of e.g. electricity needs to be identified.

A lack of data in particular years poses a challenge for tracking consistent progress.

Key messages from the session included:

- Capacity building is needed for better data collection and building of robust tracking frameworks.
- Tracking progress depends on your NDC type.
- It can be beneficial to track multiple objectives in the same framework.

RELATED PRESENTATION:

[World Resources Institute: Transparency: Tracking progress towards NDCs](#)

BREAKOUT 3: Deep dive on mitigation MRV: harmonizing project-level mitigation activities with national inventories for effective NDC tracking

Harmonization between national inventories and project-level mitigation activities provides a huge challenge for countries, especially when national inventories and MRV systems are still being developed. Current systems, where project-based, domestic and UNFCCC reporting-systems have different requirements and are disconnected, lead to frustration and less commitment. As MRV and NDCs evolve – they need a certain flexibility to adjust to new methodologies and activities.

Key messages from the session included:

- Harmonizing mitigation actions with national emissions inventories is a key step for increasing the transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of NDCs.
- Tools are being developed to bridge the MRV-gap between national inventories and project level mitigation activities. These tools – such as the RALI Data Harmonization Framework – provide practical step-by-step approaches.
- Collection, analysis and harmonization of data for MRV requires technical, institutional and political action and commitment.

Institutional guidance is still needed to decide which data sources should be used and to avoid double counting of emissions. Unintended side-effects of interventions are also often not included and only the primary impact is accounted for.

RELATED PRESENTATION:

[Ministry of Environment Peru: National NAMAs approval and registry system and the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory \(INFOCARBONO\): Supporting the implementation of the NDC](#)

BREAKOUT 4: Corporate Climate Reporting: Enhancing NDCs' ambitions and mobilizing the private sector

Recognizing the tangible business benefits, companies are getting more prone to disclose climate risks in their business model and operations, tracking their emissions, and tearing conclusions for their future strategy from this.

Representatives from GRI and CDP, two organizations promoting corporate climate reporting by setting standards for businesses and supporting their implementation for up to 20 years, as well as from a small consultancy agency supporting companies to set science-based targets showcased their experience how transparency raises ambitions of the private sector and re-channels investments.

Corporate climate reporting provides both the business with a benchmark whether their policies have the expected impact in terms of risk reduction and a meaningful Return on Investment over time and also the public with data about emissions and actions in the sectors. Fostering climate-related corporate reporting, e.g. through more regulation or local capacity building, is an instrument for policy makers to enable appropriate pricing of risks, and thus a climate-friendly allocation of capital in the national and global economy. Companies tend to disclose emission-related information and increase their ambition already since they see it as competitive advantage, but they need to be given clear targets and methodologies by the government to link them to existing MRV-Systems and to align them with governmental goals.

It is seen as a challenge that businesses often do not disclose data as competitors might be able to gain insight in their strategy. The NGOs offered governments to work with the available data on their platforms and to connect with the local chapters of them.

Key messages that emerged were:

- Some companies are already setting more ambitious targets than governments and corporate interest in climate risk and impact disclosure is on the rise.
- Companies expect policy makers to enhance NDC ambition levels.
- Governments play an important role in promoting transparency as a driver for private sector climate action and investments.

RELATED PRESENTATION:

[GRI: Sustainability reporting and Climate Change](#)



Cross-Cutting: Private Sector Involvement

Private Sector Involvement in NDC implementation was one of the cross-cutting issues of the conference.

Across countries there is an increasing recognition of the role of the private sector not only as a source of finance, but as a source of solution and innovation, to successfully address climate change and to promote a low emission development pathway.

Hence, government institutions, international organizations and donors have a responsibility in supporting enabling conditions for private sector engagement in NDC implementation. Strategic public spending can catalyze climate smart investments and innovations into a low carbon economy and at the same time ensure sustainable development. Shifting the trillions away from carbon intense markets to low emission pathways will be key to the support of small and large scale climate friendly projects particularly in developing countries.

The Paris Agreement sent a clear signal to international businesses and investors, providing a strong incentive to increase efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of value chains and investment portfolios. Government institutions need to use this momentum and reach out to businesses and financial markets. They need to identify and develop public policies and financial instruments which foster and incentivize a green transformation of national economies, providing sustainable and resilient economic growth and reduction of GHG emissions simultaneously.

The conference initiated a dialogue between public and private sector representatives on stimulating the involvement of the private sector in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Recognizing that the private sector is not a homogenous group and that national approaches on private sector engagement may vary widely, first entry points, strategies and best practices were discussed and presented in various sessions.

Cross-Cutting: Collaboration and Support

Regional Cooperation & Action Planning

On the last day of the conference, participants came together in regional groups, facilitated by LEDS regional platforms and regional teams of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, to reflect on the discussions over the three days, and consider what actions they could take collectively, based on their country priorities. In addition, some initiatives showcased their available opportunities for support. The key messages and next steps that emerged from the session are captured below:

Asia:

- Capacity development for MRV systems and how to embed them into national systems is needed.
- Engagement of private sector is essential.
- Further integration of NAPs, SDGs and NDCs is required.
- The special needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) need to be integrated into planning.
- ASEAN can be used as a platform for collaboration on common climate policy priorities.
- Regional project proposals can be developed. In particular, the Asia LEDS Partnership and the LEDS GP's Energy Working group are developing a proposal to establish a Zero Emission Islands Community of Practice looking to support Pacific Island nations.
- Early mover support and communities of practices on renewable energy grid integration and policies, transport, multi-level governance and private sector engagement are underway in the Asia region. Through these communities of practice, Asian countries come together to exchange lessons, good practices and work collaboratively on projects, policies and programs that advance NDC implementation on their respective countries. Targeted advisory support is also available to Asian countries on NDC and LEDS issues.
- The Asia LEDS Forum is tentatively planned to be held in September of 2017 in Vietnam. This forum will deliver trainings and peer learning on many of the aforementioned topics to Asian country governments and other practitioners working on LEDS and NDCs in the Asia region.

Anglophone Africa:

- Existing structures in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region should be built on to bring participants together.
- Existing protocols on water and national parks for example, should be taken advantage of as a basis for climate action.
- Bilateral country visits in the region should be arranged to build capacity.

Francophone Africa:

- Engagement of the private sector is a priority.

- Regional workshops should be organized to exchange knowledge.
- Common projects should be developed on a regional basis to build on joint knowledge.
- Participants should work with existing networks and platforms such as 4C Maroc.
- Early mover support, trainings and communities of practice on mini-grids policies and standards, AFOLU measures, financing, and climate modeling and planning are underway in the Africa region. A regional event to dive deep into these areas of support and offer peer-learning sessions is being planned towards the last quarter of 2017.

Eastern Europe:

- Creation of a regional energy strategy is a priority. In addition, the need to work closely with the Energy Community was highlighted as a pressing topic for countries in this region.
- Strengthening MRV systems and supporting implementation of existing NAMAs also came out as need of countries in the Europe and Eurasia region.
- Private sector involvement through chambers of commerce should be fostered.
- Regional cooperation and hosting of regional events is needed to keep pressure on governments to act together, share knowledge and best practice. Communities of practice on energy and innovation are currently underway in the Europe and Eurasia region and a regional workshop to deliver peer learning in many of these topics will take place in October of 2017 – information on exact dates and location will be disseminated in the coming months.

Latin American and the Caribbean:

- Regional collaboration and learning should be fostered and local capacity to make this sustainable should be built.
- Diverse sectors, such as forests, land use, transport, need to be covered.
- MRV systems are of great interest to LAC countries
- Sharing of experiences on renewable energy policies and regulatory mechanisms was also noted as an area of interest to LAC countries
- One of the most pressing issues is the linkage between adaptation and mitigation issues in NDCs.
- Communities of practice should be created with the correct people participating in these groups. Early mover support initiatives and communities of practices on transport, multi-level governance, linkages of REDD+ and LEDS, linkages of adaptation and mitigation, private sector engagement, and bio-electricity already exist in the LAC region. These communities of practice offer an opportunity for countries to learn from one another; receive targeted technical support and work together towards advancing LEDS and NDCs in their countries. Communities of practice or country exchanges on AFOLU looking specifically at financing and transparency, and renewable energy grid integration and regulatory mechanisms for incentivizing the use of renewable generation were also suggested.
- A regional workshop in the LAC region addressing many of these topics will take place in Mexico City on October 16-18, 2017.

The LEDS GP regional platforms will be reviewing their 2017 annual work plans in light of these discussions and outcomes, and considering how to incorporate these priorities identified by participants in their upcoming regional activities and events, and continue to engage with countries on these important issues to implement their LEDS and NDCs. Also, this feedback on topics, needs and potential work formats will feed into the planning of activities within PATPA's regional and language groups.

IKI NDC Support Cluster

To support developing countries in a timely and comprehensive manner with the implementation of their (I)NDCs BMUB's International Climate Initiative (IKI) has set up the NDC Support Cluster. The Cluster is **bundling support** via their 7 projects in 30 countries.

Furthermore, it provides short-time and flexible support via its **NDC Helpdesk**. The NDC Helpdesk is channeling the technical knowledge by and through their network of experts from the implementing organizations. Every developing countries' government body responsible for NDC implementation or the ones that are supported by it is eligible.

The NDC Cluster also provides a **toolbox** showcasing tools and knowledge products on NDC implementation from all the implementing organizations and the Good Practice Database demonstrating how NDCs, LEDS, NAMAs and transparency systems are being effectively designed and implemented across a range of national contexts.

You can find further information at
<https://www.ndc-cluster.net>

LEDS GP

The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) has supported skills development and peer to peer learning among low emission development professionals since 2011. Members of the LEDS GP have benefited from **training** and **technical assistance** to help them design and deliver low emission development policies in more than 50 countries. The LEDS GP operates through an innovative distributed leadership model, with regional institutions managing four regional platforms in Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Representatives from international organizations provide technical support on analysis and tools, planning, finance, and sectors including agriculture, energy, and transport through six working groups. The LEDS GP offers developing and emerging economies knowledge and tools for LEDS planning and delivery, for example, a country leadership database on LEDS; a no cost **Remote Expert Assistance** on LEDS (REAL) service to governments and technical institutes; fellowships to enable individuals or teams of LEDS practitioners to share experiences and learn practical skills; annual global and regional events to share lessons and strengthen global cooperation on low emission, climate resilient development; topical training for professionals; and communities of practice around specific topics and learning questions.

More information can be found on <http://www.ledsgp.org>

NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership was initiated by the German Government in collaboration with the World Resources Institute at COP22 in Morocco and aims to align Climate and Development Goals. 63 countries and international organizations have joined so far. The NDC Partnership will focus on three areas: Creating and Sharing Knowledge, Facilitation of Technical Support, and Facilitation and Scaling up of NDC Investments. Tools for this include the NDC Funding & Initiatives Navigator, the NDC Toolbox Navigator and the NDC Data Explorer.

Further information is available on:
<http://www.ndcpartnership.org>

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement

In the framework of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in May 2010 in Bonn, Germany, South Africa, South Korea and Germany launched the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) (originally: International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV) with the aim of promoting ambitious climate action through practical exchange. The PATPA supports countries with **workshops** and opportunities for **peer-to-peer exchange** in their five regional and language groups as well as the Annual Partnership Retreat. Furthermore, PATPA is providing support via **webinars**, **tools** and the **Good Practice Analysis**, which collects lessons learnt from all over the world.

You can find further information on:
<https://www.transparency-partnership.net>

Marketplace

During the Conference a space for 'market place' interactions was created during the coffee and lunch breaks. The market place was an opportunity for participants to network – to learn about each other's work and approaches, and progress specific collaborations.

A summary of initiatives that participants have shared, together with their contact details can be found on the Conference website: [Marketplace](#)



Closing session

The organizers and hosts of the Global NDC Conference provided some final remarks of which the key messages are captured here:

Mr. Ron Benioff, Co-Chair of the **LEDS GP Secretariat**, stated that the debate on implementation changed from „What are the sources available?“ and „What are the most important actions?“ to „How can we use them to implement our plans?“. He reaffirmed the importance of bringing disparate communities together and to follow a multi-sectoral, multi-governmental approaches while still being aware of existing barriers.

Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Team Leader of the **UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme**, stated that mitigation and adaptation issues need to be integrated with sustainable development. He emphasized that we cannot afford to have different initiatives anymore and need to bring them together. This involves leaderships and the inclusion of stakeholders, small and large-scale private sector and sectoral ministries.

Mr. Philipp Knill, Head of Division of Climate Policy at the **BMZ** emphasized that a whole-of-government approach is important but what really is needed is a whole-of-society approach since the debate is bringing together several communities now and not only about environment anymore. He echoed the importance of aligning climate goals with development and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, he highlighted the NDC Partnership and the importance that NDCs and climate policy have within development. To integrate these, it needs to have both a long-term vision and high-level leadership and a country-driven bottom-up approach.

Mr. Norbert Gorißen, Head of Division of International Climate Finance and the International Climate Initiative, **BMUB**, stressed the importance of cooperation, and congratulated the organizers for showing this with this conference. He underlined that the negotiation of the Paris Agreement was an important first step to lay out the shared vision and that we now need to find out how to implement this vision. The momentum that exists needs to be maintained and the climate, development, finance, and planning sectors need to work together now to raise ambition and achieve the ultimate objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Organizers and Donors



The Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) works at the interface between German international climate policy and development cooperation. On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMUB), the project provides platforms and support for implementing global NDC and transparency initiatives in three components: the IKI NDC Support Cluster, the NDC Partnership, and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement.



On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the **NDC Assist – Support Project to the NDC Partnership** supports public and private stakeholders in selected partner countries with the implementation of their NDCs in the context of the NDC Partnership. The BMZ-funded project further facilitates dialogue between relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and global level in order to develop innovative solutions and good practices that can help achieve ambitious climate and sustainable development targets as fast and effectively as possible.



The **Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)** was founded in 2011 to facilitate peer learning, technical cooperation, and information exchange to enhance the formation and implementation of LEDS, especially in developing countries and regions.

The Partnership engages leaders from over 300 institutions across government agencies, technical institutes, international agencies, and NGOs. It operates through active regional platforms in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and a newly launched platform in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, along with six technical global working groups, and a global secretariat provided through the United States National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). LEDS GP is supported by the US State Department and US Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank, the German Government, the World Bank, and a range of other donors. The Partnership has an innovative devolved and distributed leadership structure that places national needs at its heart.



UNDP's work on climate change spans more than 140 countries and USD \$2.8 billion in investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures since 2008. Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030, the need for systematic support on the implementation of countries' climate plans in the context of their development priorities has emerged. UNDP is therefore expanding its existing support through the **Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme** and other projects to help countries move to a zero carbon pathway. The program offers technical and financial support for NDC implementation planning, specifically in high-level leadership, integrated climate governance, policies and actions, climate finance, and public-private collaboration. Building on previous relationships with its partners, the program is part of the NDC Partnership and the IKI NDC Support Cluster to support improved coordination and knowledge sharing. The program is supported by the European Union, Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The Global NDC Conference 2017 was made possible with the support of the above mentioned donors.

The Organizers would like to express their gratitude to Scandic Berlin Potsdamer Platz, which [donated one tree per participant](#) in cooperation with Plant-for-the-Planet.



BERLIN

2-6 MAY 2017

**Integrated governance,
finance and transparency
for delivering climate goals**