


















Danish Support to the NDC-P Partnership 2020-2022

<p><u>Key results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of countries with reduced GHG emissions between 2021-25, - Number of implementing and development partner members have increased climate-related financing and investments from 2020 levels - Number of major emerging economies being supported by the NDC-P - Number of investment projects financed by NDC-P Partners - Number of investment projects financed - Number of countries with gender responsive NDC-implementation plans <p><u>Justification for support:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced commitments towards climate change mitigation and adaptation are necessary to reach the targets of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, - NDC-P is demand driven and facilitates support for developing countries' national NDC priorities and commitments towards climate change, - NDC-P works through both national Finance ministries and ministries responsible for climate and thus promotes a 'whole of government' and a 'whole of society' approach to NDC enhancement, - NDC-P is an important instrument to deliver towards Danish priorities within climate change and development. <p><u>Major risks and challenges:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Risk: NDC-P members show a reduced commitment to addressing the climate change agenda and the Paris Agreement. - Risk: Members are unable to contribute to Partnership Plans in a timely manner, due to external factors -A demand-driven approach mitigates these risks by focusing national ownership and priorities 	File No.	2020-24392			
	Country	Multi			
	Responsible Unit	GDI			
	Sector	Climate			
	Partner	NDC Partnership			
	DKK mill.	2020	2021	2022	Tot.
	Commitment	35			35
	Projected ann. disb.	5	13,2	16,8	35
	Duration	2020-22			
	Previous grants	DKK 14 mill.			
	Finance Act code	06.34.01.40			
	Head of unit	Ramus Abildgaard Kristensen			
	Desk officer	Dorthea Damkjær			
	Reviewed by CFO	YES: Christina Hyttel			
	Relevant SDGs				
 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals	

Strategic objectives:

ODA eligible countries have accelerated implementation and enhanced the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions to achieve mitigation and adaptation targets, aligned to the Paris Agreement, combined with their long term development strategies

Justification for choice of partner:

NDC-P has shown important results. In its short lifetime, the NDC-P has been able to successfully support more than 70 developing countries to implement and enhance their NDCs and facilitate support from over 100 implementing partners. The new NDC-P Work Programme will build on this and consolidate and expand this support towards the Global Stocktake of 2023 and into the new cycle of NDC revision and enhancement that culminates in 2025. The Danish support to NDC-P is managed by WRI, which is a well-known partner to MFA.

Summary:

The proposed Danish support will support developing countries i) in accelerating the implementation of their NDCs and ii) in enhancing the ambition in their NDCs, in the context of sustainable development. The support will contribute to the implementation of the NDC-P 2021-2025 Work Program and is earmarked to ODA eligible countries. The Work Program builds on and further consolidates the model of country-driven engagement that NDC-P has established successfully through 2018-2020. The Danish contribution will support the NDC-P Work Program from December 2020 to December 2022. A possible continuation of the Danish support to the 2021-2025 Work Program beyond this period could be part of a more consolidated approach to the climate related programmes hosted by WRI for which Denmark provides funding.

Budget:

Work Program	DKK 20 mill.
Pooled Funding Mechanism	DKK 12 mill.
Danish secondment	DKK 2,4 mill.
Mid-term review	DKK 0,6 mill.
Total	DKK 35 mill.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</u>	3
<u>1. INTRODUCTION</u>	4
<u>2. BRIEF SUMMARY OF ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT</u>	5
<u>3. THE NDC-P & ITS POSITIONING, ACHIEVEMENTS AND 2021-25 WORK PLAN</u>	5
THE NDC-PARTNERSHIP	5
KEY INSTITUTIONS AND THE NDC-P'S POSITIONING	7
THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NDC-P 2018-2020 WORK PROGRAM	9
THE NDC-P 2021-25 WORK PROGRAM	10
<u>4. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS AND JUSTIFICATION</u>	13
RELEVANCE - THE LINKS BETWEEN CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT	13
EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY	14
IMPACTS AND SUSTAINABILITY	14
DANISH PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES	14
<u>5. THEORY OF CHANGE AND KEY ASSUMPTIONS</u>	16
<u>6. PROJECT OBJECTIVE, ENGAGEMENT ELEMENTS AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS FRAME</u>	17
<u>7. INPUTS/BUDGET</u>	19
<u>8. INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS</u>	20
<u>9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</u>	21
<u>10. RISK MANAGEMENT</u>	21
ANNEX 1: CONTEXT ANALYSIS.	23
ANNEX 2: PARTNERS	34
ANNEX 3: NDC-P 2021-2024 RESULTS MATRIX (DRAFT)	37
ANNEX 4: BUDGET DETAILS	39
ANNEX 5: NDC-P RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX	40
ANNEX 6: LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS	44
ANNEX 7: THE NDC-P PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS	45

List of abbreviations

C40	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COP	Conference of the Parties
DKK	Danish Kroner
DP	Development Partner
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GDI	Department of Green Diplomacy, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
GHG	Greenhouse gases
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDC	Least-developed country
MEE	Major Emerging Economy
MTR	Mid Term Review
NCE	New Climate Economy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC-P	National Determined Contributions-Partnership
PA	UNFCCC Paris Agreement
P4G	Partnering for Green Growth
PD	Project Document
PP	Partnership Plan
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SU	NDC-P Support Unit
TAF	Technical Assistance Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
WP	Work Program
WRI	World Resources Institute

1. Introduction

This Project Document (PD) presents a proposed new Danish contribution to the Nationally Determined Contributions - Partnership (NDC-P). The overall objectives of the NDC-P are to enhance the ambition and the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) while linking them to long-term sustainable development strategies. Enhancing ambition, reducing emissions and strengthening adaptation and resilience are cornerstones in the Danish long term strategy for global climate action.

Signatories to the Paris Agreement commit to deliver Nationally Determined Contributions, (NDCs), in which they specify targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change. NDCs are to be revised every 5 years. To date 186 countries have submitted their first NDC. But globally we are not on track to reach the Paris Agreement targets of limiting global warming global warming to 1.5°C/well below 2°C.

The NDC-P was launched at the 2016 UNFCCC COP 22 by a coalition of countries, institutions, and non-state-actors to serve the twin goals of accelerating NDC ambition and implementation. The rationale behind the Partnership was the recognition, that the NDCs were not ambitious enough and that developing countries found it difficult to develop and implement NDCs. Against this backdrop the **unique value proposition of the NDC-P** is to:

- **Facilitate better coordinated donor support** from NDC-P members to the demands by developing countries,
- **Promote better domestic coordination in developing countries** by engaging with both Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Environment and by linking NDC support to long-term development strategies to ensure implementation,
- **Facilitate links to both domestic and international climate finance** – both ODA based and private investments.

NDC-P is still a young **initiative**. In only four years, it **has grown into a global coalition with over 180 members** comprised of developed and developing countries, institutions, and non-state actors, including civil society. More than 60 developing countries are receiving support to implement and enhance their NDCs. Over 100 implementing partners (international institutions, countries and non-state actors) are providing support and 10 partners have provided funding for the Support Unit (SU), which is the secretariat of the NDC-P.

Denmark and a small group of likeminded donors signed up to NDC-P at the time of its establishment. The Danish financial support for the NDC-P amounted to DKK 5 million from 2016-2018 and DKK 9 million from 2018 until 1st December 2020. The support was channelled through the World Resources Institute (WRI) in Washington as the legal entity administratively co-hosting NDC-P with the UNFCCC secretariat in Bonn.

With this new project Denmark will contribute a further DKK 35 million to NDC-P for the period 2020 – 2022, earmarked for ODA-eligible countries. Other donors are UK, Germany, Australia, Sweden, the Netherlands, France and Ireland.

2. Brief summary of issues to be addressed and institutional context

Aligning climate and sustainable development

Climate change is one of the biggest global threats to sustainable development and it disproportionately affects the poorest and most vulnerable.

According to science, with our current path we will face at least 3 degrees Celsius of global heating by the end of the century. This will lead to devastation on an unthinkable scale, with the poorest and most vulnerable people with the least resources to adapt on the front lines. Avoiding such an outcome will require concerted global action that goes well beyond current NDC commitments.

Climate change can undermine decades of development results. There is an urgent need to align more ambitious climate action with the SDGs to promote sustainable, carbon-neutral, climate resilient, just and inclusive societies.

The Need for Enhanced NDC Ambition

The gap between the emissions reductions pledged in the NDCs so far and the emissions reductions required to meet the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement (known as the “emissions gap”) is still very large. The action pledged so far in NDCs will result in a temperature rise of 3.2°C by the end of this century. To limit the rise to 2°C, the current level of ambition will need to be tripled, and to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°C, the current level of ambition will need to increase five-fold.

Many developing countries, however, are facing challenges in developing quality NDCs and to link them to economic and sector policies. They find it difficult to identify and access the most relevant assistance in the international climate architecture and to attract climate finance.

Against this backdrop, there is an urgent need for more ambitious NDCs, their effective implementation and for establishing linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

NDC-P is already making an important contributions to developing countries regarding aligning enhanced climate action with sustainable development while addressing economic, social and gender inequalities and engaging youth. The Danish support will make it possible to further strengthen these efforts and will contribute to the leading role Denmark plays on the global climate change agenda.

3. The NDC-P & its positioning, achievements and 2021-25 Work Plan

The NDC-Partnership

Based on 10 guiding principle (Box1) to which all NDC-P members must subscribe, the NDC-P facilitates demand driven and fast-track support to developing countries to enhance the quality, the ambition, and the implementation of their NDCs.

Box 1: The 10 NDC-P guiding principles

The NDC-P guiding principles	
1.	Support country-driven processes. Ensure that support provided at global and national levels aligns with and responds to developing countries' priorities and requirements.
2.	Promote long-term climate action. Encourage national actions that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and assist in developing mid-century long-term strategies.
3.	Enhance efficiency and responsiveness. Improve the efficiency of new and existing initiatives, minimizing duplication and maximizing synergies with other partnerships and networks.
4.	Build in-country capacity. Provide opportunities for enhancing and strengthening institutional and endogenous capacity in developing countries.
5.	Improve coordination. Enhance coordination of NDC-related activities at global and country level, including in collaboration with existing coordination mechanisms.
6.	Enhance integration into national planning. Support the integration of NDC implementation into national planning and decision-making processes.
7.	Advance adaptation and mitigation. Advance the adaptation and mitigation objectives of developing countries and the synergies between these objectives.
8.	Align development and climate change. Ensure climate change and sustainable development agendas support each other, including in finance agendas.
9.	Support multi-stakeholder engagement. Promote engagement from multiple stakeholders across ministries, institutions, and non-state actors.
10.	Promote gender equality. Promote gender equality and considerations in all aspects of the Partnership's work and activities.

The NDC-P country engagement model

The NDC-P is working in 76 countries. Despite the high number, they represent **only 18 percent of global emissions** because they are the poorest and least developed countries that are emitting the least.

To ensure **national ownership**, the NDC-P has developed a country engagement model that is increasingly requested by developing countries. Government priorities for NDC-P support are communicated through national focal points from both the coordinating Ministries of Finance and the technical Environment and Climate Ministries. The focal points are essential for mobilizing national ownership and coordination across sectors such as energy, industry, transport, water and agriculture as well as linkages to national development and investment plans and thus **for promoting a 'whole of government approach'**. They are also important to facilitating a **'whole of society' approach** engaging civil society, women, youth, disadvantaged groups as well as the private sector. Government owned publicly available Partnership Plans are developed to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts. The Partnership Plans are supported and coordinated by a NDC-P embedded government approved country facilitator, who are often a national from the developing country. The country facilitator liaises between the government, NDC-Partners and the Support Unit matching country demand with expertise of NDC-P Partners.

The NDC-P's main strategies for impacting ambition and implementation of NDCs.

1. Making NDCs part and parcel of national development strategies.
2. Increasing the share of climate related programs in development finance and cooperation by facilitating whole of government processes at the country level (Partnership Planning).
3. Providing knowledge and support to developing countries from NDC-P developing partners to enhance climate action and raise ambition. This has been demonstrated through the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP), which is a 2019-21 window through which NDC-P developing partners can support developing countries revising their NDC for submission to the UNFCCC in 2020-21.

Mitigation and adaptation are equally important.

Facilitating **support for mitigation and adaptation is equally important** to NDC-P. Currently 20% of activities are focused on adaptation. 26% on mitigation and 54% on both or on e.g. policy alignment, financial strategy, or stakeholder engagement.

The Global Commission on Adaptation estimates that climate change could push more than 100 million people in developing countries under the poverty line by 2030. Therefore, enhancing adaptation and resilience is particularly important to developing countries that are hit the hardest by climate change and has the least resources to adapt.

Increasingly, developing countries are giving priority to adaptation through NDCs accompanying their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Both processes play a crucial role in helping countries identify priority adaptation actions to be mainstreamed into development plans and budgets, as well as mobilizing adaptation finance. Implemented effectively, adaptation actions outlined in NDCs present ample opportunity to drive socioeconomic benefits through reduced risk, mitigated costs, and increased innovation, thus providing benefits like higher agricultural yields, efficient water usage, increased job creation, and improved water and air quality. To move the needle from planning to implementation, countries are lining up adaptation projects for investment in a wide range of transformative areas, including food security, water management, nature-based solutions, and climate resilient infrastructure. Countries plan to expand the sectoral scope of their adaptation actions in their enhanced NDCs, with three quarters of CAEP engaged countries requesting adaptation focused support.

Box 2: Example of NDC Support

Rwanda: Africa's first updated NDC promises to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 38% through unconditional (16%) and conditional (22%) measures, and nearly equal spending on mitigation (US\$5.7B) and adaptation (US\$5.4B). The US\$11 billion commitment is nearly a tenth more than the total value of Rwanda's annual domestic economic output.
- Track adaptation in and across vulnerable sectors using 38 indicators. The sectors are water, agriculture, land and forestry, human settlement, health, transport, and mining.
- Pursue emissions reduction across key sectors in order of rank and priority: agriculture, energy, waste, and industrial processes and product use.

Rwanda's NDC also includes additional information for clarify, transparency and understanding (ICTU).

With support of the Partnership, Rwanda has:

1. Improved its NDC governance structure by strengthening Sector Working Groups and ensuring NDC progress is included in the joint sector reviews. There is now dedicated support to improve overall sectoral coordination on NDC implementation
2. Mobilized USD5 million to support implementation of NDC Partnership Plan; the Plan also served as the basis of NDC revision
3. Designed with inputs from sectors 23 concept notes for bankable projects
4. Received two economic advisors to ensure integration of climate in recovery plans

Forum for knowledge-sharing

The Partnership has become a forum for global exchange of lessons learned and for enhancing the visibility and attention to the NDCs internationally. By joining the Partnership, members gain access to a global network of peer countries or institutions, technical experts and knowledge and resources to support their NDC enhancement work.

Key Institutions and the NDC-P's positioning

Significant international and national efforts have been made in recent decades to tackle climate change as shown by the examples of major international political agreements, conventions and platforms in Box 3. Particularly the Paris Agreement and the SDGs are center stage to the work of the NDC-P to promote a sustainable, carbon-neutral, climate resilient and just and inclusive societies.

Box 3: Key international frameworks and conventions

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- The Paris Agreement
- The Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment on HFC (hydrofluorocarbons)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Key to the global collective efforts to combat climate change and promote sustainable development is the translation of negotiated international frameworks and agreements into transformative science-based action at country level. The overall aim being to develop sustainable, carbon neutral, climate resilient, just and inclusive societies. At the center of facilitating this translation is the international climate architecture and its multiple stakeholders and “climate and environment” institutions. Box 4 lists some of the key actors. It is a priority to Denmark to promote complementarity between the actors based on their value proposition, value addition and expertise in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness and avoid overlap of scarce human and financial resources. Almost all stakeholders listed in Box 4 are members of the NDC-P.

Box 4: Key international climate and environment actors

- **Overarching normative and monitoring frameworks/entities**
 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) (*)
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (*)
 - United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)(*)
 - UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)(*)
 - OECD DAC
 - The global Commission on Adaptation (*)
- **Global climate funding and investment instruments**
 - Green Climate Fund (GCF) (*)
 - Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
 - Global Environment Facility (GEF) (*)
 - Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (*)
 - Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) (*)
- **Global collaboration and country level policy and institutional development**
 - International Union for Conservation of nature (IUCN) (*)
 - Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (*)
 - NDC Partnership (*)
 - New Climate Economy (*)
 - NDC Support Programme of UNDP
 - African Union (*)
 - The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (*)
 - International Energy Agency (IEA)(*)
 - Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) (*)
 - International Solar Alliance (ISA)(*)
 - P4G (*)
 - SEforALL (*)
 - UN funds and programmes (*)
 - World Resources Institute (WRI)(*)
 - World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (*)
 - World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 - World Economic Forum (*)

(*)Partnership with Denmark

By definition the NDC-P is working to improve coherence and complementarity. **The unique value proposition of the NDC-P** are many fold:

- It functions as a **clearing house**, matching the demands of ambitious developing countries with support from the wide variety of expertise of both international institutions and countries, that

are members of the NDC-P, thereby assisting developing countries with the challenge of navigating in the complex international climate architecture for support,

- it builds on **country ownership and priorities** by engaging with Finance and Environment Ministries, which enables a ‘whole of government’ and ‘whole of society approach’
- It aligns climate actions in the NDCs both with **POST-COVID-19 recovery** measure and long term development strategies and link them up to domestic and external climate finance.

To illustrate, NDC-P collaborates with UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and bilateral donors to enhance ambition at country level. The Partnership collaborates with GGGI on bankable projects related to NDCs. GEF and GCF are supporting 94 requests outlined in NDC-P Partnership Plans, mostly with readiness programs and significant investments. Moreover, countries and partners are using gaps identified in the Partnership process to design GCF projects and programs.

The Achievements of the NDC-P 2018-2020 Work Program

Within its short lifetime, the NDC-P has contributed to important results. A summary of the achievements of the 2018-2020 Work Program is listed in box 5.

Box 5 NDC-P achievements 2018-20

NDC-P achievements 2018-20

- 30 Partnership Plans have been developed, harmonizing support from donors and providing a mechanism for coordination, improving the effectiveness of support. These Plans also help countries to prioritize and coordinate action.
- Governments across 46 countries have identified and operationalized facilitation mechanisms run by either governments, 30 embedded facilitators or institutional member, which have proven effective to enhance coordination and provide much needed capacity to governments.
- 48 countries have established or strengthened NDC or Climate Change Sectoral Working Groups at the technical or ministerial levels to support climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and activities.
- Over USD500 million has been mobilized and disbursed through multiple member managed NDC financing facilities.
- Economic Advisory support to the Finance and Planning Ministries of 32 countries is recognized as one of the earliest movers to integrate climate in COVID-19 economic recovery plans.
- Through the Climate Action Enhance Package (CAEP), a total of 63 countries are receiving support to enhance the quality, ambition, and speed of NDC implementation. This financial and technical support is being delivered by 46 partners with more than USD45.5 million in financial support in less than 12 months, including USD23.8 million disbursed through the Partnership’s Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) and more than USD21.7 million leveraged in co-finance from partners.
- The Partnership’s Knowledge Portal contains 1,000 curated tools and resources contributed by members and non-members.
- The internal knowledge management system (kNook) catalogues a unique data set with approximately 4,300 individual country requests to the Partnership and the support being delivered against them. These data inform regular briefings to all members to analyse trends and fill gaps in support.
- The Partnership has facilitated more than 40 peer exchanges since 2018, engaging more than 2,000 country and institutional participants to share lessons and insights from practical experiences in climate action.

Other achievements

Gender

The gender strategy includes specific initiatives such as minimum standards and higher level opportunities of gender-balanced participation on all stages; revision of existing gender policies; exploring existing and new gender analyses; gender-responsive activities and KPI’s; reflecting identified gender-equality needs in the Partnership Plans; building country capacity for gender mainstreaming in NDCs; ensuring gender balance among in-country facilitators; and tracking progress on gender equality results.

Youth Engagement Plan, (TEP)

The (YEP) was prepared by a Task Force on Youth, comprised of youth representatives, nominated by Steering Committee members, including the Danish Youth Climate Council. The Plan aims to facilitate increased engagement of youth in the NDC development and implementation process and involve young people more actively. The Plan proposes concrete ways for members to respond to the need for increased engagement of youth in NDC development and implementation.

COVID-19 response

The COVID-19 pandemic is severely impacting countries' economic and political capacities, highlighting the importance of stronger alignment between climate resilience and public health as well as climate action and long term development strategies.

NDC-P responded quickly to the COVID-19 crisis by consulting its members on how best to ensure a Build-Back-Better (BBB) approach. As a response to their demand, by August 2020, the NDC-P had deployed 40 economic advisors in 30 countries to support the assessment and mainstreaming of climate change measures at the centre of COVID-19 recovery plans.

Theory of Change, Monitoring & Evaluation & Results Framework

The NDC-P has considerably developed its Theory of Change and its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and its learning and knowledge-sharing strategy and tools for external and internal use, with the view to increase impact and be able to document results.

Box 6 Below is a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the midterm review of the 2018-20 work program conducted by independent international consultants and mandated by the Steering Committee. The next Mid-Term review will take place in 2023:

Box 6 Overall conclusions of the independent international Mid-Term Review (MTR)

- The NDC-P is highly relevant. Its country engagement process and the Partnership Plans have helped developing countries prioritize and coordinate efforts to achieve NDCs including concrete synergies between sectors on mitigation and adaptation policies and activities. Support from in-country facilitator has been critical. *It is recommended to continue work, to moderately expand staffing in the Support Unit to manage increased demand and engagement with a higher number of countries and to further develop the role of in-country facilitators,*
- Partnership Plans are valued for harmonizing and coordinating support from donors and supporting country aid effectiveness, although coordination amongst development partners at country is still a challenge. *It is recommended to pursue avenues for improving members' willingness to coordinate at country level ,*
- Members recognize the NDC-P's role in developing, consolidating, managing and brokering knowledge and learning. *Recommendation to further strengthen and develop the knowledge and learning strategy,*
- Members have broadly positive experience with the 2019 initiated Climate Action Enhancement Programme (CAEP), as a vehicle for enhancing and raising the ambition of the NDCs for revision in 2020 and the technical assistance fund (TAF) supporting it. *Recommendations to build on the CAEP success and to permanently agree on a Pooled Funding Mechanism for additionality in light of TAF.*
- The gender strategy was praised. *Recommendation to set aside additional resources for its implementation,*
- The Theory of Change particularly regarding climate finance should be further developed. *Recommendation to further develop the TOC and link it to a refined results and monitoring framework.*

The MTR recommendations have been integrated into the 2021-25 work program.

The NDC-P 2021-25 Work Program

The 2021-25 Work Program serves the twin goals of accelerating implementation of NDCs and enhancing their ambition while driving sustainable development. It is designed to coincide with the five-year Paris Agreement cycle for NDC-revisions. It will support countries through implementation

of their newly-revised NDCs submitted in 2020-2021, through the Global Stocktake of 2023, and into the new cycle of NDC revision and enhancement that culminates in 2025. Also, the Work Program is designed to be flexible to be able adapt to unforeseen future events in light of international developments since the 2019 Climate Summit; youth protests demanding climate action, a global pandemic, the steepest economic downturn in a century, and political actions in response to racial, social, and economic injustice. Major adjustments can be made by bi-annual Steering Committee meetings and the mid-term review in 2023.

The Work Program builds on the successful model of country driven engagement established by the Partnership's work in 2018-2020 and is informed by the mid-term review. The core of the Partnership's work will remain the same. Focus will be on:

- Responding with speed and flexibility to country requests related to NDC implementation and enhancement,
- Sharing information on country requests among all members to mobilize the widest possible range of support,
- Supporting countries in taking a 'whole of society approach', engaging a wide array of stakeholders and aligning climate and development agendas,
- Sharing knowledge and learning from all the Partnership's activities.

The Work Program will enhance focus on the areas listed below:

Accelerating implementation and raising ambition

- Build on the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) to provide earlier support in the next round of NDC updating.

Mobilizing members

- Increased member engagement at the political level to mainstream NDC action and share Partnership messages.
- Greater engagement with non-members and with major emitters.
- Continuous refinement of the Partnership's work based on M&E and periodic consultations with members.

Implementation of climate and development priorities with speed and scale

- More analytical work to strengthen climate-development linkages as basis for more effective implementation.
- More structured alignment to members' country planning and budget frameworks and long-term climate strategies.
- Drive greater social equality through the Gender Strategy and deeper youth engagement.

More action to mobilize finance

- Deeper integration with Ministries of Finance and Planning.
- Support development of regulatory frameworks to attract domestic and international investment (public and private).
- Identifying and further developing bankable projects promoting private sector investment and mobilization of finance by members.
- Alignment of climate priorities with post-COVID economic recovery plans through economic advisory support and other activities.

Accelerate access to Climate finance

Inadequate access to financing remains a chief constraint to achieving the Paris Agreement's goals. Reduced climate spending due to the expense of COVID-19 responses—alongside capital flight, revenue loss, and increased debt—have made investment even more difficult. Ninety percent of country requests for the NDC-P includes at least one request regarding financing that falls into five categories: i) Integrating NDCs into planning, national budgets, and revenue; ii) Climate finance strategies and financial roadmaps; iii) Developing bankable projects and pipelines; iv) Project and

program financing and resource mobilization; and v) Private sector engagement in NDC implementation. The Partnership will deploy a three-tier plan to unlock climate finance (table 1):

Table 1:

Tier 1: National Level	Tier 2: Regional level	Tier 3: International level
Provide technical assistance for policy reforms for enabling environment and mainstream NDCs into national budgeting, public investment programming, and medium-term expenditure framework	Develop regional investment plans	Link PINs with ongoing member efforts (i.e. the UK government's Climate Finance Accelerator program, Climate Finance Access Network, NAMA Facility) to leverage resources and skill sets
Design Project Information Notes (PINs) with periodic opportunities for country focal points to present these PINs to potential investors at national and international platforms	Organize peer-to-peer exchange on access to finance	Targeted consultation with Partnership members, particularly multilateral banks, as potential investors Organize investment forums
Develop equitable investment plans and bankable projects at national, subnational, and sectoral levels	Support regional economic recovery plans (for example EU-UK Africa Recovery Action Plan, Africa-EU Green Recovery Plan) and identify gaps in support	Strengthen engagement with Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action on analytical issues, particularly on enabling a market environment for NDC investments.
Coordinate partner support on green recovery plans through economic advisors in Planning/Finance Ministries		Organize peer-to-peer exchange on access to finance
Organize private sector round table dialogues on specific thematic areas in the Partnership's country engagement process		Update funding navigator

A key delivery mechanism for supporting members at the country level would be the rolling out of embedded finance advisors in Finance/Sectoral Ministries. The NDC-P will develop a strategy on how to further contribute to enhanced access to finance and private sector engagement. The strategy development will be led by Steering Committee members and presented to the Steering Committee in March 2021.

Strengthening engagement with Major Emerging Economies (MEEs)

Developing countries, including Major Emerging Economies (MEEs), face the challenge of addressing growing social and economic needs while reducing emissions and ensuring their economic development. Together with industrialised countries, MEEs are key to advancing sustainable pathways and achieving the goals set in the Paris Agreement, especially to keep global warming to 1.5°C/well below 2°C. So far, however, the NDC-P's engagement with MEE's has been limited. A strategy for NDC-P support to MEEs has been developed. It requires high-level engagement by NDC-P Partners, which could be aligned with high-level Danish Climate Diplomacy, and highlights how established NDC-P processes and lessons learned can be adapted and/or reinforced to add value to MEEs.

In coordination with the interested NDC-P members, the Support Unit will co-lead concerted efforts to highlight the added value to MEEs of engaging through the Partnership. Activities may include:

- **Rapid assessment, analysis and review of division of labour amongst members in supporting climate agenda**, including mapping of ongoing support, preparation of country-specific narrative, assignment of member high-level contacts, preparation of a joint analysis.
- **Outreach, definition of priorities and planning activities**, including response to time-sensitive requests, outreach at country-level to ensure alignment and complementarity with key partners, development of MEE Country Engagement Plans, solicitation and coordination of support through Partnership instruments.
- **Facilitation and alignment of activities**, including organization of joint high-level meetings between MEE governments and members, exploration of targeted financing opportunities, elaboration of in-country coordination processes.

- **Engagement broadening and knowledge sharing activities**, including peer exchanges and knowledge sharing convenings, thematic business cases, trade opportunities, business fora.

Acknowledging the complexity of MEEs requires specific and tailored approaches, and closely building upon the significant existing in-country support already delivered by Partnership members, the Support Unit will ensure that the presented MEE Engagement Strategy is operationalized and incorporated into the existing Country Engagement processes of the NDC Partnership. The Support Unit will start facilitating the outreach efforts and the design of Country Engagement plans within three member MEEs (South Africa, Mexico and Indonesia) and plan for initiating further engagement in other member MEEs.

Establishing a Pooled Funding Mechanism.

For the 2021-25 Work Program, the great majority of resources will continue to be deployed through members, who have the capacity to provide support at scale. In light of the experiences of the TAF (Technical Assistance Fund) and the MTR recommendations, the Steering Committee has decided to set up a permanent Pooled Funding Mechanism as part of the Work Program for three reasons:

- To engage more members and filling gaps in support.** To illustrate, only 40% of the requests for support from the Climate Action Enhancement Package, (CAEP) could be met by resources mobilized by NDC-P development partners. The TAF enabled the CAEP window to support nearly twice as many – 75% of the requests,
- Support Unit management of budgets for technical assistance **reduces transaction costs for bilateral development partners** related to manage such funds. It also allows direct engagement through development partners' government representatives posted in countries requesting support, allowing them to achieve their bilateral objectives without having to manage funds.
- Allocating staff to fund management:** It allows the Support Unit to allocate staff time to manage resources on behalf of members. At present, this role falls on staff that are already at full capacity due to increasing demand for support.

Ensuring Systematic Match-Making between demands for and provision of NDC-P support

The Support Unit will apply the following step by step approach to ensure systematic and strengthened match-making between needs of countries and support, technical assistance or project financing:

- **Step 1: Periodic Briefings** on gaps in support, ready accessible to development and implementing partners. This will be prepared both at the country, as well as global levels;
- **Step 2: Systematic Mapping** of priorities of development and implementing partners and planning cycle at country levels for better understanding of comparative advantages of partners and identifying who could potentially support what;
- **Step 3: Targeted Coordination and Outreach**, tailoring needs of countries with the timeliness and funding priorities of relevant partners.

4. Strategic Considerations and Justification

Relevance - the links between climate and development

The NDC-P objectives to enhance NDC ambition and implementation and linking climate action to sustainable development and post-COVID-19 BBB are directly supportive of the Danish Long Term Strategy for Global Climate Action. The cornerstones of the Danish strategy are ambition, emission reductions, adaptation and resilience, climate finance and private sector engagement. The NDC-P approach ensures that NDC-P facilitated support addresses poverty reduction, equity, social inclusion, job creation and gender, and promotes the interests of disadvantaged and underserved populations, who are most vulnerable to climate impact. The NDC-P's focus on demand driven support to developing countries ensures the relevance to country priorities and needs. In light of COVID-19, the new Work Program puts additional emphasis on mobilizing climate finance. To contribute to ambition,

global emission reductions and enhanced resilience, the NDC-P will engage with Major Emerging Economies and increase focus on adaptation for the poorest countries even further.

Effectiveness and efficiency

The support to NDC-P is expected to be effective as it funds the 2021-2025 Work Program and the NDC-P Support Unit enabling the latter to respond to increasing requests for NDC-P support. The Mid-Term Review, (MTR) concluded, that the SU and the support provided through the established organisational set-up are efficient. Efficiency and effectiveness are at the heart of the NDC-P country engagement model and is further promoted by the new Pooled Funding Mechanism, which Denmark will be allocating funding for.

Impacts and sustainability

The Theory of Change and the Results Matrix included in the Work Program present the expected impacts of the support to NDC-P, linked to the outcomes, intermediate outcomes, and outputs. (Number of countries with GHG reductions; enhanced adaptation capacities; climate related financing and investments; number of MEE supported; number of investments and number of countries with gender responsive implementation plans).

Denmark will work with the Support Unit to further refine the results framework to enable documentation for specific impact indicators to measure both emissions reductions and adaptation efforts at country level. A first dash-board will be provided to the Steering Committee in 2021.

In countries where synergies will be created between the Danish bilateral engagement and the work of NDC-P, Denmark work to demonstrate additional impact.

The sustainability of the NDC-P support is linked to the political will and the commitment of the NDC-P members' governments and Partners to maintain a high priority to implementing NDCs and to integrate NDCs into overall development and sector policies and plans, as well as to mobilize climate finance and involve of other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society. Those issues are cornerstones of the 2021-25 Work Program.

Danish priorities and opportunities

The NDC-P objectives and modalities for engaging with developing countries are supportive of Danish priorities, policies, and strategies, including the Danish Development Policy ("The World 2030"), and the long-term global strategy for climate action. They also underpin the four-year plans of the Minister for Development Cooperation and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. NDC-P will contribute to Danish ambitions to mainstreaming climate across development policies and programmes; creating stronger climate and development links, establishing Green Strategic Partnerships and strengthening climate diplomacy at country level and in all multilateral fora to raise climate ambition.

Climate diplomacy

Supporting the NDC-P provides Denmark with platforms for strengthening Danish bilateral and international climate diplomacy in both Major Emerging Economies and developing countries. NDC-P can provide access to Finance Ministries which can take the climate diplomatic dialogue to a higher level in countries where Denmark has strategic sector cooperation, such as South Africa, Indonesia and

Mexico, or Green Strategic Partnership Agreements such as with India. Linking the NDCs to SDG-actions can further strengthen the global Danish leadership, e.g. on SDG7 and SDG13.

Being hosted by UNFCCC and linked to the COPs, the NDC-P has legitimacy amongst most ODA eligible countries. The opportunity and ability for Denmark to respond quickly to demands for support via the NDC-P can be politically important for Denmark to sustain a stronger role in the UNFCCC negotiations and to help bridge the positions of the developing and developed countries.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

The Danish engagement with NDC-P holds a potential for creating better coherence and synergies at country level between Danish bilateral programmes and multilateral programmes and partnerships supported by Denmark. The envisaged Danish secondment to the NDC-P SU will be instrumental in facilitating such synergies.

To illustrate, Denmark will work to combine NDC-P engagement with Indonesia, South Africa and Mexico with both Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation on energy and the high-level EU Climate Diplomacy dialogue. Central to the Climate Diplomacy dialogue and the specific collaborations are the multiple benefits of energy transition, e.g. increasing deployment of renewable energy and efficiency and phasing out coal. By collaborating, Denmark and partners can more convincingly demonstrate research-based multiple benefits of energy transition such as cost savings, employments creation, public health, improved air quality. By collaborating, Denmark and partners can also offer a more coordinated approach to supporting a given country, including as regards facilitating climate finance. Cooperation could include the expertise of GGGI's to develop bankable projects.

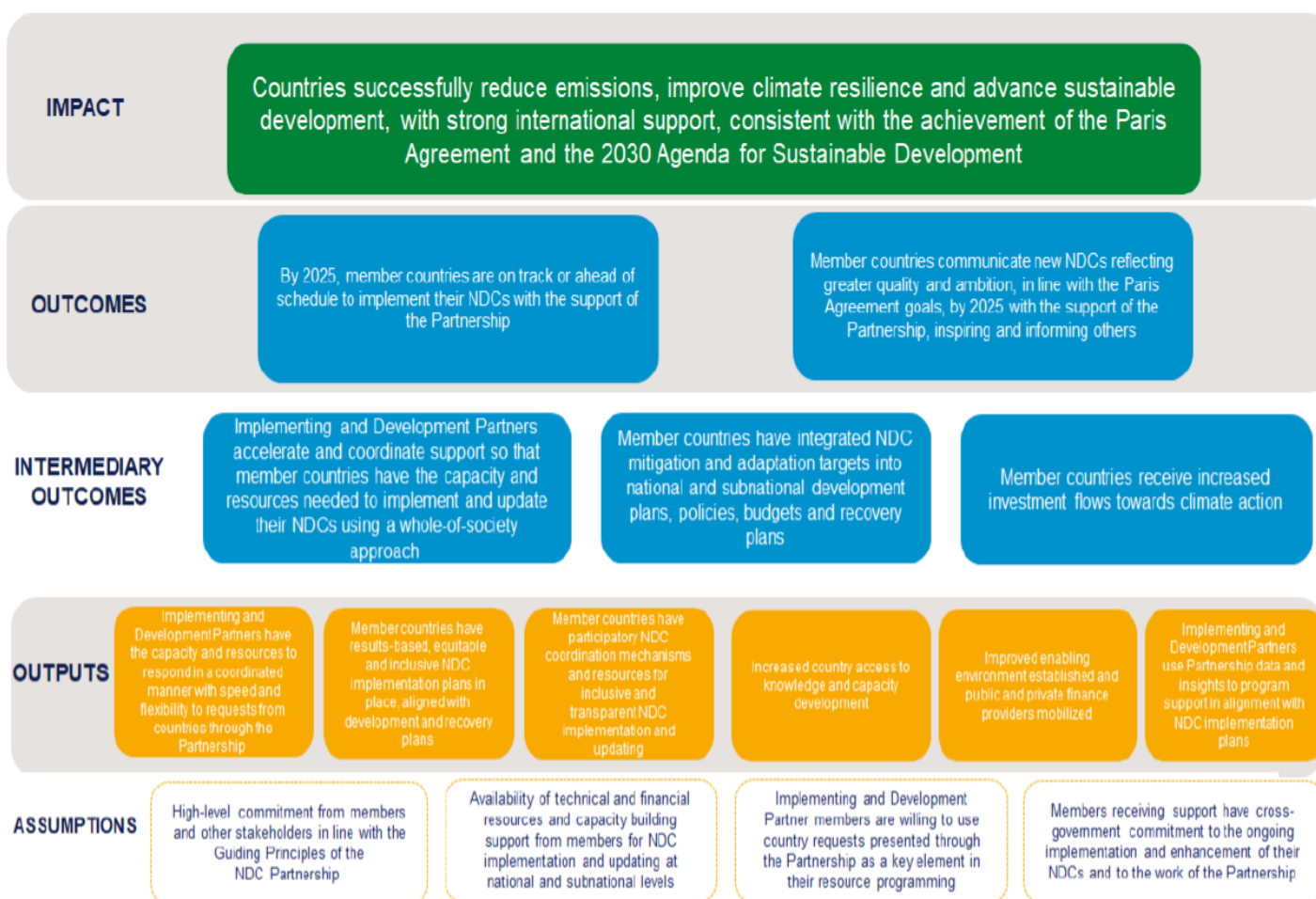
In the least developed countries such as Ethiopia, Denmark can collaborate with the NDC-P to avoid duplication and improve coordination of engagement by all stakeholders at country level. By contributing to the Pooled Funding Mechanism, Denmark can provide fast and timely assistance to unforeseen needs of Ethiopia should the need arise. If Denmark does not have the resources or expertise to provide assistance, the Ethiopian Government can be directed towards the NDC-P, with the view to bringing into play a broader range of support partners and modalities of relevance to both mitigation and adaptation. Other combinations of partners, expertise and modalities could be applied for mitigation and adaptation engagements in cities, in relation to decarbonizing value chains or industries in developing countries.

Almost all of the mentioned Danish international partners are members of the NDC-P and contributes to NDC-P facilitated support.

In both least developed countries and Major Emerging Economies where Denmark has engagements, a variety of Danish stakeholders such as authorities, private companies, investors, research institutions and NGOs – could provide country assistance through the NDC-P.

5. Theory of Change and key assumptions

Table 1 Theory of Change for the NDC-P 2021-2025 Work Program



The Theory of Change and the corresponding results matrix includes indicators at output, intermediary outcomes, outcomes, and impacts level.

The results matrix identifies and tracks three intermediary outcomes regarding a) accelerated and coordinated support from implementing and development partners b) member countries' integration of NDC in their development plans and budgets; and c) member countries receive increased investment flows towards climate action capacity. In combination, these intermediary outcomes are expected by 2025 to result in member countries being on track or ahead of NDC implementation and having new and more ambitious NDCs. Put together, the global impact will be reduction of emissions, improved climate adaptation and resilience in line, and progress in sustainable development.

Achieving the global impact through the outputs and outcomes in the ToC hinges on four underlying assumptions:

1. High-level commitment from members and other stakeholders in line with the guiding principles of the NDC-P,

2. Availability of technical and financial resources and capacity building support from members for NDC implementation and updating at national and subnational levels,
3. Implementing and Development Partner members are willing to use country requests presented through the NDC-P as a key element in their resource programming,
4. Members receiving support have cross-government commitment to the ongoing implementation and enhancement of their NDCs and to the work of the NDC-P.

A continued commitment by the NDC-P members is thus an overall key assumption for the key impacts. The related risk of not maintaining the members' commitment and will to act is reflected in chapter 10 on risk management.

6. Project objective, engagement elements and summary of results frame

The development objective is that countries have reduced their GHG emissions and improved climate resilience, while driving sustainable development consistent with the SDGs.

The immediate objective of the proposed engagement is to support ODA eligible countries to accelerate implementation and enhance ambition of their NDCs, to achieve mitigation and adaptation targets consistent with the Paris Agreement and related SDGs and commit to higher ambition over time.

The engagement will contribute to both the Paris agreement and several SDGs, in particular SDG13 on climate action.

Table 2: Main elements in Denmark's engagement with NDC-P 2020-2022

Element of engagement	Opportunity targeted	Requirements and process
1. Earmarked contribution for support to implement the 2021-25 Work Program in ODA eligible countries (DKK 20 million)	Will promote achievement of NDC-P's strategic objectives; continued development of its organizational effectiveness and efficiency; and increased impact at country level. As described in section 4 there are numerous opportunities for synergies between bilateral and multilateral engagements supported by strengthened climate diplomacy	The basis for the earmarked funding is the 2021-25 work program to be approved by the NDC-P Assembly in December 2020. GDI will inform relevant Danish Missions particularly the Climate Front Posts about opportunities in engaging with the NDC-P. Missions in Pretoria, Mexico City and Jakarta are already engaged.
2. Soft Earmarked funding (DKK 12 million) for support to a pooled Funding Mechanism with the view to providing quick support to developing countries by Denmark or the NDC-P when no other options are available. Modalities are expected to be agreed by the Steering Committee in Spring 2021.	Will reinforce NDC-P and Denmark's ability to fast reaction and provision of support for needs and requests identified at country level for which other funding is not available in time. Should be additional to existing funding modalities, but could cover activities in ODA eligible countries on issues relating to ambition, emission reduction, adaptation & resilience, climate finance or engaging the private sectors.	The funds are earmarked at the level of the Support Unit. Based on inputs from relevant embassies particularly in Africa and the Climate Front Posts, GDI will review and endorse use of funds once the modalities have been approved.

<p>3. Earmarked funding (DKK 2,4 million) for a secondment to the NDC-P Support Unit to strengthen linkages between NDC-P and Danish bilateral programmes, including strategic sector collaboration and multilateral programmes such as GCF, GEF, WB, IRENA, UNEP-DTU, GGGI. African countries and emerging economies as well as climate fronts posts are of particular interest.</p>	<p>Will contribute to ensure synergy and coordination both at headquarters and country level as well as alliance building and scaling up of activities on emission reductions, adaptation and resilience, climate finance. It will support several SDGs particularly SDG7 and SDG13. Can contribute to scale up energy transition activities both the deployment of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency with high potential impact on GHG reductions, cleaner air, cleaner production, and jobs and income opportunities, and phasing out coal.</p> <p>Will underpin Denmark’s Green Strategic Partnerships, including with India, and other emerging economies as well as strategic sector collaboration in African countries linked closely to Denmark’s bilateral engagement in energy scenario planning and integration of renewables in the power sector in countries where Denmark has strategic sector cooperation.</p>	<p>The funds are earmarked at the level of the Support Unit for the 2021-25 Work Program</p> <p>Based on priorities in the long-term strategy for global climate action and inputs from relevant embassies, particularly in Africa and climate front-posts, GDI will prioritize specific country interventions and alliance building.</p>
<p>4. Dialogue with NDC-P Support Unit, Co-chairs, Steering Committee members and country level on the flowing topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDC-P’s further development of its organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability • Progress on measuring impact regarding emission reduction and adaptation • Progress on mobilizing climate financing • Progress on results-monitoring on social inclusion, gender and job creation at country level • Options for linking strengthened Danish and international Climate Diplomacy and country engagement to NDC-P country engagement in both developing countries and major emerging economies. • Options for access to Finance Ministers through the NDC-P for high level climate diplomacy by DK or an international alliance 	<p>Will be a platform for working with NDC-P to further sharpen its strategic focus and strengthen results at the country level.</p> <p>Lessons and insights from collaboration at country level in Danish priority countries will inform the dialogue with the Steering Committee and the Support Unit.</p>	<p>The main platform will be active Danish engagement in the Steering Committee and country level based dialogue.</p> <p>This will be supported by external mid-term review in 2023.</p> <p>DKK 0.6 million set aside for the 2023 Mid-Term reviews.</p>

GDI will promote the opportunities for synergies described above based on a close dialogue with relevant Danish Missions and multilateral partners.

Monitoring of results

GDI will monitor progress based on NDC-P's full results framework, (Annex 3) that will be finalized by December 2020. The SU report against the indicators and will initiate a transition from process indicators to impact indicators as described under section 4 on impact. The Support Unit provides Annual Progress reports to the Steering Committee at its Spring-meeting and an overview of progress will for the Annual Members Forum during COP.

A sub-set of indicators from the overall results framework below (Table 3) reflect Denmark's special priorities. Denmark will give special attention to these indicators in the monitoring and dialogue and use these for Danish communication of results and to document progress.

Table 3 Sub-set of NDC-P indicators from the overall results framework

Indicator	
1.1.1	Number of member countries with reduced GHG emissions between 2021 and 2025, (compared to baseline defined in their NDCs)
1.1.2	Number of member countries with enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience or reduced vulnerability by 2025, compared to 2020 levels
1.1.3	Number of implementing and development partner members have increased climate-related financing and investments from 2020 levels
3.1.3	Number of member major emerging economies being supported through engagement with the Partnership
3.3.1	Number of investment projects financed through the members of the Partnership members (disaggregated by adaptation and mitigation)
4.2.3	% of member countries receiving Partnership support that have developed gender-responsive NDC implementation plans
4.5.1	% of Project Information Notes (PIN) attracting finance in any given year

7. Inputs/budget

The projected total budget for the 2021-2025 Work Program will be approximately USD 8-12 million annually. The NDC budget is included in Annex 4 when finalized late November 2020.

The donors supporting the NDC-P are UK, Germany, Australia, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, and Ireland. Denmark has supported the NDC-P from 2016-18 and in 2018 with a total of 14 million DKK.

The Danish contribution amounting to DKK 35 million (corresponding to approx. USD 5,29 million) will be allocated in support of the 2021-2025 Work Program from December 2020 until December 2022.

Table 4: Break-down of proposed budget and disbursement of Danish contribution in DKK million:

Item	2020	2021	2022	Total
Work Program	5,0	6,0	9,0	20,0
Pooled financing mechanism	-	6,0	6,0	12,0
Secondment	-	1,2	1,2	2,4
Mid-Term Review	-	-	0,6	0,6
Total	5,0	13,2	16,8	35

The Danish contribution to the work program and the pooled financing mechanism will be used only for support to ODA eligible countries. NDC-P can manage individual grants separately, and control and track the support to individual countries. The SU can thus document that Danish contributions only goes to ODA-eligible countries on the DAC list. The allocations are closely tracked by the project teams and are part reporting at the country level both in narrative and financial expenditures.

Disbursement of the first allocation to the pooled financing mechanism can happen when it is established and operational, expected by June 2021.

Part of the contribution will fund a secondment to the SU. The purpose is to strengthen the strategic cooperation between Denmark and the NDC-P by facilitating linkages between Danish bilateral programmes, including strategic sector cooperation, multilateral programmes, climate diplomacy and country requests for NDC-P clearing house facilitation. The Terms of Reference for the secondment will be discussed and agreed with the SU, to start recruitment immediately after the project is approved.

Denmark will also co-fund and engage in an external mid-term review of NDC-P.

The contribution covers the period 2020-2022. A possible Danish contribution to the remaining time of the WP may be considered as part of a planned 2021 review of the Danish WRI engagement. The review may lead to reduced administrative costs and greater synergies between the NDC-P engagement and the different other engagements hosted by WRI and supported by Denmark such as New Climate Economy, Closing the Investment Gap, and the P4G Hub.

8. Institutional and Management arrangements

The NDC-P is led by two Co-chairs at ministerial level from a developing and developed country respectively, appointed for two years by the Steering Committee (SC) based on consensus.

The SC approves the Work Program, the associated Budget, the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework (i.e. the Results Matrix) for the NDC-P; provides overall strategic direction, review progress reports, provide guidance on communication and planning of events by the SU.

The 13 member SC has five representatives from developed countries, five from developing countries and three from member institutions balanced both regionally and between climate/environment and finance/planning institutions. The two Co-chairs are ex-officio members of the SC.

SC Members serve for two years and meet biannually. Country members of the SC nominate 2 focal points, one from the ministry in charge of climate change and the NDCs and the other from the ministry in charge of development, often finance or planning ministries. Denmark and Sweden are sharing a Steering Committee seat.

A Support Unit (SU) - the NDC-P's secretariat - facilitates and implements the work of the NDC-P and prepares SC meetings. The two host institutions provide office space and share back-office infrastructure (e.g. accounting systems, HR resources, etc.). To date 30 staff members of the Support Unit are based at WRI HQ (Washington DC), and a good dozen at UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn). An additional 6 are based in the regions, partly hosted by UN Regional Collaboration Centres.

9. Financial Management and Reporting

The Danish contribution will be channelled to the NDC-P SU through WRI, based on a donor agreement between WRI and the Department for Green Diplomacy (GDI) at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The WRI administrative, financial and procurement rules and regulations apply to the Danish funds.

The WRI procurement rules require a competitive selection or a sole source justification to be provided for any contractual agreement with a value over USD 25,000.00 and will be tracked separately in the WRI financial system.

The WRI fund management and reporting system is well known to Danida from other previous and current Danish support to WRI and specific WRI implemented projects.

Both parties will strive for full alignment of the Danish support to the implementing partner rules and procedures, while adhering to the minimum requirements as stipulated in Ministry of Foreign Affairs' General Guidelines for Auditing and Accounting of Grants Channelled through Multilateral Organisations that must be considered an integral part of the donor agreement.

Denmark will annually receive audited accounts for the Danish grant by WRI. The audited accounts must specify both payments and expenditures of the Danish grant. Expenditures must be specified with at least the same degree of detail as in the budget. Furthermore, the statements must provide the information necessary to allow for verification that the activities on which they are spent are ODA-eligible.

Upon completion of activities any unspent funds must be returned to DANIDA. Interest accrued on the Danish grant will not be calculated separately and thus not returned to the MFA, rather NDC-P will strive to ensure that disbursement requests to MFA match liquidity needs for activities in the best possible manner.

The Department for Green Diplomacy shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the Program. After the termination of the support, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

10. Risk Management

The backbone for risk-management will be NDC-P's own risk matrix (Annex5). The matrix has recently been developed based on a request from Denmark. The included risks and their probabilities will regularly be discussed, further developed and revised if needed. See a summary of key risk factors below:

Contextual - Loss of Political Will

Despite adoption of the Paris Agreement, at the level of individual countries, barriers often remain to climate action and there are important details of the implementation of the Paris Framework, which are still under negotiation. The NDC-P brings important resources to enable action, but still depends on the will to act and support action amongst the individual Partnership members. The demand-driven

approach of the NDC-P is key to ensure that interventions are rooted in national ownership and priorities. The political dialogue on the value proposition of the NDC-P is supported by a robust communications and outreach strategy to highlight results and success stories. Being hosted by the UNFCCC provide legitimacy in most developing countries. In specific circumstances the Steering Committee may mandate action in accordance with the guiding principles of the NDC-P, such as strengthening mainstreaming on gender or including youth, which may not be in high demand in all countries.

Contextual - Impact of COVID-19

The emergence of COVID-19 has profound implications for global action on climate change and will impact the NDC-P's work and country priorities in 2020 and beyond. A diversion of political attention, financial resources, and implementation capacity from climate to COVID-19 response, economic stimulus and health is anticipated. The NDC-P has responded swiftly by supporting countries to ensure that national climate ambition is an integral component of short- and long-term recovery and economic growth strategies to drive green recovery. An example is deployment of Economic Advisors to support climate-resilient recovery planning in developing countries based upon request at this critical time when many countries are enhancing their NDC for 2020.

Programmatic – Slow delivery and reduced scale of member commitments to Partnership Plans

The NDC-P's engagement model relies primarily on members to deliver the resources requested by countries to realize the outcomes and outputs envisioned in their Partnership Plans. There is a risk that members will find themselves unable to contribute to Partnership Plans in a timely manner at sufficient scale due to internal or external factors. Several mitigation strategies have been in place. First, the M&E Framework and Work Program set out specific milestones and KPIs which can be reported to and monitored by the Steering Committee to identify emerging trends and associated risks. Second, the membership of the NDC-P is continually expanding and now also includes non-state actors. This increases the range of resources available to the Partnership for mobilization. Third, participation in the Partnership Plan process has been opened to all interested parties with relevant resources/capacities, including non-members. Fourth, there are consistent and recurring efforts to frame expectations and match the time horizons of Partnership Plan over multiple years to ensure that they can be used for future planning cycles even if members do not have any immediately available resources.

Institutional – Sufficient funding for the implementation of the 2021-2021-25 Work Program

At present, the Support Unit (SU), with a mandate from the Steering Committee is fundraising to facilitate the implementation of the new Work Program. Under the leadership of the Co-Chairs, the Support Unit is executing a funding strategy and outreach to additional governments and seeking to maintain its diversified funding base. The delivery model of the Partnership has purposely been designed such that individual members can also take on the lead roles in country engagements that currently often fall to the Support Unit. This design allows the Support Unit to manage potential budget shortfalls either reducing the scale of activity or shifting to member leadership. However, this potential budget shortfalls may have implications on the delivery of the targets, as per the M&E framework and Partnership's ability: i) convene as a natural broker, ii) facilitate resource mobilization for member countries, iii) provide on demand technical assistance with speed will be a considerable challenge.

Annex 1: Context Analysis.

1. Overall development challenges, opportunities and risks
<p>Briefly summarise the key conclusions from the analyses consulted and their implications for the programme regarding each of the following points:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General development challenges including poverty, equality/inequality, national development plan/poverty reduction strategy, humanitarian assessment. - <p>The NDC Partnership is comprised of both country and institutional members. While each of the country members face distinct development challenges, the Partnership’s country-led processes ensure they are taken into consideration. Addressing climate adaptation and mitigation are at the core of the NDC Partnership strategy, considered together with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At present, many country members have expressed the need for support and investment for sustainable recovery from the economic crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development in key economic indicators: GDP, economic growth, employment, domestic resource mobilisation, etc. <p>The development in key economic indicators varies significantly from country to country.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and progress in relation to SDGs, in particular those that are special priorities for Denmark. <p>NDCs and SDGs are closely intertwined, as are the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 (Dzebo et al. 2017). According to a WRI database, there are 9224 concrete NDC-SDG linkages in 158 NDCs. To highlight a few particularly relevant examples, the Partnership’s work aims to advance Sustainable Energy (SDG 7), Climate (SDG 13), and Partnerships (SDG 17). The Partnership encourages members to implement gender-responsive solutions (SDG 5), as outlined in our gender strategy. These specific SDGs are well aligned with those prioritized by the Danish government. Through its Work Program, the Partnership contributes to support Peace, Justice and Institutions (SDG 16) by supporting country needs for sustainable development, by offering capacity building programs for key actors, creating a space for peer-to-peer learning, and by encouraging governments to choose whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Further information on the Partnership’s work to advance the SDGs is available if so desired.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political economy, including drivers of change (political, institutional, economic) (e.g. political will, CSO space, role of opposition, level of donor funding to government expenses, level of corruption, foreign investment, remittances, role of diaspora, youth, gender, discovery of natural resources or impact of climate change etc.) - <p>The Partnership is a large partnership of various countries with diverse political, economic or institutional situations.</p>
<p>List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:</p> <p>Dzebo, A., C. Brandi, H. Janetschek, G. Savvidou, K. Adams and S. Chan. (2017). Exploring connections between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <i>SEI Policy Brief</i>.</p>

<https://mediamanager.sei.org/documents/Publications/SEI-PB-2017-NDC-SDG-Connections.pdf>.

WRI's Climate Watch Database on NDC-SDG Linkages.

<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ndcs-sdg>.

Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

During the country engagement process, countries and the NDC Partnership Support Unit cooperate on writing Rapid Situational Analyses that are made public to all Partnership members.

2. Fragility, conflict, migration and resilience

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- Situation with regards to peace and stability based on conflict analysis and fragility assessments highlighting key drivers of conflict and fragility, protection and resilience, organised transnational crime and illicit money flows and how conflict and fragility affect inclusive private sector development and women and youth

The Partnership is open to all countries committed to the NDC process initiated with the Paris Agreement. The membership includes country members that reflect the full development spectrum, including those that may be considered fragile (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Palestine, Somalia to others considered more stable (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda). The membership also includes country members in transition and growth economies (Colombia, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Vietnam).

- Identifying on-going stabilisation/development and resilience efforts and the potential for establishing partnerships and alliances with national, regional and other international partners in order to maximise effects of the engagements.

Scholars argue that international and multilevel partnerships have a significantly positive effect on stabilization and peacebuilding (Kolk and Lenfant 2015). This holds true for the case of partnerships in the field of environment and climate change, as a recent study on zero-deforestation initiatives in post-conflict Colombia argues (Furumo and Lambin 2020). The NDC Partnership reflects this and works closely with international development partners including international organizations (FAO, UNDP, World Bank, WHO, etc.), regional organizations (AU, EU) and regional development banks (ADB, AfDB, IsDB, etc.). Partnership Plans, a key tool in the Country Engagement process, are designed to align as much as possible with existing national, sub-national, and sectoral sustainable development goals and strategies.

- Issues and concerns of relevance to Danish interest in the area of security and migration.

Climate change has a significant impact on security, due to insufficient food production, shortages of natural resources or even habitable space and various other reasons, as scholars agree (O'Lear and Tuten 2013; Figueiredo Pereira de Faria et al. 2016). Likewise, climate change is expected to impact migration on a large scale in the near future (Reuveny 2007). While climate change cannot be stopped, the Paris Agreement and the NDC Partnership focus on both climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to reduce the damaging impacts of climate change.

- Identify where Denmark has comparative advantages that may lead to more effective and efficient programming and better results including where Denmark may contribute with deployment of specific expertise and capacities.

Denmark is the only country having held the UN goal of 0.7 per cent of GNI to development assistance since 1978. One of its development cooperation strategy's four elements is combatting climate change. Denmark brings longstanding leadership on climate action to the Partnership including both a political commitment and sectoral expertise. Notably, Denmark brings technical expertise in sustainable energy, notably wind energy. This Danish know-how is highly valued in many of the Partnership's country members and for the Partnership's Knowledge and Learning work.

- Considerations regarding the humanitarian situation, migration, refugee and displacement issues, including the need to integrate humanitarian-development linkages and long term strategies;

With an approach that links climate action to sustainable development, the Partnership contributes to cooperation at all levels of society, capacity building of government staff, job creation, and many other objectives in the fight against the root causes of migration. Furthermore, comprehensive and country-led climate action is fundamental to limiting the expected mass migration linked to climate issues.

- Relevant issues and considerations related to radicalisation and violent extremism and the potential for Danish engagement to prevent and counter violent extremism (P/CVE)

The Partnership's approach considers job creation, whole-of-society cooperation, and capacity building as crucial parts of sustainable development. Success in these fields is also a strong way of preventing or limiting radicalization and violent extremism. Additionally, the Partnership agrees with UNDP that "preventing violent extremism [is] ultimately about strengthening cohesion in society as well as helping local actors reinforce their resilience to conflict and division. [This approach] looks at the relationship between conflict prevention and economic opportunities, rule of law and human rights and inclusion in governance and civic processes, particularly focusing on women and youth participation in building social cohesion." Therefore, with a critical focus on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, the Partnership is embracing iterative planning and budgeting that takes climate change into account while engaging diverse stakeholders, thereby promoting the individual-being, human rights of the people, gender equality, and youth participation.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Figueiredo Pereira de Faria, A., I. Ibrahim Berchin, J. Garcia, S. Barbosa Back and J. Osório de Andrade Guerra (2016).

Understanding food security and international security links in the context of climate change. *Third World Quarterly*. Vol. 37, No. 6, 975–997.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2015.1129271>.

Furumo, P. and E. Lambin (2020). Scaling up zero-deforestation initiatives through public-private partnerships: A look inside post-conflict Colombia. *Global Environmental Change*. Vol. 62, 102055. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2020.102055>.

Kolk, A. and F. Lenfant (2015). Partnerships for peace and development in fragile states: Identifying missing links. *Academy of Management Perspectives*. Vol. 29, No. 4, 422-437.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5465/amp.2013.0122>.

O'Lear, S. and A. Tuten (2013). Environment and conflict: Security, climate change, and commodity resources. *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International*

Relations. Vol. 14, No. 1, 97-110.

<https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/whith14&i=6>.

Reuveny, R. (2007). Climate change-induced migration and violent conflict. *Political Geography*. Vol. 26, No. 6, 656-673. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2007.05.001>.

UNDP's website, article "Preventing violent extremism".

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/peace/conflict-prevention/preventing-violent-extremism.html>.

Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?
The Partnership continues to work with members to produce unique analysis.

3. Assessment of human rights situation (HRBA) and gender¹

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

The HRBA Guidance Note may provide further guidance, or hrbportal.org

Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)

- Identify the level of achievement of key human rights standards for the context you are working in.
- Identify the most binding constraints on the intended target group in terms of human rights.
- Given the analysis of achievement of human right standards, establish what Denmark should prioritise in the proposed outcomes of the programme.

All the Partnership's members have agreed to the ten Guiding Principles of the Partnership, which highlight a commitment to equitable and inclusive development as well as the human rights implications of climate action for gender equality. With a membership of 111 countries, the human rights standards vary among country members. In 22 country members, human rights are integrated into the CAEP or Partnership Plan activities. These are addressed in several ways. For example, the Republic of the Marshall Islands has demonstrated strong political will and investment in integrating gender and human rights throughout its planned climate actions. Implementing Partners are supporting gender and human rights integration through sectoral actions, including relevant key performance indicators and specific gender outcomes. Denmark's interest in human rights are well reflected within the Partnership and the commitment member countries make to align development with climate action.

Universal Periodic Review

- List recommendations from Council for Development Policy (UPR) relevant for the thematic programmes and from any treaty bodies, special procedures, INGOs, Human rights institutions etc. that require follow up by partners in the programme.

¹ The purpose of the analysis is to facilitate and strengthen the application of the Human Rights Based Approach, and integrate gender in Danish development cooperation. The analysis should identify the main human rights issues in respect of social and economic rights, cultural rights, and civil and political rights. Gender is an integral part of all three categories.

There is no follow-up by partners necessary with regards to the UPR or other human rights recommendations.

Identify key rights holders in the programme

The NDC Partnership considers all individuals to be rights holders. However, special focus is dedicated to vulnerable communities including women and children.

Identify key duty bearers in the programme

All members are duty bearers. Principal duty bearers are those members that have ToRs that they have agreed upon, which often include human rights commitments. Additionally, several of the Partnership's Implementing Partners are perceived as moral duty bearers that are encouraged to engage in a way that supports human rights.

Human Rights Principles (PANT)

Participation

- Identify barriers for participation, inclusion and empowerment of rights holders.
- List key support elements included to promote participation and inclusion.

Accountability

- Identify accountability mechanisms in the relevant area – both horizontal and vertical.
- List any key support elements included to promote accountability

Non-discrimination

- Identify groups among rights-holders excluded from access and influence in the thematic programme areas identified.
- List key support elements included to promote Non-discrimination.
- Are disaggregated data available on most vulnerable groups?

Transparency

- Assess the extent to which information is accessible to rights holders including marginalised groups.
- If relevant, ensure that information is available in other than official languages.
- List key support elements included to promote Transparency.

All the Partnership's members have also declared their adherence to human rights and gender equality by signing onto the ten Guiding Principles of the Partnership. As the institutional framework differs significantly between country members, it is difficult to draw general conclusions about the compliance with Human Rights Principles. The Partnership has an approach that is country-specific and country-led in order to address these differences. However, the Partnership supports public participation through whole-of-society consultation processes, accountability through M&E tools, and non-discrimination through a gender-responsive approach. The support undertaken by the Partnership is made transparent to other members and to relevant actors in the concerned countries.

Gender

- Identify key challenges and opportunities for gender equality.
- Identify assessments on gender, such as CEDAW-reporting, SDG National Action Plans, UPR, and other relevant gender analysis.
- Identify opportunities/constraints for addressing gender equality issues.
- Describe key strategic interventions to promote gender equality within each thematic programme.
- Identify gender equality indicators aligned with national targets on gender, if possible.

Women and other disadvantaged groups face higher risks of climate-related hazards and are disproportionately affected by negative climate change effects due to their reduced agency to respond to them. They also face unequal participation in climate-related planning, decision-making, and implementation. Therefore, international actors like UNFCCC and the NDC Partnership have established frameworks for gender mainstreaming and gender-disaggregated data collection. The Partnership has formulated a Gender Strategy to address these opportunities. This includes minimum standards and higher level opportunities of gender-balanced participation on all stages, revision of existing gender policies, exploring existing and new gender analyses, gender-responsive activities and KPI's, reflecting identified gender-equality needs in the Partnership Plans, building country capacity for gender mainstreaming in NDCs, ensuring gender balance among in-country facilitators and tracking progress on gender equality results.

Youth

- Identify key challenges and opportunities for engagement of youth following the principle of programming not only for, but also with youth.
- Identify opportunities/constraints for addressing youth issues.
- Describe key strategic interventions to promote youth within each thematic programme.
- If interventions are programmed for the direct benefit of youth, identify relevant indicators and consider age-disaggregation.

The Partnership emphasizes the importance of utilizing a whole-of-society approach when developing and implementing climate solutions and, engaging young people as a key stakeholder group. The Partnership aims to facilitate increased engagement of youth in the NDC development and implementation process and involve young people more actively in our work both globally and at the country level. A Task Force on Youth, comprised of youth representatives nominated by Steering Committee members, is now in the process of developing a “Youth Engagement Plan (YEP)” as well as outreach opportunities in 2020. The Partnership will offer concrete ways for members to respond to the need for increased engagement of youth in NDC development and implementation.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

NDC Partnership (2019). NDC Partnership Gender Strategy. September 2019.

<https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership%20Gender%20Strategy%202019.pdf>.

NDC Partnership (2019). Partnership in Action 2019. Three years on.

http://www.ndcpartnership.report/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/00_PIA-2019_FULL.pdf.

Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

The Partnership’s Task Force on Youth may engage in further studies.

4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- Assess the overall risks and challenges to inclusive sustainable growth and development from the impact of climate change and environmental degradation; Assess the status of

policies and strategies in the country / thematic area / organisation to ensure that development is inclusive and sustainable, avoid harmful environmental and social impacts and respond to climate change; and assess the political will and the institutional and human capacity to implement these policies and strategies.

Climate change is a global threat that all countries face. The Partnership is a collective response to address critical interactions of climate-relevant development practices through participatory and coordinated approaches. Countries drive the articulation of their own climate-resilient development pathways, and through the Partnership, Institutional Partners converge in their objectives to deliver a flexible array of technical, financial, and knowledge services. This support is particularly important for the Partnership's developing country members that are often the most vulnerable to climate change. The Partnership is recognized as a neutral broker among stakeholders and a trusted partner, evidencing a strong governance structure and transparent strategy.

- Identify opportunities for mainstreaming support to inclusive green growth and transformation to a low-carbon and climate resilient economies in the programme thematic areas and DEDs.

NDCs are a potential turning point toward economic growth, equitable wealth creation, and overall global prosperity. Through mitigation and adaptation efforts, they limit the impact of climate change on economies. Closely linked to the SDGs, they show pathways for sustainable growth. Through cooperation under the Partnership, technical assistance and financial support not only ensure ambitious climate action, but also job creation and sustainable growth in green industries and in the energy sector.

- Identify potential risk and negative impacts related to environment and climate change from the proposed thematic areas and DEDs and consider how these may be mitigated in the design of the programme and the relevant DEDs.

Climate change threatens natural life resources, economies, and personal incomes of millions of people. Comprehensive and ambitious climate action are required urgently. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a global economic crisis of unprecedented scale. The world must ensure green recovery from this crisis in order to stay on track with international climate action. The Partnership has responded to the crisis with an effort to support countries in their green recovery efforts and enhance overall climate action. We have put forward a high-level political statement on the importance of green recovery endorsed by over eighty members, are launching an initiative to deploy economic advisors to several countries seeking support and will launch a network of technical advisors to ensure the sectoral expertise countries need.

- Identify if EIA (Environmental impact assessment) or similar should be carried, including legal requirements in partner countries / organisations.

Due to the nature of the Partnership's work, an EIA is not necessary. During the support process, scoping missions and rapid situational assessments are undertaken in order to identify NDC commitments, prioritize needs, map stakeholders, catalogue NDC actions, and identify gaps in support. Scoping missions help to enter structured dialogue with the government and partners, which will vary in complexity and duration. In the process, the Partnership must remain agile and focused on producing a simple logic model (the Theory of Change) that transforms NDC support needs into common objectives for the partnership

and links those to the most relevant service offerings of the NDC Partnership IPs (as per the Value Chain of Services).

- Consider rights and access to key natural resources: land, water, energy, food and agriculture, including impacts on employment for youth, women and indigenous peoples, etc.

NDCs are the key to sustainable growth in accordance with the preservation of natural resources, the Partnership has a dedicated thematic working group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use led by FAO. The Partnership supports the revision and enhancement of NDCs and the cooperation of its members in order to achieve sustainable development, with dedicated efforts to reach youth and address gender inequity.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

N/A

If this initial assessment shows that further work will be needed during the formulation phase, please list how and when will it be done?

N/A

5. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- Capacity of the public sector for policy making, enforcement and service delivery.

Given the number of Partnership members, the capacity for policy making, enforcement and service delivery is vast but varies among the different members. However, the Partnership is committed to linking support to in-country capacity building in order to help national players to maximize their internal functionality. In addition to that, the Partnership creates space for peer-to-peer learning within its K&L program, in order to improve capacity, find individual solutions and improve South-South relations.

- Quality and capacity of PFM, including budget credibility, comprehensiveness and transparency as well as control and external scrutiny / audit in all phases of the budget process as well as participation of citizens / CSOs in monitoring public budgets and corruption;

With regard to climate finance, the World Bank Group's NDC Support Facility contributes to the NDC Partnership through its Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE). One of the CAPE forums is the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action that has a strategic partnership with the NDC Partnership. The Coalition showed its commitment to climate action in subscribing to the Helsinki Principles that promote national climate action, especially through fiscal policy and the use of public finance.

- The corruption situation and relevant anti-corruption measures and reforms.

The actual activities in the countries are to a large extent carried out by implementing partners that apply their own corruption assessment and rules. When the Support Unit directly engages with countries, e.g. through hiring of consultants, the anti-corruption policy and clauses of the WRI and UNFCCC apply. In this context, WRI has an internal Code of Conduct with a section on "Anti-Corruption, Bribery, & Conflict of Interest Policy", that demands highest anti-corruption standards: "Where standard practices differ between

foreign and U.S.-based operations, the higher standard will be observed” (WRI 2018: 6). In the case of UNFCCC, the Staff Regulations of the United Nations apply, Regulation 1.2 (g) on the use of knowledge gained from official functions for private gain or the private gain of any third party, Regulation 1.2 (m) on conflicts of interest and Regulation 1.2 (n) on financial disclosure statements.
List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis: UN HR Portal’s Staff Rules. https://hr.un.org/handbook/staff-rules . WRI (2018): <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Unpublished document.
Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done? N/A

6. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors, seeking synergy
Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:
<p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where we have the most at stake – interests and values, - where we can (have) influence through strategic use of positions of strength, expertise and experience, and - where we see that Denmark can play a role through active partnerships for a common aim/agenda or see the need for Denmark to take lead in pushing an agenda forward. <p>Denmark is very committed to multilateral collaboration and development cooperation. Its interests are in promoting peace, freedom, democracy, human rights and gender equality, fighting the root causes of migration, and supporting inclusive and sustainable growth worldwide. Its strategy for supporting inclusive and sustainable growth is based on the SDGs and focused on energy, water, agriculture, food and other areas where Denmark has special knowledge, resources and interests. Denmark’s contribution to the Partnership is therefore highly appreciated and can lead to an increase in influence, leadership, trade and investment opportunities and can limit the reasons for climate and economic migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brief mapping of areas where there is potential for increased commercial engagement, trade relations and investment as well as involvement of Danish local and central authorities, civil society organisations and academia. <p>Denmark is one of leading countries in energy technologies and agriculture. This knowledge may benefit other country members. More broadly, Danish companies might benefit in the long run from increased economic and political ties while civil society and academia are welcome to participate in knowledge transfer and exchange.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of the donor landscape and coordination, and opportunities for Denmark to deliver results through partners including through multilaterals and EU; <p>For the first Work Program (2016-2020) the Partnership received funding from more than 10 countries totally approximately 55 Million EUR. This funding was used principally country work on NDC Implementation. Around 1/3rd of the overall funding was used for the <u>Climate Action Enhancement Package</u> to specifically support the revision of NDCs in more than 60 member countries. Major donor countries have been Germany, the Netherlands, the</p>

United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, and France. Donor Coordination is at the center of the NDC Partnership’s mandate. This includes efforts to align the climate action programs of multilateral development banks and programming of the European Commission All regional development banks as well as most UN organizations are members and have specific NDC facilities with funds that contribute to the Partnership’s objectives, i.e.: UNDP’s NDC Support Programme, the World Bank’s NDC Support Facility, UNEP’s NDC Action, the ADB’s NDC Advance etc. EU related programs that the NDC Partnership is closely working together are Euroclima+, GCCA+ and Climate Action of DG Near.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

ADB’s website, press release “New ADB Platform to Help Boost Financing for Climate Action”, 12 December 2018. <https://www.adb.org/news/new-adb-platform-help-boost-financing-climate-action>.

UNDP’s website, page “NDC Support Programme”.

<https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home.html>.

UNEP DTU Partnership’s website, page “NDC Action”. <https://unepdtu.org/project/ndc-action/>.

World Bank’s website, page “NDC Support Facility”.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/ndc-support-facility>.

Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

- N/A

7. Stakeholder analysis

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- Who are the stakeholders that may be interested in or affected by the program, including donors?

There is a broad range of stakeholders that contribute to are affected by the Partnership’s programs. In addition to members, Partnership also cooperates with non-member stakeholders. These may include sub-national governments, industries, SMEs, civil society, and academia.

- Who are the key stakeholders and what are their main interests, capacity and contributions?

The key stakeholders are threefold and include country members, institutional members as well as associate members. Developing countries may be interested in receiving international support for their sustainable development and NDC revision and implementation objectives. Development partners benefit from increased collaboration and improved facilitation. All members may benefit from knowledge transfer and exchange.

Members

- How do the stakeholders (in this programme context) communicate, coordinate, and cooperate?

The cooperation is coordinated through the NDC Partnership Support Unit which facilitates the communication among members. The country engagement process follows a five-stage cycle in which members react to countries stated needs, ensuring an increasingly coordinated response to development and climate action. Globally, members engage in

<p>knowledge and learning through both in-person and virtual exchange. The Support Unit facilitates communication through various means including bilateral exchange, programmatic updates to select facets of the membership, dedicated email groups for specific groups of members, through the website and social media channels and with a global newsletter.</p>
<p>- Who is the lead stakeholder and is it a homogenous group or are there divisions within the group? All members are asked to identify focal points for engagement.</p> <p>Within country members, the Partnership requires two designated focal points, from ministries in charge of national planning (mostly Ministries of Finance) and the ministries in charge of climate action (mostly Ministries of Environment).</p>
<p>- How have key stakeholders been involved during the preparation and formulation process?</p> <p>The Partnership is member-led. As such key stakeholders are involved in all aspects of the Partnership's work, guiding the direction of the Partnership through a dedicated Steering Committee that gives a mandate for the Partnership's work and approves all new initiatives.</p>
<p>- Which stakeholders are likely to support the programme and who, if any, are likely to hinder the program? (Who stands to gain and who stands to lose?)</p> <p>The Partnership's Theory of Change assumes all members are willing to cooperate. This commitment to collaboration drives the Partnership and ensures that all members benefit from their participation.</p>
<p>- What are potential strategies (approaches, methods, etc.) for engaging key stakeholders?</p> <p>Engaging stakeholders is at the very core of the Partnership's design. Its strategy for engaging stakeholders is defined in the Work Program 2018-2020, with distinct efforts to engage members across the various work streams. The Partnership builds upon clear vision and aims, a unified framework and structure, integration of partners and a partnership culture amongst members.</p>
<p>- Which stakeholders offer the best overall prospects in terms of possible partnerships and why?</p> <p>The NDC Partnership includes 179 partners and continues to grow. All members bring distinct strengths and present unique opportunities to the collective.</p>
<p>List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis: NDC Partnership (2018). NDC Partnership Work Program. January 2018 – December 2020. https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership%20Work%20Program%202018-2020%20Final.pdf. NDC Partnership (2017). Country Engagement Strategy. A country-driven approach for collective impact on climate and development action. https://cetool.ndcpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/NDCPCountryEngStrategy.pdf.</p>
<p>Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?</p> <p>- N/A</p>

Annex 2: Partners

1. The Partnership

NDC-P is a partnership by definition. The idea of providing a mechanism that brings together the climate world with development cooperation and its portfolio was first discussed during COP21 in Paris. A core group of actors (developed, developing countries, IFIs as well as UN and other multilateral actors, including the World Bank) jointly shaped the overall objective, guiding principles (see table) and governance structure of the NDC-P. It was decided to establish a NDC-P Support Unit, to be shared between the World Resources Institute (WRI) in Washington and the UNFCCC secretariat in Bonn. Denmark signed up to NDC-P at the time of its establishment in 2016.

The NDC Partnership principles

1. Support country-driven processes. Ensure that support provided at global and national levels aligns with and responds to developing countries' priorities and requirements.
2. Promote long-term climate action. Encourage national actions that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and assist in developing mid-century long-term strategies.
3. Enhance efficiency and responsiveness. Improve the efficiency of new and existing initiatives, minimizing duplication and maximizing synergies with other partnerships and networks.
4. Build in-country capacity. Provide opportunities for enhancing and strengthening institutional and endogenous capacity in developing countries.
5. Improve coordination. Enhance coordination of NDC-related activities at global and country level, including in collaboration with existing coordination mechanisms.
6. Enhance integration into national planning. Support the integration of NDC implementation into national planning and decision-making processes.
7. Advance adaptation and mitigation. Advance the adaptation and mitigation objectives of developing countries and the synergies between these objectives.
8. Align development and climate change. Ensure climate change and sustainable development agendas support each other, including in finance agendas.
9. Support multi-stakeholder engagement. Promote engagement from multiple stakeholders across ministries, institutions, and non-state actors.
10. Promote gender equality. Promote gender equality and considerations in all aspects of the Partnership's work and activities.

2. Members

Today NDC-P has grown into a global coalition with over 180 members comprised of developed and developing countries, institutions, and non-state actors, including civil society. The membership continues to grow and for the latest information, please see the [membership webpage](#). For details on the membership application process, please see the Partnership's [membership guidelines](#).

The key stakeholders in the NDC Partnership are its members: country members, institutional members, and associate members. Country members, at the core of the NDC Partnership strategy, may receive support, contribute expertise, and/or serve as a development partner. In addition to the membership, the Partnership engages with a broad range of in-country stakeholders, including civil society, academia, and the private sector. Cooperation is coordinated through the NDC Partnership Support Unit.

The NDC Partnership is open to countries and international institutions that are committed to ambitious implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. NDC-P and its members are committed to upholding the 10 guiding principles in all of their work

Country members are expected to support the Partnership by engaging senior officials as focal points, sharing information on existing in-country initiatives and coordination efforts, and contributing to the development of aligned and tailored NDC implementation and enhancement processes.

Organizations that drive the development and delivery of large-scale global or national initiatives to provide in-country support, and/or provide infrastructure financing are encouraged to submit a letter of interest for institutional membership. Institutional members are expected to contribute technical expertise and implementation capacity, share information about support initiatives and country programs, and demonstrate early engagement in pipeline and project development.

In addition, the Partnership welcomes membership for **non-state actors** through associate membership. Associate members have access to all knowledge products and tools shared within the NDC Partnership and opportunities to contribute to their development and review, receive regular updates about NDC Partnership activities and opportunities to engage in global, regional, and country-level activities. Associate members will also receive access to information on needs and requests emerging from country partners for assistance. They are expected to share information and experiences with the wider Partnership and coordinate with new and ongoing engagement processes wherever possible.

While membership is fundamental, the Partnership actively promotes engagement with **non-members** and works directly with a diverse group of stakeholders including multilateral institutions, international initiatives, subnational actors and the private sector. The Partnership invites all committed stakeholders to seek opportunities to participate in both national, regional and global activities hosted by the NDC Partnership and to utilize the knowledge tools and platforms available.

3. Country level cooperation

The following specific examples illustrate how NDC-P collaborates with governments and partners at the developing country level

The NDC-P collaborated with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support **Cote d'Ivoire** in elaborating a collaborative implementation framework identifying priority actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation; calculating costs of total investments, from policy framework to designing of projects and implementing them; securing finance; and tracking and reporting on spending. One large-scale transformative initiative includes the support for the country to transition from Coal to Renewables. Implementing partners, led by Germany and the European Union, are helping bring this commitment to life by supporting energy reform programs, feasibility studies on renewables projects, and high-level dialogue among relevant ministries.

With support from the NDC Partnership, **Mozambique** developed a detailed results-based NDC Implementation Plan that brings together 21 Government institutions and 18 development partners to

advance climate action. The Plan has a budget of more than USD 400 M to advance mitigation and adaptation actions such as the development and financing of 2.200 MW of new renewable energy projects, large-scale climate-resilience and adaptation investments, and a sustainable and equitable mobility plan for the Maputo Metropolitan Area. The country is currently mainstreaming climate action into the next 5-year development plan for more sustained and streamlined long-term action.

Mali's Ministry of Finance is playing an active role in turning the country's NDC into concrete climate plans and projects. Along with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Finance generated an action-oriented Partnership Plan based on wide-ranging consultations, including with the private sector. Mali's National Roadmap for NDC Implementation around 11 large-scale, investment-ready projects along with supporting needs such as legislative frameworks, capacity building, and access to finance. As a result, the Ministry of Finance has established a new budget line for climate mitigation and adaptation projects, which doubles the previous resources made available for environmental programs. It is also active in discussions with development partners on raising international climate finance.

After **Uganda** joined the NDC-P, several transformational initiatives are being implemented such as the mainstreaming of climate change into the 3rd National Development Plan and National Budget, creation of a legal framework for a National Climate Change Fund, as well as several initiatives at regional and subnational level. These actions will support the country's NDC target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 22 percent against business as usual by 2030.

In addition to working with individual countries, the NDC-P also brings together several countries to share experiences on key topics.

The NDC Partnership and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in close collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, partnered to host a peer-to-peer exchange **on enhancing access to global climate funds** in Asia Pacific. This exchange was shaped by expressed country interests, successful country experiences in climate fund access, and insights from the GCF and the Adaptation Fund.

Using Morocco as an inspirational example, the NDC Partnership and the NDC Support Programme of UNDP organized a two-day exchange with participants from Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Togo and Tunisia to discuss options for **engaging the private sector**.

The NDC-P convened 10 of its African members to share experiences and learn from each other on designing and implementing **National Climate Change Funds** and on the best approaches and strategies to **mobilize resources** for transformational action

Annex 3: NDC-P 2021-2024 Results Matrix (draft)

Once the Work Program is adopted in December 2020, additional aspects of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be finalized during the first quarter of 2021. This includes baseline data and targets. Selected indicators currently list these as to be developed or confirmed (TBD/TBC). For some outcome and output level indicators, data reported at the close of the 2018-2020 Work Program in December will form the basis for baseline data and targets in the 2021-2025 Work Program. For the three impact level indicators, the Partnership will rely on UNFCCC and other internationally-recognized data sources to report on these. It is important to note that reported data at the impact level will be subject to a time lag for data on emissions, adaptation and climate financing and investments. Finally, a dashboard focused on impact and outcome level indicators will also be presented in quarter 1 of 2021 to provide a snapshot of overall progress.

Indicator	Baseline (Jan 2021)	Target (Dec 2025)
Impact: 1.1 Countries successfully reduce emissions, improve climate resilience, and advance sustainable development, with strong international support, consistent with the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
1.1.1. # of member countries with reduced GHG emissions reported between 2021 and 2025 (compared to baselines defined in their respective NDCs)	TBD	70
1.1.2. # of member countries with enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience, or reduced vulnerability by 2025 (compared to 2020 levels)	TBD	70
1.1.3. # of implementing and development partner members who have increased climate-related financing and investments from 2020 levels	TBD	45
Outcome 2.1: By 2025, member countries are on track or ahead of schedule to implement their NDCs with Partnership support		
2.1.1. % of member countries receiving Partnership support who are on track or ahead of schedule in meeting their NDC mitigation and adaptation targets a. Is the country's emission trajectory in line with achievement of its target by 2030? (yes/no) b. Is the country on track to meet its adaptation targets by 2030? (yes/no)	TBD	60%
2.1.2. # of Partnership interventions leading to sectoral transformational change (transformational change defined in terms of scalability, sustainability, critical mass, GHG Emission reduction potential)	TBD	TBD
Outcome 2.2: Member countries communicate new NDCs, reflecting greater quality and ambition, in line with Paris Agreement goals, by 2025 with Partnership support, inspiring and informing others		
2.2.1. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that submit an updated 2025 NDC with improved quality ⁵	0%	100% (NB: 100% of member countries receiving Partnership support that submitted a 2020 NDC did so with improved quality)
2.2.2. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that submit an updated 2025 NDC with increased ambition ⁶	0%	70% (NB: TBD% of member countries receiving Partnership support that submitted a 2020 NDC did so with increased ambition)
Intermediary Outcome 3.1: Implementing and Development Partners accelerate and coordinate support so that member countries have the capacity and resources needed to implement and update their NDCs using a whole-of-society approach		
3.1.1. % of KPIs supported by members and non-members per NDC Implementation Plan	50%	70%
3.1.2. Total USD value of assistance provided to member countries by implementing and development partners within the Partnership's framework (tracked annually) a. Technical assistance b. Project financing (grants only)	a. USD 0.7 billion b. TBD	a. USD 1.5 billion b. USD 10 billion
3.1.3. # of member major emerging economies (MEE) being supported through engagement facilitated by the Partnership. MEE engagement is defined as: a. Partnership members responding to ad-hoc requests for support b. Systematic country engagement under the MEE Strategy	a. 5 b. 7	a. 10 b. 15
3.1.4. % of member countries receiving Partnership support reporting: a. Increased capacity and resources for NDC implementation b. Improved whole of society approaches due to Partnership facilitation	60%	80%
3.1.5. # of knowledge products developed or activities conducted from members based on requests from member countries or on gaps identified by Partnership analysis	TBD	75
Intermediary Outcome 3.2: Member countries have integrated NDC mitigation and adaptation targets into national and subnational development policies, plans, budgets, and recovery plans		
3.2.1. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that have integrated NDC targets into the next cycle of national/subnational/sectoral development plans and/or budgets	30%	60%
3.2.2. # of member countries supported by the Partnership in which low carbon and climate resilient investment projects are mainstreamed in the national plan/budget (at both the national and subnational level)	TBD	TBD
3.2.3. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that have integrated NDC priorities into economic recovery plans	32	TBD
Intermediary Outcome 3.3: Member countries receive increased investment flows towards climate action		
3.3.1. # of investment projects financed through the members of the Partnership (disaggregated by adaptation and mitigation), categorized by: a. National public sector and blended finance (national and international public and private sector) b. Private sector	TBD	150
3.3.2. % of member countries receiving Partnership support who have improved their domestic enabling environments	TBD	TBD

⁵ **Improving NDC quality** means ensuring targets are based on strong underlying data; are detailed, achievable, and verifiable; and are developed under an inclusive and transparent process. Countries may develop more detailed implementation plans, including sector-specific plans, with outcomes, costing, financing, governance, and the use of robust methodology (scenario-based modelling); ensuring that targets are strategically aligned with national policy and LTS; including or strengthening mechanisms for monitoring and oversight; or including additional information on vulnerabilities, gaps, and barriers to

inform adaptation planning. Countries may engage a wider range of stakeholders to ensure that NDCs are realistic, implementable, and inclusive and they may build the capacity to better develop and implement NDCs

⁶ **Raising NDC ambition** means strengthening mitigation or adaptation targets and actions over time. Countries may raise ambition by strengthening emissions reduction (including addition of sector-specific targets), or by broadening the scope to include wider coverage of sectors or gases. Countries may also raise ambition by moving from conditional to unconditional targets, shortening timelines, adding policies and measures, or adding adaptation targets.

Indicator	Baseline (Jan 2021)	Target (Dec 2025)
Output 4.1: Implementing and Development Partner members have the capacity and resources to respond with speed and flexibility to requests from countries through the Partnership		
4.1.1. # of partners that have aligned country programming frameworks with country needs identified through NDC implementation plans ⁷ :	30 (further disaggregation will be provided by quarter 1 of 2021)	50
a. Development Partners		
b. Implementing Partners (disaggregated by members/non-members)		
Output 4.2: Member countries have results-based, equitable, and inclusive NDC implementation plans in place, aligned with development and recovery plans		
4.2.1. # of Partnership supported NDC implementation plans endorsed by government		
a. New	a. 40	a. 60
b. Revised	b. 0	b. 30
4.2.2. % of Partnership supported NDC implementation plans aligned with:		
a. Development plans	a. 80%	a. 100%
b. Recovery plans	b. NA	b. 100%
c. Addis Ababa Financing Framework	c. TBD	c. 100%
4.2.3. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that have developed NDC implementation plans which are gender sensitive, gender aware, or gender responsive ⁸	83% (estimated TBC)	100%
Output 4.3: Member countries have participatory NDC coordination mechanisms and resources for inclusive and transparent NDC implementation and updating		
4.3.1. % of member countries receiving Partnership support that have engaged key stakeholder groups in NDC planning and implementation consultation (disaggregated by representatives from sub-national entities, the national gender agency, private sector, and youth groups)	70% (estimated, TBC)	100%
4.3.2. % of member countries receiving Partnership support with facilitators supported by members for a minimum 3-year period	50% (estimated, TBC)	90%
Output 4.4: Increased country access to knowledge and capacity development		
4.4.1. # of cases in which Partnership support inspired or influenced improved NDC implementation, raised ambition, or led to a follow up action	TBD	40
4.4.2. # of development and implementing partners that provided member countries with new or additional knowledge or knowledge-based capacity development through Partnership engagement	TBD	30
4.4.3. # of media hits and instances of coverage	186 per year	223 per year
Output 4.5: Improved enabling environment established, and public and private finance providers mobilized		
4.5.1. % of PINs attracting financing in any given year	TBD	70%
4.5.2. # of embedded advisors supported by members in (i) ministries of planning/finance, and (ii) sectoral ministries, disaggregated by:		
a. # of major emerging economies	a. 1	a. 10
b. # of other countries	b. 3	b. 20
c. % of advisors disaggregated by gender	c. 100% men	c. 50:50
Output 4.6: Implementing and Development Partners' use of Partnership data and insights to program support in alignment with NDC implementation plans		
4.6.1. # of implementing and development partners that use Partnership data and insights (from kNook, peer exchanges, knowledge products, or the Knowledge Portal) to program support for NDC implementation plans	TBD	20

⁷ NDC implementation plans in this document refers to national government-owned plans outlining how a country will implement or enhance their NDC, supported by the Partnership. In this matrix, these instruments include, but are not limited to, Partnership Plans (PPs), Request for Support Letters (RSLs), Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) support, and economic advisory support (EA).

⁸ An NDC implementation plan (or Partnership Plan) is considered gender sensitive when it considers gender norms but can better address gender gaps and inequalities in their actions; gender aware when it considers gender norms and relations and addresses at least one gender inequality by establishing a specific target to benefit women and men; and gender responsive when it considers gender norms and relations, and propose a series of actions to redress inequalities between women and men.

Annex 4: Budget details

NDC Partnership 2021-2025 Work Program Budget (*draft – final approval December 2020*)

WORKSTREAM	2019 ACTUAL	2020 FORECAST	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL WP BUDGET
KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING	\$ 1,841,934	\$ 2,054,824	\$ 2,521,624	\$ 2,874,286	\$ 3,322,215	\$ 3,261,937	\$ 3,665,130	\$ 15,645,192
COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT	\$ 3,006,497	\$ 2,436,089	\$ 2,696,613	\$ 3,792,793	\$ 5,184,240	\$ 5,712,143	\$ 5,860,022	\$ 23,245,810
GOVERNANCE & OUTREACH	\$ 254,996	\$ 146,732	\$ 788,830	\$ 916,213	\$ 1,079,910	\$ 1,151,901	\$ 1,230,091	\$ 5,166,946
COMMUNICATIONS	\$ 2,100,999	\$ 653,749	\$ 1,848,000	\$ 1,865,300	\$ 1,938,830	\$ 2,019,213	\$ 2,107,134	\$ 9,778,477
OPERATIONS	\$ 849,197	\$ 1,152,549	\$ 1,087,160	\$ 1,235,876	\$ 1,441,964	\$ 1,406,160	\$ 1,754,276	\$ 6,925,436
TOTAL WORKSTREAMS	\$ 8,053,623	\$ 6,443,943	\$ 8,942,227	\$ 10,684,468	\$ 12,967,158	\$ 13,551,354	\$ 14,616,654	\$ 60,761,862
WRI INDIRECT EXPENSES	*Indirect Costs included in Numbers Above*		\$ 776,000	\$ 953,800	\$ 1,128,360	\$ 1,105,692	\$ 1,165,294	\$ 5,129,146
TOTAL SUPPORT UNIT			\$ 9,718,227	\$ 11,638,268	\$ 14,095,518	\$ 14,657,046	\$ 15,781,948	\$ 65,891,008

Annex 5: NDC-P Risk Management Matrix

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Probability H/M/L	Impact H/M/L	Risk Mitigation Plan
Delivery and Delay Risk	The support committed by partners is delivered with significant delays and does not fully meet the needs of the country requests.	H	M	For climate-related projects, programs, and investments, partners will accelerate the planning and preparation phase. Partners will also respond to requests for support primarily with new or realigned support. Partners will specify the scope of their support in Partnership Plans and other Partnership mechanisms, allowing for quick identification of remaining gaps. New Pool Funding Mechanism of the Partnership will allow to fulfill additional gaps in support. Support Unit tracks progress and report challenges to the Steering Committee. Members keep the Support Unit informed of progress with implementation.
Implementation Risk	NDC implementation plans are developed, validated, launched, but do not attract adequate support and pose challenges in regular and coordinated tracking, and countries question their usefulness for resource mobilization.	L	M	With support from facilitators, coordination committees and both Focal Points, implementation will be discussed and tracked on a regular basis. Focal Points will ensure that Ministries of Planning, Finance and key line ministries continue to be involved and have ownership over implementation, including regular reporting on progress as well as needs and gaps. Partners provide regular inputs to the facilitator on implementation of indicated support as aligned with the implementation plan.
Coordination Risk	Partners and countries are insufficiently coordinated to deliver effectively on NDC implementation.	M	H	The Support Unit keeps partners regularly informed about in-country engagement progress and other relevant developments, through a monthly update email and bi-monthly partner update calls and

				<p>quarterly reports and knowledge exchanges. Partners improve coordination between country offices, regional offices and NDC Partnership Focal Points at the HQ level.</p> <p>The Partnership supports developing country members in establishing and strengthening in-country coordination mechanisms, including through sustained funding for at least several years of operation if the need exists. In-country facilitators further support the government on partner and inter-ministerial coordination.</p>
Investment Risk	Global economic turmoil may negatively impact ability to attract investment for transformational shifts in key sectors (i.e. energy, agriculture) and reduce resources for ODA and climate finance.	M	H	<p>The Partnership doubles efforts in converting NDC implementation plans into Investment Plans and align NDC implementation with core development planning and budgeting processes. Members fast track their support to implement green recovery plans. Members further step up and make faster and larger investment on projects that directly support delivering on NDC targets, including blended finance mechanisms to crowd-in private finance. The Partnership further strengthens engagement of the private sector in the partnership country engagement process.</p>
Climate as a Non-Priority Risk	Countries and partners consider climate change as a standalone issue that can be dealt with separately from sectoral and economic priorities, and thus this can become of lesser priority especially in challenging times. Countries and partners fail to bring together NDCs and	M	M	Partners increase efforts to engage key players within their organization/government beyond the climate or sustainable development department and build further understanding of linkages between climate change impacts and opportunities and economic development and sectoral priorities, including as part of support for green recovery strategies. Countries ensure active Focal Point contacts from the Ministry of Finance,

	SDGs in a common framework, resulting in potential coordination challenges and resource inefficiency.			Economy, Planning or Investment, and ensure that both Focal Point Ministries engage relatively equally with the Partnership. In-country engagement now includes additional focus on engaging Central Bank representatives and parliamentarians, among others. From the early stage of engagement with the Partnership, countries are encouraged to bring NDCs, SDGs, NAPs, the Financing for Development Agenda, and other key strategic climate-related documents together in a common framework, linked directly to national development plans, medium/long-term strategies, and budgeting frameworks. The Partnership supports countries on the integration of NDCs into development and sectoral plans, and COVID-19 recovery.
Operational and Political Risk	Changes in Focal Points of countries and institutions can result in delays and interruptions of members' plans for collaboration with the Partnership. Moreover, frequent changes in countries' political leadership impacts continuity of engagement with the Partnership and may shift country priorities related to climate change.	M	M	The Support Unit maintains a well-functioning CRM system, suggests that every member has day-to-day contact persons in addition to Focal Points that receive regular Partnership information, and follows up with those members that are generally not responsive or have only a single contact point. Focal Points do not generally hold political positions; however, shifts may occur. Support Unit staff and engaged members maintain close relationships with working level staff in Focal Point ministries. Members and Support Unit will work together to ensure continued involvement with new governments in the Partnership's processes.
Expectation Risk	The support needs of countries greatly exceed the amount of support partners can finance and deliver.	M	H	The Partnership focuses on facilitating access to finance as part of its 2021-2025 Work Program, including through a dedicated Finance Strategy. Countries will continue to be encouraged to focus and

				<p>prioritize requests so support can be directed to priorities and gaps. Partners commit to flexibility and speed in providing support, and further increasing funds to address country requests, including through technical assistance, project financing and investment. Members will work together to crowd in private sector investments and further optimize the use of resources. Members and Support Unit manage expectations.</p>
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Annex 6: List of supplementary materials

#	Document / Material	Source
1	NDC-P Work Program 2021-2025. Draft of October 5 th 2020	NDC-P SU
2	Independent Mid-Term Review of the 2018-2020 Work Program	NDC-P SU
3	NDC Partnerships response to the Independent Mid-Term Review. May 2020	NDC-P SU
4	Partnership in Action 2020	NDC-P SU
5	NDC-P Work Program 2018-2020	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership%20Work%20Program%202018-2020%20Final.pdf
6	Country Engagement Strategy	https://cetool.ndcpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/NDCPCountryEngStrategy.pdf
7	Knowledge & Learning Strategy	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/KL%20Strategy%20Final.pdf
8	NDC Partnership Gender Strategy	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership%20Gender%20Strategy%202019.pdf
9	Partnership in Action 2019	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership_PIA_2019_web.pdf
10	Partnership in Action 2018	http://www.ndcpartnership.report/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/FINAL-PDF-PIA-FULL.pdf
11	Partnership in Action 2017	https://cetool.ndcpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/NDCP_PiA_LRRR.pdf
12	Understanding NDC Financing Needs	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Understanding%20NDC%20Financing%20Needs%20Insight%20Brief.pdf
13	Understanding the Use of Knowledge Resources in Supporting Climate Action	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Knowledge_Tools_Insight_Brief_NDCP.pdf
14	NDC Partnership Experience with Multi-Stakeholder Engagement: Key Lessons Learned	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/NDC%20Partnership%20Multistakeholder%20Insight%20Brief.pdf
15	Pocket Guide to NDCs. UNEP DTU 2020	https://unepdtu.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-pocket-guide-to-ndcs.pdf

Annex 7: The NDC-P plan for communication of results

The NDC Partnership's Key Messages

- The Climate and development agendas are inseparable.
- The climate crisis requires whole-society responses
- Comprehensive economic planning can make a difference
- Inaction on Climate Change is costly
- Climate finance planning and monitoring is decisive
- Country ownership and political leadership ensures climate ambition
- The NDC Partnership is engaged and responsive
- Let's Work Together!
- The NDC Partnership is a
 - Learning Coalition
 - Convenor and Facilitator
 - Neutral and Unifying force
 - Supportive – an Enabler and Promoter of Country Ownership
 - Engaged and Responsive
 - Prioritisation and Planning Capacity
 - Technical Capacity
 - Knowledge and Learning Generator
 - Knowledge and Learning Broker
 - Knowledge and Learning Manager
 - Enabler of Peer Learning
 - Coalition Builder (societally and institutionally)
 - NDC and SDG Financing Broker
 - NDC action accelerator

Timing for release of messaging

We will routinely release messages throughout country engagement processes, including the design and implementation of Partnership Plans, CAEP initiatives; the convening of Partnership events (webinars, country meetings, high-levels events, membership meetings, and Partner led events); and marquee events on the global climate change and development calendar, including COPs, SBSTA etc.

Delivering messages

We will use multiple vehicles to share our Member stories and successes. Our primary approaches include a branded “Climate Action Podcast” to be launched in mid-2020, flagship publications such as the Partnership in Action Report (PiA) and Insight Briefs, as well as, lesson learning events – such as weekly webinars across themes and emerging events/trends – and diverse packaging of learning outcomes spanning media formats. Messages are also strategically delivered by supporting members to

articulate lessons and successes with prestige media placements, prominent convening spaces at major climate events available to a range of members to showcase lessons and successes.

Media Placement

We will Identify, support and position the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee members, and a range of active members as thematic and regional champions to share through:

- Targeted speaking roles at events
- Partnership convening spaces at major events (COP, SBSTA, and others) for side-events
- Op-ed pitching, drafting and placement
- Suggesting and refining messages for public and press engagements
- Offering guidance and support for high-visibility media engagements, including connecting to news pegs for relevance/coverage, anticipated questions, and tone
- Amplifying member-led reflections with the Partnership's resources
- Routine collection and packaging of member reflections, including learning among members

Our Audience for Communications

Our primary audience spans several categories:

- Members
 - Big Emitters
 - The Co-Chairs and Steering Committee
 - Institutions
 - Governments:
 - *Political Levels* (Ministers, Legislators and their Advisors);
 - *Technical Levels* (across and in support of the civil service).
 - Developing Countries
 - Potential Country Members
 - Potential Institutional Members
- Partner Institutions (non-members)
- Partner Countries (non-members)
- Private Sector
- The Support Unit

We also include in-country and relevant regional partners, namely sub-national bodies, the private sector, civil society, among others directly engaged or intended to benefit from work supported by the Partnership in our primary audience.

Our secondary audiences include:

- The media
- Non-members
- Generally interested stakeholders (people and groups).

Message development and leadership

The messaging for the NDC Partnership is actively managed and disseminated by the Support Unit's Communications Team. Messages are identified, primed and crafted in consultation with technical teams, specifically the country engagement and knowledge and learning teams within the Support Unit, and are subject to the guidance of the Co-Chairs.

Annex 8: Process Action Plan for implementation

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit	Comment/status
Video conference GDI and NDCP on process and requirements for documentation	28 April	NDCP and GDI	
Draft concept note for the MFA Programme Committee forwarded to GDI	14 May	NDCP	
Video Conference NDCP and GDI on Concept note	19 May	NDCP and GDI	
Deadline for confirming agenda item for the Programme Committee	2 July	GDI, MFA	done
Draft concept note	26 June	NDCP	received
Final concept note	15 July	GDI, MFA	done
Concept note submitted to the Programme Committee	29 July	GDI, MFA	
3 weeks of public consultations			
Draft Programme Document presented to GDI/MFA	15 August	NDCP	
Meeting in the Programme Committee	20 August	GDI, MFA	
TOR for Appraisal and engagement of consultant	10 August	GDI, MFA	
Comment from the Programme Committee incorporated into the programme document	21 August	NDCP	
Final Programme document submitted for GDI/MFA	28 August	NDCP	
Appraisal begins	1 September	ELK, MFA	
Final Appraisal report submitted to NDCP and GDI	1 October	ELK, MFA	
Recommendations of the appraisal report	Mid October	NDCP	

incorporated into the Programme Document			
Revised Programme Document submitted to GDI, MFA	Mid October	NDCP	
Deadline for confirming agenda item for the Council for Development Cooperation	15 October		
Final Programme documents	4 November	GDI, MFA	
Preparation of donor agreement	4 November	NDCP	
Programme document submitted to the Council for Development Cooperation	10 November	GDI, MFA	
Meeting in the Council for Development Policy	26 November	GDI, MFA	
Signing of donor agreement	December	MFA and NDCCP	
Request for 1st tranche of disbursement	December	GDI, MFA	
Disbursement	December	GDI, MFA	

Annex 9: Quality Assurance Checklist

File number/F2 reference: F2: 2020-24392

Programme/Project name: Support to the NDC Partnership's Work Program 2020-2022

Programme/Project period: December 2020-December 2022

Budget: DKK 35 million

Presentation of quality assurance process:

The appraisal/QA process was conducted according to the Terms of Reference and was based on desk analyses of key documents (in particular the draft Programme Document (PD) and the NDC-P Work Program 2021-2025), combined with meetings and telephone interviews with key informants. They included the NDC-P Support Unit, including the Director and Deputy Director, the Danish Climate Ambassador, and Sweden and Germany as do-donors and members of the Steering Committee. The Appraisal Team (AT) consulted with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GJL throughout the appraisal process.

The appraisal commenced its work 1 September 2020 according to the timeline laid out in the Process Action Plan (PAP). The work included the preparation of an Appraisal Preparation Note (APN) that guided the appraisal team's work. A draft Appraisal Report (AR) with findings and recommendation was forwarded to MFA 25 September 2020. The final AR was submitted 1 October 2020.

The AT identified a number of issues that should be addressed in the final programme design, and which are reflected in its recommendations

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

The project was appraised by Liesl Inglis, GJL, MFA, supported by Rene Karottki as external independent consultant, both without involvement in the project development

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Yes

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines.

The objectives of the NDC-P work programme 2021-2025 of accelerating implementation and enhancing ambitions of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is relevant to Danish development policies in climate change, as they are expressed e.g. in 'The World 2030' and the 4 year plan of the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation. It will furthermore complement other Danish supported initiatives in support of e.g. the SDG7 and SDG13 targets and the Danish bilateral energy cooperation programs. The AT believes that the proposed Danish contribution to NDP-P can contribute to the lead role that Denmark has on the global stage in addressing Climate Change and help raise the ambitions for climate change actions and strengthen the implementation of NDCs in Developing Countries included on the DAC list.

The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

The AT finds the NDC-P work programme to be relevant, with actions focusing on NDC implementation, raising national ambition, identifying bankable projects, mobilizing finance and better co-ordination among national actors and development partners.

The AT believes that the NDC-P approach of embedding advisers and technical experts in key ministries holds a strong potential for both immediate and long-term impacts, including in integrating the contents of the NDCs into the plans and activities of other ministries and other public and private actors, including private sector and civil society.

Issues related to HRBA/Gender, Green Growth and Environment *have been addressed sufficiently. Gender, youth, green growth and environmental issues are well addressed, e.g. through the NDC-P gender strategy and the youth engagement plan.*

Comments from the Danida Programme Committee have been addressed (if applicable). *The PC comments have been addressed in the Programme Document, and are also part of the AT's recommendations, including on the strategic considerations on the NDC-P Work Plan cycle, synergies with Danish bilateral programmes and ODA eligibility.*

The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and is in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified. *The expected outcomes of the NDC-P Work Plan focus on implementing and enhancing country owned NDCs, and thus are in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. NDC-P appears to be responsive to developing country demand, and the key support tools are embedded country based facilitators and technical experts. The AT finds that there are good reasons to believe that the NDC-P Work Plan will reach its objectives and impacts, including the long term effects and sustainability.*

The results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome. *The AT reviewed the draft results matrix and key performance indicators of the NDC-P Work Program that includes programme and engagement level objectives/outcomes, with the overall indicators and targets. It is presented in a draft form, to be completed when approved by the Steering Committee. It is expected to be elaborated with definitions of indicators, sources of verification and frequency of data collection and fully finalized in December 2020. The AT found that once completed the framework provides a sufficient basis for monitoring.*

The programme/project is found sound budget-wise. *The preliminary budget for the Danish contribution covers the Danish contribution for 2020-2022. It comprises an un-earmarked contribution to the Work Programme, an open budget line (initially meant for the pooled financing mechanism (tbc), the proposed secondment to NDC-P and a contribution to a future review. The AT found the budget to be sound, pending on further clarification of the open budget line.*

The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule. *The time schedule in the NDC-P Work Program follows the scheduling of NDC updates under the UNFCCC, with the next being in 2025. Given the momentum this creates also at the country level, the NDC-P embedded approach and the possibilities to adapt NDC-P interventions to a given budget frame, the AT finds that this is a realistic time schedule.*

Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments:

The preparation of the WP 2021-2025 started with a mandate from the Steering Committee meeting, where all donors and partners participate. The Committee had a first draft was presented in March 2020, followed by a period of commenting by donors and partners, with a revised draft will circulated to the SC late September 2020. The WP will again be discussed and finally approved at the SC meeting for 5-6 October. The AT finds that in this way donors have been consulted, and the NDC-P monitoring system will provide a common approach for future monitoring by donors.

Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

The key donors and global partners are part of the Steering Committee and are thus identified. Currently, app 60 developing country partners are identified and benefitting from the demand driven support from NDC-P. According to the NDC-P Support Unit (i.e. Secretariat), countries are selected on basis of demand.

The executing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

NDC-P will be administered through the WRI financial and administrative rules, including procurement policy. The WRI fund management and reporting system is well known by Danida from other previous and current Danish support to WRI and specific WRI implemented projects. The AT therefore believes that the system complies to Danida's standards and requirements. In the NDC-P context, the AT notes that overall management is provided by the Steering Committee (SC), meeting twice a year to approve the Work Program, the budget and the M&E framework, and to review progress reports.

Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

The AT noted that the current version of the NDC-P WP does not include as Risk Management Matrix, e.g. related to the assumptions and outputs in the ToC. The PD however presents contextual, programmatic and institutional risks that are well elaborated. It includes the risks of lack of gender mainstreaming and youth participation.

In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval:

Yes

Date and signature of desk officer: _____

Date and signature of management: _____