

UNDP Tools to Support NDC Implementation



GUIDANCE: NDC Implementation Checklist (WRI/UNDP, 2016)

UNDP and World Resources Institute (WRI) identified nine key steps or stages that countries will need to consider as they prepare for implementation of their current and future Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The checklist is intended to be used by governments to guide national conversations around the topic of NDC implementation, moving from planning to action. This checklist has informed a forthcoming guidance document on NDC implementation being developed by UNDP, WRI, UNEP DTU and the UNFCCC.

http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/lecbp/docs/Brussels_2016_/NDC_implementation_handout.pdf



GUIDANCE: Designing and Preparing INDCS (WRI/UNDP, 2015)

This document provides countries with guidance on the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Originally developed to support countries in the lead up to COP21, the guidance is still relevant as countries revisit their contributions and develop implementation plans for transparent and actionable next steps. The guidance document draws on ideas shared in the 2014-2015 Regional Technical Dialogues on INDGs, convened by UNDP and the UNFCCC Secretariat, and takes into account feedback from an extensive review by countries and other organizations. It is available in English, French and Spanish. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/designing-and-preparing-intended-nationally-determined-contribut.html>



GUIDANCE: Guidance for NAMA Design in the Context of NDCs (UNDP/UNEP/UNFCCC, revised 2016)

The second edition of this guidance will incorporate the interrelation between NDCs and NAMAs by suggesting that the latter become an Implementation concept for the first. The guidebook aims to support developing countries in the NAMA development and implementation process by providing guidance and good practices on the key aspects of NAMAs, including the policy framework (encompassing the NDCs); potential types of actions; financing; institutional arrangements and the roles of different actors; and MRV procedures.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/guidance-for-nama-design-in-the-context-of-nationally-determined.html>



GUIDANCE: Gender equality in national climate action: Planning for gender-responsive NDCs (UNDP, 2016)

In light of the recently adopted Paris Agreement, UNDP conducted an analysis of all 161 submitted INDGs to assess the level of gender awareness, along with the respective NCs and BURs of countries that included gender. UNDP has developed a set of seven key entry points for including gender responsive planning and gender equality in national planning action.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-equality-in-national-climate-action--planning-for-gender-.html>



TOOL: Sustainable Development Assessment Tool (UNDP, 2014)

Sustainable Development (SD) benefits of NDC actions are a central element for climate finance and for encouraging country ownership. They also serve to influence the long-term sustainability of NDC actions. The SD tool was designed to allow policy makers to track and highlight the effects of NDC actions on environmental conservation, economic growth, poverty reduction, public welfare and other co-benefits. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/mdg-carbon/NAMA-sustainable-development-evaluation-tool.html>

FINANCE TOOL: Investment and Financial Flows Assessment (UNDP, 2009)

The Investment and Financial Flows (I&FF) assessment allows countries to cost the investment and financial flows needed to mitigate and adapt to climate change in key sectors and can be an integral tool for costing out NDC policies and actions.

By using the I&FF methodology, countries can determine:

1. *How best to break down national climate change goals into concrete measures and actions*
2. *How to organise investment and financial flows efficiently*
3. *What shifts in investments and financial flows are needed*
4. *What additional investments are needed to implement adaptation and mitigation measures and strategies at the national level.*

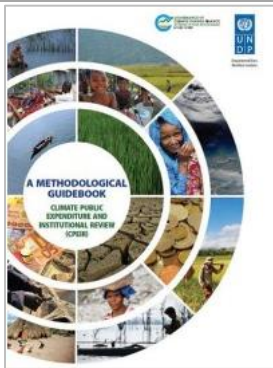
The I&FF toolkit consists of a guidance manual, an Excel tool, and training material in English, Spanish, French and Russian, as well as examples from 15 countries. <http://www.undpcc.org/en/financial-analysis/methodology>



FINANCE TOOL: A Methodological Guidebook: Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (CPEIR) (UNDP, 2015)

The CPEIR is a systematic qualitative and quantitative analysis of a country's *public* expenditures and how they relate to climate change. It can help policy makers determine, for example, *how much of the domestic budget is being spent on implementing climate change actions and how to improve tracking moving forward.* The CPEIR can be a useful for national planning and budgeting, especially in terms of identifying and tracking climate-relevant budget allocations, as well as a potential tool for MRV of support. The CPEIR has been undertaken in more than 15 countries with UNDP assistance.

http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/library/democratic_governance/cpeir-methodological-guidebook.html



FINANCE TOOL: Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review (PCEIR) (UNDP, 2015)

Similar to CPEIR, the PCEIR is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of a country's *private* expenditures related to climate change. This methodology, currently being piloted by UNDP in 5 countries, is used to identify *current* private sector financial flows in a given sector in order to support decision making on the use of public funds to incentivize private sector investment as well as to understand the effectiveness of public policy in mobilising private funds. The PCEIR is also being tested as a mechanism for identifying how to track private climate finance in-country.

http://lowemissiondevelopment.org/lecbp/docs/resources/UNDP_LECB_Methodology.pdf



FRAMEWORK & FINANCE TOOL: De-risking Renewable Energy Investment (UNDP, 2013)

Derisking Renewable Energy Investment (DREI) introduces an innovative framework to assist policymakers in developing countries to cost-effectively promote investment in large scale renewable energy. The DREI framework systematically identifies and costs the policy and technical barriers and associated risks which can hold back private sector investment in renewable energy. It then assists policymakers to put in place packages of targeted public interventions to address these risks. This framework may be used by countries to evaluate investment risk related to any large-scale RE actions included in their INDC and to help create an enabling environment for investment. The framework includes a levelised cost of energy (LCOE) financial tool for policymakers, guidance materials, a case study exercise and an example of how the framework was applied in Tunisia.

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climate-resilientdevelopment/derisking-renewable-energy-investment.html

