



NAP and NDC Governance

This brief explains the relevance of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and nationally determined contribution (NDC) governance to SCALA, outlines proposed interventions to address this topic in the SCALA country work plans and summarizes useful resources as well as support available from the global team.

1	Information and assessments used by national stakeholders to identify and appraise transformative climate actions to advance NDC/NAP priorities in land use and agriculture	2	Climate risk-informed land use and agriculture sector priorities integrated into national and sectoral planning, budgeting and monitoring	3	Private sector engagement in climate action in land use and agriculture increased
Output 1.1 (Country): Evidence base for implementation of transformative climate action in land use or agriculture strengthened Output 1.2 (Global): Tools for assessing implementation options for transformative climate action disseminated		Output 2.1 (Country): NDC and NAP priorities for land use and agriculture enhanced and integrated into sectoral planning and budgeting Output 2.2 (Global): Advocacy conducted to integrate transformative actions in NDCs and NAPs		Output 3.1 (Country): Enabling environment and incentives enhanced for private sector engagement in NDCs and NAPs implementation Output 3.2 (Global): Knowledge expanded on opportunities and options for private sector engagement in transformative climate action Output 3.3 (Global): Technical assistance facility to enhance private sector engagement through public-private sector collaboration in NDCs and NAPs implementation on land use and agriculture established	

CONTEXT

The Paris Agreement was agreed upon in 2015 by 196 signatory countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change, with a long-term temperature goal (Art. 2). It also sets a global goal on adaptation (Art. 2 and 7). Under the Agreement, countries have committed to prepare, communicate, and maintain successive **Nationally Determined Contributions** (NDCs) following a 5- to 10-year cycle starting in 2020 (Art. 4.9) and in a progressive manner – meaning that the level of ambition is expected to increase over time (Art. 3 and 4.3). These NDCs describe how countries intend to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change given national circumstances. Many developing countries will be operationalising the adaptation actions detailed in their NDCs through **National Adaptation Plans** (NAPs). NAPs, established under the UNFCCC in 2010, provide a process for countries to identify medium-and long-term adaptation needs, strategies, and programmes – and they can or should be aligned to the adaptation component of NDCs. NDCs and NAPs are thus the processes by which countries plan for and communicate their mitigation and adaptation goals and strategies to the global community.

Agriculture and land use are prominent amongst first-round country NDCs, where up to 96 percent prioritize mitigation and/or adaptation in the sector. It is estimated that agriculture production and the global food system as a whole contribute 21-37 percent of total net anthropogenic GHG emissions, and it is expected that the negative impacts of climate change on the productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry will become increasingly severe in all regions by 2030.

As countries gear up for **NDC and NAP implementation in 2020**, climate priorities specified in them will need to be made actionable and work for all members of society, especially the most vulnerable natural resource-dependent communities. Yet, to date, there is insufficient ambition and implementation of climate action as articulated in NDCs and NAPs to significantly reduce emissions and enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of land use and agriculture systems in an inclusive and transparent manner.

This is particularly related to two **barriers to planning and implementing transformative climate actions**, namely (i) insufficient coordination and capacity for cross-sectoral planning and implementation; and (ii) a low level of integration of NDC and NAP land use and agriculture priorities into national planning and budgeting processes. Effectively addressing climate change requires a concerted, coordinated effort between ministries that may otherwise not be integrated, such as Water, Commerce, Rural Development, Agriculture, and others. In many countries, there are sub-optimal processes (e.g. because of lacking mandates or incentives) in place for coordination between government entities as well as between public and private actors. To strengthen coordination processes and ensure that set climate change action targets are reflected in national planning cycles, there is a need to adopt whole-of-government approaches, which can be instrumental to negotiate trade-offs and resolve conflicts. Key to successful implementation will be a scaled up effort to close capacity gaps in NDC and NAP governance for transformative action in land use and agriculture, particularly through country-driven, gender-responsive, and multi-stakeholder approaches.

In implementing whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder initiatives across the SCALA Programme, elements of systems leadership – which ‘refers to a set of skills and capacities that any individual or organization can use to catalyze, enable and support the process of systems-level change’¹ – will be incorporated through various activities. Systems leadership is a flexible, adaptive and highly context-specific approach that does not have a definitive framework. But across its different iterations, it combines elements of collaborative leadership, coalition building and systems insights to mobilize innovation and collective action across multiple groups of stakeholders, often with competing interests, toward a shared vision for systemic change. Under SCALA, this will include undertaking (or contributing to) systems-analyses, building capacity for systems leadership, and strengthening partnerships to leverage skills and expertise across organizations.

SCALA'S APPROACH

NDCs and NAPs are the starting point under SCALA for supporting participant countries in translating their climate commitments into actionable and transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors.

Under Outcome 1, participant countries will be supported to unpack their NDCs and NAPs into actionable solutions through a participatory technical review of the NDCs and/or NAPs for the **identification of priority land use and agriculture actions with transformative and systems-change potential** (Activity 1.1.1).

Under Outcome 2, participant countries will be supported to improve NDC and NAP governance processes related to agriculture and land use and foster systems-level change. This will entail the promotion of whole-of-government approaches through the strengthening of **multi-stakeholder coordination and organizational capacity for the integration of NDC and/or NAP priorities on land use and agriculture in policies, plans, and budgets** (Activity 2.1.1). The key target to be achieved in each country is the adoption of sectoral plans and/or budget submissions that incorporate NAP and NDC land use and agriculture priorities.

Streamlined multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and coherent policy integration achieved under Activity 2.1.1 will inform the iterative cycle of revision and **enhancement of NDCs and/or NAPs through the integration of transformative and inclusive land use and agricultural priorities** (Activity 2.1.3). This activity will build on the stronger evidence base established under Outcome 1 (Activity 1.1.2), and, depending on the country context, the greater political will and societal engagement on climate risk-informed planning and alignment with other national development priorities under Activity 2.1.1. The key target to be achieved in each country is an enhanced NDC and/or NAP with updated land use and agriculture priorities.

In addition, the enhanced transparency of monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems in Activity 2.1.2. (see "Transparency" brief) and the identification of opportunities for private sector engagement under Outcome 3 will reinforce the revision and enhancement of NDCs and/or NAPs.

With more inclusive, iterative, and transparent NDC and NAP governance processes and systems leadership, participant countries will be in a stronger position to **engage the private sector** (see "Private Sector Engagement" Brief) and incentivize wide-scale investment in transformative climate solutions in land use and agriculture.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

The programme is designed to allow for flexibility so that priority activities can be customized to national contexts. The following **four key intervention areas** will strengthen NDC/NAP governance for transformative land use and agricultural climate action in line with the programme's theory of change:

1. Identification of priority land use and agriculture actions with transformative and systems-change potential

This activity aims to support ministries responsible for climate change, land use and agriculture, and other climate-vulnerable sectors, to review NDCs and/or NAPs to identify climate solutions in land use and agriculture that could contribute to changes across social, economic, and environmental

systems. It will support representatives of the institutions to work together with civil society, including farmers' organizations and women's groups, and the private sector.

- **Activity 1.1.1: Conduct participatory technical reviews of NDCs and/or NAPs to identify priority land use and agriculture actions with transformative and systems-change potential.** This may consist of the following sub-activities:
 - Recruit a consultant to conduct a desk review and interview key stakeholders to review priorities of the NDCs and/or NAPs. This consultant will work in coordination with the backstopper.
 - Organization of a workshop with application of a review matrix to zero in on adaptation and mitigation options with transformative and inclusive potential with multi-stakeholder participation to conduct participatory technical reviews of NDCs and/or NAPs to identify priority land use and agriculture actions;
 - Activating an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process (particularly with government, private, sector, and civil society) to develop a common vision and identify key areas for systemic change.
 - Drafting and validation of a report presenting the results of the review and recommendations of solutions to take forward for in-depth assessments.

Global Support: This activity will draw on technical expertise and resources developed by the global Programme team, including the NDC/NAP review matrix and systems-level assessments, which will be developed under Output 1.2. The country backstopper will support the preparation and facilitation of the activity.

Key Target: Each participant country will have produced an assessment of transformative climate actions in landscape, food, or related systems, identified through NDC and/or NAPs reviews and assessed through multi-stakeholder consultations.

2. *Strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination and organizational capacity for NDC and NAP governance of transformative climate solutions in land use and agriculture*

This activity aims to strengthen whole-of-government processes by contributing to breaking silos and engaging all relevant sectors across ministries, as well as key stakeholders in civil society and the private sector. A whole-of-government approach will therefore rely in part on multi-stakeholders' engagement mechanism through NDC and/or NAP committees, or other systems decided by the Government, to engage these stakeholders and build consensus around risk-informed and transformative climate solutions.

- **Activity 2.1.1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination and institutional capacities for NDC and NAP governance of transformative climate solutions in land use and agriculture.** This may consist of the following sub-activities:
 - Mapping of key stakeholders (e.g., from public and private sector, CSOs, and academia) engaged in the NDC/NAP processes to identify their current role/relevance and determine their proposed function in these processes;
 - Influence mapping of the system being targeted for change to identify potential points of intervention that could lead to systemic changes.
 - Conducting a barrier analysis in the enabling environment to identify challenges for systems-level changes in land use and agriculture practices, including due to the COVID19 pandemic and its impacts;

- Conduct needs assessment to identify key gaps and develop capacity building strategies (including for systems leadership) highlighting topics, target participants, modalities, resources and follow-up needed for capacity building activities;
- Supporting the formation of ministerial-led NDC/NAP working groups with clear mandates to coordinate workstreams, e.g. for NDC/NAP implementation, private sector engagement in NDCs/NAP funding, NDC/NAP M&E or gender mainstreaming;
- Organize trainings for key stakeholders on systems leadership for government representatives, academics, civil society, and private sector actors. This could include trainings on understanding and applying systems approaches, new ways of convening stakeholders, systems mapping and analyses, innovation, collaborative action, negotiation and consensus-building, private sector engagement, coalition building, and sustained multi-stakeholder coordination;
- Organization of mentoring initiatives for representatives and coalitions of farmers' organizations, indigenous people's organizations, youth organizations, and women's organizations along the particular landscapes or value chains assessed under Outcome 1 to build their capacity to effectively lobby their interests in NDC and/or NAP related processes;
- Draft workshop reports and capture lessons learned;
- Identify entry points for the practical application of skills acquired/tools used.

Global Support: The activity will draw on technical expertise and resources developed by the global Programme team, including sectoral NDC and NAP integration guidelines, developed under Output 2.2. Multistakeholder coordination and systems-leadership experts can be brought in to support country work. Participant countries will receive technical and functional capacity support on the whole-of-government process and strengthening organizational leadership around NDCs and NAPs.

Key Target: Each participant country will have established multi-coordination mechanisms and improved organizational capacity for NAP and NDC governance of transformative climate solutions in land use and agriculture.

3. *Integration of transformative NDC and/or NAP priorities on land use and agriculture in policies, plans, and budgets*

Supporting governance of climate finance is essential to articulate, finance, and operationalize the climate solutions defined in the NDCs and NAPs. This activity will focus on integrating the land use and agricultural priorities of NDCs and NAPs and the transformative actions identified in Outcome 1, into the planning and budgeting processes of the participant countries. It will require identification and addressing of the main obstacles (e.g. lack of political will or awareness amongst key stakeholders; competing pressures on domestic financial resources) and capacity gaps (e.g. lack of clearly communicated benefits of likely investments or lack of costing of NAP priorities; ineffective coordination mechanisms; lack of adapted PFM methodologies and frameworks), which prevents the concrete realization of agriculture-related climate ambitions, through budgets and public investments plans.

Activity 2.1.1: Integration of transformative NDC and/or NAPs' priorities on land use and agriculture in policies, plans, and budgets. Assisting key ministries (environment, agriculture, forestry, planning and finance, water and Irrigation, women etc.) to make more effective planning, budget, and investment decisions related to climate change adaptation often requires: (i) to support the identification of all the climate-related public expenditure, inflows, and budget revenue linked to these sectors; (ii) to assist in bringing public sources of climate finance (both domestic and

international) into national and sectoral budgeting; (iii) to conduct specific research and produce data on how climate change may affect the costs of investments and future spending decisions in the land use and agricultural sectors, particularly at the local level on a value chain or for a specific area/landscape; (iv) and to increase the overall transparency of resource allocation and management. This may consist of the following sub-activities:

- Supporting countries defining what actually constitutes allocations and expenditures related to climate change adaptation in the land use and agricultural sectors, in a commonly agreed manner, through a dedicated sectoral Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPEIR);
- Identifying and measuring the resources available to address climate change adaptation in the medium and long-term in the land use and agricultural sectors, exploring opportunities in accessing more domestic finance, and supporting country's PFM readiness to access international finance (such as from the Green Climate Fund);
- Costing the planned adaptation response actions (particularly those appraised under Outcome 1) and identifying the institutional entry points within the ministries or departments of finance, agriculture, forestry, water or land use to secure the necessary public sources of climate adaptation finance (both domestic and international) into the appraisal of investments and the budget prioritization;
- Encouraging and supporting the effectiveness of a climate budget tagging system in these sectoral ministries or departments, in coordination with the ministry of finance;
- Supporting local administrations in charge of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, forestry, water, land use or energy to improve their ability to negotiate budgets and financial transfers; as well as to ensure the participation of communities and women in the planning process of the most urgent needs in terms of adaptation;
- Helping to develop a monitoring and evaluating framework to assess the impact of adaptation-related expenditures and investments in the land use and agricultural sectors, especially on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, such as women and smallholders;
- Review and revision of strategic, policy, and planning documents in the land use and agricultural sectors, including land use policy and planning and countries' responses to COVID-19 (promoting a green recovery pathway), to harmonize and align them with NDC and/or NAP and other climate-related commitments;
- Organization of trainings of key sectoral stakeholders engaged in public planning and budgeting processes (e.g. 5-year socio-economic/sectoral development plans and associated ministerial budget allocations) to strengthen their capacity to mainstream adaptation.

Global Support: Participant countries will receive technical and functional capacity support from the global Programme team on NDC/NAP policy mainstreaming, including guidelines on the integration of land use/agriculture into government policy, planning, budgeting, and M&E/MRV. Governance and public finance will be brought in when necessary.

Key Target: Each participant country will have adopted sectoral plans and/or budget submissions that incorporate NAP and NDC land use and agriculture priorities.

4. Enhancement of NDCs and NAPs through the integration of transformative and inclusive land use and agricultural priorities

This activity will support participant countries to strengthen their NDC and/or NAPs by integrating the transformative and inclusive land use and agricultural priorities identified the stronger political will and societal engagement established on climate risk-informed planning, and alignment with other national development priorities, and the opportunities identified for private sector engagement. It will contribute to the iterative approach set up under the UNFCCC, whereby countries progressively review and revise their NDCs and/or NAPs with enhanced ambition.

- **Activity 2.1.3: Enhance NDCs and/or NAPs by integrating transformative and inclusive land use and agriculture priorities.** This may consist of the following sub-activities:
 - Organization of multi-stakeholder workshops and consultations in view of NDCs' revision and priorities in the land use and agriculture sectors;
 - Organization of multi-stakeholder workshops and consultations in view of sectoral NAPs or overall NAPs in relation to the land use and agriculture sectors; and
 - Undertaking specific studies required in addition to those undertaken under Output 1.1, other activities under Output 2.1, and under Output 3, such as socio-economic impact analysis, updating of emissions data, gender analysis, costing, etc.

Global Support: Participant countries will receive technical and functional capacity support from the global Programme team on NDC and NAP enhancement, including the NDC-NAP review matrix and systems-level assessments.

Key Target: Each participant country will have enhanced NDCs and/or NAPs with updated land use and agriculture priorities.

PARTNERSHIPS

The interrelated planning process for NDCs and NAPs inherently require countries to establish or enhance coordination mechanisms engaging a wide range of government and key stakeholders (e.g. private sector and academia). SCALA will build upon existing coordination structures (both public and private) and support countries to create inclusive climate change planning and budgeting processes. The following key stakeholders could be considered as project partners:

	Partners	Contribution to NAP-NDCs
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC focal point and government entities mandated to develop NDCs and NAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide oversight and coordination for NAP and NDC processes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant departments/government entities of all agriculture and land use sectors (e.g., crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forest, water, zoning) at national and subnational levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sector-specific adaptation and mitigation baseline, needs, and potential options
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National academic institutions (e.g., universities and think tanks) with relevant expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct climate change impact modeling and risk assessments

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation options • Develop emission baselines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent interests of the environment and vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business chambers and associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent interests of the private sector • Strengthen private sector engagement in NAP and NDC implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions and enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent interests of the private sector • Strengthen private sector engagement in NAP and NDC implementation
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), UNDP and UNEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support • Enable South-South exchange
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDC Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support • Enable South-South exchange
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IKI NDC Support Cluster (to which SCALA belongs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and technical support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP Global Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support • Enable South-South exchange
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP NDC Support Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support • Link to other NDC support initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral organizations (e.g., UNEP, UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and technical support for the NAP/NDC development and implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral organizations (e.g., GIZ, JICA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and technical support for the NAP/NDC development and implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International think tanks and academic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support assessments and modeling

ANNEX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Governance “refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country’s affairs. It comprises the mechanisms, processes, and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences”.¹

Climate governance could be broadly defined as the rule-making and decision-making mechanisms within a given system or society that determine how institutions’ interests in climate mitigation and adaptation are articulated, coordinated, and negotiated; how power and authority on the issues of climate change are distributed, controlled and exercised; how resources are accessed, allocated, used and exchanged; and how conflicts are mitigated or resolved to enable and sustain effective climate-change mitigation and adaptation responses.

Whole-of-Government is understood as a shift away from a strictly sectoral approach to policy making and planning. Transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors will need to include cross-sectoral collaboration between, for example, Ministries of Environment; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Planning; Finance; Lands and Land use Planning; Water and Irrigation; Energy; and Women; as well as with relevant climate change coordination bodies, technical institutes and sub-national government entities. It will also require vertical collaboration from local to national, regional and global levels.

Governance of climate finance is essential to articulate, finance, and operationalise the climate solutions defined in the NDCs and NAPS. Assisting governments to make more effective planning, budget, and investments decisions related to climate change adaptation often requires to support the identification of all climate-related public expenditure, inflows and budget revenue; to assist in bringing public sources of climate finance (both domestic and international) into national budgeting; to conduct research and produce data on how climate change may affect the costs of investments and future spending decisions; and to increase transparency over resource allocation and management.

¹ Committee of Experts on Public Administration, Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration (E/C.16/2006/4) (New York, 2006)

ANNEX 2: EXISTING RESOURCES

On NAP

- *Tools and training materials*

The NAP Country-level Training Materials ([Link](#)) has been designed by GIZ in collaboration with UNDP, UNITAR, and UN Environment, under the umbrella of the NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) in response to requests for National Adaptation Plan (NAP) support and capacity building in the least developed and developing countries, a NAP country-level training. This training package aims to provide a general understanding to country teams of the conceptual approach of NAPs and the NAP technical guidelines, produced by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). The training package is available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The package includes presentations and supporting materials (NAP-GSP).

National adaptation plans: Understanding mandates and sharing experiences ([IIED, 2017](#)): The impacts of climate change increasingly threaten communities around the world, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). National adaptation plans (NAPs) allow developing countries to identify their adaptation needs; develop and implement strategies and programmes to address those needs; and enable actions to protect vulnerable communities. But developing a NAP is not always straightforward. This paper considers the benefits and challenges of implementing a national mandate to provide the impetus to develop a NAP, assign responsibilities and encourage cross-sectoral participation, exploring the legal forms such a mandate could take and sharing experiences from LDCs undergoing the NAP process.

Training guide: Gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors ([UNDP/FAO, 2019](#)) – a training guide on mainstreaming gender to support countries in their adaptation planning processes. This guide provides a complete set of materials to be used in training workshops on mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning in the agriculture sector and is a valuable resource to turn gender goals into concrete action.

Strengthening M&E for adaptation planning in the agriculture sector ([UNDP/FAO, 2019](#)) - a guidance note on how to design a national M&E system for tracking adaptation action, policies, and plans, and ultimately report at international, national, and sectoral levels and an M&E training package intended to support countries to advance on reporting on M&E for adaptation at sectoral level.

- *Knowledge platforms and global programs*

National Adaptation Plan – Global Support Programme ([NAP-GSP](#)) is a joint UNDP-UN Environment) assists least developed and developing countries to identify technical, institutional, and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into medium and long-term national planning and financing. The programme supports the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In doing so, the NAP-GSP works with development partners to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions and promotes ambitious climate action in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

- *Technical Guidelines for NAPs*

UNFCCC’s Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process ([UNFCCC, 2012](#)) are issued by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), as part of the UNFCCC

process, to Parties and relevant organizations in response to the mandate given to the LEG by the COP. Their purpose is to provide Parties, as well as organizations assisting the Parties with adaptation, with technical guidance on the development of NAPs.

FAO's Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines ([NAP-Ag Guidelines](#)) accompany UNFCCC's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Technical Guidelines by providing specific guidance for the agricultural sectors. The Guidelines aim to support developing countries in (i) reducing vulnerability of the agriculture sectors to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacities and resilience; (ii) addressing agriculture in the formulation and implementation of NAPs; and (iii) enhancing the integration of adaptation in agricultural development policies, programmes and plans (FAO, 2017).

On NDCs

- *Tools and training materials*

NDC Implementation Readiness Checklist ([UNDP/WRI, 2020](#)) – UNDP and WRI identified nine key steps or stages that countries will need to consider as they prepare for the implementation of their current and future NDCs. Each section includes a series of questions that are intended to guide national conversations around the topic.

Nature-based Solutions for NDCs Pathway Framework ([UNDP, 2019](#)): The “Pathway for Increasing Nature-based Solutions in the Nationally Determined Contributions: A seven-step approach for national governments to integrate or enhance nature-based solutions in their NDCs” provides a framework for governments to identify potential NBS with the aim of enhancing their climate mitigation and adaptation action in a cost-effective manner and with multiple co-benefits.

Gender Responsive Indicators: Gender and NDC Planning for Implementation ([IKI/UNDP, 2020](#)) - Gender responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis, which informs inclusiveness. We must try to support efforts that transform unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment. This report details how to design these activities for sectoral actions in climate initiatives, which promotes equal participation and fair distribution of benefits.

NDC Framework for Agriculture and Land Use (FAO, forthcoming) – FAO identified five core pillars of NDCs and sub-components specific to the agriculture and land use sectors based on a global stocktaking of NDCs and alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. It can serve as a framework for assessing the extent to which agriculture and land use are represented in NDC priorities, planning processes and support needs, as well as serve as a comparative benchmark for highlighting gaps and entry points for ambition raising in the future NDC revisions.

- *Knowledge platforms and global programs*

The NDC Partnership Portal ([NDC Partnership](#)) is a coalition of governments and international institutions working together to ensure countries receive the tools and support they need to achieve ambitious climate and sustainable development targets as fast and effectively as possible. The NDC Partnership works directly with national governments, international institutions, civil society, researchers, and the private sector to fast-track climate and development action. The Partnership aims to increase alignment, coordination, and access to resources to link needs to solutions through

the following approaches: (i) country engagement; (ii) knowledge and information sharing; and (iii) access to finance.

The NDC Support Programme (UNDP) is to bring about a real and positive change for living and future generations by advancing ambitious progress towards resilient, zero carbon development. We work with countries to achieve transformational development progress by scaling up action on climate change. Specifically, countries will use their NDCs as a tool for transitioning to a climate-resilient, zero-carbon pathway which will help them lock in adequate sustainable infrastructures to meet the complex economic, societal and planetary needs of the 21st century.

The NDC Support Cluster (IKI) – is a collaborative think tank for internal knowledge exchange and generation on NDC enhancement and implementation. All implementing partners pool their expertise and experience and aim for a coherent approach in four thematic support areas: governance, sectors, financing, and transparency.

- *Technical Guidelines for NDCs*

Enhancing NDCs: A Guide to Strengthening National Climate Plans (UNDP/WRI, 2019) is designed to help practitioners think through how to structure their country's enhanced NDCs across three dimensions: strengthening targets to reduce emissions (mitigation), enhancing climate resilience (adaptation) and clearly communicating their actions to build trust and facilitate effective implementation.

Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture (UNDP/WRI, 2019) - This tool helps countries think through the process of more ambitious inclusion of agriculture in enhanced NDCs. It presents the necessary foundation and then actions that have demonstrated technical potential to reduce emissions in the agricultural sector and increase global food production while emphasizing the need to tailor enhancement approaches to suit a country's unique set of circumstances.

Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in the Forest and Land Use Sector (UNDP/WRI, 2019) - The guide presents six steps to identify opportunities and options to strengthen NDC policies and measures in the forest sector. It will assist countries in enhancing their NDCs with clearer and more tangible forest sector content.

NDC Implementation Guide (UNDP/UNEP, 2020) is dedicated to supporting countries in implementing their NDCs. This document walks countries through the choices they will face in developing implementation strategies, laid out in five general steps detailed in turn in Chapters 2 through 6: aligning climate and development objectives, though integrated implementation of the NDCs and SDGs; preparing for NDC implementation; developing a finance strategy, monitoring, and reporting NDC progress and achievement; and revising strategies and preparing for subsequent NDCs.

On integrating NDC/NAP priorities into national and local planning and budgeting processes

[A Review of Domestic Data Sources for Climate Finance Flows in NAP-Ag countries:](#) Improved national financial monitoring systems will increase accountability on climate change spending and foster transparency for global efforts to reach the goals outlined through the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, according to a joint study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Latin American and Caribbean Climate Finance Group (GFLAC). This study examined successes and challenges in tracking climate change finance in six

countries: Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines and Zambia – all recipient countries under the joint FAO-UNDP Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme ([NAP-Ag](#)). The study underscores a finance gap for spending on climate change adaptation.


[The Governance of Climate Change Finance website](#): is a useful knowledge platform on how to integrate climate change to public financial management processes, to tag and track climate change related expenditures in the national and local budgets. The GCCF team has developed a range of climate financing and budgeting solutions (such as climate expenditure reviews – CPEIR -, costing of investments or climate budget tagging systems) and carried out analytical work in various countries in Asia-Pacific and Latin America - see their [publications](#) and [tools](#).

On green recovery from COVID-19

[UNDP: using NDCs to Inform Green Recovery \(undp.org\)](#) is a short brief that focuses on linkages between NDCs and green recovery at political, financial and social level. It also provides links to UNDP's public finance planning, green budgeting and gender tools.

[ADB: COVID 19 Recovery - A Pathway to a Low-Carbon and Resilient Future](#) provides practical examples of low carbon and resilient interventions, steps to follow at national level and suitable frameworks to put in place for the implementation of such measures.

[OECD: Making the green recovery work for jobs, income and growth](#) is an extensive policy brief exploring green recovery opportunities and undertaking a preliminary review of announced recovery and stimulus policies in OECD.



The Support Programme on **Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA)** is a five-year initiative led by FAO and UNDP, with funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI). SCALA responds to the urgent need for increased action to cope with climate change impacts in the agriculture and land use sectors. The twenty million euro programme supports at least twelve countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to build adaptive capacity and to implement low emission priorities.

Country support includes strengthening policies, adopting innovative approaches to climate change adaptation and removing barriers related to information gaps, governance, finance, gender mainstreaming and integrated monitoring and reporting. To achieve this shift, the programme engages the private sector and key national institutions.

SCALA supports countries to develop the capacity to own and lead the process to meet targets set out in their National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The SCALA initiative builds on another FAO-UNDP led programme, Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (2015-2020) which has closed.

**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en>

United Nations Development Programme

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/scala>

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

www.international-climate-initiative.com

**Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic
Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)**

www.bmwk.de



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

