



IGES

Regional Collaboration Centre – Bangkok  
Promoting Climate Action in Asia and the Pacific



Regional Collaboration Centre – Dubai  
Promoting Climate Action in the  
Middle East, North Africa and South Asia

# Survey on NDCs

## Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa

CDM PROJECT 4405: Hebei Guyuan Huanghuiliang Windfarm Project

## Summary Report

### Collaborating Partners



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



IRENA  
International Renewable Energy Agency



NDC  
PARTNERSHIP



UN  
WOMEN



UN  
DP



UNITED NATIONS  
ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



ESOWA

Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



UN  
environment  
programme



UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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# Introduction

## Background

The Paris Agreement recognizes that the long-term goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels will be achieved through time and, therefore, builds on ratcheting up aggregate and individual ambition over time.

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of these long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve.

In order to enhance the ambition over time, the Paris Agreement provides that successive NDCs will represent a progression compared to the previous NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. NDCs are submitted every five years and recorded in a public registry maintained by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat.

Parties are requested to submit the new or updated NDCs by 2020 and to provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding as applicable to their NDCs.

This makes 2020 a critical year and presents a window of opportunity to help re-energize countries' efforts, raise ambition and enhance climate action. This report on the status of the development of NDCs in Asia, the Pacific, and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) compiles the progress made by participating countries in updating their NDCs and provides a regional outlook on the status of their efforts while highlighting the challenges and opportunities in this process.

## The NDC Survey

In order to contribute to an enhanced understanding of the efforts on preparations of updated or new NDCs in Asia-Pacific and MENA, a survey was developed and shared with countries in these regions to seek feedback on the progress and features of their NDCs. The survey was comprised of 15 questions focused on the priorities and plans for NDCs as well as the challenges associated with their development and support available.

# Collaborating Partners

The Regional Collaboration Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RCC Bangkok) hosted by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the Regional Collaboration Centre for the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia (RCC Dubai) hosted by the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) jointly launched this survey in collaboration with:

## Asia-Pacific

- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- NDC Partnership

## MENA

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- International Renewable Energy Agency
- NDC Partnership
- UN Women
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



## Collaborating Partners



Photo by fauxels from Pexels

# Responding Countries

The survey was sent to all UNFCCC National Focal Points from countries in Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in August 2020. The survey was open for response until 13 November 2020. The following thirty-two (32) countries responded to the survey:

## Asia

-  1. Armenia
-  2. Azerbaijan
-  3. Bangladesh
-  4. Bhutan
-  5. Brunei Darussalam
-  6. Cambodia
-  7. Kazakhstan
-  8. Kyrgyzstan
-  9. Lao PDR
-  10. Mongolia
-  11. Nepal
-  12. Pakistan
-  13. Philippines
-  14. Singapore
-  15. Tajikistan
-  16. Thailand
-  17. Viet Nam

## Pacific:

-  18. Cook Islands
-  19. Nauru
-  20. Palau
-  21. Samoa
-  22. Tonga
-  23. Vanuatu

## MENA:

-  24. Jordan
-  25. Bahrain
-  26. Kuwait
-  27. Lebanon
-  28. Libya
-  29. Mauritania
-  30. State of Palestine
-  31. Tunisia
-  32. United Arab Emirates



The information contained within this report is a compilation of and therefore only based upon the responses received from the 32 countries listed here. Consequently, the outcomes of this survey contained within this report should not be considered as representative of the regions.



# NDC Enhancement



**Q1. Is your country submitting a new or updated NDC in 2020 ?**

Yes/No, 32 responses

Out of 32 responses to this question, 20 countries indicated that they are submitting a new or updated NDC in 2020. Of these, four countries had already submitted a new or updated NDC in 2020 by the time of this survey.

16 countries are still planning to submit their new or updated NDC in the remaining month of 2020 (Q4), of which most indicated to submit in December or generally before the 31 December 2020.

Five additional countries responded “Yes” to the question but indicated that they are planning to submit their revised NDC in 2021. Four of these may be expected in the first months of next year (early 2021 and Q1), according to their responses. However, one country mentioned that they were planning for submission in August 2021.

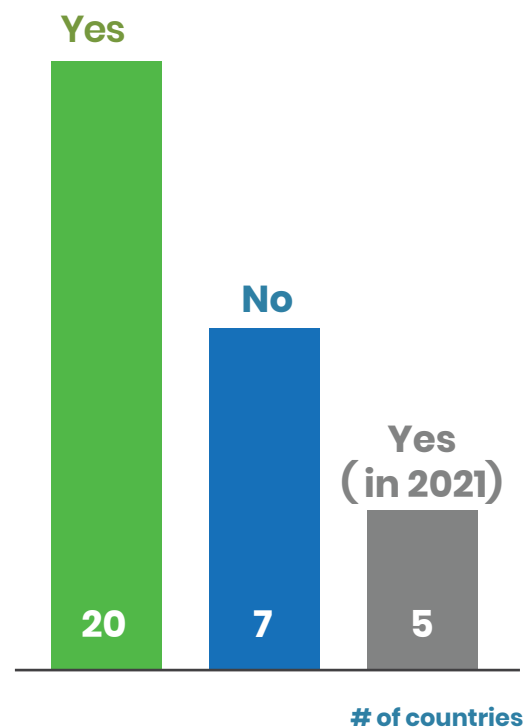
Finally, seven countries responded “No” to the question without further describing their intention. Consequently, it is not clear if these countries are planning to submit a new or revised NDC during the next years, or if they are not planning to submit at all.



CDM PROJECT: 8787: Guohua Yulin Jingbian 20MWp Solar PV grid connected powergeneration project



CDM PROJECT: 1090: Shandong Changdao 27.2 MW Wind Power Project





## Q2. How is your country enhancing the quality and/or increasing the ambition of its NDC?

Multiple choice, 28 responses

This question seeks to understand how countries are enhancing their revised NDCs, for example by including new sectors or more ambitious targets. The chart below provides a broad overview of the responses, while a more detailed explanation of how countries intend to enhance their NDCs was given under the next question (Q3).

Aligning the NDC with SDGs or mid/long-term strategies, NAPs, TNAs/TAPs, national policy and budgetary frameworks and the promotion of whole of society approaches to address climate change

20

Enhancing cross-sectoral and institutional integration towards a comprehensive NDC

18

Inclusion of new adaptation targets

18

Inclusion of new mitigation targets

16

Integration and mainstreaming into sectoral and local development planning

15

Developing or strengthening MRV systems and data collection

13

Inclusion of new sectors

13

More ambitious targets

11

Inclusion of new/specific technological solutions

10

Creating, revising, or implementing legal frameworks, policies, or laws to enable NDC enhancement or implementation

9

Inclusion of new co-benefits

9

Costing or other economic analysis

8

Alignment with COVID-19 green recovery plan

8

Inclusion of new mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans

8

Inclusion of new greenhouse gases

7

Intentionally addressing priorities of women at risk, migrants, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups in policies, laws, plans and budgets

6

# of countries





### Q3. Please summarize how your country intends to enhance its NDC

Free text, 27 responses

N.B.: Because questions Q2 and Q3 are closely related, the responses to Q2 are structured in a standardized format, following the multiple choice options, while the text below is summarizing information of Q2 and Q3 in a qualitative description, with examples of free text responses by countries.

The question, how countries are enhancing their NDCs, shows a wide range of responses.

Some of the most common responses to the question indicated that **alignment** of the new/updated NDCs with existing policies and planning and integration into existing institutional structures, including increased cross-sectorial coordination were some important aspects of NDC enhancement. Approximately one-third of countries also mentioned creating, revising, or implementing legal frameworks, policies, or laws to enable NDC enhancement or implementation.

A large number of countries (18 responses) mentioned the inclusion of new **adaptation** targets in response to this question. Adaptation activities are a priority for many countries in the survey regions.

Nevertheless, the inclusion of new **mitigation** targets was also mentioned by 16 countries. Most of them focused on the inclusion of additional greenhouse gases and new sectors covered in their NDCs, such as agriculture, waste and transportation. A smaller number, roughly one-third of the responding countries (11), described an intention to revise and adopt more ambitious targets.

At the same time, one country mentioned that the focus of their update will be on enhancing the implementation of the current NDC, saying that they have no intention to adopt new, more ambitious targets. Instead, the update will focus on informing the progress in achievement so far and on creating an enabling environment for implementation.

This enhanced focus on implementation was also raised by several other respondents, discussing the role of renewable energy, tree planting, electric mobility infrastructure and shipping. Another country mentioned the introduction of an economy-wide carbon tax as a means for implementing the NDC.

To achieve their enhanced targets, a number of countries raised the importance of identifying financial needs, including for loss and damage. Several countries also mentioned the importance of developing baselines and projection modelling in order to set more ambitious mitigation targets and better understand priority implementation areas.

Eight of 28 countries mentioned an alignment of NDCs with COVID-19 green recovery plans.

Finally, some respondents mentioned that they had been working to apply the latest methodologies from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and guidance on information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) adopted by Parties at COP-24. Improved capacity for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for adaptation actions was mentioned as important to ensure transparency and efficient implementation of the NDCs.

### What countries said:

“Previous intensity target has been replaced by an economy wide absolute GHG emissions limitation target and a clear peaking level which we expect to achieve around 2030.”

“The country will enhance GHG mitigation in all emission sectors, AFOLU, Waste, Energy, IPPU. The country is developing the target for emission reduction, tentatively 2030.”

“Mitigation targets will be both GHG & non-GHG targets for Energy, AFOLU and Waste Sectors. Quantitative targets will also be established for sectors of Water, Fisheries, Agriculture & Forestry, Health and others.”

“Updated NDC is expected to additional sectors such as waste, agriculture, households and commercial Buildings. Additional Sectors will be selected in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.”

“Expansion of the coverage of gases in our enhanced NDC to include a seventh greenhouse gas, nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), which is mainly used in semi-conductor manufacturing.”



CDM Project: 5721 TACNA SOLAR 20 TS: 20 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant



Source: SDGs at the Rose Garden by UN Climate Change; licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

### What countries said:

“An inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG) is being carried out in the country, based on the results of the inventory national mitigation and adaptation measures will be determined. It is expected that the results will form the basis for updating the NDC.”

“The impact assessment of the implementation of mitigation measures on socio-economic development, the analysis of co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation on sustainable development, appropriate indicators to facilitate the regular monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation have been included.”

“Strengthening the potential of implementation through costing and formulating roadmap.”



## Q4. Which of the following actions/areas are or will be explicitly included or expanded in the enhanced version of your country's NDC?

Multiple choice, 29 responses

While Q2 is exploring the overall changes included by countries in the enhanced NDCs, this question is asking for details on the actions and areas that have been included or expanded. The large majority of countries (25 responses) mentioned inclusion or expansion of energy related areas (energy/renewable energy/energy efficiency). This is followed by transportation/energy, with 22 countries mentioning this sector, land degradation and or agriculture, forestry, and other land use (19), water and irrigation (18) and food security and livelihoods (16).

A little more than half of the respondents also mentioned that gender, capacity development/enhancement and accessing and scaling up climate finance will be included or expanded in their NDC submission.

Sustainable buildings can be expected to be included in almost half of the updated or new NDCs, together with accelerated technology development and transfer.

Some of the areas mentioned least by countries include sustainable recovery plans for COVID-19 (4), migration (4), combatting desertification (4), mangroves (5) and blue economy (5).



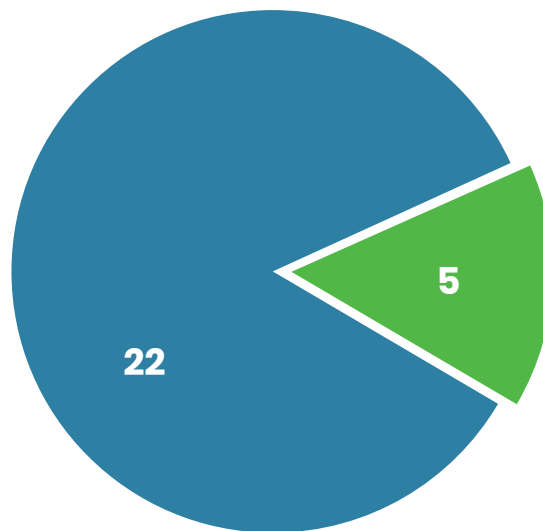
# of countries



Q5. In addition to the areas indicated above, are there other areas in which your country would like to enhance its NDC (which hasn't been included in this round of enhancing your country's NDC)?

Yes/No, 27 responses

Additional to the areas indicated in Question 4, only a few countries (5 responses) mentioned further areas/actions that they would like to enhance in their next NDC. Below is a summary of these responses.



■ Yes ■ No

**Yes (additional areas/actions):**

- Local climate planning and smart city strategies
- Supportive actions in different sectors, not explicitly related to climate change but contributing to climate action, like a green growth action plan.
- Mitigation co-benefits provided in addressing adaptation needs, for example: carbon sequestration from reduced deforestation and land degradation.
- Access to climate finance



## Q6. Which of the following target groups is/are explicitly included in the enhanced version of your country's NDC ?

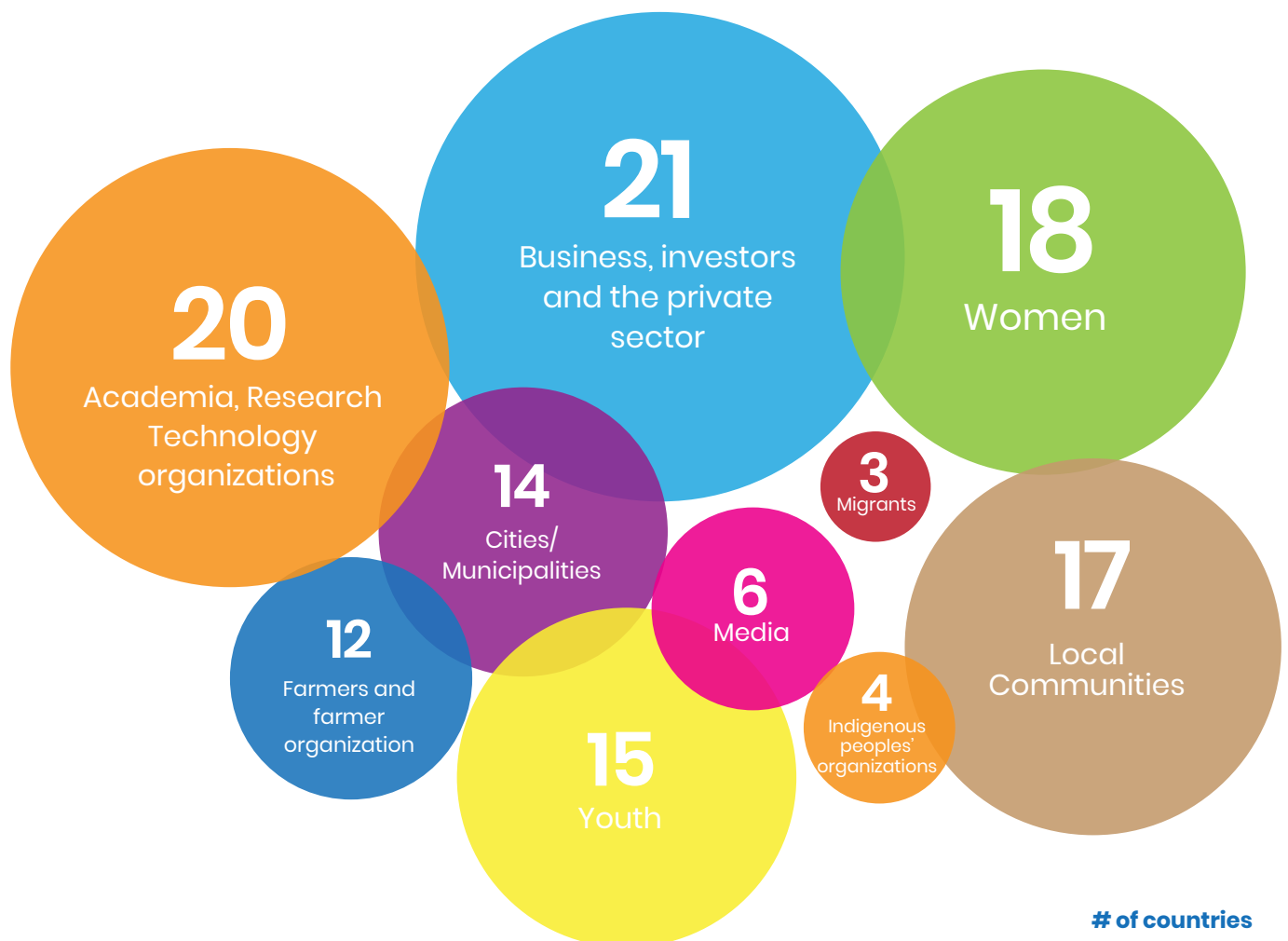
Multiple choice, 26 responses

Under the target groups explicitly included in the enhanced version of country's NDC, business, investors and the private sector (21 responses) and academia, research and technology organizations (20) are the most widely mentioned by the survey respondents.

These are very closely followed by women (18), local communities (17) and cities/municipalities (14). Inclusion of youth was also mentioned by 15 out of the 26 responding countries.

Only four countries plan to explicitly mention indigenous peoples' organizations and merely three mention migrants as a specific target group.

One country mentioned that target groups selected in this multiple-choice question are indicative, referencing that the groups targeted in the NDC will be finalized based on a consultation workshop that has not yet been conducted. Noting that most countries have not yet concluded their NDC revisions, this might be a similar case for some of the other respondents as well.





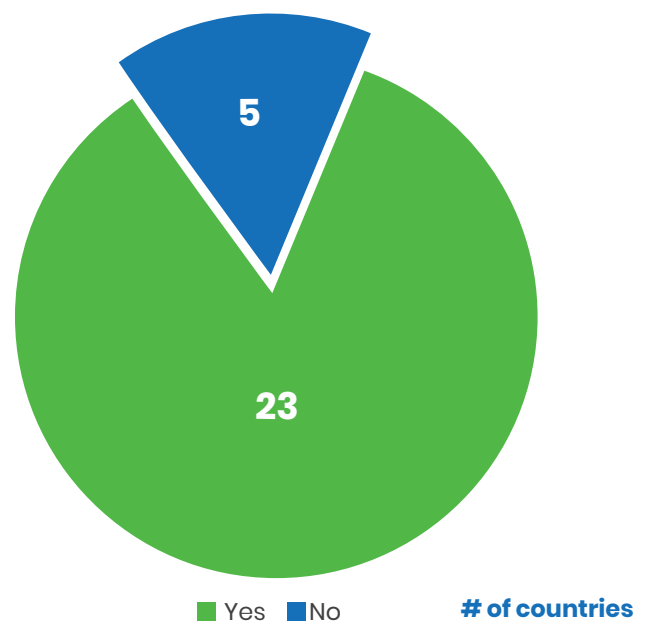
## Q7. Will you be applying the further guidance for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of NDCs ?

Yes/No, 28 responses

Article 4.8 of the Paris Agreement states that all Parties shall provide “information necessary for clarity, transparency, and understanding” (ICTU) in their NDCs. In December 2018, further guidance for ICTU of NDCs, was adopted by the CMA in Katowice, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28.

Although this guidance relates mainly to the mitigation component of NDCs, the Katowice Decision clearly states that it is “without prejudice to the inclusion of components other than mitigation” in an NDC (§8). It further states that Parties may provide other information in NDCs. In particular, an adaptation communication may be submitted as a component of, or in conjunction with, an NDC.

While Parties are only required to use the ICTU guidelines starting with their second NDC, they are strongly encouraged to provide this information as soon as possible, including when communicating or updating NDCs by 2020.



**A large majority of respondents, 23 countries (82%) specifically indicated that they intend to use the further guidance for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of NDCs.**



# Challenges and Support



**Q8. Based on what you intend to include in your enhanced NDC, what are likely major challenges for the NDC revision ?**

Multiple choice, 27 responses

Several different challenges for NDC enhancement were mentioned by the respondents to the survey.

Firstly, access to data was identified as a major challenge for establishing baselines (19 responses). Similar to this, availability of disaggregated data for vulnerable population groups was mentioned by nine countries.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which coincided with the NDC enhancement in 2020, has been a major obstacle in the coordination process for most responding countries (19). Difficulties in convening stakeholders, including civil society stakeholders for consultation (12) was another highly mentioned issue. Question 9 and 10 below dive deeper into COVID-19 related complications.

Skills and capacity issues in general (15) and modelling for projections in particular (15) has been mentioned by more than half of the survey respondents. Additionally, a little more than half of the respondents mentioned access to funding (14) as a major challenge.

Finally, the lack of a clear national climate change policy and strong legislative frameworks and governance structures (governance challenges) is a challenging factor for approximately one-fourth (7) of the responding countries. In the optional comments provided by some respondents, it was mentioned that these practices are new and that the governance structures and coordination mechanisms are yet to mature. This is said to be challenging for both the preparation and implementation of the NDC.

## Access to data for establishing baseline

19

## Coordination complications due to COVID-19 related issues

19

## Modelling for projections

15

## Skills and capacity issues

15

## Access to funding

14

# of countries

## Difficulties in convening stakeholders, including civil society stakeholders for consultation

12

## Coordination and approval complications due to political or other situations in country

10

## Availability of disaggregated data for vulnerable population groups

9

## Clear national climate change policy

8

## Lack of strong legislative frameworks and governance structures (governance challenges)

7



## Q9. Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted the enhancement of your NDC ?

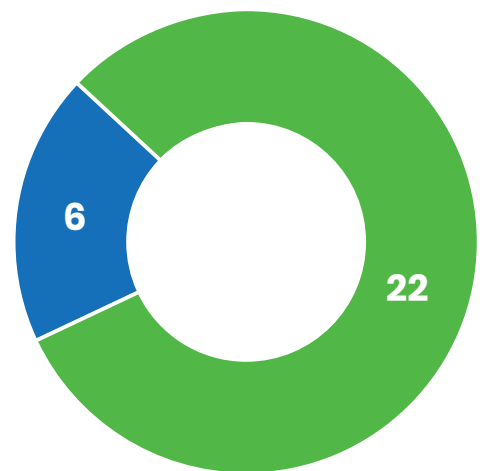
Yes/No, 28 responses

Among the 28 responses, 22 countries answered “yes”, and six countries answered “no”. Among the ones that answered “yes”, 18 countries specified the ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted their NDC enhancement.

Specifically, 11 countries mentioned that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused delays in stakeholder consultations and hence the process of NDC update. Particularly, these countries underlined the delays caused by travel restrictions of international consultants. They also mentioned that virtual meetings were not as effective as physical meetings.

Additionally, six countries highlighted the change in political priorities and the slowdown in momentum for climate change. These countries indicated that government funding has been diverted to address national health challenges and countries have prioritized other areas rather than climate change.

One country underscored that although the coverage and ambition level of their NDC has not been impacted, the updated NDC recognizes the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the ways in which the recovery will impact sectoral activities and emissions.



■ Yes ■ No # of countries





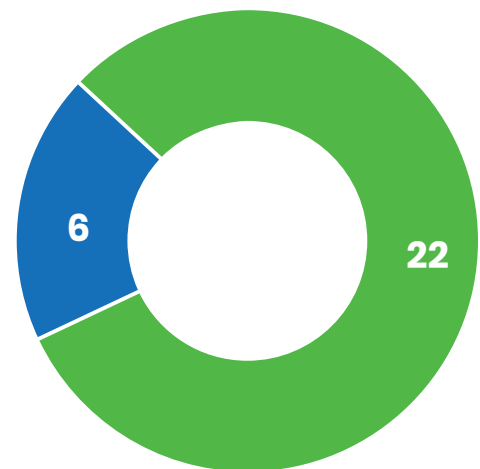
## Q10. Do you foresee that the COVID-19 pandemic could have an impact on securing the funds for the implementation of your NDC (from both domestic and international sources)?

Yes/No, 28 responses

Consistent with the responses to the previous question, 22 countries answered “yes”, and six countries answered “no”. Among the countries answering “yes”, 15 countries provided comments.

Among them, 13 countries foresee a negative impact on securing the funds for NDC implementation. Domestically, these countries mentioned that the economic downturn has generated serious fiscal pressures. Most of them highlighted that the government budget has been diverted to the health sector, to support most vulnerable communities, and to provide wage subsidies for unemployed populations. Internationally, these countries see a slowdown of multilateral processes. One country gave the example that Japan’s Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) has gone slow, as Japanese counterparts have not been able to travel onsite.

However, two countries recognized the short-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and believe that things will return to normal in the long run. One country highlighted that speeding up climate actions will help rebuild the economy in a more sustainable way and mentioned that the country intends to fund all its climate efforts from domestic sources.



■ Yes ■ No # of countries





## Q11. If applicable, what have been the major challenges faced by your country to ensure the further enhancement of the ambition of its NDC?

Multiple choice (with optional comments), 25 responses

Among the 25 responses, the anticipated financial resources for implementation was considered to be the most important challenge, mentioned by 16 countries. Government capacity, insufficient baseline and climate information, and inter-sectoral and institutional coordination issues were top challenges as well, receiving 15, 14 and 13 responses respectively.

Additionally, over one-third of the countries consider insufficient time to prepare additional inputs for the 2020 deadline (11); insufficient data to inform the prioritization of additional NDC inputs (10); external barriers such as trade restrictions or cost competitiveness of alternative technologies (9); and lack of legislative frameworks and governance structures (8), as key challenges.

On the other hand, only five countries considered the delay in submitting an updated NDC as a challenge to NDC enhancement. Additionally, one country specified land constraints to solar deployment as well as the lack of access to other sources of renewable/alternative energy including wind, geo-thermal, tidal, hydro, and nuclear as a noticeable challenge. Two countries reiterated the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finally, one country mentioned that the effort for unifying common goals at the global level may negatively affect the efficacy of climate actions at the country level, as the global process takes years to make progress. Moreover, the country calls for more international financial support for adaptation measures, as the domestic budget generally is not intersectoral and is made according to the priorities of individual line ministries. The country also highlighted that current adaptation measures have focused on constructing physical infrastructure but have paid little attention to soft areas such as early warning, urban planning, and M&E systems. On mitigation, the country listed various challenges such as high upfront investment cost, the lack of incentive mechanisms to mobilize the private sector, slow implementation of regulations on technology standards and equipment labelling, low awareness of energy efficiency, and insufficient waste management.

### Anticipated financial resources for implementation

16

### Government capacity to implement

15

### Insufficient baseline and climate information

14

### Inter-sectoral and institutional coordination issues

13

### Insufficient time to prepare additional inputs for the 2020 deadline

11

### Insufficient data to inform the prioritization of additional NDC inputs

10

### External barriers (e.g. cost competitiveness of alternative technologies, trade restrictions, etc.)

9

### Lack of strong legislative frameworks and governance structures (governance challenges)

8

### Conditions were not ready for this round of NDC submissions, but it is our intention to include them in subsequent rounds of NDC

5

# of countries





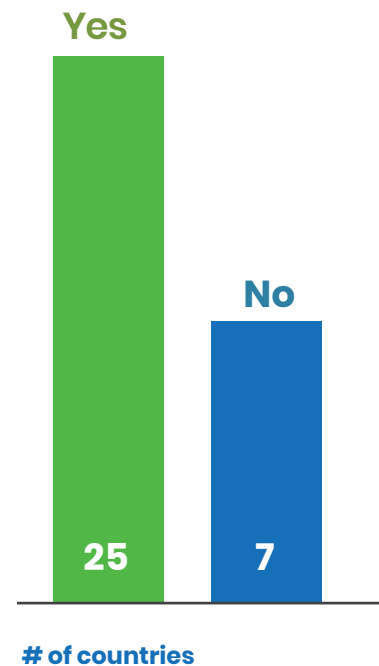
## Q12. Has your country received support to enhance the quality and/or increase the ambition of its NDC? (through e.g. NDC-Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP), UNDP's Climate Promise or other donor organizations)

Yes/No, 32 responses

A total of 25 countries have received support for NDC enhancement, while seven countries responded that they have not received any support.

Among the 25 countries that have received support, 15 countries mentioned UNDP's Climate Promise, followed by eight countries receiving support from the NDC-Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP). Three countries mentioned that they were receiving support from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and two countries mentioned the Pacific NDC Hub and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

Additionally, the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GSP), the Asia Foundation, GCF/UNEP-NAP, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and FAO were mentioned by one country, respectively.



Source: UN Climate Change; licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0



## Q13. How is the received support helping your country?

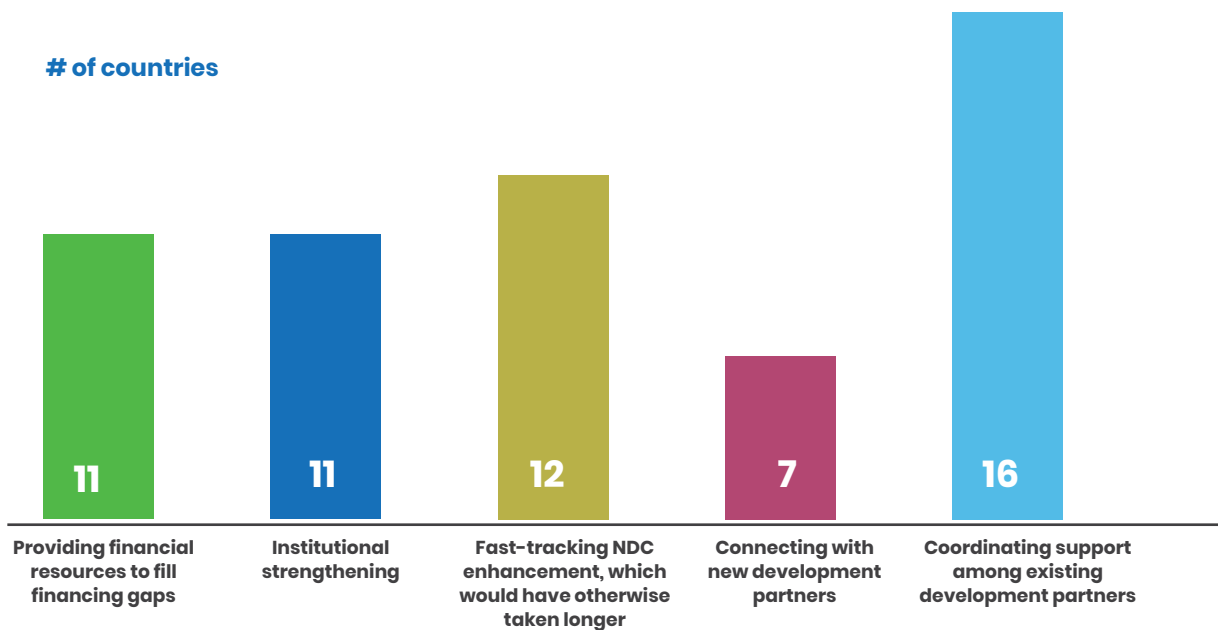
Multiple choice, 20 responses

Out of the 20 responses to this question, 16 countries (80%) highlighted that the support they received helped their country with coordinating support among existing development partners. 12 countries (60%) received support to help fast-tracking NDC enhancement that would otherwise have taken longer.

Institutional strengthening and providing financial resources to fill financing gaps were mentioned by 11 countries (55%) respectively. Seven countries (35%) responded that the received support is helping them to connect with new development partners.

Additionally, three countries commented in free text that they received support on technical issues, including data collection, analysis, modelling and setting up sectoral baselines. Two countries specified that the received support helped them identify technical consultants and organize certain workshops.

Finally, one country highlighted that the technical work in the country was carried out largely by the expert team of the supporting entity. Going forward, the respondent expects that the concerned ministry on climate change should be more substantively involved in the work with the expert team.





## Q14. How could support be made more effective in the future?

Free text, 19 responses

Support for capacity-building was mentioned by several respondents. They highlighted the need for building capacity of government staff and local personnel as well as the need for assigning dedicated personnel to NDC implementation. One country specified the need for enhancing monitoring data collection and strengthening the national capacity for developing climate change strategies and plans.

On the modality of support, the respondents underscored the need for direct access to international funding, the need for upscaling programmatic approaches rather than project-based approaches, and the need for channeling international support in a rapid, timely, efficient, predictable and coordinated way.

Additionally, one country mentioned the importance of a country-driven process, while another country emphasized to not only ensure country ownership but also ownership by line ministries receiving the support.



*Photo by Jarmoluk from Pixabay*





## Q15. What kind of support does your country still need to enhance the quality and/or increase the ambition of its NDC ?

Multiple choice, 29 responses

Among the 29 responses, financial analysis and monitoring and evaluation frameworks were the two areas mentioned the most, receiving 26 responses, respectively.

Capacity-building and information, data gathering and analysis were two other areas for support that was highlighted by 24 countries (83%), respectively. Additionally, cross-sectoral coordination and knowledge sharing/ peer-to-peer convening both received 20 responses each (69%).

Although the option of designing NDC-related policy, strategy and legislation was the least selected alternative, it nevertheless received 16 responses (55%).

### Financial analysis

26

### Monitoring and evaluation frameworks

26

### Capacity-building

24

### Information and data gathering and analysis

24

### Cross-sectoral coordination

20

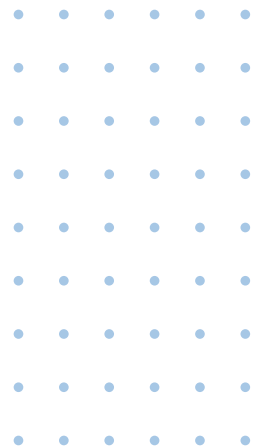
### Knowledge sharing / peer-to-peer convening

20

### Designing NDC-related policy, strategy and legislation

16

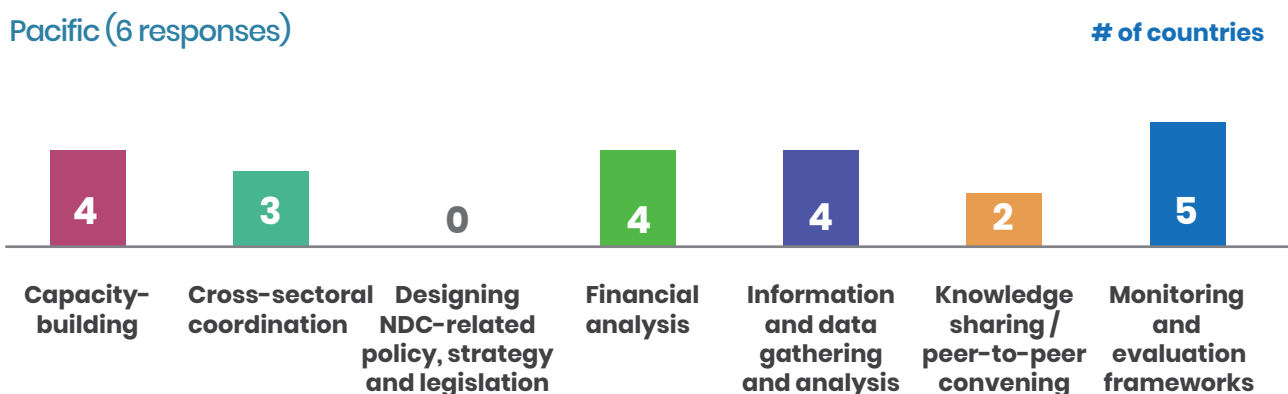
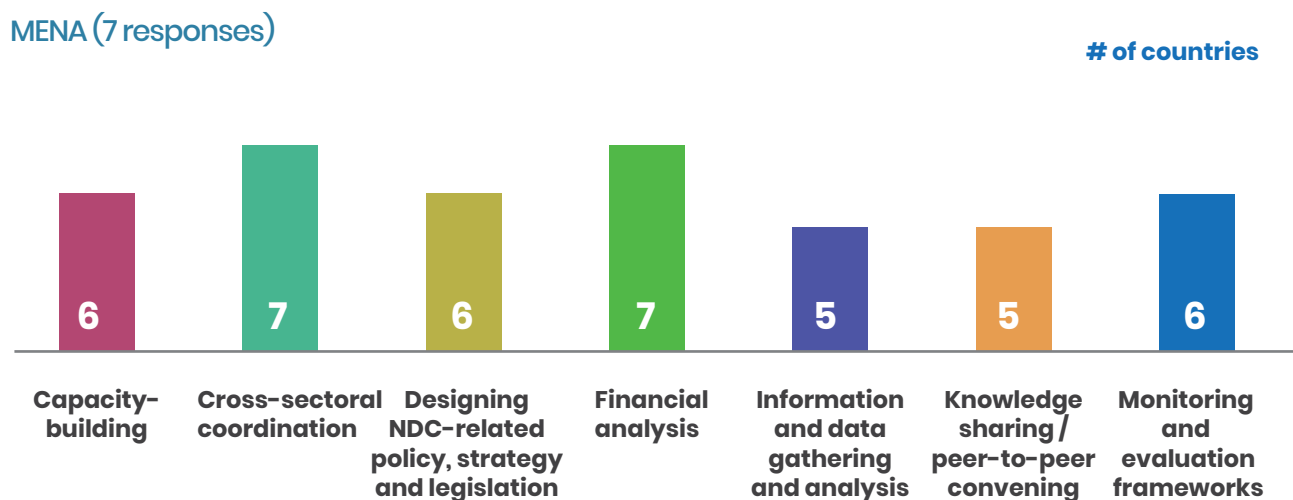
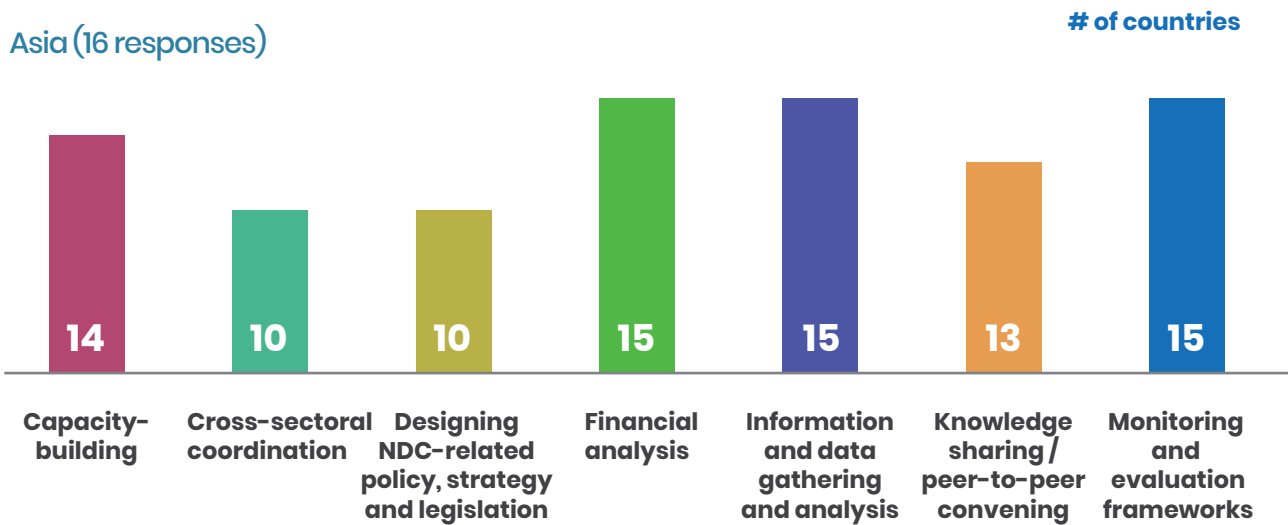
# of countries



## Sub-regional Breakdown

The responses received to this question are additionally presented by sub-region to illuminate the specificities that emerged in the analysis. Moreover, by providing a sub-regional perspective this breakdown can potentially contribute to align the provision of support with the needs stated by countries.

### Sub-regional (Asia, Pacific, MENA) breakdown of responses to Question 15



# Annex 1. Questionnaire

## 1. Is your country submitting a new or updated NDC in 2020?

- Yes
- No
- Yes. If so, by when does your country plan to have its

## 2. How is your country enhancing the quality and/or increasing the ambition of its NDC? (check all that apply)

- Aligning the NDC with SDGs or mid/long-term strategies, NAPs, TNAs/TAPs, national policy and budgetary frameworks and the promotion of whole of society approaches to address climate change
- Alignment with COVID-19 green recovery plan
- Costing or other economic analysis
- Creating, revising, or implementing legal frameworks, policies, or laws to enable NDC enhancement or implementation
- Developing or strengthening MRV systems and data collection
- Enhancing cross-sectoral and institutional integration towards a comprehensive NDC
- Inclusion of new adaptation targets
- Inclusion of new greenhouse gases
- Inclusion of new mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans
- Inclusion of new mitigation targets
- Inclusion of new sectors
- Inclusion of new/specific technological solutions
- Integration and mainstreaming into sectoral and local development planning
- Intentionally addressing priorities of women at risk, migrants, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups in policies, laws, plans and budgets
- More ambitious targets
- Other (please describe)

## 3. Please summarize how your country intends to enhance its NDC

(i.e. specify which sectors, greenhouse gases, targets, etc. you will add or strengthen). [text box, with 200 word maximum?]

## 4. Which of the following actions/areas are or will be explicitly included or expanded in the enhanced version of your country's NDC? (check all that apply)

- Accelerate technology development and transfer
- Accessing and scaling up climate finance
- Blue economy
- Capacity development/enhancement
- Circular economy
- Climate-related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Eco-based DRR and Nature-based solutions
- Combat desertification
- Economic diversification
- Education, youth and children
- Energy/Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency
- Food security and livelihood
- Gender
- Health
- Land degradation and or agriculture, forestry, and other land use, (AFOLU)
- Livestock
- Local communities and indigenous peoples
- Mangroves
- Migration
- Oceans and coastal zones
- Sustainable buildings
- Sustainable recovery plans for COVID-19



- Transportation and energy
  - Water and irrigation
- Other actions/areas (Please specify) max. 200 characters

**5. In addition to the areas indicated above (questions 2-4), are there additional areas in which your country would like to enhance its NDC (e.g. additional sectors and/or greenhouse gases, enhanced actions and/or targets, etc)? Yes/No.**

If yes, which ones? [text box, 200 word maximum]

**6. Which of the following target groups is/are explicitly included in the enhanced version of your country's NDC?**

- Academia, Research and Technology organizations
- Businesses, investors and the private sector
- Cities/Municipalities
- Farmers and farmer organizations
- Indigenous peoples' organizations
- Local communities
- Media
- Migrants
- Others
- Women
- Youth

**7. Will you be applying the further guidance, adopted by CMA in Katowice in December 2018, for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of NDCs, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28?**

- Yes
- No

**8. Based on what you intend to include in your enhanced NDC (questions 2 to 5 above), what are major challenges for the revision of NDC?**

- Access to data for establishing baseline
- Access to funding
- Availability of disaggregated data for vulnerable population groups
- Clear national climate change policy
- Coordination and approval complications due to political or other situations in country
- Coordination complications due to COVID-19 related issues
- Difficulties in convening stakeholders, including civil society stakeholders for consultation
- Lack of strong legislative frameworks and governance structures (governance challenges)

**9. Has COVID-19 pandemic impacted the enhancement of your NDC?**

- Yes
- No
- If yes, please describe how (max. 400 characters)

**10. Do you foresee that the COVID-19 pandemic could have an impact on securing the funds for the implementation of your NDC (from both domestic and international sources)?**

- Yes
- No

[Optional text box for explanation]

**11. If applicable, what have been the major challenges faced by your country to ensure the further enhancement of the ambition of its NDC? (please check all that apply)**

- Anticipated financial resources for implementation
- Conditions were not ready for this round of NDC submissions, but it is our intention to include them in subsequent rounds of NDC
- External barriers (e.g. cost competitiveness of alternative technologies, trade restrictions, etc.)
- Government capacity to implement

- Insufficient baseline and climate information
  - Insufficient data to inform the prioritization of additional NDC inputs
  - Insufficient time to prepare additional inputs for the 2020 deadline
  - Inter-sectoral and institutional coordination issues
  - Lack of strong legislative frameworks and governance structures (governance challenges)
- [Optional text box for explanation]

**12. Has your country received support to enhance the quality and/or increase the ambition of its NDC (through e.g. NDC-Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP), UNDP's Climate Promise or other donor organizations)? Kindly share an answer to this question, as the next questions in the survey depend on your answer to this question**

- Yes. Please specify the organization/programme/donor [text box, 200 word maximum]
- No (move to question 13 )

**13. How is the received support helping your country? (please select all that apply)**

- Coordinating support among existing development partners
  - Connecting with new development partners
  - Fast-tracking NDC enhancement, which would have otherwise taken longer
  - Institutional strengthening
  - Providing financial resources to fill financing gaps
- [Optional text box for explanation]

**14. How could support be made more effective in the future?**

[text box, 200 word maximum]

**15. What kind of support does your country still need to enhance the quality and/or increase the ambition of NDC? (Please check all that apply)**

- Capacity building
  - Cross-sectoral coordination
  - Designing NDC-related policy, strategy and legislation
  - Financial analysis
  - Information and data gathering and analysis
  - Knowledge sharing / peer-peer convenings
  - Monitoring and evaluation frameworks
- [Optional text box for explanation]



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