

# Global Partnership for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

## BACKGROUND

In the 2015 **Paris Agreement**, all states parties committed themselves to limit global warming to well below 2°C, and to 1.5°C if possible. **Nationally Determined Contributions** (NDCs) are an important part of this effort.

For successful implementation, NDCs need to be defined in more concrete terms for individual sectors such as energy, agriculture and urban development. They also have to be incorporated in long-term development, mitigation and budget plans and integrated in investment programs. Implementing the NDCs in line with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda requires swift and joint action.

Against this backdrop, the German government, together with other partners, initiated a **global partnership for the implementation of NDCs** in 2016: the **NDC Partnership**. It now has 187 members – 112 countries (94 developing countries and emerging economies and 18 industrialized countries), 42 international organizations and development banks, and 33 associate members.

## GOALS

Through the Partnership, the German government assists developing and emerging economies in implementing their NDCs quickly and effectively and gradually enhancing them. The goal is ambitious, low-emission, climate-resilient development pathways. As a global alliance of governments and multilateral institutions, the NDC Partnership also provides a forum for exchange.

All current NDCs in combination are still insufficient to achieve the Paris climate targets and to prevent climate change from becoming unmanageable. All countries therefore agreed in Paris to submit more ambitious NDCs every five years. The Partnership supports developing and emerging economies in these efforts.

The first update of the NDCs was due in 2020. In 2019 and 2020, the NDC Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) supported 65 member countries in their efforts to ambitiously revise and implement their NDCs. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many member countries experienced delays in finalizing their new NDCs. Nevertheless, 44 of them have already submitted new or revised NDCs.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The NDC Partnership addresses three levels:

1. technical assistance,
2. helping countries to access funding, and
3. knowledge management.

Cooperation on the implementation of NDCs is well under way with more than 70 member countries. Bilateral donors as well as international organizations and non-state actors are participating in this process.

In order to support a sustainable economic recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Partnership launched the **Economic Advisory Initiative** in June 2020. The Initiative provides (economic) advisors to finance and planning ministries to help them to make their national stimulus packages climate-sensitive and climate-resilient.

## GERMAN CONTRIBUTION

### The German government supports the NDC Partnership both financially and politically.

Since 2016, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) have provided more than 500 million euros in support. This includes around 17 million euros for CAEP and 15 million euros for the Partnership Secretariat. As part of the Economic Advisory Initiative, the German government provides direct support through various implementing organizations in 25 countries by providing (economic) advisors. In addition, the BMZ and the BMU fund a number of projects and programs that support member countries of the Partnership in implementing and revising their NDCs, such as the *UNDP Climate Promise* and the *GIZ NDC Assist* program as well as the *GIZ Support for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement* (SPA) project. Germany's most important contribution, however, has been the ongoing **alignment of its entire international climate finance with NDC implementation**. International cooperation as a whole is to be brought more in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. To this end, Germany supports the dialogue and coordination processes of the NDC Partnership.

## EXAMPLES

→ Caribbean: Regional climate finance initiative for more investment

Small island states are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In the Caribbean, higher temperatures, changes in the rainy season, rising sea levels and stronger hurricanes are threatening people's livelihoods. With German support, a **finance initiative** seeks to promote cooperation in the region in order to assist the island states of the Eastern Caribbean in implementing their NDCs through technical exchange, capacity building and collaboration with the private sector. For example, support is provided for project development for solar energy in the region, and countries have received advice on the revision of their NDCs. The aim is to advance ambitious climate plans and achieve concrete results that benefit local people in their daily lives.

→ Costa Rica: Raising NDC ambition and achieving greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050

As a pioneer in the region, Costa Rica is aligning its sustainable development with the 1.5-degree target. In 2020, the government presented a more ambitious NDC that is in line with the goal of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. The country will use **nature-based solutions** to achieve its goal. Germany has provided technical assistance through CAEP to assist Costa Rica in integrating these solutions in its NDC. In addition to improving human well-being, nature-based solutions safeguard biodiversity and build resilience against the impacts of climate change. Costa Rica is committed to creating green jobs for a sustainable economic recovery. This, too, is a field on which Germany is providing advice to the government.