



**FEED THE FUTURE**

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

# Implementing NDCs and NAPs

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Wednesday, February 9th, 2022  
9:00-10:30am EST

**Speakers: Dr. Rebecca Carter, Dr. Ousmane Badiane, and Dr. Suresh Babu**  
**Moderator: Dr. Emily Weeks**



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## Welcome!

**Dr. Emily Weeks**

USAID Senior Policy Advisor





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## Opening Remarks

**Jim Barnhart**

Assistant to the Administrator





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## Meet Today's Panelists



**Dr. Rebecca Carter**

Acting Director,  
World Resource Institute's Climate  
Resilience Practice



**Dr. Ousmane Badiane**

Executive Chairperson and Acting  
Managing Director,  
AKADEYMIA2063



**Dr. Suresh Babu**

Senior Research Fellow and Head of  
Capacity Building,  
International Food Policy Research  
Institute (IFPRI)

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# Implementing NDCs and NAPs: Progress, Challenges and What's Next

Rebecca Carter, PhD  
Acting Director, Climate Resilience  
World Resources Institute  
February 9, 2022

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# About WRI



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# Presentation Outline

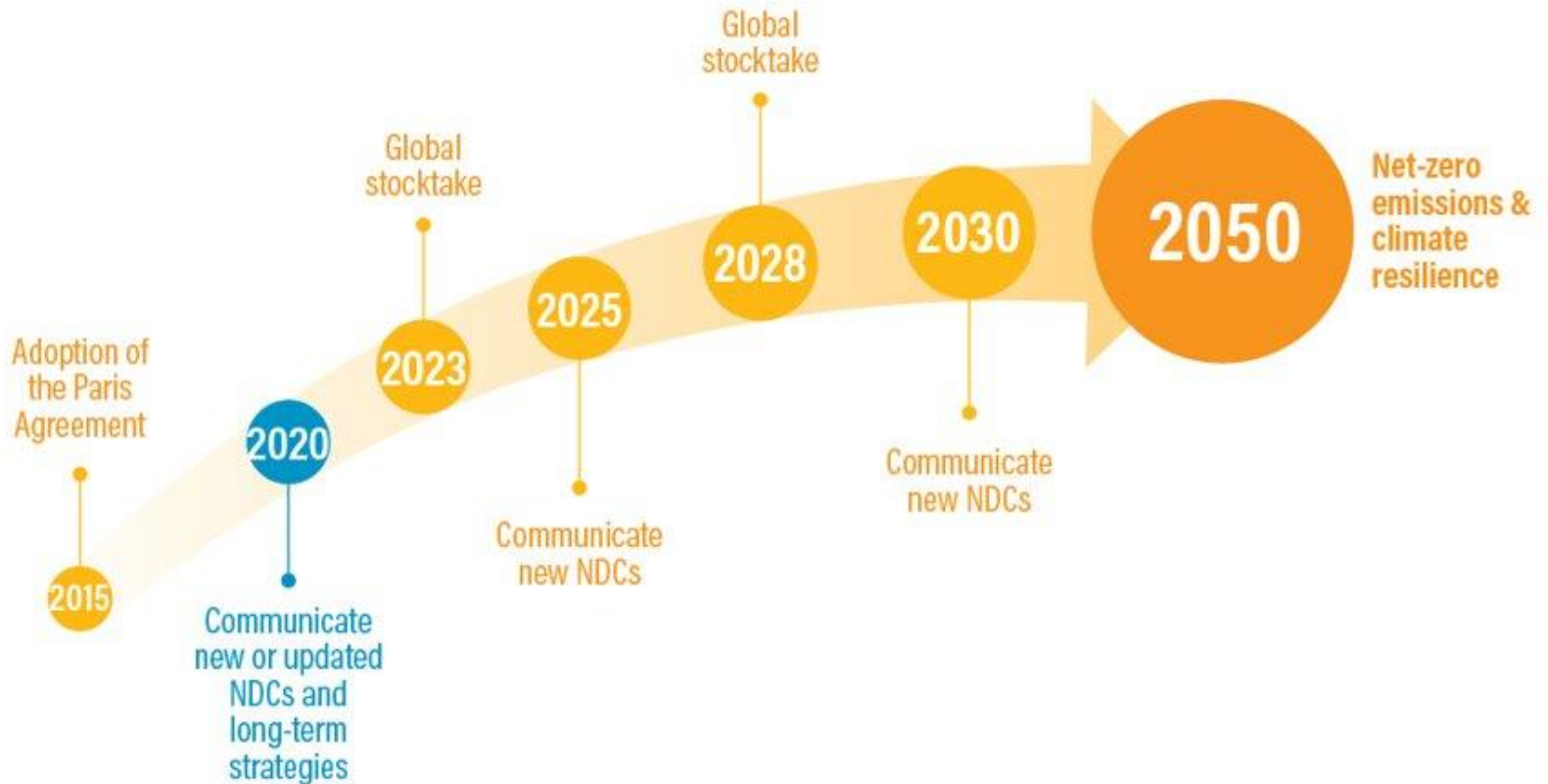
- State of Nationally Determined Contributions - NDCs
  - NDCs for mitigation
  - Highlights of WRI analysis of first and second-round NDCs
- State of National Adaptation Plans - NAPs
  - Highlights of UNFCCC 2020/21 Progress Report on NAPs
- Connections between NDCs, NAPs, planning, finance and implementation
- What more is needed for implementation
- Resources for learning more

# NDCs 101

- Nationally Determined Contributions
- *Voluntary* commitments made by countries to **reduce emissions** and **adapt** to climate change
- Established by UNFCCC as key element of Paris Agreement in 2015
- Generally reflect countries' high-level political commitments and finance needs, signal where countries stand on adaptation and mitigation, where they intend to go
- In contrast, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) have significantly more specific actions than NDCs and provide greater detail on a country's adaptation planning process, coordination, and priorities.

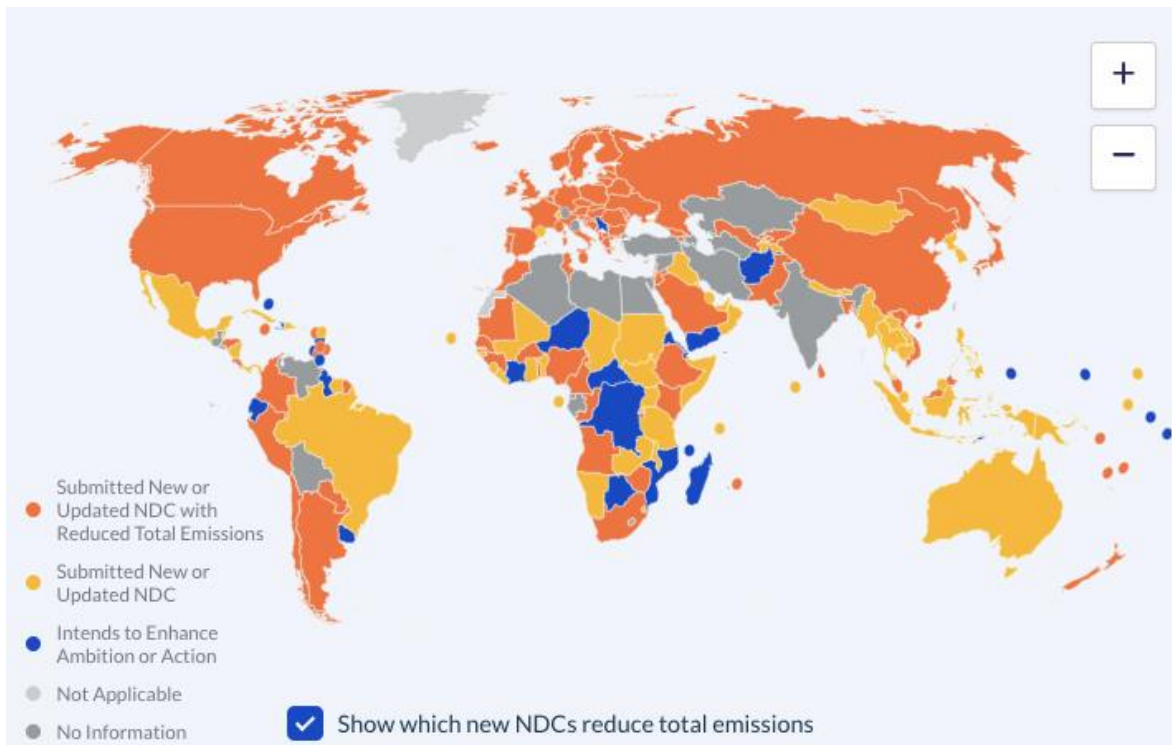


# NDCs and the Arc of Ambition



Source: WRI

# Changes in Mitigation Ambition



149

**countries (80.7% of global emissions) have submitted a new or updated NDC**

89

**countries (63.6% of global emissions) have submitted a new or updated NDC with reduced total emissions compared to their previous NDC**

28

**countries (3.0% of global emissions) have stated their intention to enhance ambition or action in a new or updated NDC**

<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/2020-ndc-tracker>

# State of Play on Mitigation After COP26

- By the end of COP26, [151 countries](#) had submitted new climate plans (NDCs) to slash their emissions by 2030.
- To keep the goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5 degrees C within reach, we need to cut global emissions in half by the end of this decade.
- In contrast, the United Nations calculates that these plans, as they stand, put the world on track for [2.5 degrees C](#) of warming by the end of the century.
- That is better than the 4 degrees C trajectory the world was on before the Paris Agreement was struck, but still extremely dangerous.

<https://www.wri.org/insights/cop26-key-outcomes-un-climate-talks-glasgow>

# WRI 2021 State of Climate Action Report

## Climate Action Must Progress Far Faster to Keep 1.5°C Within Reach

To help halve emissions by 2030, the world needs to:



Phase out unabated coal in electricity generation  
**5.2 times faster**



Accelerate the increase in annual gross tree cover gain  
**3.2 times faster**



Increase the share of low-emission fuels in transport  
**12 times faster**



Restore coastal wetlands  
**2.7 times faster**



Increase crop yields  
**1.9 times faster**



Ramp up public and private climate finance  
**13 times faster**

To learn more, read the State of Climate Action 2021 report

#StateofClimateAction

<https://www.wri.org>

# State of Play on Adaptation After COP26

- While mitigation **outcomes** can be measured through emissions reductions, lack of a common metric for measuring adaptation progress means we focus instead on **inputs** (money).
- Focus tends to be on progress toward meeting **\$100 billion annual funding commitment** for 2020-2025 made as part of Paris Agreement.
- Developed countries also agreed to at least double funding for adaptation by 2025, which would amount to at least \$40 billion.

<https://www.wri.org/insights/cop26-key-outcomes-un-climate-talks-glasgow>

# WRI Analysis: State of NDCs for Adaptation

- Total NDCs reviewed: **297**
- Number of first NDCs: **148**
- Number of updated NDCs: **149**
- Number of adaptation priorities/actions: **5,916**

Working papers by May 2022:

1. Summary findings of adaptation NDC analysis
2. Case studies on *process* to develop NDCs for Fiji, Colombia, Rwanda, Cambodia

Scanned for inclusion of 7 key systems in ***Adapt Now* report from Global Commission on Adaptation:**

- Water
- Natural Environment
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Disaster Risk Management
- Cities and Urban Areas
- Infrastructure
- Finance

Plus Locally Led Adaptation, Health, Losses & Damages

Google 'adapt now wri' for Adapt Now report

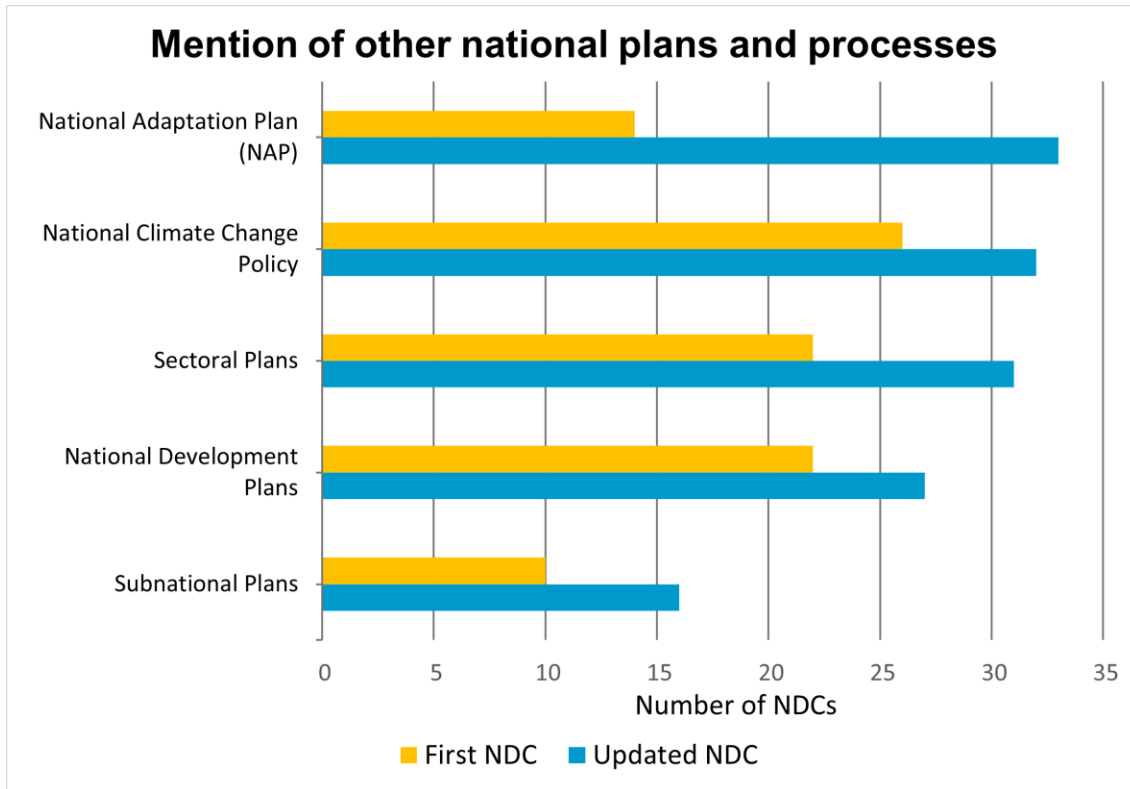
# Top 10 Trends in Adaptation NDCs

From Upcoming WRI Analysis – details at end of presentation

1. More detailed climate impacts information.
2. More specific adaptation priorities.
3. More specifics on systems and sectors for adaptation action.
4. Broader stakeholder engagement.
5. Greater inclusion of vulnerable groups.
6. More on monitoring and evaluation.
7. Improved integration of gender.
8. Better inclusion of indigenous peoples' and local knowledge systems.
- 9. Improved alignment among policies - but...**
- 10. More on costs of implementation – but...**

*Bonus: Uneven progress on Losses & Damages*

# Trend 9: Improved Alignment Among Policies



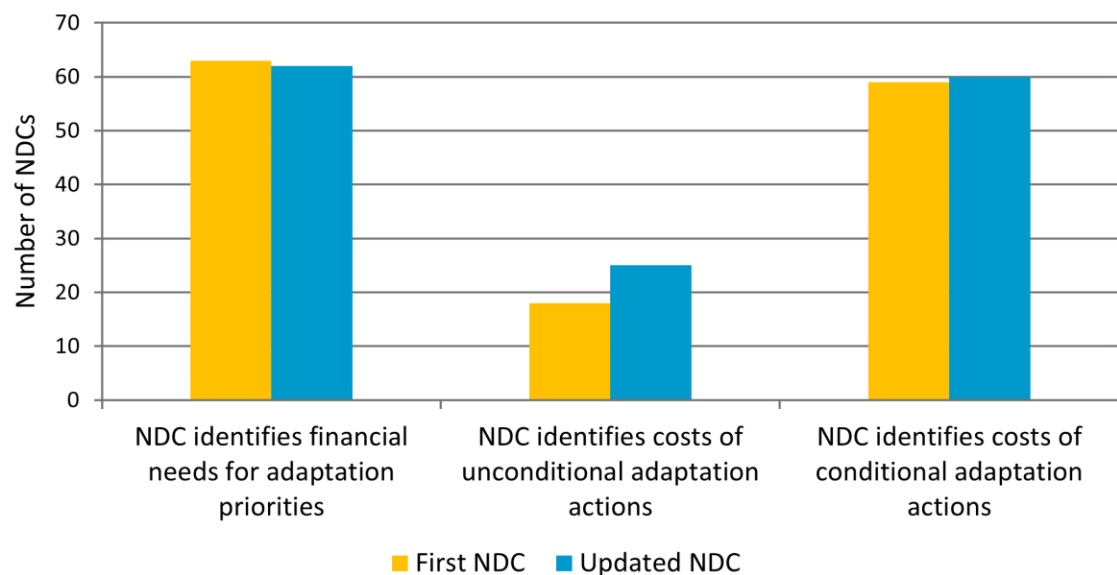
- Updated NDCs show improved alignment with other national and international policy processes.
- Adaptation components of the updated NDCs were strongly influenced by ongoing or completed NAP processes.
- References to other sub-national, sectoral, national, and international policy processes are more numerous in the updated NDCs.
- But alignment issues not fully resolved.

As of June 30, 2021 – includes first NDCs from 86 countries, updated NDCs from 86 countries



## Trend 10: More on Costs of Implementation

**NDCs reporting financial needs for adaptation**



- The articulation of costs for adaptation actions is growing but still limited.
- Few countries report costs for specific adaptation priorities.
- There is an increase in reported unconditional costs, **but** cumulative numbers hide many methodological issues.

As of June 30, 2021 – includes first NDCs from 86 countries, updated NDCs from 86 countries

# NAPs 101

(Information in this section is from UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans 2020 Progress Report, updated March 2021)

Established under the [Cancun Adaptation Framework](#) (CAF) in 2010.

Enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) that **identify medium- and long-term** adaptation needs; develop and implement strategies and programmes accordingly.

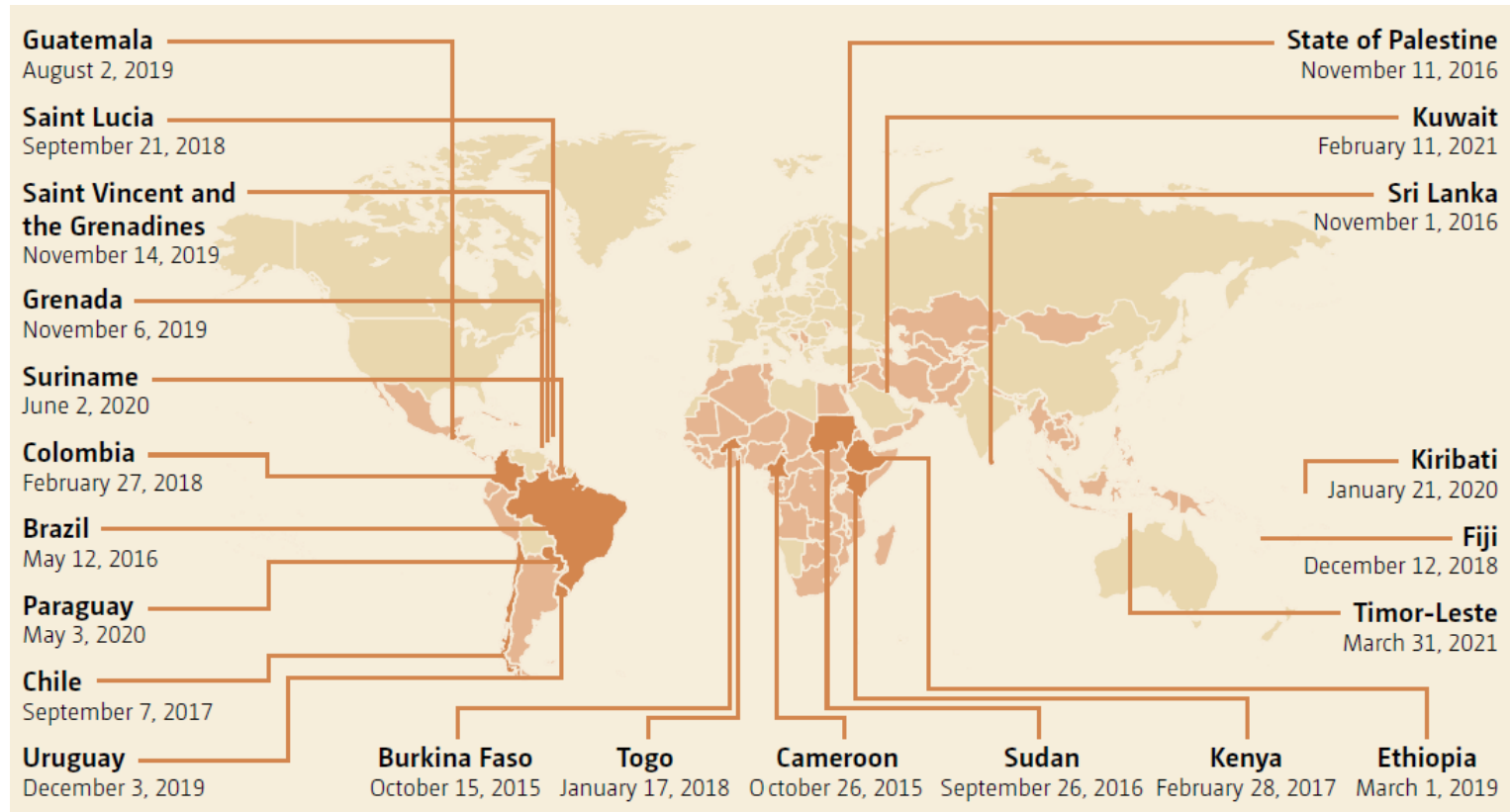
Continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

Countries register completed NAP documents on UNFCCC website

Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides up to \$3M for each country's NAP process and support for NAP development.

# Status of NAPs as of March 2021

Darker shades are those countries with a NAP while the lighter shades are those that have started the process. Those without shades are developing countries with no information on whether they have initiated the process.



<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans>

# Focus of NAPs and NDCs is Shifting from Planning to Implementation

- Ten proposals have been approved by GCF to implement priority projects and programmes identified in the NAPs (UNFCCC)
- NAP and NDC processes can be mutually reinforcing (UNFCCC)
- Countries are increasingly strengthening efforts to create linkages between their NAPs and NDCs (UNFCCC)
- Not clear how many NAPs have a financing plan or at least are costed.
- Also not clear how many of these NAPs are currently being implemented.
- More countries are including implementation targets, indicators and time-frames for their adaptation actions in their second NDCs (WRI)
- General increase in reported costs for specific adaptation priorities in NDCs but not enough clarity on methodological issues at country level. (WRI)

# Are we there yet?

Presentation has focused on good news as per findings of analyses.

NDCs have become more specific, detailed, inclusive, and better aligned with other policies.

More NAPs are completed and in process, and countries are receiving more support to implement them.

Overall increase in funding is helpful (but not yet enough.)

# What more is needed

Finance, implementation planning and policy coherence issues remain to be fully resolved.

Still significant policy incoherence between what is said in the NAPs and national development plans, as well as sectoral development plans – which is where budgets are allocated.

While we may have targets and timeframes, we don't yet have the **implementation arrangements** or **financing** to move from planning to implementation at the scale and speed the climate crisis requires.

Need better alignment between NAPs and NDCs so that externally-facing political commitments can be implemented through internally-facing NAPs, sectoral and other plans.

# What more is needed

Gap between planning and implementation is real and significant.

**Locally Led Adaptation** can help ensure that both planning process and activities implemented are appropriate to local contexts, effective, equitable, etc.

- **Deliver** larger share of adaptation funds to communities
  - **Monitor** how they are spent and their impact
  - **Learn** what works best in different contexts
- **Share** learning to speed scaling of successful strategies


Challenge for USAID and others to monitor many more small projects.

Will require greater coordination with governments at all levels, national to local.

# LEARN MORE: Climate Watch

<https://www.wri.org/initiatives/climate-watch>

All data in adaptation NDC analysis to be added to Climate Watch by May 2022



Explore Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Under the Paris Agreement, nearly every nation made a commitment to tackle climate change and strengthen their efforts over time. Explore the content of these Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by searching for key terms. You can analyze and compare NDCs using over 150 structured indicators.

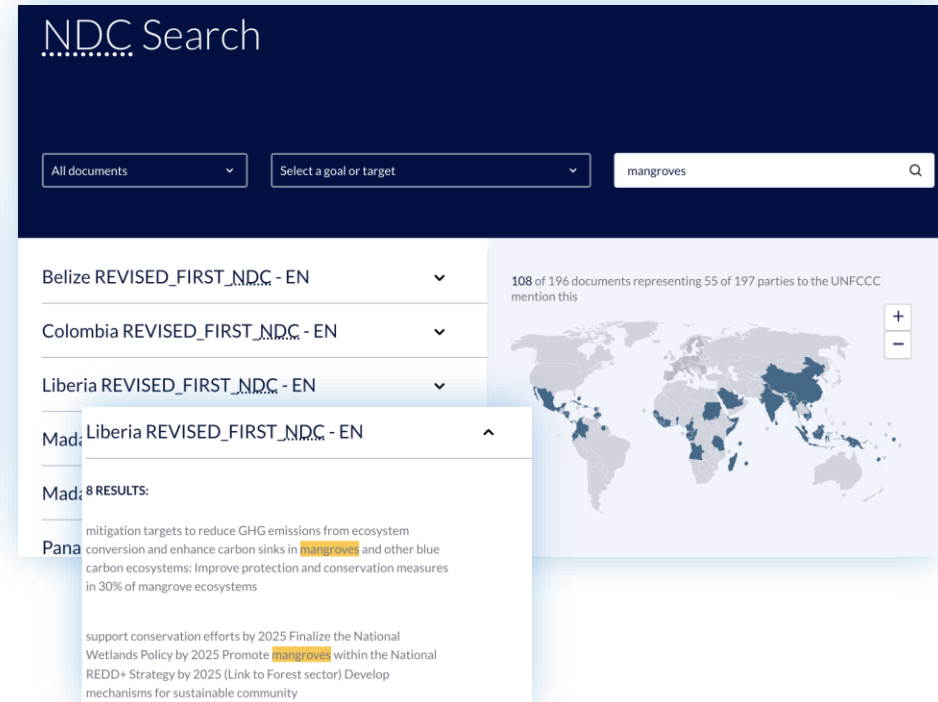
Go to NDC Enhancement Tracker

mangroves

Search "mangroves" in the content of all NDC's

"A Google search for NDCs"

Allows users to search for any Keywords on all NDCs



NDC Search

All documents Select a goal or target mangroves

Belize REVISED\_FIRST\_NDC - EN

Colombia REVISED\_FIRST\_NDC - EN

Liberia REVISED\_FIRST\_NDC - EN


Mad: Liberia REVISED\_FIRST\_NDC - EN

Mad: 8 RESULTS:

Pana mitigation targets to reduce GHG emissions from ecosystem conversion and enhance carbon sinks in mangroves and other blue carbon ecosystems: Improve protection and conservation measures in 30% of mangrove ecosystems

support conservation efforts by 2025 Finalize the National Wetlands Policy by 2025 Promote mangroves within the National REDD+ Strategy by 2025 (Link to Forest sector) Develop mechanisms for sustainable community

108 of 196 documents representing 55 of 197 parties to the UNFCCC mention this



Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ndcs-explore>



## LEARN MORE: Adaptation Action Coalition

<https://www.wri.org/initiatives/adaptation-action-coalition>

ADAPTATION  
**ACTION**  
COALITION

- A state-led coalition accelerating global action on adaptation to achieve a climate resilient world.
- 40 country members – developing and developed countries
- Workstreams on Health, Water, **Locally Led Adaptation** and Infrastructure
- Provides a less formal space outside of UNFCCC negotiations for countries to share knowledge on implementation issues

## LEARN MORE: NAP GLOBAL NETWORK

<https://napglobalnetwork.org/>

- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network **supports developing countries to advance their NAP processes** to help accelerate climate change adaptation efforts around the world.
- The Network was established in 2014 at the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) in Lima, Peru, initiated by adaptation practitioners from 11 developing and developed countries.
- Today, the NAP Global Network connects over 1,500 participants from more than 150 countries working on national adaptation planning and action, and has delivered direct support to more than 50 countries.

# LEARN MORE: Knowledge Nook (kNook)

<https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>

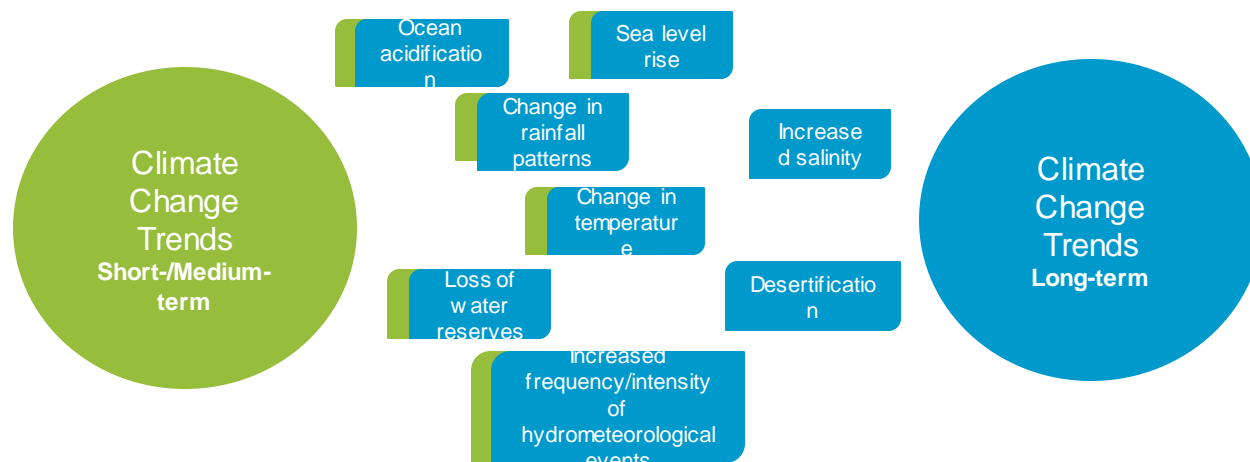
- The NDC Partnership's Knowledge Portal helps countries to accelerate climate action by providing access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities.
- kNook tracks and catalogues requests for support submitted to the Partnership by country members
- **47 members** (including the US State Department) have access to the kNook



## LEARN MORE. <https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-gsp> NAP Global Support Program

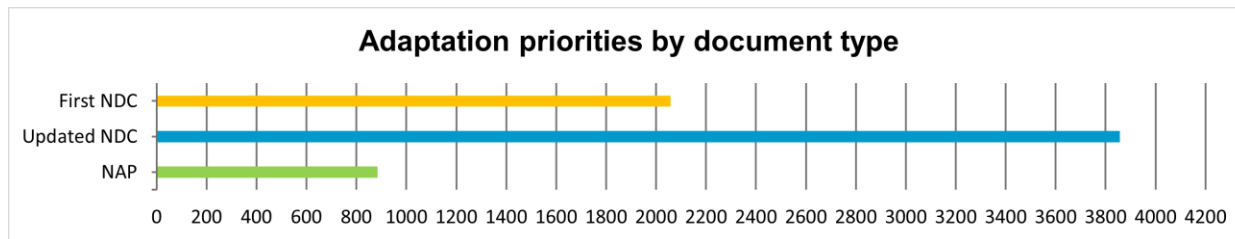
- The joint UNDP-UN Environment National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), assists least developed and developing countries to identify technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into medium and 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.

## Trend 1: More Climate Impacts Information



- More recent impact, risk, and vulnerability information used in updated NDCs reflects increasing urgency of climate impacts.
- In some cases, other adaptation assessments (e.g. for NAP development) provided updated information that countries included in updated NDCs.

## Trend 2: More Specific Adaptation Priorities



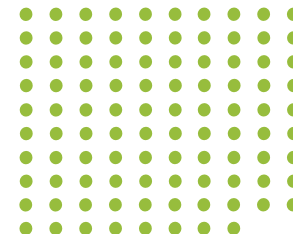
**14** adaptation priorities per first NDC (avg)



**26** adaptation priorities per updated NDC (avg)



**98** adaptation priorities per NAP (avg from 9 NAPs analyzed through June 2021)



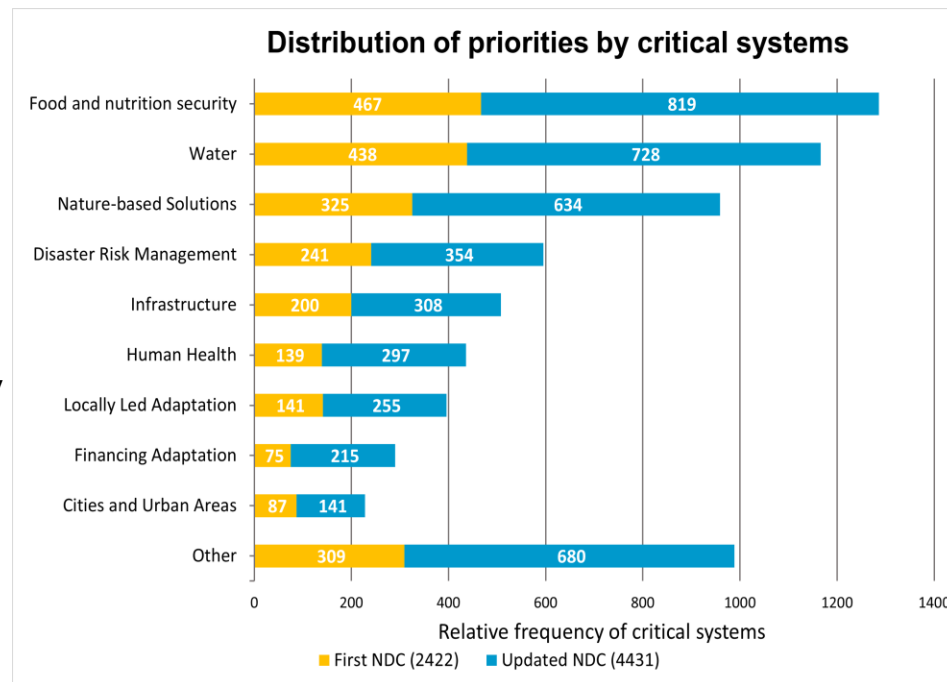
- Reporting of adaptation actions varies in NDCs.
- Updated NDCs more detailed – but NAPs more detailed still.

## Trend 3: More Specifics on Systems/Sectors

Updated NDCs include more specific adaptation actions across all critical systems/sectors.

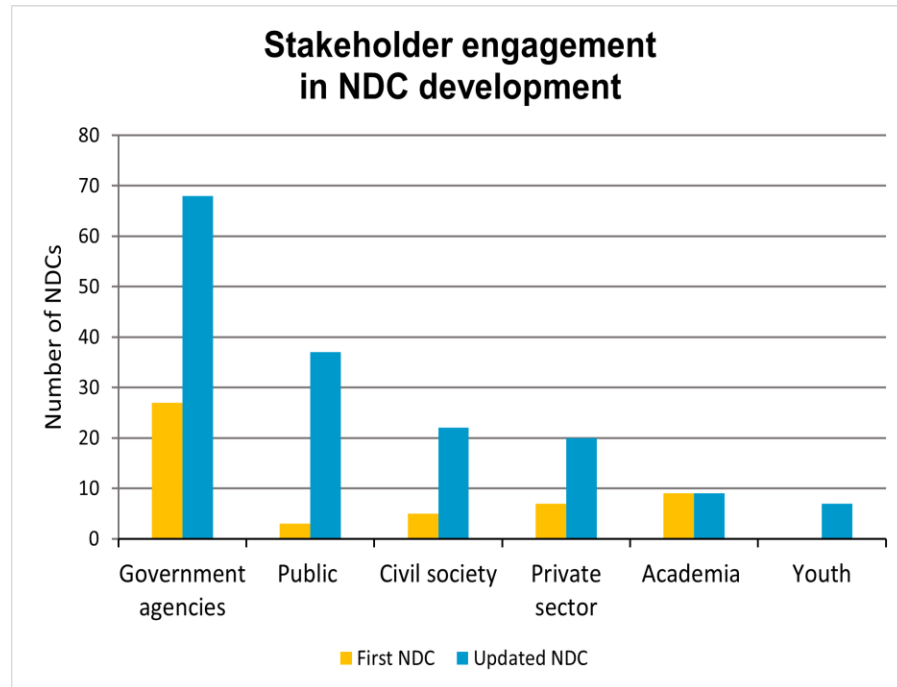
Largest increases in:

- Food & Nutrition Security – 467 vs. 819
- Water – 438 vs. 728
- Nature-based Solutions 325 vs. 634
- Other – 309 vs. 680



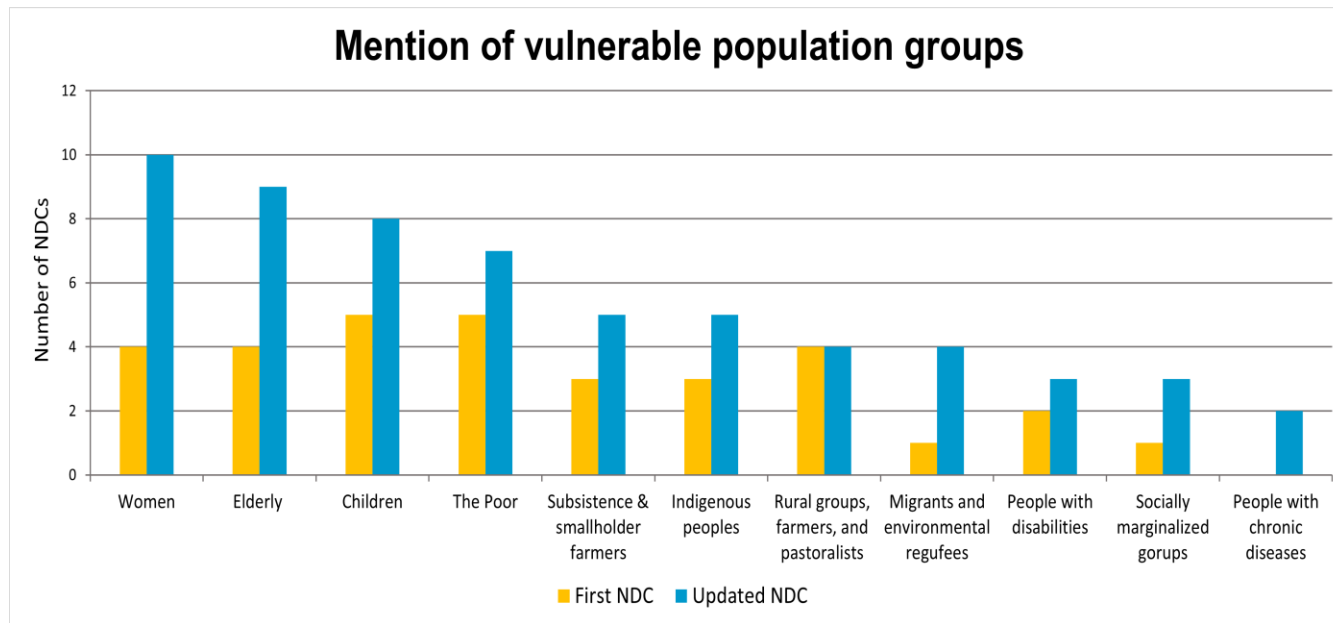
## Trend 4: Broader Stakeholder Engagement

- *Preliminary figures:* Analysis of first and updated NDCs submitted by 86 countries to the UNFCCC by June 30, 2021
- Countries have developed more detailed adaptation NDCs through broader consultations across society



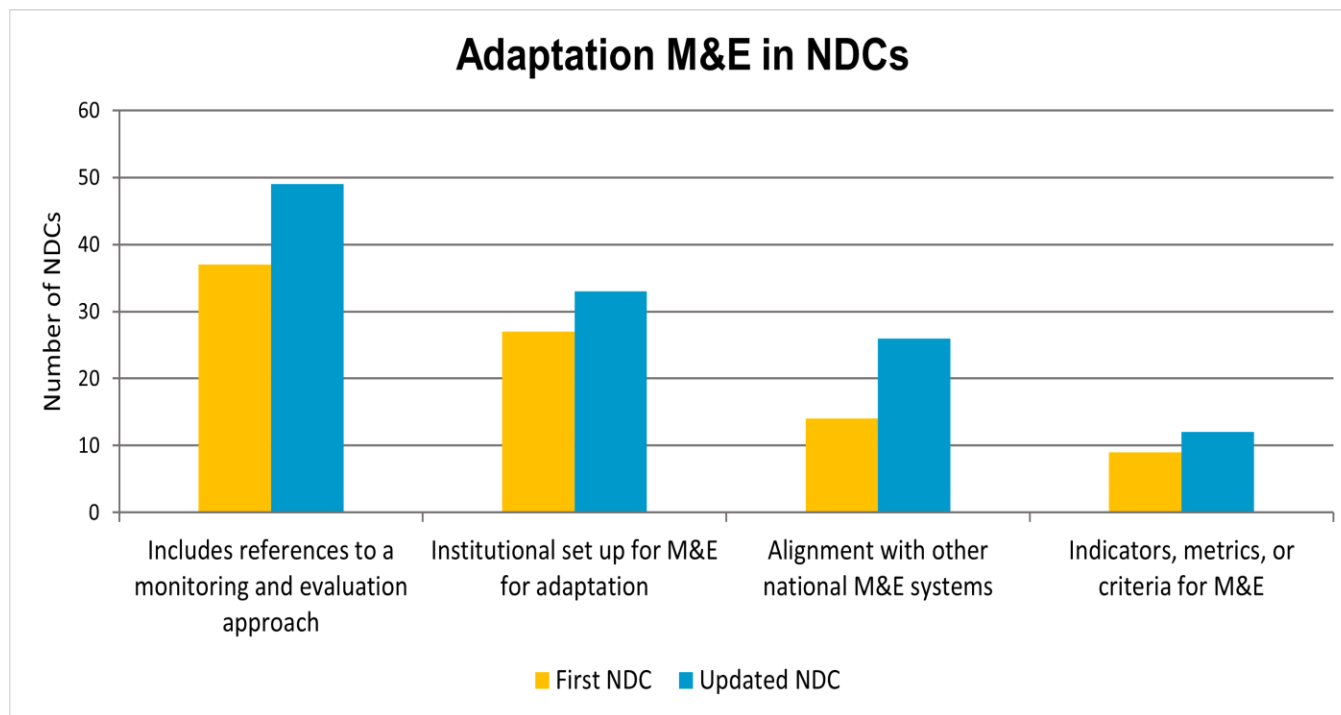


## Trend 5: Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

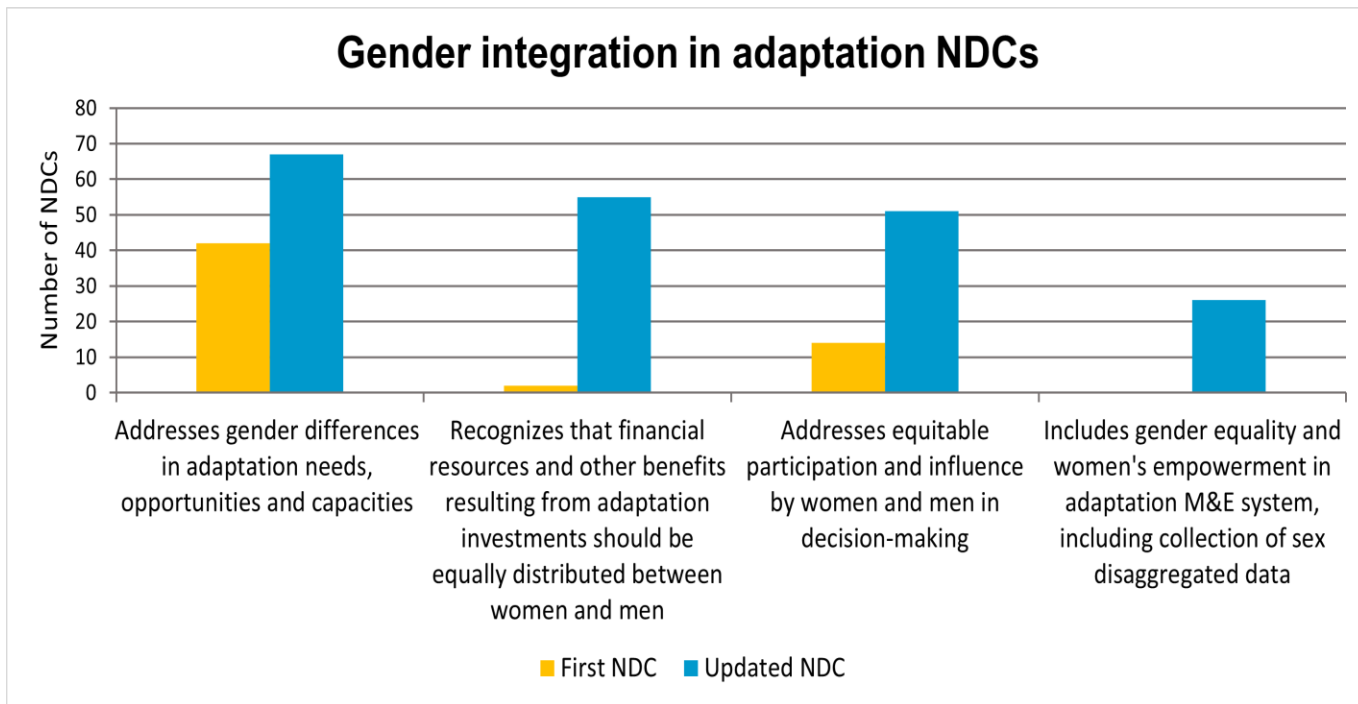


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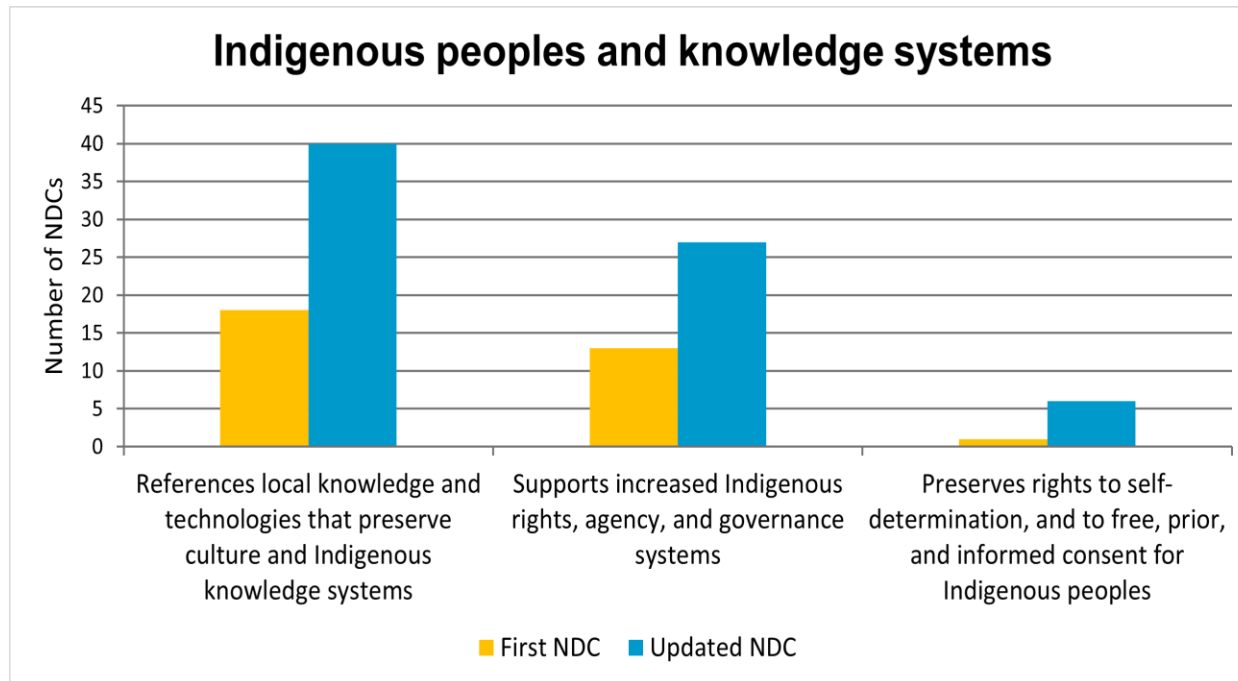
## Trend 6: More on Monitoring & Evaluation



## Trend 7: Greater Integration of Gender

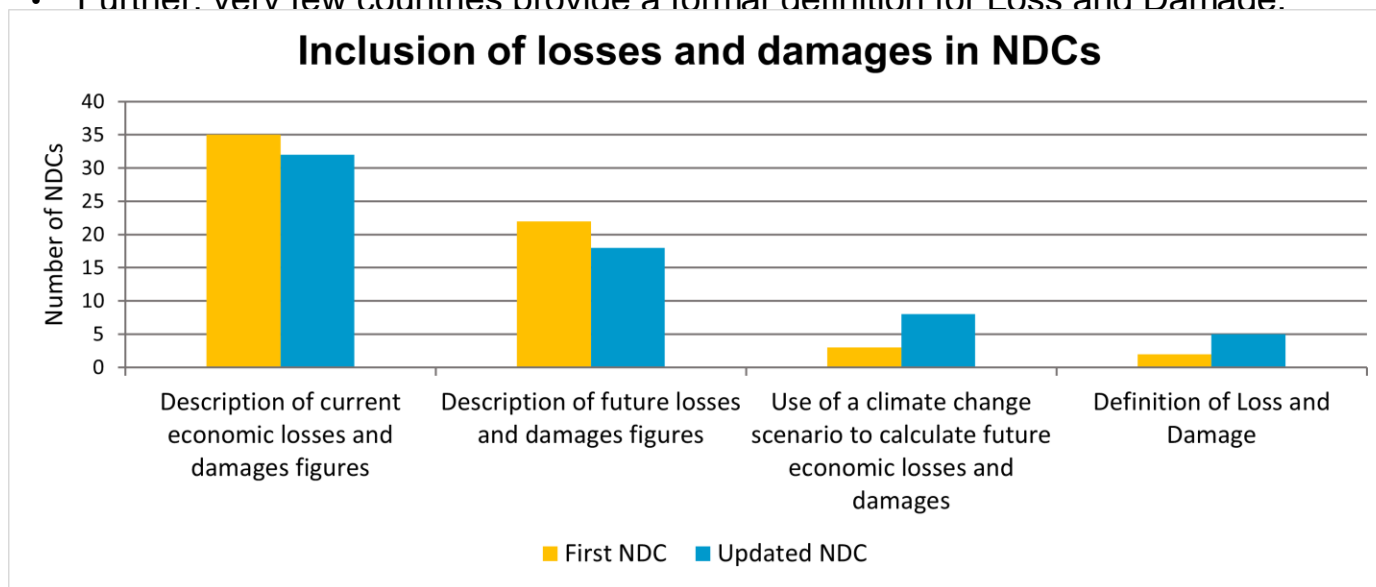


## Trend 8: Integration of Indigenous Peoples' Concerns and Local Knowledge Systems



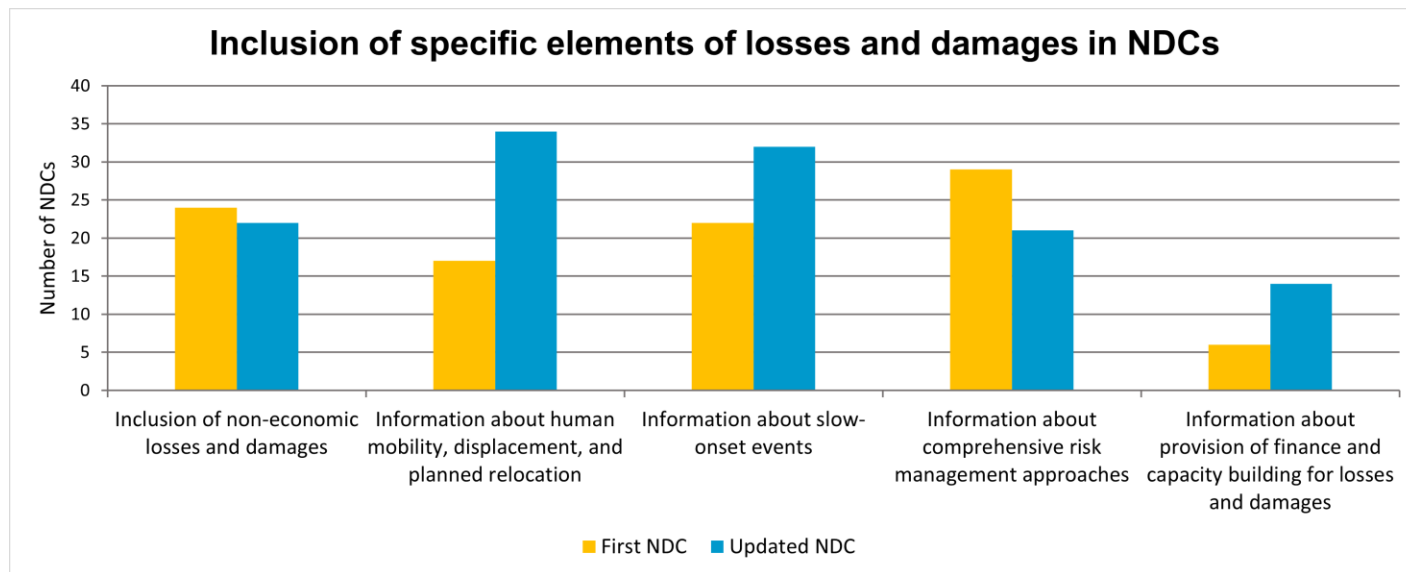
## Uneven Progress on Losses and Damages

- 47 first NDCs mention loss and damage vs. 52 updated ones.
- No significant increases in descriptions of economic losses and damages in their updated NDCs.
- Further, very few countries provide a formal definition for Loss and Damage.



## Uneven Progress on Losses and Damages

More countries are including information related to losses and damages topics, such as human mobility, slow-onset events, and the provision of finance and capacity building. But other losses and damages topics yield mixed results.





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## COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (CACCI)

Supporting the Implementation  
of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in Africa

**Dr. Ousmane Badiane**

Executive Chairperson and Acting Managing Director,

AKADEYMIA2063



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MICHIGAN STATE  
UNIVERSITY

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# Supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Africa

## Outline

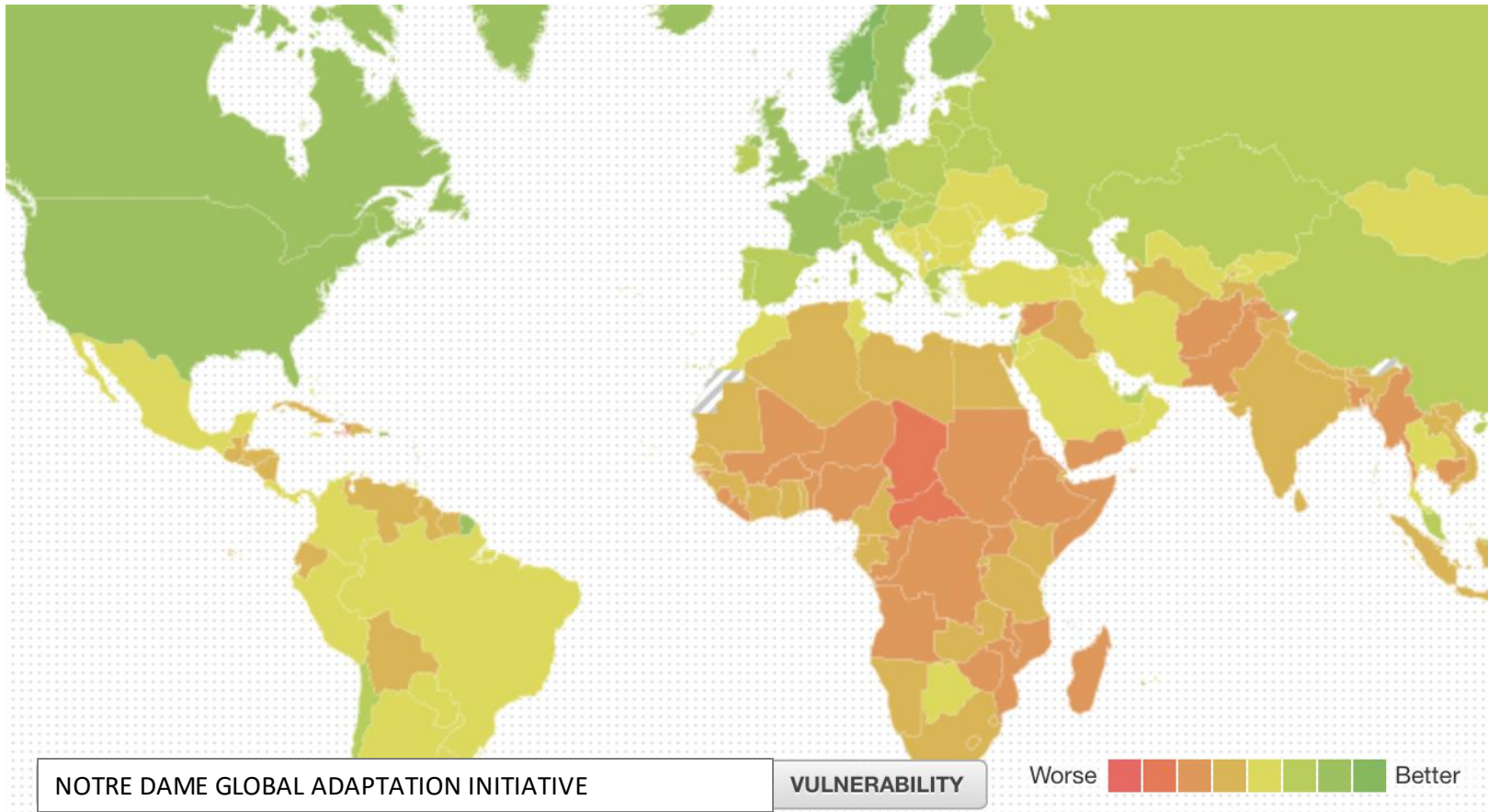
- Background: Climate Change, Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts in Africa
- CACCI Goals and Objectives
- CACCI Key Activities and Deliverables
- CACCI Approach and Methodology
- Recipe for Success





## Background

Significant Exposure + Non-Readiness = High Vulnerability + Urgency to Act

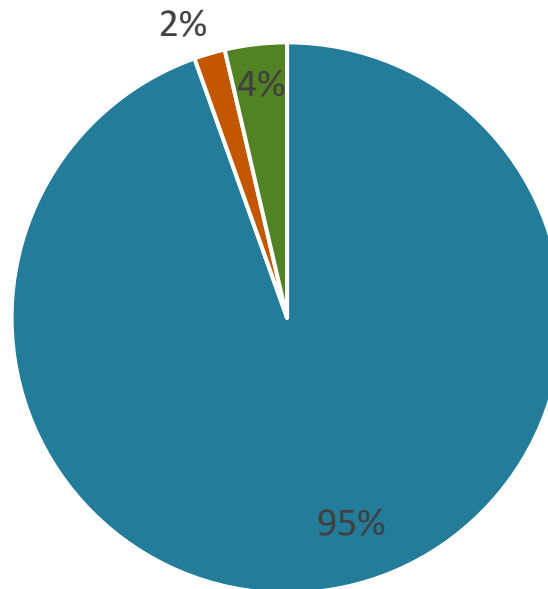




## Background

### Awareness of Threat and Willingness to Respond

Share of countries with NAP in their NDCs



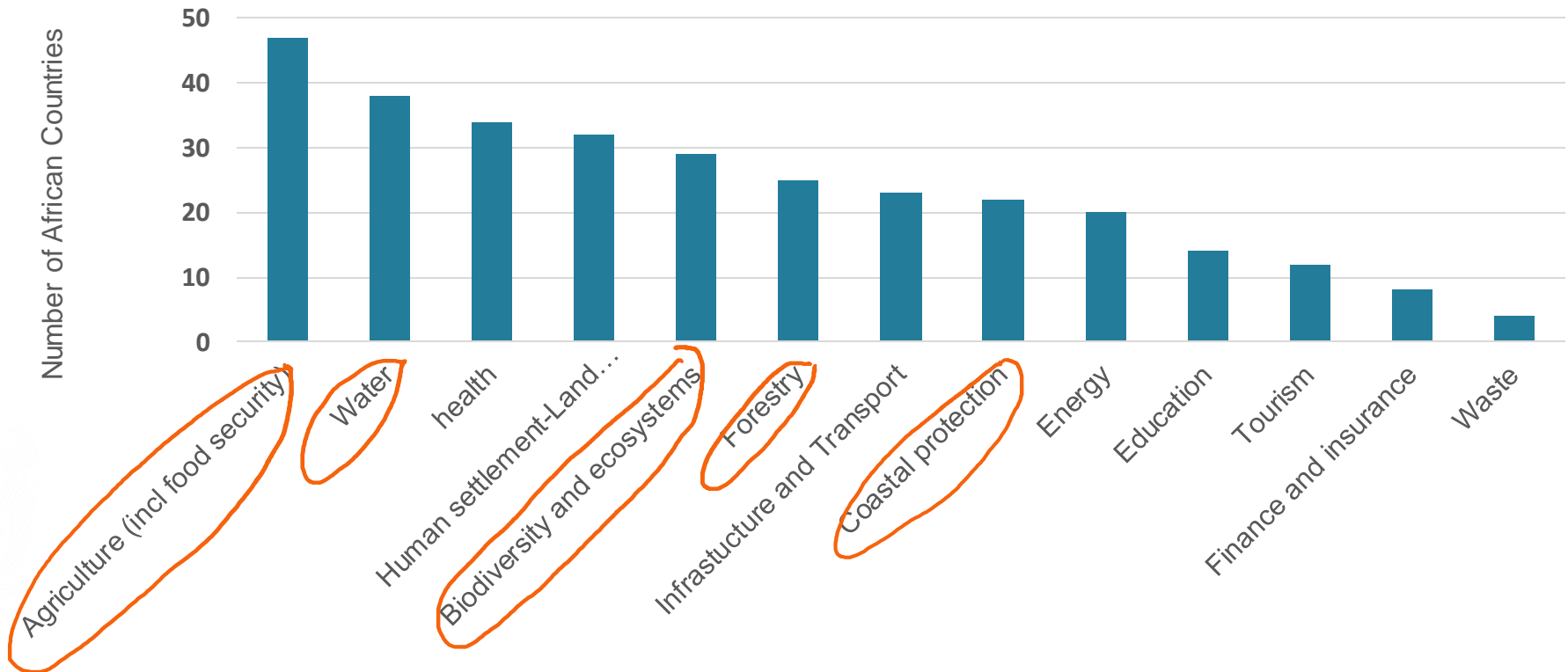
- ❑ 52 African countries have submitted their NDCs
- ❑ Libya and Eritrea did not start domestic approval process

- NDC with adaptation component
- NDC without adaptation component
- No NDC and no NAP



## Background

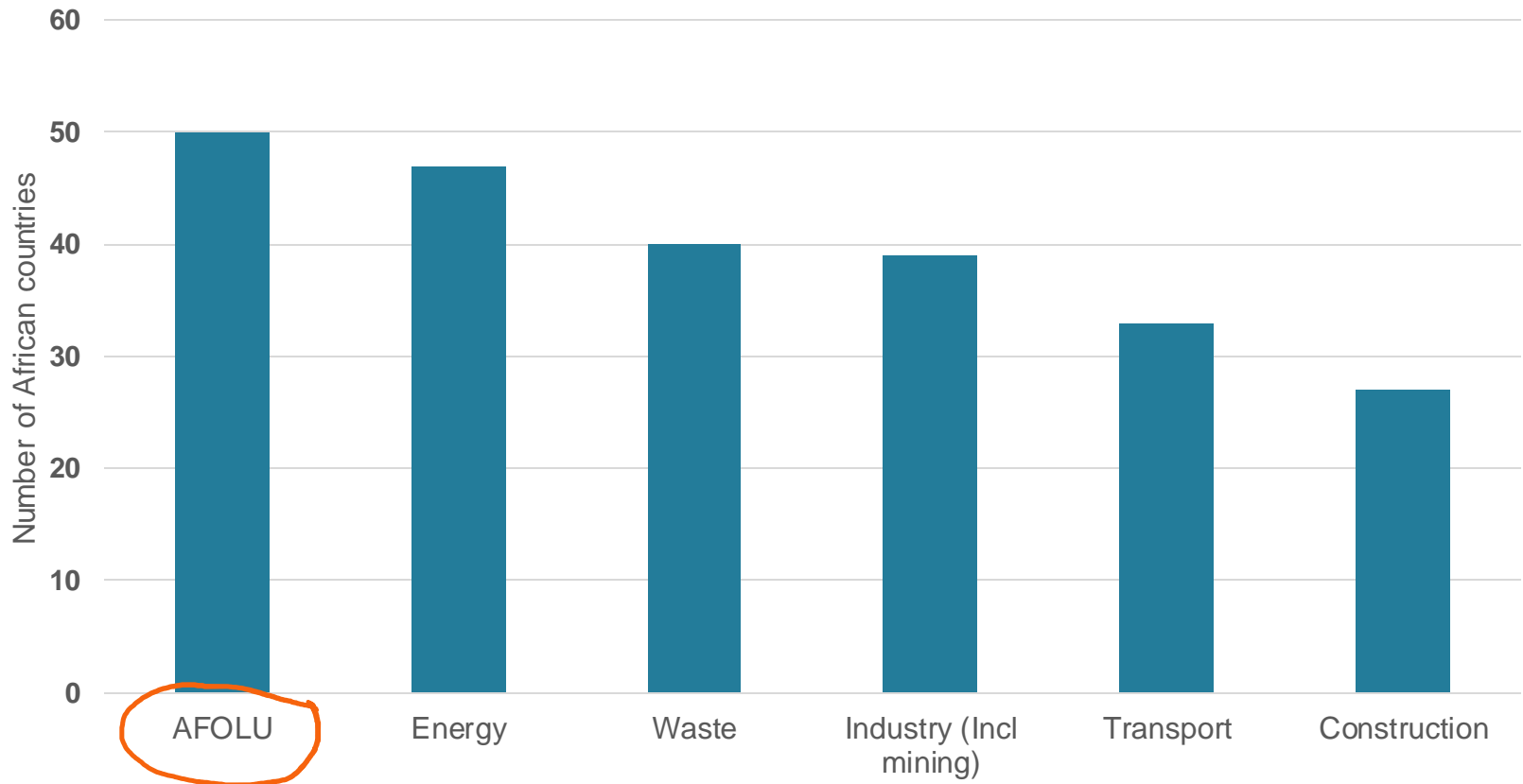
### Priority Sectors in African Country Adaption Plans: AFOLU





## Background

### Priority Sectors in African Country NDCs: AFOLU

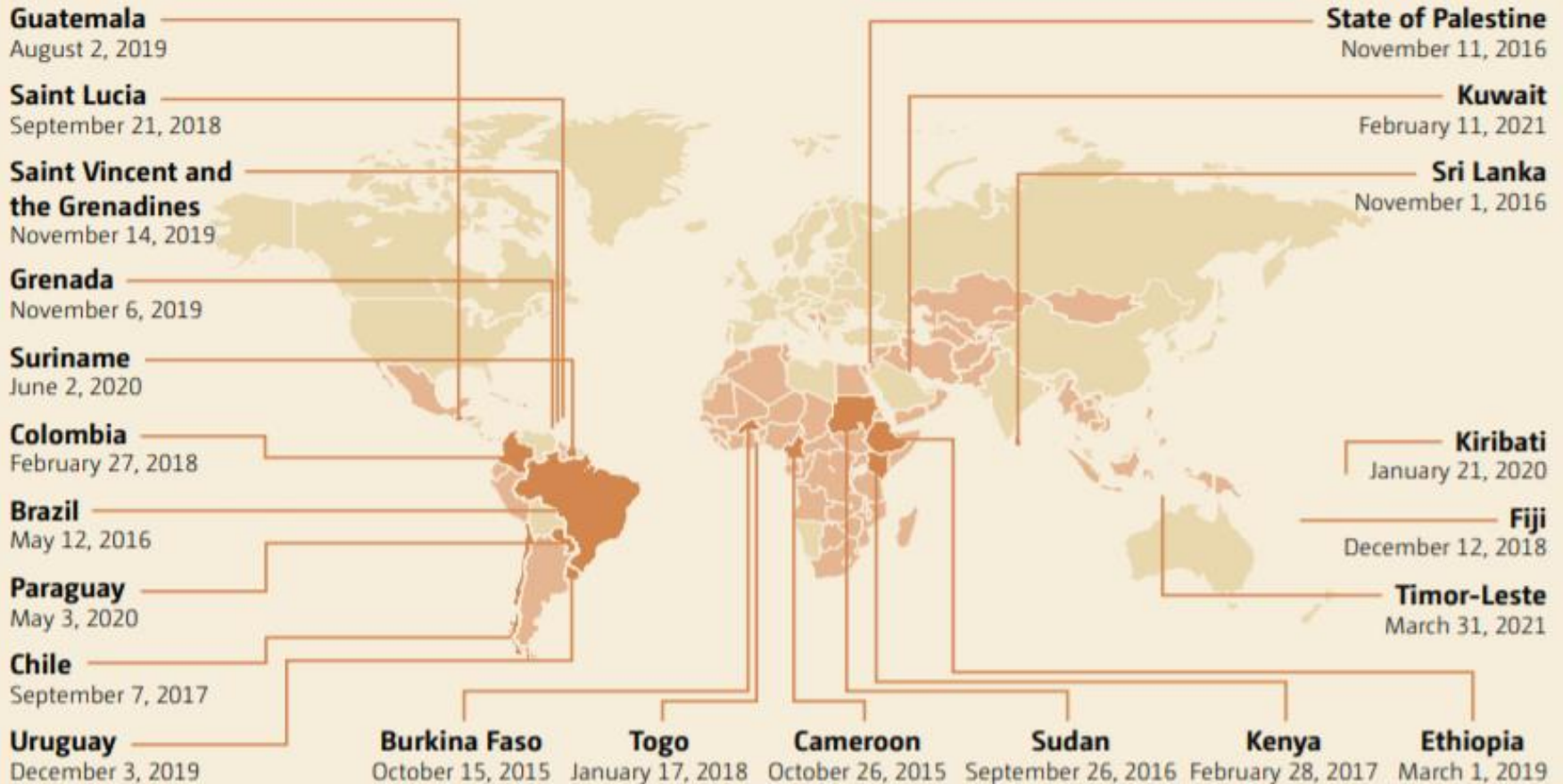




## Background

### African Countries are Engaged and Willing to Respond

Countries in dark (light) brown have completed (started) their NAP





## Progress and Gaps in Implementation

- Coordination and Execution Capacities
- More Ambitions than Implementable Programs
- Coherence and Consistency Between / Amongst Mitigation and Adaptation Plans
- Understanding of Trade-offs and Impact
- Data and Analytical Capacities for Program Design, Tracking and Reporting
- Adapted Mutual Accountability Infrastructure



## CACCI Goals and Objectives

Facilitate Successful Implementation of Country NDCs and NAPs

### Build Capacities for Effective:

- Implementation
- Tracking
- Reporting

### Mobilize Tools and Expertise for Better:

- Data, Analytics
- Coordination
- Mutual Accountability



## CACCI Core Activities and Deliverables

### Four Steps to Four Deliverables

#### Step 1: Results framework

Clarify Ambitions -> Specify metrics and indicators

#### Step 2: Status Assessment

Define Baselines -> Take Stock

#### Step 3: Pathways to Impact

Identify Options for Action -> Assess Trade-offs, Impact, Milestones,

#### Step 4: Mutual Accountability

Tracking and Reporting Platform -> Review, Dialogue, Learning





## CACCI Methodology

### Baselining Emissions / Removal Baselining in AFOLU

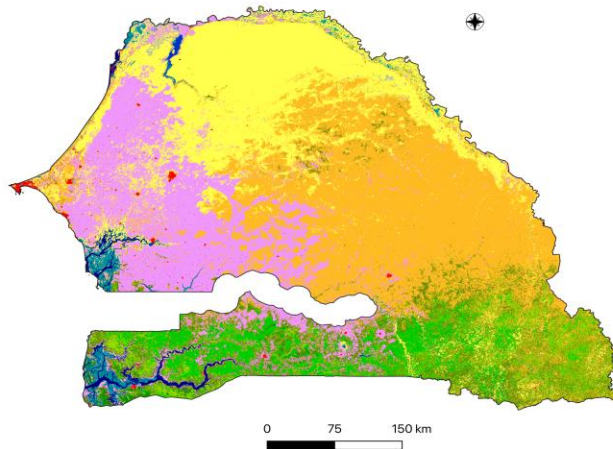


Fig1. Senegal Land Use and Land Cover 2019. Data source: PROBA-V.

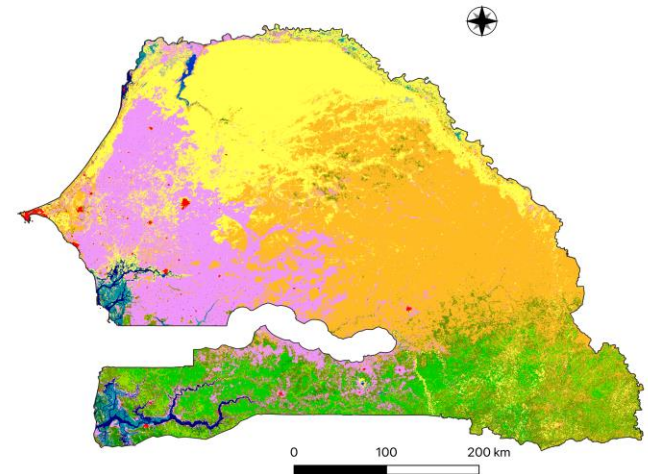


Fig2. Senegal Land Use and Land Cover 2015. Data source: PROBA-V.

Two methodologies:

- (i) Gain-Loss Method based on estimates of annual change in biomass from estimates of biomass gain and loss
- (ii) Stock-Difference Method which estimates the difference in total biomass carbon stock at time t2 and time t1



## CACCI Methodology

### Ex-ante Analysis of NDC/NAP Program Trade-offs and Impact

#### BIOPHYSICAL MODEL

Input: Changes in biophysical data + Mitigation/Adaptation interventions.

Output: Changes in productivity / yields.

#### MACROECONOMIC MODEL

Input: Changes in productivity / yields.

Output: Changes in employment and incomes

#### MICROECONOMIC MODEL

Input: Changes in employment and incomes.

Output: Income distribution, poverty, and nutrition





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## Our Approach

Linked to Africa Union Climate Change Agenda

Partnership with AU Department of Agriculture Rural Development and Blue Economy (DARBE)

Support to AU Climate Change Strategy and Green Recovery Plan

Launched at COP26 in partnership with AU Commission

Direct Capacity Support to DARBE

Coordination with Regional Economic Communities



## Our Approach

Localized, collaborative in-country process

Based on Successful CAADP model

- Collaboration with country implementing agencies
- Mobilization of and partnership with local centers expertise
- Data and analytics to guide actions on the ground
- Infrastructure for review, benchmarking and learning
- Creation of institution and technical capacities to sustain effort



## Our Approach

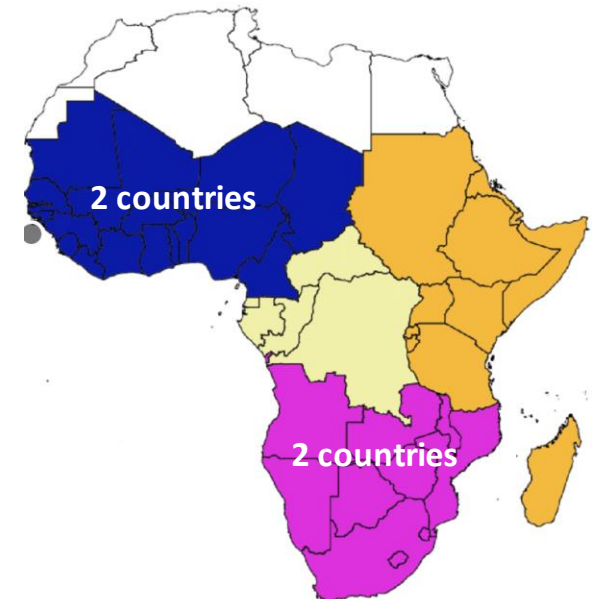
### Proof of Approach Before Scaling Up

Start with 4 countries in 2 regions to show results

Scale up to reach 25 countries in 5 years

Regional level learning activities to reach more countries

Review and tracking platform at continental level





# THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (CAACCI)

## WHAT WE WILL DO

Transform NDC and NAP Implementation by:

Clarifying ambitions & setting policy agendas



Strengthening Human & Institutional Capacity



Strengthening Implementation



Tracking progress, Reporting & Monitoring



## HOW WE WILL DO IT

**Proof of Approach**

2-4 pilot countries in Southern Africa, East, and West Africa



**Scale Up**

10-15 Countries Across the African Continent



**Completed**

25 Countries Across the African Continent



## WHAT WE WILL ACHIEVE

Transformational policies, strengthened human capacity, and improved institutional infrastructure that drives progress towards a net zero carbon Africa, with up to 500 million citizens more food secure and resilient to climate change





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## Who We Are

### Two leading African Organizations



AKADEMIYA

*Pan-African Research Organization with Headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda and regional Office in Dakar, Senegal*



*A Network of leading Agricultural Policy Research Institutes located in East, West, Central and Southern Africa*





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[www.feedthefuture.gov](http://www.feedthefuture.gov)



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INNOVATION LAB FOR  
FOOD SECURITY POLICY RESEARCH,  
CAPACITY, AND INFLUENCE (PRCI)

## Evidence-driven Partnerships to Accelerate Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Asian Food Systems



Presented by **Dr. Suresh Babu**

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## Outline of the Presentation

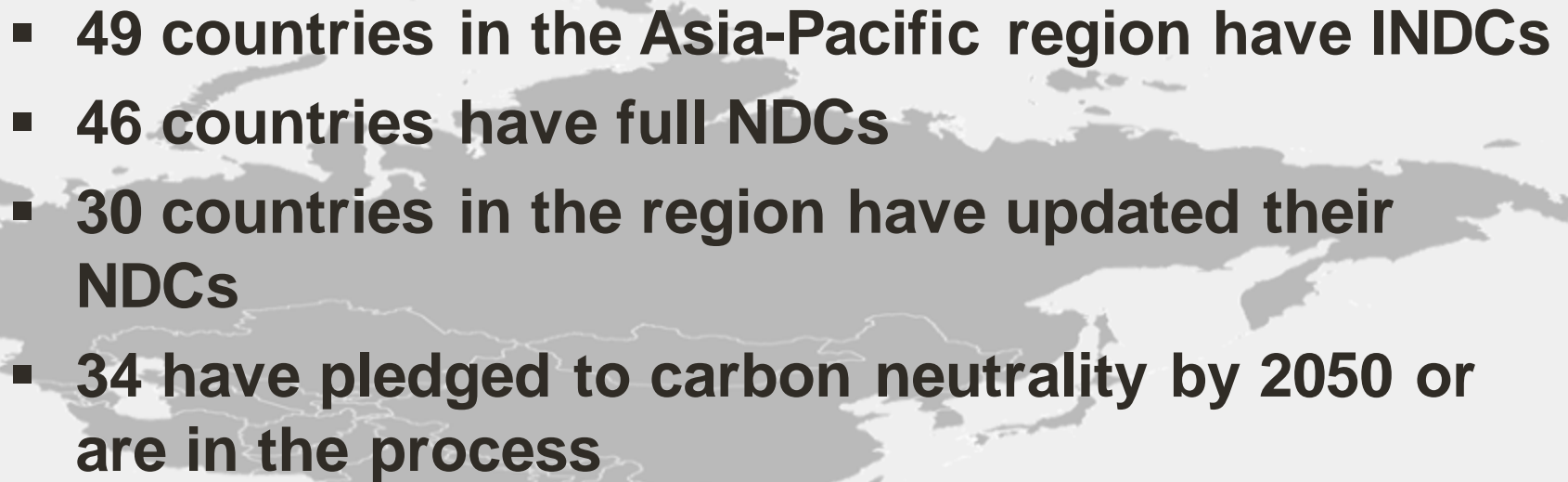
- Background
- What is happening? Challenges in Adaptation and Mitigation (A&M)
- What is needed? Strengthening Asian Food Systems and Climate Change interventions
- What will we do and achieve? PRCI Approaches to A&M in Asia

## Background

- Achieving Paris Agreement and COP26 goals
- USAID Strategy for Climate Change and President Biden's PREPARE Initiative
- 40% of global food system GHG emissions generated in Asia
- Income growth and globalized supply chains in Asia has led to more energy intensive diets
- GHG emissions are growing rapidly – Urgent action needed
- Extreme weather events and vulnerability to climate change

# What is happening?

## Climate Change Commitments (UNESCAP)

- 
- **49 countries in the Asia-Pacific region have INDCs**
  - **46 countries have full NDCs**
  - **30 countries in the region have updated their NDCs**
  - **34 have pledged to carbon neutrality by 2050 or are in the process**

## What is needed?

### ***Building local national systems and leadership for CC resilient communities***

- Strong empirical approach
- Stakeholder engagement
- Capacity Strengthening



# Challenges in Adaptation and Mitigation

- Strengthening the policy process
- Capacity for evidence-based research
- Institutional architecture for implementation
- Tracking and Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Adaptation (MEAL) System
- Real time data use for decision making



## PRCI Approach: Research and Analysis, Capacity Strengthening, and Policy Influence

- Local Leadership for policy research and action - **India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka** in SA and **Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam (ReSAKSS- Asia)** in SEA
- Active Mentoring of Local Researchers and Analysts
- Consultative Policy Dissemination and Outreach
- Creation and Strengthening of Local, National Partnerships, and Regional Networks





## PRCI Outcomes: Research and Analysis, Capacity Strengthening, and Policy Influence

- **Local capacity** is strengthened for research and analysis
- **Evidence generation** for priority policy questions
- **Strong links** created between global, regional, and national research priorities - ASEAN, BIMSTEC, Mekong Institute
- **Policy system engagement** for evidence-based decision making
- **Improved policies and programs** for inclusive local food systems transformation



## What will we do?

Strategic Objectives for achieving NDC/NAPs in Asia  
In line with USAID Climate change strategy and PREPARE Initiative

01

Policy modeling of alternative adaptation and mitigation interventions

Support evidence-based development and monitoring of agricultural strategies for implementing NAPs

02

Multi-stakeholder engagement through policy systems strengthening

Ensure strong participation of the private sector and other key stakeholders in formulation and implementation

03

Strengthening institutional, regulatory, tracking, and reporting capacity and leadership for implementation

Support formulation and operationalization of adaptation plans to achieve commitments to mitigation



## Activities in Year 1 *Cambodia, India, Nepal, and Vietnam*

- Country level stocktaking and policy mapping
- Formulation of country action plans
- Rapid field research and analysis
- Review of availability and adoption of interventions

## Activities in Year 2 to 3

- Modeling for Adaptation and Mitigation
- Strengthening Local Institutional Architecture
- Extend the approach to additional countries



## What can we achieve?

### Strategic Outcomes for achieving NDC/NAPs in Asia

01

Increased capacity for country-level policy modeling and analysis, and more effective regional coordination and engagement

02

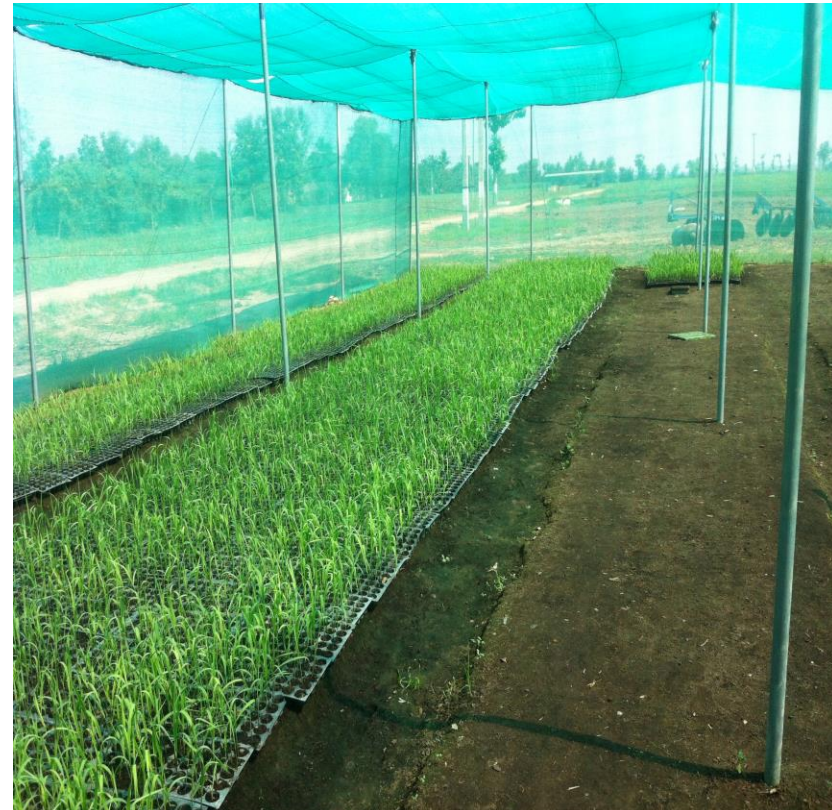
Broader local ownership of agricultural policies and investment plans that accelerate climate A&M in the food system

03

Stronger evidence base through enhanced MEAL systems combined with research on determinants of adoption of climate friendly innovations

## Case Study: Nepal

- Nepal is **highly vulnerable** to climate change
- **Nepal is committed** to incorporating climate issues into agricultural strategies
- Nepal could **provide important lessons** for other countries in the region
- PRCI will work with Nepal's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to **evaluate their current agriculture and climate change strategy** to prepare the next one
- A common challenge for Nepal is the **lack of capacity** for climate change research and analysis and relevant tracking and monitoring systems to measure progress






## Evidence-driven Partnerships for Impact and Scaling Up

 Bring PRCI partners together for delivering on research-based strategies, capacity strengthening, and implementation

### WHAT WE WILL DO

 Strengthen policy system, institutional and regulatory architecture, and tracking and MEAL system for CC mitigation and adaptation

### HOW WE WILL DO IT

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Year

Country level stocktaking and policy mapping, Formulation of country action plans, Rapid field research and analysis, and Review of availability and adoption of interventions



#### 2nd and 3rd Year

Implementation of programs, tracking, MEAL, and scaling up

### WHAT WE WILL ACHIEVE

Evidence-based, politically approved, implemented, and monitored NDCs and NAPs under the Paris Agreement

Transformational policies, strengthened human capacity, and improved institutional infrastructure that drives progress towards a net zero carbon Asia that is food secure and resilient to climate change

## Concluding Remarks

- Asia has high emitters of GHG – yet committed to address the challenges - Opportunities for investment
- PRCI is setup to help get it done in Asia
- Exploring interest and enlisting support from national and local policy and food systems
- Feedback welcome – Contact us to learn more





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## USAID Climate Strategy and US Government Climate Commitments

**Gillian Caldwell**

USAID Climate Change  
Coordinator,  
DDI/USAID





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# Q&A



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## POCs for further information and resources

- CACCI, Climate Policy – Emily Weeks [eweeks@usaid.gov](mailto:eweeks@usaid.gov)
- Climate Policy Coordination – Caitlin Corner-Dolloff
- Energy – Alex Lane, Amanda Valenta, Sarah Lawson
- Natural Climate Solutions – Hadas Kushnir, Evan Notman
- Climate Finance – Sashi Jayatileke, Patrick Smith
- Resilience and Adaption – Jami Montgomery, Pete Epachin



## General Resources

- [NDC Partnership](#)
- [Resources for NDC Enhancement](#)
- [Resource Guide for Preparing NDCs](#)
- [NAP Global Network Country Support Hub](#)
- [Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions](#)
- [PREPARE](#)
- [Climate Action Tracker](#)
- [Comprehensive African Climate Change Initiative](#)



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