

UNDP'S CLIMATE PROMISE PROGRESS REPORT, MAY 2020

Background

Formally launched at the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019, UNDP's Climate Promise supports over 100 countries to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners, and as UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership, it is the world's largest offer of support for the enhancement of climate pledges.

While climate change impacts pose a risk for everyone and threaten to roll back decades of sustainable development gains, the poorest, marginalized and most vulnerable populations are disproportionately burdened. UNDP advocates for an inclusive approach to ensure ownership of climate actions across government and society, advance equality, and strengthen social and environmental sustainability.

UNDP is leveraging its extensive climate change portfolio, its Country Office network and global policy services to provide thematic technical support to countries and ensure that NDCs are fully aligned with national sustainable development priorities. The five service lines defined under UNDP's Climate Promise respond to major areas of demand from developing countries and can be tailored and scaled up for maximum impact to fit specific country needs.

Status

UNDP is currently engaged with 112 Governmentsⁱ, to support NDC enhancement under the Climate Promise with implementation underway in 101 countries. The portfolio includes 37 LDCs, 28 SIDS and 13 high-emitters. (See Part I for an overview of the progress.)

Partnership Approach

With support from the governments of **Sweden, Germany, Italy, European Union, Spain**, and others, UNDP ensures its NDC enhancement support is complementary to, and leverages the mandates, comparative advantages and skillsets of a wide range of strategic partners. The Climate Promise is UNDP's direct contribution to the **NDC Partnership** and its **Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) initiative**. UNDP also collaborates with several key partners including **IRENA** on renewable energy, **FAO** on agriculture and land-use, adaptation, forestry and MRV, **UNEP** on energy, adaptation, nature-based solutions/forestry and resource efficiency, **UNICEF** on youth engagement, resilience and social protection, **UN-HABIAT** on urban/cities and local government, and the **World Bank** on adaptation, as well as with a global roster of climate change experts.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNDP's Climate Promise is now supporting 112 governments to enhance their NDCs, with implementation underway in 101 countries. The portfolio includes 37 LDCs, 28 SIDS and 13 high-emitters. (See [Part I](#) for an overview of the progress.)

As of May 2020, five countries participating in the Climate Promise have submitted their updated NDCs to the UNFCCC – and all show significant enhancement compared to their first NDC. The most recent submission is from Rwanda, the first LDC and first African country to submit, which has increased mitigation ambition and the scope of adaptation actions in key sectors. UNDP played different roles in each country, as both a principal partner with government and as a co-partner. (See [Part I](#) for a detailed analysis.)

Approximately 50% of Climate Promise countries intend to raise mitigation ambition, with the other half still unclear. Almost all countries intend to enhance adaptation in their second NDC (for detailed analysis and examples of efforts to raise ambition across all regions, see [Part II](#) and [Annex I](#).) Among high emitters, the outlook is mixed with only three countries so far indicating their clear intentions to raise mitigation ambition. On the other hand, SIDS continue to be the most ambitious, with a large majority of countries planning to both raise mitigation ambition and enhance adaptation measures.

Several countries are already leveraging the Climate Promise to align the NDC enhancement process with efforts to design and roll out green recoveries to COVID-19 (See [Part III](#)). This is primarily through the inclusion of updated socio-economic factors and data to identify opportunities for recovery, the exploration of green job creation to jumpstart the economy (e.g. clean energy, nature-based solutions, women's employment) and the building of resilience. This has the potential to be scaled-up, given that NDCs (and Long-Term Strategies) can be critical blueprints to design the economies of tomorrow.

Reducing emissions from the energy sector continues to be a priority in many countries' NDCs and presents an opportunity to raise ambition (See [Part IV](#)). Out of the 112 countries participating in the Climate Promise, 91 countries will be updating or adding energy sector actions and/or targets. UNDP's support builds on our portfolio under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) and is delivered in close collaboration with IRENA, UNEP and other partners.

Amidst the recent outcry for equity and justice in the face of ongoing racism and discrimination, NDC enhancement presents an opportunity to define interconnected solutions to governance, health, inequality and climate change ([Part V](#)). The enhancement process and support under the Climate Promise can be leveraged to engage all members of society, particularly vulnerable and frontline communities and further define and strengthen climate justice elements within NDCs (e.g. just transition, resilience building).



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I. OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

The Climate Promise is now supporting a total of **112 countries (37 LDCs, 28 SIDS, 13 high-emitters)** with their NDC revision process. Out of this total, **101 countries have already started implementing activities**, while the remaining 11 countries are currently finalizing workplans and initiating support.

Region	Initiated	Under Implementation	Total
RBA	0	36	36
RBAP	0	27	27
RBAS	1	6	7
RBEC	0	17	17
RBLAC	10	15	25
Total	11	101	112

ENHANCED NDC SUBMISSIONS TO DATE

Five countries engaged under the Climate Promise have submitted their enhanced NDC to the UNFCCC.

Country	Submission date	Mitigation ambition increased	Adaptation component enhanced	Summary
Ecuador	March 2019	Yes (sector specific)	Yes	<p>Ecuador's enhanced NDC has improved clarity in mitigation targets, committing to unconditional emission reduction targets in the energy and LULUCF sectors. The enhanced NDC has improved implementation strategies for adaptation activities and ensures financing of climate change adaptation action.</p> <p><u>UNDP's role:</u> key partner supporting submission under the NDC Support Programme; Will continue supporting NDC implementation</p>
Suriname	December 2019	Yes (sector specific)	Yes	<p>Suriname has increased its sectoral coverage for mitigation activities by adding the agriculture and transport sectors and incorporated its 2019 National Adaptation Plan for implementing adaptation activities.</p> <p><u>UNDP's role:</u> contributing partner from REDD+ and NAP support; Will continue supporting NDC implementation</p>
Moldova	March 2020	Yes	Yes	<p>Moldova increased its mitigation ambition by raising the unconditional GHG reduction target. For adaptation, the enhanced NDC incorporated cross-sectoral and sector-specific adaptation actions and measures, along with investment strategies.</p> <p><u>UNDP's role:</u> Key partner supporting the NDC revision and submission under the EU4Climate initiative.</p>

Chile	April 2020	Yes	Yes	<p>Chile added an absolute emission reduction target: unconditional reduction of 95MtCO₂eq by 2030 (excluding the forestry sector). It has also enhanced its adaptation component by updating its National Adaptation Plan and prioritizing the water sector. The updated NDC also integrates nature-based solutions and circular economy for addressing both mitigation and adaptation objectives. The implementation roadmap ensures a just transition.</p> <p><u>UNDP's role:</u> Contributing partner through support under the NDC Support Programme.</p>
Rwanda	May 2020	Yes	Yes	<p>Rwanda has more ambitious GHG emission reduction targets compared to its first NDC and included quantified adaptation targets. (see <i>Country Snapshot</i>)</p> <p><u>UNDP's role:</u> Will be supporting elements to strengthen NDC, including MRV and baseline studies, as well as awareness raising activities.</p>

COUNTRY SNAPSHOT: RWANDA

Rwanda is the first LDC and the first African country to submit its enhanced NDC. The enhanced NDC includes both quantitative business-as-usual (BAU) targets and absolute targets based on the latest data and analysis. Rwanda is committed to a combined unconditional and conditional contribution of 38% reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU in 2030 (4.6 million tCO₂e in 2030). Compared to the first NDC, the baseline scenario mitigation targets remain the same. However, Rwanda has increased its mitigation ambition, considering the doubling of projected GHG emissions in the country and the expanded coverage of GHG gases by adding HFCs. In addition, this 2nd NDC has increased the scope of adaptation actions in key sectors such as human settlement, health, transport and mining. The enhanced NDC is also better aligned with the country's National Adaptation Plan, and other updated national policies. Rwanda's updated NDC also includes sector-specific implementation plans, costing and funding mechanisms, and linkages with the SDGs.

Support to the government on NDC enhancement was led by the World Bank. UNDP is providing support to further strengthen the NDC and set up the foundation for implementation, through MRV system, baseline studies, as well as raising awareness about the enhanced NDC. This builds on support provided to Rwanda's National Climate and Environment Fund and engaging with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to develop a climate finance facility, including a Green Bank and use of green bonds for climate finance.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT: ASIA

In the ASEAN sub-region, the Climate Promise is supporting the NDC enhancement processes in eight countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam). Countries are focusing on various components of the NDC enhancement activities, given the unique contexts and each countries' specific needs. Some highlights of the initiatives undertaken by ASEAN countries are; (i) **Cambodia** is enhancing its energy efficiency and waste management sectors; (ii) **Indonesia** is reviewing its ministerial regulations for carbon market mechanism; (iii) **Lao PDR** is mainstreaming circular economy into its updated NDC; (iv) NDC modeling of mitigation and adaptation is ongoing in **Malaysia**; (v) **Myanmar** is developing a financial strategy for NDC implementation; (vi) The **Philippines** is in discussion on embedding NDC as part of the COVID recovery; (vii) **Thailand** is piloting inclusive, gender-responsive Climate Change Benefit Analysis for public budgeting; and (viii) A macro Impact Assessment is ongoing of **Vietnam's** Power Development Plan.

UNDP is closely working with other partners to coordinate and align NDC enhancement activities. For example, together with UNEP, UNDP facilitated a peer-to-peer virtual exchange across East Asia and South Asia with Bangladesh, Cambodia, Maldives, and Nepal on their work to support resilience and adaptation, which are broadly impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, and more specifically how it affects their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans.

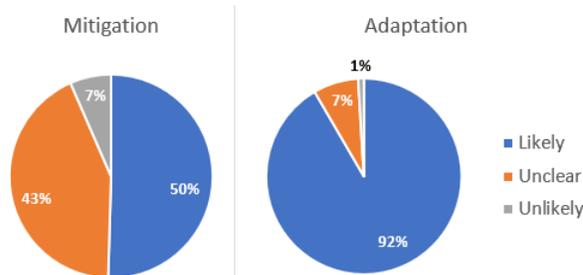
II. RAISING AMBITION UNDER THE CLIMATE PROMISE

This section provides an assessment of countries' ambition intentions, based on an analysis of the Climate Promise workplans, with further validation from UNDP Country Offices and information and analysis from UNFCCC. Countries' ambition intentions are categorized as: **likely, unclear, and unlikely**. Countries that are *likely to raise ambition* have explicitly indicated the objective of raising mitigation or enhancing adaptation, with specifically articulated intentions such as updating existing sectors and/or incorporating new sectors. Countries that are categorized as having *unclear ambition raising intention* suggest a level of uncertainty regarding how the revision process will contribute to raising mitigation or enhancing adaptation. In some cases, countries include nature-based solutions that have the potential for negative emissions, or the activities under the Climate Promise (e.g. analyses, studies, consultations) will help determine the ultimate result. A few countries have explicitly confirmed that they will not raise GHG emission targets, thus are *unlikely to raise mitigation ambition or enhance adaptation*.

GLOBAL OVERVIEW:

Approximately 50% of countries intend to raise mitigation ambition, with the other half still unclear on whether ambition will be raised or how this will be done. Almost all countries intend to enhance adaptation in their second NDC.

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	54	46	7
Adaptation	98	8	1



Note: Total 107 countries, excluding 5 countries which have already submitted enhanced NDCs – (see NDC submission section above for details)

HIGH EMITTERS:

All high emitters signal their intention to enhance the adaptation component of their NDC, while there is mixed indication on mitigation ambition among the group of countries.

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	3	5	4
Adaptation	12	0	0

Note: Total 12 countries, excluding Turkey which has not ratified the Paris Agreement

Three countries are likely to raise mitigation ambition by updating existing sectors (e.g. energy) and adding new sectors (e.g. nature-based solutions). Five countries remain unclear on whether they will raise mitigation ambition in their updated NDCs. Nevertheless, these countries have included stakeholder engagement activities, assessment studies of mitigation targets, and institutional capacity strengthening of governments to deliver existing mitigation targets. Four countries indicate that they will not change their existing emission targets, thus unlikely to raise their mitigation ambition.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

- NIGERIA aims to create stronger societal ownership and increase its mitigation ambition by expanding the NDC coverage to include the water sector, short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and nature-based solutions. VIETNAM is undertaking a very inclusive and whole-of-government approach to NDC enhancement, focusing on deepening the data for transitioning the energy sector toward a low emission pathway. This follows a completed socio-economic analysis of NDC mitigation targets which found that bolder climate action has greater positive impact on GDP, especially for agriculture (e.g. employment, investment capital and taxation). These activities are expected to support Vietnamese decision makers with robust evidence in strengthening and raising ambition of their NDC measures.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

A majority of SIDS are intending to both raise mitigation ambition and enhance the adaptation component of their NDCs.

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear
Mitigation	20	7
Adaptation	25	2

Note: Total 27 countries, excluding Suriname which has already submitted its enhanced NDC

Out of the 20 SIDS likely to raise mitigation ambition, many are updating measures and targets by sector (primarily the energy sector) and adding new sectors including agriculture and transportation, and/or gases (e.g. HFCs). Seven SIDS remain unclear on their intention to raise mitigation ambition, which will depend on further assessments. A total of 25 SIDS will enhance their adaptation component by using updated analysis of adaptation measures and concentrating on energy and AFOLU sectors. Only two SIDS are unclear whether they will enhance adaptation ambition.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

Many **PACIFIC SIDS** are committed to raise mitigation ambition. For example, **COOK ISLANDS** is strengthening its NDC targets and adding new sectors including transport, agriculture and land use in order to meet an aim of Zero Emissions in 2030/40. **NIUE** intends to increase the use of renewable energy and raise mitigation ambition, while at the same time increasing adaptation action for coastline protection and marine protected areas. **SAMOA** plans for a new enhanced and more ambitious NDC by updating its greenhouse gas abatement strategy and including mitigation targets in key sectors. In the **CARIBBEAN**, **BELIZE** aims to ensure that its revised NDC is more innovative, ambitious and accurate with respect to its scope, proposed actions, costs, accounting of GHG emissions and transparency mechanisms. **GRENADA** will undertake a gender responsive NDC revision process that focuses on raising ambition by adding the refrigeration and air conditioning sector and updating current targets of the energy and transport sectors.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS)

Half of participating LDCs plan to raise mitigation ambition, while the other half remains unclear until completing feasibility studies and assessments. A majority of LDCs will likely enhance adaptation.

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear
Mitigation	19	17
Adaptation	32	4

NOTE: Total 36 countries, excluding Rwanda which has already submitted its enhanced NDC

Nineteen LDCs are likely to include more ambitious emissions reduction targets compared to their previous NDCs by updating emission targets (mainly in energy and LULUCF sectors) and incorporating new sectors (e.g. agriculture) and/or new gases (e.g. short-lived climate pollutants). Remaining countries are still unclear. The majority of LDCs are likely to enhance their adaptation component, and will do so by further articulating existing adaptation actions, and/or adding new adaptation actions in key sectors such as disaster risk management and health. Only four LDCs are not clear whether the updated NDCs will include enhanced adaptation components.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

BHUTAN is enhancing its NDC with the aim to maintain its carbon neutrality goal, through mitigation efforts in the energy, human settlement and industry sectors and adding the agriculture sector. **LAO PDR** is conducting an economy-wide assessment to identify areas for enhanced action, new sectoral targets for its NDC and to inform the development of its long-term strategy. The country is putting in place enabling policies and establishing business models on circular economy to systematically engage private sector in NDC implementation. **MALI** will increase its mitigation ambition by including a new sector and by accounting for short-lived climate pollutants. **SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE** aims to raise mitigation ambition by including new sectors (transport), updating existing sectors (energy, land-use change and forestry) and improving adaptation implementation. At the same time, they aim to strengthen capacities and high-level political will critical for enhanced NDC implementation.

See Annex for details on NDC enhancement intention and examples of efforts to raise ambition by region.

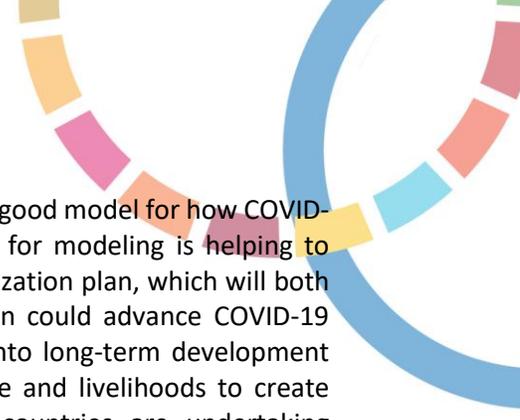
III. LINKING NDC ENHANCEMENT TO COVID-19 RECOVERY

As many governments are now moving past the immediate crisis response to the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts are underway to put in place the necessary policies, strategies and investment packages to recover from the devastating impacts. This provides **an unprecedented opportunity to restructure economies to be more equitable, resilient, and climate responsive**. A new [study](#) by Oxford University shows that recovery packages that seek synergies between economic and climate goals have better potential for reducing climate risks, increasing national wealth, and enhancing productive human, social, physical, and natural capital.

NDCs and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) can serve as blueprints for these recovery efforts, to ensure ambitious climate action is closely aligned and integrated into these plans. They can provide a window into governments' intentions for areas of future economic growth, technology transformation, job creation, just transitions, and addressing key social inequalities which are critical for recovery. Recovery plans can therefore be built on NDC targets and strategies, while also leveraging ongoing NDC enhancement processes. This includes stakeholder consultations (particularly with vulnerable groups such as youth, women, local communities and indigenous peoples), socio-economic and sectoral assessments and modelling, and costing and financing strategies. At the same time, recovery efforts can help countries to take action on climate change in meeting NDC targets and raising ambition and building resilience.

YOUTH AND COVID-19 RESPONSE: A joint statement on youth & COVID-19 issued by the Inter-Agency Network Youth Development (IANYD), backed by 50 UN entities and 166 youth organisations, calls for (1) Partnering, safely and effectively, with young people during and after the pandemic crisis; (2) Recognizing young people's actions and potentials to advance the fight against the pandemic; and, (3) Understanding the specific impacts the pandemic has and will have on young people while ensuring that responses and recovery efforts uphold their rights and specific needs. The statement highlights the importance of leapfrogging to green investments, renewable energy, smart housing, green public procurement, etc. — all guided by principles and standards of sustainable production and consumption — and the need to accelerate towards sustainable and resilient economies, which young people have been demanding consistently.

Several countries are already taking steps to align NDC enhancement and support under the Climate Promise with ongoing efforts to design and roll out a green and resilient recovery to COVID-19.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A number of countries are providing a good model for how COVID-19 recovery can benefit from aligning with NDCs. In **Costa Rica**, support for modeling is helping to integrate current COVID-19 economic conditions into the national decarbonization plan, which will both inform NDC enhancement and also help identify how NDC implementation could advance COVID-19 economic recovery. In **El Salvador** aligning and embedding NDC targets into long-term development strategies focuses on early recovery needs, exploring links with agriculture and livelihoods to create opportunities for rural youth and reduced migration. In other cases, countries are undertaking assessments and integrating the changing socio-economic conditions due to COVID-19 into the NDC to identify opportunities for recovery. This includes, for example, **Belize** which is conducting a macroeconomic impact assessment for transitioning to a green economy and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** which is assessing the cost-benefit of different carbon abatement technologies. In **Grenada**, the NDC will reflect the current constraints and vulnerabilities exacerbated by COVID-19, linked to climate change, as well as reference COVID-19 responses in the agriculture, health and finance sectors. Finally, **Antigua and Barbuda** is establishing a strong platform for promoting green jobs, developing an insurance plan that will cover vulnerable groups such as women – in particular farmers and fishers, and working closely to align NDC support with socio-economic assessments that support green recovery.

AFRICA: Countries are involved in a wide range of activities with the potential to promote green recovery, green transition and green job creation. **Cabo Verde** and **Madagascar** are developing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), while **Seychelles** and **Sierra Leone** are developing Blue economy strategies. **Eswatini** and **Zimbabwe** are moving towards circular economy, while **Liberia** is focusing on green corridors in urban areas. UNDP is collaborating with ILO in **Nigeria** and **Zimbabwe** to assess green job opportunities of NDC measures using ILO's Green Jobs Assessment Model. The ex-ante assessment of NDC policies against potentials for job creation and as economic multipliers, can guide evidence based NDC design and provide foundation for just transition and green recovery processes. COVID-19 has also led to an increase in the number of countries considering health in the revised NDCs.

ARAB STATES: The focus of a few countries in the Arab States region is on linking green jobs with raising ambition on climate change, particularly through the NDC. Both **Lebanon** and **Iraq** are planning studies to identify social, economic and environmental co-benefits of raising NDC ambition, specifically looking at creating green jobs, poverty reduction and gender equality. The results will help to strengthen political will and societal ownership over NDC enhancement and integrate NDC targets into national and sectoral plans. The studies will also provide the necessary data to inform green recovery processes.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: Several countries are looking at linking NDCs with creating green jobs as part of the Covid-19 recovery as well as building resilience. For example, **Bhutan** is looking at job creation as part of broader resilience building and green recovery efforts and the **Philippines** is considering low carbon sectors and nature-based solutions as entry points for green job creation. **Bangladesh** is emphasizing women's employment in industries as a way to jumpstart the economy and support vulnerable groups. In **Thailand**, the Government is exploring ways to leverage economic impact assessments of climate actions to consider fiscal mechanisms that can stimulate the economy towards more sustainable development pathways.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA: There are several good examples emerging from Europe and CIS region with regards to linking NDC and green recovery effort. In **Montenegro**, the Government is conducting a socio-economic impact assessment that captures the potential impacts on green job creation, a component of the proposed climate action. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** is working on green recovery focusing on health sector. **Moldova**, which has already submitted its enhanced NDC, is exploring how it can align the development of an NDC implementation plan and financing strategy with COVID-19 recovery efforts.

IV. FOCUS ON: ENERGY

ENERGY SECTOR AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AMBITION

Raising NDC ambition regarding energy sector mitigation is a strong focus of the support to countries under the Climate Promise, given that many countries prioritize the energy sector in their NDCs and recognize the opportunity to advance climate action through energy generation, consumption and efficiency. Out of the 194 Parties to the UNFCCC that originally submitted NDCs under the Paris Agreement, 145 referred to renewable energy activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and 109 of those Parties included some form of quantified targets. In addition, 53 countries present actions on energy efficiency in their NDCs, with 38 of these specifically reflecting actions on policy development and legal reform.

Energy access and renewable energy

A report tracking progress on SDG7, launched in June 2020 by IRENA and partners, finds that unless efforts are stepped up significantly, some 620 million people would remain without access to electricity in 2030, which is likely to be higher with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The report highlights that renewable energy forms only 16.3% of global energy consumption, and that in 2018, only 12% of international financial flows for clean and renewable energy reached LDCs. These figures emphasize the urgent and critical need to accelerate efforts for energy access and the opportunity presented through renewable energy.

[IRENA, Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report \(2020\)](#)

Energy interventions represent the single greatest opportunity for enhancing climate mitigation efforts. Energy consumption caused by human activities accounts for 73% of greenhouse gas emissions.¹ At the same time, raising ambition on energy can lead to many development co-benefits, including:

- Poverty alleviation and social progress (e.g. through basic electrification and lighting);
- Women and youth empowerment (e.g. new livelihood opportunities, clean cooking);
- Enhanced resilience (e.g. more reliable energy sources during disasters, e.g. COVID-19); and
- Economic growth and environmental sustainability (e.g. less fuelwood collection and deforestation, cost savings from energy efficiency measures).

LINKING ENERGY TO COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

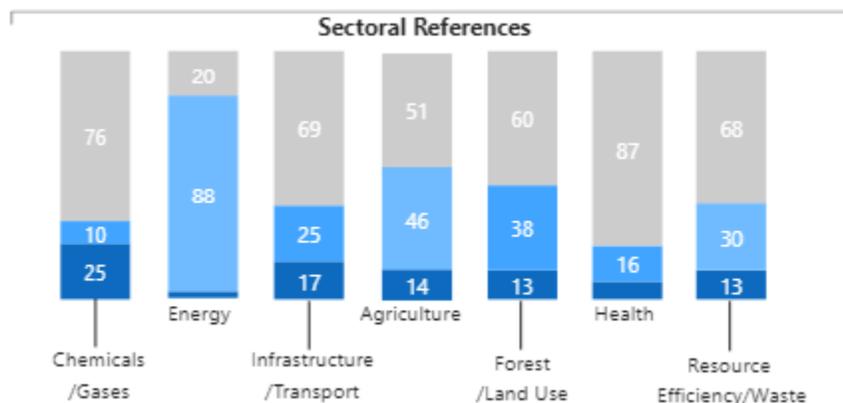
The COVID-19 pandemic is highlighting the importance of a stable, reliable and affordable electricity supply to underpin national and global crisis response and mitigate its effects on people's livelihoods and the economy. Both the ability of doctors and first responders to address the health crisis, and the ability of people to implement social-distancing measures in response, depend to a large extent on the availability of energy services. The crisis itself is also having an enormous impact on the energy sector, a critical component of many countries' devastated economies – from historically low oil and gas prices, to reduced investment in and deployment of renewable energy projects, to disruptions in the workforce and supply chain of utility companies.

At the same time, the COVID-19 crisis is offering an opportunity for steering the recovery towards more sustainable and resilient development trajectories aligned with the NDCs. With several economies rolling out or considering unprecedented economic stimulus packages, there is a significant opportunity to recover better by leveraging clean energy solutions. UNDP's COVID-19 Energy Offer, building on UNDP's portfolio in partnership with the GCF and GEF, outlines potential energy interventions that could be deployed through UNDP's Integrated Response for COVID-19 – prepare, respond and recovery. Specifically, support on NDC enhancement under the Climate Promise can act as an entry point to support interventions identified around recovery, with green stimulus for sustainable energy infrastructure investment at the forefront.

¹ [World Resources Institute \(2020\)](#)

ENERGY WORK UNDER THE CLIMATE PROMISE

A majority of Climate Promise countries identify the energy sector as a key area of support. Out of the 112 participating countries, 88 countries have stated they would review their existing energy sector actions and/or targets. An additional three countries plan to add Energy as a new sector in their revised NDC. This highlights the importance that so many countries place on Energy, and the potential the sector has in the context of ambitious climate action. Fourteen Climate Promise countries have specifically requested additional expertise and support, indicating an interest and commitment from governments to consider technical assistance to enhance targets. For example, one country has requested assistance in preparing rules on power purchase produced in “renewable energy zones”, the development and application of mechanisms concerning rooftop solar for homes and businesses, and the preparation of bio-energy potential map for the country.



JOINTLY SUPPORTING NDC ENHANCEMENT ON ENERGY: PARTNERSHIP WITH UNEP AND IRENA

UNDP is leveraging its partnerships with both IRENA and UNEP to coordinate support and jointly engage with Governments on NDC enhancement. IRENA and UNEP bring rich capacities, assets, offers and data to the Climate Promise, as described briefly in the table below.

UNEP INITIATIVES SUPPORTING THE CLIMATE PROMISE (*inter alia*)

[United for Efficiency \(U4E\)](#)

[GlobalABC](#)

[NDC Action](#)

[Global Methane Alliance](#)

[One Planet Network \(10YFP\) - Resource Efficiency](#)

[Copenhagen Center on Energy Efficiency](#)

[Climate and Clean Air Coalition](#)

IRENA INITIATIVES SUPPORTING THE CLIMATE PROMISE (*inter alia*)

[Renewable Readiness Assessments \(RRA\)](#)

[REMap](#) (Renewable energy roadmaps)

Data and Targets (customized per country)

[Energy Long-Term Planning \(LTP\)](#)

[Nexus](#)

PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION ON ENERGY

Lebanon

The energy component of NDC enhancement work plan in Lebanon is exemplified by strong collaboration between UNDP and its partners, with the country engaging IRENA services under the Climate Promise. Lebanon is quite active on the Climate Promise and is working on several activities:

- A study is being conducted to help Lebanon review the Capital Investment Programme (CIP) and Lebanon Economic Vision (LEV) from a climate proofing perspective to ensure low-carbon, climate-resilient, and risk-informed programming. In addition, the study will help Lebanon spot potential investment opportunities that can contribute towards raising the mitigation ambition under the ongoing NDC revision process and move towards a greener economy.
- Lebanon's CIP will contribute to building political will and societal ownership for raising NDC mitigation ambition, including a new renewable energy target by the Ministry of Electricity.
- Discussions between UNDP and IRENA have been initiated to help in the NDC update process by integrating the Energy Outlook Report with the mitigation plan of the NDC.
- Mainstreaming climate-friendly approaches to the COVID response and recovery are also under considerations including the preparation of a Solar for Health and Education initiatives
- Lebanon is also working on preparing its NDC Partnership Plan; it is developing 7 sectoral plans in energy, transport, solid waste, agriculture, forestry, water and wastewater and cross-cutting and detailed needs analysis are being developed to be matched with international support.

Thailand

Thailand, through the Climate Promise, targets energy efficiency and the transportation sectors to enhance the Thai government's ability to deliver on its NDC mitigation targets. Energy and transport accounts for 98% of Thailand's carbon emission reduction targets by 2030. Climate Promise activities will also help lay the foundation for Thailand's public climate budgeting process. Other proposed activities will support potentially increasing carbon emission reduction targets of the energy efficiency sector. This will be done by unlocking regulatory and financial stumbling blocks and fostering cooperative relationships between public and private sectors in addressing climate mitigation.

Regional – Europe and Central Asia

In Europe and the Central Asia region, NDC enhancement support is heavily focused on renewable energy, and includes energy resource mapping, policy dialogue and legal reform, specialized studies, stakeholder mapping, and 'just transition' roadmaps. Countries in the region face similar challenges associated with energy generation, transmission and use, and related infrastructure. This necessitates regional sharing of information, experiences and best practices. IRENA already has an established presence in the region and its partnership with UNDP's Climate Promise teams through a regional approach has enabled the Climate Promise to pool institutional capacities and present joint responses to assist governments in the implementation of energy-related NDC enhancement activities. It has also helped to identify common service needs and interventions across the and disperse shared values, practices and interests. This partnership also makes effective use of limited resources to enable efficient deployment of technical assistance, building on local ownership and endorsement for raising ambition through energy interventions.

V. STATUS OF PARTNER ENGAGEMENT

NDC PARTNERSHIP

UNDP continues to work closely with the NDC Partnership in delivering support to countries. Out of the 65 countries that have put forward a request under the NDCP's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP), UNDP has committed to supporting activities in 25 of these countries. Progress on supporting implementation of these activities continues at the country level through the Climate Promise. Active coordination is also ongoing in all countries engaged in the CAEP, leveraging the coordination mechanisms set up by the NDC Partnership. In addition, the NDC Partnership is establishing a Youth Task Force to develop a youth strategy, to be approved at the Partnership's next Steering Committee in September.

IRENA

UNDP continues to deepen its collaboration with IRENA on supporting NDC enhancement related to renewable energy. To date, discussions have been initiated in over 20 countries across all five regions. Coordination at the global and regional levels have led to subsequent engagement with in-country focal points to develop country-by-country activity plans and specific TORs for support. In addition, plans are underway to hold a global webinar to present IRENA's offer and approach to support on renewable energy for NDC enhancement and define how this will be delivered in coordination with the Climate Promise.

UNEP

Collaboration with UNEP on the Climate Promise comes within the broader context of a global partnership between the two organizations which has accelerated in the first half of 2020. The Climate Promise stands as a critical pillar of this global partnership, with several workstreams underpinning the joint support to countries, including: 1) joint advocacy and high-level engagement to link NDC enhancement with covid-19 recovery; 2) strengthening energy and resource efficiency in enhanced NDCs; 3) development of a joint guidance note on circular economy and application in pilot countries; and 4) leveraging knowledge, tools and assessments for adaptation planning.

LEVERAGING THE UN-REDD PARTNERSHIP TO SUPPORT THE CLIMATE PROMISE: The UN-REDD Programme, a Partnership between UNDP, FAO, UNEP, is being leveraged to assist countries to raise their mitigation ambition from the forestry sector and support the delivery of the Climate Promise. The UN-REDD Programme supports countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, contributing directly to the achievement of forest-related NDC goals and targets. Countries such as **Ecuador** and **Suriname**, for example, have successfully enhanced their submitted NDC in part through enhancing the forest components, which reflect UN-REDD supported efforts. The Climate Promise will be delivered in part through coordinated technical assistance amongst the UN-REDD partners, including providing country support on policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks to halt and prevent deforestation and forest degradation, developing action plans, cost assessments, and scoping of financing/investment opportunities for the implementation of the NDCs' forest and land-use components, and strengthening links between REDD+, greenhouse gas inventory and NDCs.

FAO

FAO and UNDP are working together to jointly support countries to enhance agriculture and land use components in the 2020 NDC submissions – this will strengthen adaptation, and also cut across mitigation MRV/transparency and forestry. Discussions are now underway to align sectoral work focused on agriculture and land-use into the broader NDC enhancement support under the Climate Promise.



UN-HABITAT

On 28 May the online event “Ministerial Dialogue with Local and Regional Governments Strengthening Coordination to Implement the Paris Agreement” was co-organized by UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy. Ministers from Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, and Cote d’Ivoire, mayors from major cities and high-level representatives of regional and local authorities as well as the Chilean and UK Climate Action Champions convened to discuss how to improve multi-level governance aspects of NDCs; how to give a forum to cities and territories that are preparing Regionally or Locally Determined Contributions (RLDCs); how they can be integrated in NDCs; how COVID19 socio-economic recovery and climate action can be mutually supportive; and how local, regional and national governments can work together in the crisis aftermath.

UNDP’s Climate Promise was highlighted as crucial support to strengthen whole-of-government approaches. Based on the discussions, concrete recommendations were presented, including continuation of the dialogue. The UNDP Administrator together with Executive Directors of UNEP and UN-HABITAT stressed the importance of close cooperation between all levels of government to address climate change, highlighting UN efforts to advance green, climate responsive COVID-19 recovery.

UNICEF

UNDP and UNICEF are working closely to promote and support meaningful participation and empowerment of youth in climate action. This includes preparation of a global guidance note and toolkit; a mapping of country requests for support on youth engagement, social protection, and risk and resilience; close collaboration for the Mission 1.5 Earth Day campaign; and the development of a Mission 1.5 education module. New joint programmes are being discussed with UNICEF on youth and social entrepreneurship in Asia Pacific (multi-country initiative in South-East Asia, including green jobs and entrepreneurship). Further coordination discussions are ongoing at the regional and country level to explore joint support for NDC enhancement.

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP is working with **the University of Maryland** to study adaptation in NDCs and identify good practices for enhancement of options. In addition, discussions are on-going with **UN CC: Learn** at the global level, on possible new joint activities on education, youth and NDCs in 2020.

Youth inter-agency initiatives are also supporting youth empowerment in decision-making and on the labor market through green jobs, climate action and nature-based solutions - including Decent Jobs for Youth with ILO, GO4SDGs with UNEP, Generation Unlimited with UNICEF, Youth Strategy implementation with the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, UNEP and others, regional task forces/working groups on youth) and youth coalitions (YOUNGO, MGCY, etc.)



VI. LOOKING FORWARD – LEVERAGING NDC ENHANCEMENT TOWARDS INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

The recent global outcry for equity and justice in the face of on-going racism and discrimination is inextricably linked to the climate crisis. It is clear that the most vulnerable communities to climate change (communities of color, women, afro-descendent and indigenous groups, young people, and people in poverty) are also most vulnerable to other issues such as human rights violations and pandemics. Notably, a June 2020 [report](#) from the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law states that many governments are suppressing civic space for climate activists worldwide.

Climate justice is necessary to address the inequalities of the consequences of climate change. As stated in the [IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C](#), *“Social justice and equity are core aspects of climate-resilient development pathways that aim to limit global warming to 1.5°C as they address challenges and inevitable trade-offs, widen opportunities, and ensure that options, visions, and values are deliberated, between and within countries and communities, without making the poor and disadvantaged worse off.”* The Report further states that *“sustainable development supports, and often enables, the fundamental societal and systems transitions and transformations that help limit global warming to 1.5°C. Such changes facilitate the pursuit of climate-resilient development pathways that achieve ambitious mitigation and adaptation in conjunction with poverty eradication and efforts to reduce inequalities.”* It is not possible to reach ambitious climate goals and targets without addressing these systemic root causes through inclusive sustainable development and just transition to a climate-friendly future.

Given this global context, NDC enhancement is an opportunity to define interconnected solutions to ongoing governance, health, inequality and climate crises. NDCs can define a pathway for more inclusive sustainable development that can guide policymakers and mitigate the disproportionate negative impacts of climate change. The revision and enhancement process itself provides a platform for bringing stakeholders together both across government at all levels and across society to ensure all voices are heard, and that their inputs feed into concrete action and accountability processes.

Through the Climate Promise, 75 countries have dedicated activities to promote whole-of-society engagement as part of the NDC enhancement process. At least 69 countries have indicated activities and measures to ensure gender-responsive NDC action and measures and 62 countries are engaging in Mission 1.5 that aims to amplify the voices of the general public, particularly youth. Beyond Mission 1.5, over 30 countries have indicated that targeted youth engagement and youth-responsive actions/measures as part of the NDC enhancement process. Only around 13 countries have indicated targeted engagement with local communities and/or indigenous people groups. Notably, Kazakhstan is exploring possibilities of putting in place a policy framework for economic diversification and just transition and Zimbabwe is commissioning a just transition study to assess socio-economic impacts of NDCs. Turkey is organizing policy dialogues focusing on climate and inequality.

Moving forward, it will be critical to ensure that the Climate Promise works with countries to develop NDCs with the involvement of all members of society, particularly frontline communities. This may include working with countries to identify potential opportunities to strengthen this aspect of their NDCs or to further define climate justice elements within their NDCs. Efforts toward just and inclusive NDCs will be incorporated into the Climate Promise tracking and reporting processes in future.

ANNEX – REGION-BY-REGION ANALYSIS OF AMBITION IN NDC ENHANCEMENT

AFRICA

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	17	17	1
Adaptation	32	3	0

NOTE: Total 35 countries, excluding Rwanda which has already submitted its enhanced NDC

A total of 17 countries in Africa are likely to include more ambitious GHG emission targets in the updated NDCs. Relevant activities including mitigation analyses for various sectors to incorporate new data, and expanding NDC sectoral coverage, such as waste sector. A further 17 countries remain unclear whether the revision process will lead to higher GHG emission ambition targets. Only 1 country will not change its existing mitigation targets but focus on aligning the updated NDC with other policies and frameworks. For adaptation component, almost all countries in Africa plan to enhance relevant adaptation activities, focusing on updating data for LULUCF and water sectors, and/or including new sector (i.e. Health). Only 3 countries are unclear whether the NDC revision process will raise adaptation ambition.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

BENIN is undertaking an inclusive and gender-responsive process to revise its NDC, which aims to improve clarity of mitigation ambition, identify potential sectors for mitigation and adaptation through nature-based solutions, and adaptation options with mitigation co-benefits.

GUINEA plans to increase ambition in both adaptation and mitigation. For mitigation, key sectors such as water, nature-based solutions, air pollution, food/agriculture and health will be reassessed. For adaptation, agriculture, forestry and land use will also be strengthened.

LIBERIA intends to enhance mitigation by adding LULUCF and updating existing priority sectoral targets based on findings of a quantitative sector analysis. Liberia also intends to focus on enhancing adaptation actions and support.

NAMIBIA will raise ambition in line with the 1.5°C target by incorporating new activities and updated data. Namibia also plans to enhance adaptation and include new policies/strategies particularly in the energy sector and the ocean and marine sector.

NIGERIA aims to create stronger societal ownership and increase its mitigation ambition by expanding the NDC coverage to include the water sector, short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and nature-based solutions.

MALI will increase its mitigation ambition by including a new sector and by accounting for short-lived climate pollutants.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE aims to raise mitigation ambition by including new sectors (transport), updating existing sectors (energy, land-use change and forestry) and improving adaptation implementation. At the same time, they aim to strengthen capacities and high-level political will that is critical for enhanced NDC implementation.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	14	10	3
Adaptation	24	3	0

NOTE: Total 27 countries

A total of 14 countries in Asia Pacific have communicated their intention to raise mitigation ambition, through conducting assessments on potential for more ambitious mitigation targets and new mitigation sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture). An additional 10 countries either did not provide sufficient information about how to raise mitigation ambition or indicated the need to finalize their assessment studies before confirming any target revision. Only 3 countries do not plan to revise their existing GHG emission targets. Meanwhile, almost all countries will enhance adaptation measures in their updated NDCs through revisiting adaptation component in agriculture and economy-wide sectors and incorporating new adaptation activities. Only 3 countries are still unclear about the inclusion of enhanced adaptation components in the updated NDCs.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

BHUTAN is enhancing its NDC with the aim to maintain its carbon neutrality goal, through mitigation efforts in the energy, human settlement and industry sectors and adding the agriculture sector.

COOK ISLANDS is strengthening its NDC targets and adding new sectors including transport, agriculture and land use in order to meet an aim of Zero Emissions in 2030/40.

KIRIBATI aims to demonstrate political will and ambition towards reducing global emissions by reviewing and updating its existing targets and incorporating new sectors and gases into its revised NDC. Kiribati also intends to emphasize adaptation as a priority in its new NDC.

LAO PDR is conducting an economy-wide assessment to identify areas for enhanced action, new sectoral targets for its NDC and to inform the development of its long-term strategy. The country is putting in place enabling policies and establishing business models on circular economy to systematically engage private sector in NDC implementation.

MALDIVES plans to raise its ambition by including greener alternative pathways which could ultimately contribute to reducing emissions from all economic activities. Maldives is specifically targeting emissions reduction in the tourism and transport sectors.

NIUE intends to increase the use of renewable energy and raise mitigation ambition, while at the same time increasing adaptation action for coastline protection and marine protected areas.

PALAU is enhancing its NDC by reviewing and updating existing energy targets and incorporating transport and waste into its new NDC.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA is taking a gender-responsive approach, with effective stakeholder engagement, to raise ambition of mitigation targets. This will be done through strengthening data and identifying potential for enhancing targets within the energy, agriculture and REDD+ areas.

SAMOA plans for a new enhanced and more ambitious NDC by updating its greenhouse gas abatement strategy and including mitigation targets in key sectors.

SRI LANKA plans to define enhanced mitigation ambition with clearer targets and new sectors aligned with national development priorities. It will also reiterate the importance of resilience, adaptation and access to financing options to reduce impacts of climate change.

TONGA intends to strengthen its mitigation ambition targets and increase adaptation action for coastline protection and marine protected areas, while also integrating perspectives of gender, youth, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups in the revised NDC.

VANUATU intends to update its NDC by carrying out a detailed economy-wide circular economy assessment as well as a detailed assessment of land transport, waste, forestry, agriculture and to identify new sectors for inclusion in their new NDC which will contribute to low-carbon development. Vanuatu is also planning to enhance its integrated MRV tool to cover other potential mitigation sectors.

VIETNAM is undertaking a very inclusive and whole-of-government approach to NDC enhancement, focusing on deepening the data for transitioning the energy sector toward a low emission pathway. This follows a completed socio-economic analysis of NDC mitigation targets which found that bolder climate action has greater positive impact on GDP, especially for agriculture (e.g. employment, investment capital and taxation). These activities are expected to support Vietnamese decision makers with robust evidence in strengthening and raising ambition of their NDC measures.

ARAB STATES

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear
Mitigation	4	3
Adaptation	6	1

NOTE: Total 7 countries

Four countries plan to enhance their mitigation ambition in the next NDC, focusing primarily on the energy and waste sectors. Two countries will update and strengthen the data and ensure stakeholder engagement, but it is still unclear whether the NDC revision process will lead to higher emission targets. A total of 6 countries plan to raise their adaptation ambition, with a focus on the agriculture sector.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

MOROCCO, which already has a very ambitious first NDC, aims for the main emitting sectors to follow a path of reduction of their GHG emissions and encourages vulnerable sectors to set up appropriate adaptation action plans. These sectors include transport and industry.

LEBANON plans to revise its NDC to include a more ambitious mitigation target, with a focus on the energy, waste and forestry sectors.

TUNISIA will revise its NDC by updating components of mitigation and adaptation, with a special focus on the mitigation aspect of energy targets.

SOMALIA plans to review and assess priority sectoral actions with highest potential for building resilience, that help address major vulnerabilities, and that raise adaptation ambition while generating mitigation co-benefits and helping to achieve progress across relevant SDGs.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	8	6	1
Adaptation	15	0	0

NOTE: Total 15 countries, excluding Moldova which submitted its enhanced NDC and Turkey which has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement

A total of 8 countries in the region plan to raise their emission reductions targets through several approaches, including adding new sectors such as LULUCF. An additional 6 countries are unclear about whether to include more ambitious mitigation targets. Only one country has indicated it will not enhance mitigation ambition quantitatively but focus instead on updating benchmarks and relevant data. All 15 countries in Europe and Central Asia are likely to raise their adaptation ambition at different levels. For instance, several countries will incorporate adaptation for the first time, while others plan to update existing adaptation measures (e.g. water and agriculture sectors), and/or add adaptation activities in new sectors.

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

ALBANIA is mobilizing political will for its NDC revision, which intends to include more sectors beyond energy (mitigation), and incorporate adaptation targets for the tourism, population and settlements in coastal areas.

AZERBAIJAN intends to raise its mitigation ambition by including new sectors and new gases.

BELARUS aims for more ambitious mitigation targets. This will be achieved by adding LULUCF and IPPU and development of new GHG emission projections

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA aims to include a more ambitious mitigation target and to include an adaptation component in its revised NDC.

NORTH MACEDONIA plans to ensure that its updated NDC will have enhanced mitigation targets which will be based on the mitigation potential of all relevant sectors (energy, AFOLU, Waste, IPPU). This enhancement will be a step towards alignment with the EU's ambitious Green New Deal which will make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050.

SERBIA plans to formulate more concrete adaptation measures and targets and include mitigation and adaptation measures with elaborated indicators for tracking the progress in implementation.

UKRAINE aims to set more ambitious mitigation targets and including adaptation in the revised NDC.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Enhancement Intention	Likely	Unclear	Unlikely
Mitigation	10	11	1
Adaptation	21	1	0

NOTE: Total 25 countries, excluding Suriname, Ecuador and Chile which already submitted their enhanced NDC

Ten countries in the region have clearly demonstrated their commitments to raise mitigation ambition.

These countries will be updating targets of existing sectors (e.g. energy) and adding new mitigation actions on nature-based solutions, agriculture, and transport sectors. Meanwhile, an additional ten countries remain unclear whether mitigation ambition will be raised in the updated NDCs. Based on both UNDP and UNFCCC's evaluation, one country is unlikely to include a higher GHG emission target. For adaptation, almost all countries have expressed their intention to enhance the adaptation components through articulating adaptation measures in key sectors such as agriculture and energy, and/or add new adaptation actions in key thematic areas (e.g. nature-based solutions).

Examples of efforts to raise ambition:

BELIZE aims to ensure that its revised NDC is more innovative, ambitious and accurate with respect to its scope, proposed actions, costs, accounting of GHG emissions and transparency mechanisms.

COSTA RICA seeks to update their NDC through an inclusive consultation process and develop a National Ambition Cycle Proposal which a) systematically incorporates the best available information into national climate action planning and b) future-proofs integrated decarbonization planning through wide institutionalization; which is aligned with socio-economic modeling consistent with COVID-19 recovery. This will be done through a revision of the mitigation goals to comply with the country's LTS (1.5°C target), strengthen the adaptation goals, set up nature-based solutions goals and have a clear view on the goals for the scope of gases.

GRENADA will undertake a gender responsive NDC revision process that focuses on raising ambition by adding the refrigeration and air conditioning sector and updating current targets of the energy and transport sectors

PERU will reform NDC targets shifting from a BAU relative target to an absolute target and revising their mitigation and adaptation measures. Several new sectors will be added, as well as incorporation of perspectives from private sector, civil society, local and indigenous people and promoting gender mainstreaming into the process.



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AFRICA = 36	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC = 27	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN = 25 Countries
Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cabo Verde Central African Republic Comoros Cote d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of Congo Eswatini Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Republic of Congo Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Seychelles Sierra Leone South Sudan Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan Cambodia Cook Islands Indonesia Iran Kiribati Lao PDR Malaysia Maldives Mongolia Myanmar Nauru Nepal Niue Pakistan Palau Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Sri Lanka Thailand Timor Leste Tonga Vanuatu Vietnam	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Bahamas Belize Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru St. Vincent and Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay
	ARAB STATES = 7	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA = 17
	Iraq Jordan Lebanon Morocco Somalia Sudan Tunisia	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus <i>Bosnia</i> and Herzegovina Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan North Macedonia Moldova Montenegro Serbia Tajikistan Turkey Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan