



GOOD PRACTICE DATABASE SUMMARY REPORT:

EVIDENCE AND EXPERIENCE FROM NEW CASES IN THE GOOD PRACTICE DATABASE



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



IKI NDC SUPPORT CLUSTER



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1 | INTRODUCTION

The first and second Global Good Practice Analyses (GPA 1.0 and 2.0) were carried out in 2014 and 2015 in a collaborative effort between Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB), under the aegis of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. After the introduction of the Enhanced Transparency Framework with the Paris Agreement in 2015, the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV was renamed in Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), which continues to support the exchange of good practices, joint learning and policy dialogue between policy makers and practitioners. In 2018, PATPA, the IKI NDC Support Cluster, the UNDP NDC Support Programme, the LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS GP) and the NDC Partnership established the [Good Practice Database](#) (GPD), which serves as a central hub for case studies on learning and leadership in climate action and NDC implementation. The case studies developed as part of GPA 1.0 and GPA 2.0 have been merged into the GPD.

As countries embark on implementing their NDCs, climate targets in terms of mitigation and adaptation need to be translated into concrete national policies, measures and actions. If carefully designed, this process can support the achievement of SDGs across all sectors and levels of government and create valuable synergies between climate and development policies. Hence, tailored support for NDC implementation has become a key priority for international donors and institutions. In this context, good practice examples of successful mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting activities can be a valuable source of inspiration for policy makers and practitioners which may encourage capacity building and enhance countries' readiness to take concrete action on their own.

In continuation of the successful GPA 1.0 and 2.0, this analysis of new case studies for the GPD enhances and expands the existing repository of good practice examples with a focus on NDC implementation. A project team led by adelphi and comprising NewClimate Institute, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Libélula and Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) was asked to identify and examine a new selection of cases which demonstrate how mitigation and adaptation action can be effectively designed and implemented across different country contexts. The objective of this summary report is to synthesise the key findings from these new cases, highlighting key ele-

ments of good practice and success factors that appear across multiple cases and can be considered important building blocks for designing and implementing ambitious climate action. The findings of the GPD Summary Report confirm and corroborate central outcomes of earlier GPA Summary Reports and reflect conclusions from the briefing [Fostering Success Factors for NDC Implementation](#)¹, published in early 2019.

2 | METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

GOOD PRACTICE in the Good Practice Database is defined as "an activity that has proven to work well in terms of its process or impact so that it is worth replicating"². In other words, it is a successful experience that has been tested and validated and should be shared for peer-learning in the wider international community.

The new good practice cases in this analysis were identified in eight **FOCUS AREAS** which are directly associated with one or several steps in the NDC process. They can be defined along certain **KEY ELEMENTS** of good practice which appear across all focus areas and present central building blocks for ambitious climate action. Furthermore, good practice cases typically involve several **SUCCESS FACTORS** which facilitate the effective planning and implementation of a good practice activity. Key elements and success factors are closely interrelated and ideally go hand in hand to ensure impact and effectiveness of climate action.

The analysis of new cases for the GPD builds strongly on the methodology developed and used for GPA 1.0 and 2.0, respectively, extending the coverage to include not only mitigation but also adaptation and cross-cutting cases. Furthermore, the previously used focus areas that centred around Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), were carefully redesigned. In the current GPD analysis, eight focus areas have been identified that encompass activities related to mitigation and adaptation in the four previous focus areas and beyond. The new focus areas are: 1) Strategising, 2) Preparing, 3) Engaging, 4) Delivering, 5) Aligning, 6) Financing, 7) Monitoring, 8) Revising.

¹ Hausotter, Tobias; Helen Burmeister and Nikolas Scherer 2019: *Fostering Success Factors for NDC Implementation – Lessons From The Good Practice Database*. Bonn/Eschborn: GIZ. Available at <https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/fostering-success-factors-ndc-implementation-%E2%80%93-lessons-good-practice-database>

² This definition is inspired by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) who developed a template for the identification of good practices (available here: <http://www.fao.org/3/as547e/as547e.pdf>).



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The approach taken for the analysis of cases comprised two main steps:

1. REVISION AND CLUSTERING OF GOOD PRACTICE CRITERIA

The mitigation action specific criteria developed under GPA 1.0 and GPA 2.0 were critically reviewed and clustered to come up with a more generic list of criteria that are applicable to activities related to mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting topics³. In this way, a set of 19 criteria (see Annex II) was identified that resonates with earlier good practice analyses as well as with other relevant sources from climate mitigation and adaptation organisations and experts.

2. SELECTION OF COUNTRIES AND CASE ANALYSIS

Ideas on potential good practice cases were brought in from project team members and their network, in addition to those put forward by GIZ as host of the PATPA and the UNDP NDC Support Programme and complemented by further suggestions from the other organisations involved in the GPD. These ideas were collected in a long-list of cases, which was subjected to a first screening against the revised good practice criteria. To achieve a balance across different focus areas as well as mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting topics, a selection grid was developed, providing a structured overview of all cases. 52 cases were selected from the grid for inclusion in the GPD on a continuous basis. Each case was thoroughly analysed, drawing on available information and data complemented with interviews of local stakeholders who were involved in the activity. Case drafts were reviewed by the GPD consortium, and the final content was verified with the interviewees to ensure accuracy of the information. As in GPA 1.0 and 2.0, the results of each case are captured in factsheets which highlight key information with regard to the background of the activities, why it is good practice, success factors and lessons learned, barriers and strategies to overcome them, as well as recommendations for replication. The primary focus is on key learnings that might be useful for other countries and experts interested in similar activities.

The following pages provide a summary of conclusions drawn from the case analysis, describing initially the key areas of good practice and focussing then on key elements and success factors of good practice. More detailed information,

including contacts for the case studies, is available in the factsheets at: <https://www.transparency-partnership.net/good-practice-database>. An overview of all cases as well as the list of indicative criteria can be found in Annex I.

3 | KEY AREAS OF GOOD PRACTICE

Good practice in the design and implementation of climate action in different countries can be wide-ranging. The good practices captured by the GPD refer to eight focus areas related to NDC planning and implementation, with each focus area encompassing various activities that can be associated with one or several steps in the NDC process. Insights from these activities can support policy makers and practitioners as they implement, update and enhance the NDCs of their countries. The eight focus areas have been added in form of filters to the interactive GPD and can be searched for under "Planning and implementation activity". Table 1 provides an overview of the focus areas and respective GPD filters, gives examples for activities covered and lists the number of cases that were newly included in the GPD.

The table shows that the **FINANCING OF NDC IMPLEMENTATION** is currently high on the agenda in many countries (16 cases). Most approaches to this issue focus on more traditional climate finance, e.g. grants provided by country governments via international financial institutions or funds to support mitigation and adaptation action (13 cases, e.g. finance for adaptation in Peru), while a few countries explore ways of market-based instruments to raise finance (3 cases, e.g. carbon tax in British Columbia, Canada). **GOVERNANCE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT** is the second most important focus area (10 cases). This can entail coordination processes involving mainly governmental institutions (e.g. the strong cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and line ministries to develop sector strategies in Senegal), a strong involvement of non-government stakeholders (e.g. engagement of the private sector in the Lebanon Climate Act), or a combination of both (e.g. the National Climate Change Cabinet in Argentina). These focus areas are closely followed by **DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES AND MEASURES** (7 cases, e.g. EU's buildings directive) and **DEVELOPING STRATEGIES AND PLANS** (6 cases, e.g. Mexico's Mid-Century Strategy). **REVIEWING AND ENHANCING AMBITION**, on the other hand, is not yet a high priority.

³ Under GPA 1.0 and 2.0, separate criteria lists for different topic areas (i.e. LEDS, NAMAs, MRV, INDCs) had been developed. These were clustered to come up with one generic yet comprehensive list.

FOCUS AREA	FILTER GPD	ACTIVITIES COVERED	NO. OF CASES
Strategising	Developing strategies and plans	· Prepare (national/ sectoral) targets and strategies · Revise/ update existing plans · Communicate plans to national and international actors	6
Preparing	Analysis and data collection	· Collect/ compile/ disseminate data/ information/ knowledge · Identify priority actions · Identify support needs	1
Engaging	Governance and stakeholder engagement	· Identify lead institutions · Coordinate with key stakeholders · Collaborate with international partners	10
	Subnational action and integration	· Build regional/ local committees · Collect regional/ local information and data · Implement sub-national consultations · Empower communities	4
Delivering	Developing and implementing policies and measures	· Integrate/ align/ mainstream actions with national/ international frameworks · Implement policies/ measures · Address capacity gaps	7
Aligning	Linking with SDGs and measures	· Identify alignment potential · Identify entry points for effective interventions across climate and development agendas	2
Financing	Financing implementation	· Assess costs for climate actions · Identify and assess financing options · Raise required funds	16
Monitoring	Monitoring and Evaluation	· Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of climate action · Facilitate data management	6
Revising	Reviewing and enhancing ambition	· Increase ambition (more stringent targets/ additional sectors) · Provide more information (cost estimates/ details on implementation) · Update policies	0

Table 1: Overview of eight focus areas, examples for activities and number of new cases in GPD

4 | KEY ELEMENTS AND SUCCESS FACTORS OF GOOD PRACTICE

The definition of a set of more generic good practice criteria for the GPD provides a starting point for the identification of key elements of good practice. An analysis across cases reveals that certain key elements are frequently represented regardless of the focus area (see Figure 1). These can be considered central building blocks when designing and implementing ambitious good practice activities in the mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting field of action⁴.



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KEY ELEMENTS OF GOOD PRACTICE AND NUMBER OF CITATIONS ACROSS THE 52 CASE STUDIES

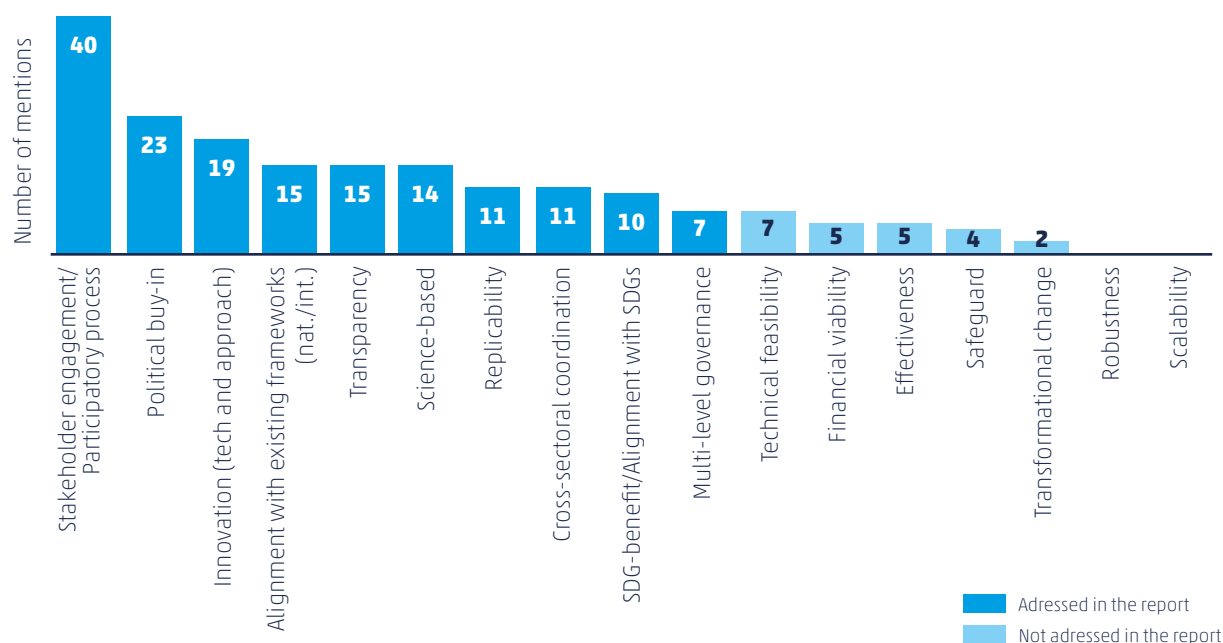


Figure 1: Key elements of good practice across the 52 case studies, split in those addressed (first 10 with highest number of citations) and not addressed in this report.

In the following, 10 key elements are discussed that have proven to make climate actions successful in multiple cases⁵. Since the boundaries between key elements of good practice and success factors are fluid, these two aspects are jointly analysed. For each good practice element, examples are provided and the main lessons learned in the context of this key element are stressed, which may provide some insights for replication.

4.1 | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement is among the most important elements of good practice activities and highlighted in many cases (40 cases)⁶. While stakeholder engagement is relevant for most policy areas, the complexity and interdisciplinarity of climate

change issues makes it an indispensable element of effective and sustainable climate action. Stakeholder engagement refers to the involvement of key actors in the design and implementation of climate change activities with the intention to understand the priorities, expectations and concerns of those actors that are directly affected by the activity. Their engagement can take the form of consultative workshops, capacity trainings, working group meetings or dialogue platforms, amongst others. Depending on the concrete topic at stake and the objectives pursued through active stakeholder engagement, it may involve different interest groups (public and private sector, academia, civil society) and/ or different levels of government (local/ municipal, regional, national). It can furthermore happen at the planning stage of a process or activity and/ or at the implementation stage. Successful stakeholder engagement is a fundament for many other elements of good practice, such as cross-sectoral coordination and political buy-in, amongst others.

⁴ The full list of criteria used for this analysis is provided in the Annex II. Criteria 10 and 11 (alignment with national/ international frameworks) and criteria 12 and 16 (alignment with SDGs and SDG benefits) have been combined to reduce the complexity of this analysis.

⁵ The threshold for inclusion of a key element in the analysis was set at a minimum of 7 cases, for a maximum of 10 key elements.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACROSS INTEREST GROUPS:

In many cases, climate action requires direct or indirect input and/or support from several interest groups that are affected by the action and can impact its implementation. In **LEBANON**, for example, the climate change unit at the Ministry of Environment formed a partnership with the Notre Dame University for scientific support. In many cases, strong engagement from the private sector as potential allies for financing climate action is sought, as in the NDC implementation process in **PERU**.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACROSS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT:

Since climate action typically involves several sectors of the economy and is often passed down from higher levels of government to more technical teams on the ground, it is important that the activities of all public institutions involved are well coordinated across sectors and governance levels. It may help to define an overarching coordinating entity, which is often the Ministry of Environment in a country, and responsibilities in the other institutions involved. In **BENIN**, for example, focal points for climate change have been appointed in each ministry which work as flexible 'cells' that coordinate activities across ministries and from the national to the local level.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AT THE PLANNING STAGE: A participatory process for the planning and design of an activity can facilitate stakeholder engagement at early stages and ensure that the need to take action is understood and agreed by those whose support is required to implement it. In the **PHILIPPINES**, Memorandums of Agreement were signed by

all project partners at the outset of a crop insurance project to clarify roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved. This enabled a strong collaboration in which farmers could provide inputs and experiences that led to a better common understanding of different actor perspectives at the outset of the project. Participatory workshops furthermore ensured that these farmers understood the project's objectives and were aware of its benefits. In **INDIA**, a masterplan for the design and implementation of the Chandigarh Solar City Project was developed under participation of key stakeholders at national and local levels, ensuring the consideration of their key concerns and consensus-based decision making from the start.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AT THE IMPLEMENTATION

STAGE: Training programmes, consultative workshops and thematic working groups can support the continuous engagement of stakeholders throughout the implementation of a process or activity. This ensures that any potential issues are identified and solved in time for a smooth and sustainable implementation. In **NEPAL**, several multi-stakeholder dialogues allowed for the discussion of diverse inputs and perspectives during the implementation of the NAP process, facilitating learning and knowledge exchange and building ownership. In **CHINA**, national and local ministries as well as academic stakeholders were closely involved in the promotion of electric vehicles (EVs). Public opinion was solicited for draft policies to understand the public's perception and willingness to accept EVs. The evaluation of this information fed into the concrete policy formulation and ensured its backing in large segments of the population.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Carry out stakeholder mapping and develop involvement strategies for key stakeholders to ensure ownership and commitment from all relevant actors from the start.
- Create formats, for example quarterly dialogues, that allow for the timely discussion of concerns and viewpoints of different stakeholders and ensure consensus-based decision making.
- Facilitate the building of alliances among key stakeholders involved in the implementation of a process or activity to allow for concerted efforts into a common direction.
- Institutionalise a multi-stakeholder process through formally creating an institution that makes stakeholder engagement mandatory, even if only temporarily.

⁶ Stakeholder engagement has been identified as one of three relevant factors for the realisation of ambitious climate policies and has been closely analysed in the briefing "Fostering Success Factors for NDC Implementation", published in early 2019. The definition used here is closely aligned with the one suggested in the briefing.



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4.2 | POLITICAL BUY-IN:

Political buy-in, which is often defined in terms of political leadership and commitment, is closely related to stakeholder engagement. It involves the direct and ideally long-term support from a high political level, such as the President or Prime Minister, or also the endorsement of an activity by other state entities or ministries. As is highlighted in many (23) cases, political will and commitment are central for advancing the implementation of the NDCs in countries and sectors and for raising the ambition of climate action.⁷ Political buy-in can manifest itself in different forms, including through legal action, political coordination or the creation of a mandate for action.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK: A strong form of political buy-in is legal action taken by a government entity in order to support the successful implementation of climate action. Legally binding mandates can ensure that political authorities actively engage in and drive decision-making processes forward instead of delegating and/or postponing action. An example is **ARGENTINA**, where the National Climate Change Cabinet and its mode of operation has been enshrined in the law, providing for the support and backing of climate change measures at the highest political level. In **DENMARK**, policy makers have shown their willingness to transform the country into a low-carbon economy through establishing legally binding renewable energy targets for a suite of years.

COORDINATING ROLE: Continuous political buy-in in the form of commitment and leadership can furthermore be guaran-

teed wherever a governmental entity coordinates a process

or activity. In **CHILE**, the Ministry of Environment and regional governors played a key role in coordinating the implementation of the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COREEC⁸). Since there was no legal obligation to form COREECs, their establishment depended entirely on political will which was maintained through the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment to coordinate the process. In **SAMOA**, the Ministry of Environment coordinated the planning and implementation of the IMPRESS⁹ project, with the Ministry of Finance providing oversight and chairing the project's steering committee. The other members of the steering committee were also appointed by relevant ministries, ensuring that the projects objectives, activities and strategies receive political acceptance and support.

MANDATE FOR ACTION: Support from the highest political level for the initiation of a process or activity can enhance the perceived relevance of this activity and give a clear mandate to stakeholders to act. The participation of the President and/or other high-level government representatives in key events can add value and weight to a message and ensure commitment and ownership from a broad range of stakeholders. In **MEXICO**, the President signed the North American Leaders declaration¹⁰, providing a clear mandate to his government to support the achievement of the declaration's targets. A strong demonstration of commitment and leadership came also from **LONDON's** Mayor Sadiq Khan who, in his election manifesto, committed to getting back on track with the city's recycling targets in the waste sector, thereby also contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Develop involvement strategies for high-level government representatives that have the decision-making power to initiate and guide a process or activity.
- Institutionalise engagement at higher political levels, e.g. through legally binding mandates, to attenuate the risk of staff rotation and loss of expertise.
- Identify climate champions that prioritise climate change and seek compliance with international commitments.
- Convince leaders of the necessity to take action by framing climate issues in a way that aligns with their political strategy and thinking.

⁷ Political buy-in has been identified as one of three relevant factors for the realisation of ambitious climate policies and has been closely analysed in the briefing "Fostering Success Factors for NDC Implementation", published in early 2019. The definition used here is closely aligned with the one suggested in the briefing.

⁸ COREEC stands for "Comités Regionales de Cambio Climático"

⁹ IMPRESS stands for "Improving the Performance and Reliability of Renewable Energy Power Systems".

¹⁰ The Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership is a declaration that was signed by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Enrique Peña Nieto, and President Barack Obama in 2016. It commits Canada, Mexico, and the USA to an ambitious and enduring North American Climate, Clean Energy and Environment Partnership. The statement can be downloaded at: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/leaders%E2%80%99-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

4.3 | INNOVATION:

Innovation is central for finding a comprehensive solution for the climate change challenge, as is highlighted in many (19) cases. Different forms of innovation can address different aspects of the climate change problem, such as technological innovation, policy innovation or institutional innovation. Innovation is always forward-looking and usually brings along disruptive changes in the way a certain problem has been addressed in the past. Often, successful innovation requires some degree of government intervention to account for the risk and uncertainty involved and set the right incentives for the changes to take place.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: Technological innovation involves, for example, the introduction of zero- or low-emission technologies. This can include increased market penetration of energy-efficient LED bulbs as in the UJALA¹¹ project in **INDIA** or the construction of a biomass-gasification-based power generation facility in **SAMOA**. Cases highlighting technological innovation demonstrate the deployment of cutting-edge technology that can help to achieve significant emission reductions in the energy sector.

POLICY INNOVATION: Policy innovation refers to the introduction of new policy approaches or instruments to address a given challenge. It encompasses the introduction of finance instruments, such as an effective carbon tax in **CANADA**; the development of compensation mechanisms for ecosystem services as in **PERU**; or the introduction of new flexibility mechanisms to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into the power grid in **DENMARK**.

INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION: Institutional innovation includes new organisational formats or frameworks for action in order to achieve certain targets. This form of innovation is present, for example, in the establishment of a framework for interaction and experience sharing between the direct access entities of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by the **COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE**, or in new and innovative ways for stakeholder engagement, shown in **SENEGAL**.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Create forward-looking instruments that seek to change the behaviour of a target group, for example energy consumers, in a creative and convincing way.
- Understand and address barriers for innovation so that confidence and trust can be built and the implementation of the innovation is broadly supported.
- Ensure a focused, yet flexible policy framework to create incentives and leave room for new ideas, guaranteeing political buy-in early on.
- Provide (public) financial support to incentivise innovation through dedicated programmes, involving civil society, academia and the private sector.

¹¹ UJALA stands for "Unnat Jyotibya Affordable LEDs for All".



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4.4 | ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING FRAMEWORKS:

Several (15) case studies show that there are essential benefits in aligning “new” policies and measures, or even processes, with existing frameworks at the national or international level. There are different approaches to alignment: on the one hand, climate action can be aligned to national frameworks such as policies, plans and strategies. The objective can be to optimise resources and capacities, or to prioritise climate issues in an existing framework. On the other hand, climate action can be aligned to international frameworks such as international standards (ISO), development goals or the Paris Agreement.

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO OPTIMISE RESOURCES AND CAPACITIES:

As the public sector is often resource-constrained, it can be beneficial to integrate climate-related policies, for example climate targets, in existing national or sector-level plans and policies. Similarly, climate-related institutions do not need to be created from scratch, rather existing institutions or ministries could establish a special unit dedicated to climate action. In **MOROCCO**'s example, the country integrated the adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component into the existing Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDDs ¹² for its acronym in French).

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO PRIORITISE

CLIMATE ISSUES: Rather than addressing climate change as a stand-alone issue, alignment with national frameworks facilitates processes and active participation of all relevant stakeholders from the start. The goals and policies can be given more priority and existing frameworks strengthened. Furthermore, alignment enables faster mainstreaming of the topic and accrues ownership of the task among stakeholders. This is reflected in the case of **TRINIDAD**'s NDC-IP ¹³ that was developed as part of the national development planning process, allowing to mainstream climate change as a national development issue.

ALIGNMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS: Several cases highlight the advantage of aligning policies and processes to existing international frameworks and standards such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals or the Paris Agreement. The main advantage is to have better access to finance, particularly when aligning processes to development agendas. For example, **MEXICO**'s Mid-Century Strategy aligns with the Paris Agreement and the legally-binding action plan defined under the North American Partnership on Climate, Clean Energy and Environment ¹⁴, which enabled support from international counterparts and thus a faster implementation of the strategy.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Make use of and strengthen existing structures, capacities and/or domestic legislation instead of adding new structures to ensure a high recognition value and facilitate early participation at both the national and sub-national level.
- Integrate climate policies into existing policies and structures (especially on a sectoral level) to allow for quick coordination between agencies and ministries, and for greater operational practicability.
- Anchor climate action within existing national development planning processes and/ or institutions to ensure that synergies with other benefits are understood and leveraged.
- Align the design and implementation of climate action with international standards to accrue the chances of accessing financial support.

¹² SIREDD stands for *Système régional d'information sur l'environnement et le développement durable*.

¹³ NDC-IP stands for Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan.

¹⁴ The Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership is a declaration that was signed by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Enrique Peña Nieto, and President Barack Obama in 2016. It commits Canada, Mexico, and the USA to an ambitious and enduring North American Climate, Clean Energy and Environment Partnership. The statement can be downloaded at: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/leaders%E2%80%99-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

4.5 | TRANSPARENCY:

Transparency is a major factor in several (15) case studies, as it is a stepping stone to allow for many other good practice elements. Transparency is important in various areas of climate action, including MRV frameworks, policy-making, roadmap elaboration, engaging with the private sector and civil society or when designing financial mechanisms. Two major areas of transparent climate action are data collection and reporting and developing transparent processes around policymaking and implementing measures.

TRANSPARENCY IN DATA: Many case studies demonstrate the importance of transparency in the data used and reported for example in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories or climate finance. In this context, it is important to be transparent around the origin of the data and the assumptions used for data processing. Furthermore, a harmonised approach towards data management across different institutions involved and sound monitoring processes can enhance data transparency. In the end, data transparency must be ensured through making the data easily accessible to the public, such as through dashboards, websites or even phone apps, as for example the real-time avoided GHG emissions and cost savings from **INDIA**'s national UJALA Dashboard. An example for effective communication of data to a wide range of stakeholders is the approach around publishing climate data for farming communities in the **PHILIPPINES**.

TRANSPARENCY IN PROCESSES: Transparency has equally proven to be crucial in policy-making and in the implementation of measures and actions. Transparency in processes can be improved through the early and continuous involvement of stakeholders and through building trust between the public and private sector and civil society. In the case of project selection, a standardised approach and monitoring procedures both made publicly available can support transparency. For instance, **FIJI**'s Green Bond browsed through well documented existing projects that were then extensively assessed, monitored and evaluated through an internal process to select the seven most impactful projects. Similarly, the **CITY OF PARIS**, France, commissioned an independent rating agency when setting up its Climate Bond to evaluate the sustainable development performance of fundable projects.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Ensure transparency in project selection, monitoring and reporting to increase the reliability, credibility and overall trust in data, e.g. using third-party evaluation. This can enhance the attractiveness of climate action to the general public as well as to potential funders.
- Ensure transparency regarding data, projects and processes to allow for the timely exchange of information, feedback loops and learning curves and to facilitate replication.





4.6 | SCIENCE-BASED POLICIES AND ACTIONS:

The Paris Agreement aims to keep global warming under 2°C and close to 1.5°C, based on scientific findings from climate research¹⁵. To successfully adapt to or mitigate climate change and meet the Paris goals, climate targets and policies must be in line with the latest climatescience. The relevance of science-based input to policies and actions is therefore highlighted in several (14) cases. Both, policies targeted to mitigate climate change and policies targeted to adapt to climate change reflect a specific approach to science-based policy-making.

SCIENCE-BASED MITIGATION POLICIES AND ACTIONS:

Several case studies show that it is particularly relevant to use climate science and data to make accurate projections and assess a country's ability to mitigate climate change, in order to articulate science-based climate targets and policies. In **PARAGUAY**, the NDC Implementation Plan is based on the analysis of the emissions trend of the 1990-2015 time series, with emission projections coming from the Technical Secretariat of Planning. Other countries have actively engaged with the scientific community, academia or the financial sector in

the elaboration of emission reduction targets and the development of science-based mitigation policies. In **GERMANY**, for example, the citizen dialogue held in the context of the Climate Action Plan 2050 development was supported by research institutions that provided scientific input and answered questions. The researchers also assessed the transformative character and financial impact of the proposed measures in the Plan.

SCIENCE-BASED ADAPTATION POLICIES AND ACTIONS:

Making use of climate science and vulnerability studies for given regions has proven to be very relevant to develop well-informed adaptation plans, policies and finance mechanisms. In **NEPAL**, the NAP process has been rooted in scientific and technical analysis down to the district level for vulnerability and risk analysis enabling an informed decision-making process. In **MALI**, the Climate Fund Decentralisation Project (CFD) extensively collaborated with Mali Meteorology to produce climate forecasts shared with local communities and integrated into plans to address climate risks.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Make use of scientific data and share the information used with citizens to increase credibility and acceptance of policies and measures.
- Create data management platforms/portals to efficiently allocate scarce resources for data management and support inter-ministerial coordination on data supply.
- Periodically update and verify the collected data to ensure their accuracy, increase credibility and adjust policies accordingly.



¹⁵ UNFCCC, 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

4.7 | REPLICABILITY:

Replicability, which refers to the potential to multiply a good practice in other countries and contexts, is an essential element of good practice, mentioned in several (11) case studies. Replicability strongly depends on transparency (see section 4.5), since it requires a clear documentation of the methods, assumptions, and steps undertaken towards successful climate action. For effective replicability, it can be helpful to identify and adopt the core framework of a good practice case and adjust according to the specific context. Replication of good practice can happen at different levels:

REPLICATE TO OTHER REGIONS/COUNTRIES: While the research findings under **BURKINA FASO**'s PRESA ¹⁶ programme were country specific, the individual programme components and stakeholder approach were expanded to other semi-arid regions such as Senegal and Tajikistan. Furthermore, exchange visits between researchers from Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Kenya and Pakistan took place.

REPLICATE TO OTHER PRODUCTS: **INDIA**'s UJALA ¹⁷ programme started with LED lighting products but was rapidly scaled up to other household appliances, which were gradually replaced by standardised energy efficient technologies such as energy efficient ceiling fans, air-conditioners or water pumps.

REPLICATE TO OTHER ORGANISATIONS: The Huella **CHILE** platform provides a transversal and generic model of emissions quantification that can easily be used by other organisations and companies willing to track their emissions in a similar way. In this case, the model needs to be aligned with the respective national information such as emission factors and warming potentials.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Design a framework in a transparent and traceable manner so it can easily be used and customised to different situations.
- Reduce bureaucratic complexities and simplify regulatory procedures, for example through standardisation, to better enable replicability.
- Develop a framework that is implementable with limited public resources but can leverage private finance, to minimise public budget constraints and facilitate early private sector buy-in.

¹⁶ PRESA stands for Promoting the Resilience of Economies in Semi-Arid Areas.

¹⁷ UJALA stands for Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All.



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4.8 | CROSS-SECTORAL COORDINATION:

Closely linked to stakeholder engagement is the coordination of different sectors involved in climate change activities, as highlighted in several (11) cases. Variations lie in the institutional setting and scope of coordination (i.e. number of sectors and sector experts involved). Some ministries engage in regular meetings through appointed focal points, while in other cases external stand-alone working groups are formed to address cross-cutting climate-related issues. The central aspect is the **DESIGN OF AN INTER-SECTORAL** and/ or **INTER-MINISTERIAL FRAMEWORK** that supports active engagement

at a sector level and sets-up regular cross-sectoral coordination meetings. Such a framework facilitates consensus and supports the formalisation of climate change plans and policies. In **PERU**, the GTM-NDC¹⁸ is formed by 13 sectors where the working groups enabled joint learning between the ministries. In **BENIN**, strengthening intersectoral cooperation led to a better integration of climate change issues into sectoral policies such as the Environmental Action Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PAESA) or the National Health Development Plan (PNDS).

LESSONS LEARNED

- Set times and spaces for internal coordination, especially for temporary processes with defined work plans, including milestones, to ensure compliance with commitments on time.
- Develop guiding documents to facilitate and standardise coordination processes in the sectors involved, this can encourage sectors to comply with their tasks.
- If possible, use existing mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination to facilitate active participation of all ministries.
- Involve sector technicians at an early stage. Convene teams of experts/ specialists to support sectoral government institutions and/ or create task forces to provide technical assistance to the coordination of climate action.

¹⁸ The Multi-Sectoral Working Group (GTM-NDC, for its acronym in Spanish: Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial) is part of the country's model to implement the NDC.

4.9 | SDG-BENEFIT/ALIGNMENT WITH SDGS:

There are many synergies between climate change mitigation or adaptation and sustainable development goals (SDGs) as demonstrated in some (10) case studies. Clearly aligning climate related efforts with development issues can create so called co-benefits of climate action, which typically increase public acceptance and facilitate implementation. Co-benefits of mitigation action include, for example, the improvement of local air quality and associated health benefits or the creation of jobs in a low-carbon industry branch. Successful adaptation measures can ensure better crop quality or larger yields, amongst others. As the SDGs associated with specific climate actions are often manifold and spread across different sectors, there are various ways to facilitate their realisation in combination with successful climate action. In most cases, SDGs are either taken into account more broadly at the policy level, or they are integrated into the implementation plan of individual climate actions.

REALISING SDG BENEFITS THROUGH INTEGRATION IN CLIMATE RELATED POLICIES AND PLANS: The relevance to achieve certain sustainable development objectives can be anchored in national or sub-national climate policies and plans, for example through the inclusion of SDG indicators that are used for tracking the implementation status of a policy or planning document. In **MONGOLIA**, for example, the NDC was directly informed by the National Green Development Policy (NGDP). This ensured the alignment of strategic objectives and allowed to formulate integrated implementation measures.

REALISING SDG BENEFITS THROUGH INTEGRATION IN CLIMATE ACTION: The consideration of SDGs can play an important role in the design and implementation of climate action. Early and broad stakeholder engagement can ensure that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders affected, including marginalised and disadvantaged communities, are mainstreamed throughout the process, including cross-cutting themes like poverty reduction, gender and social inclusion. An example is the development of adaptation actions to be included in **NEPAL**'s National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The process aimed at integrating adaptation actions with development efforts, including the strengthening of livelihoods and building resilience for the most vulnerable communities.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Develop sound assessment studies that uncover, analyse and communicate the synergies between climate action and development goals to provide a good basis for the mainstreaming of SDGs in climate change policies and plans.
- Communicate clearly the link between climate and development activities to ensure better collaboration from local communities and different sectors and to accrue the likelihood to catalyse investments from different sources.





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4.10 | MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE:

Developing and implementing climate-related policies and measures ideally involves all levels of governance, including national, sub-national and regional structures. Some (7) case studies highlight the relevance of including several governance levels in policy-making and MRV processes.

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE IN POLICY-MAKING: Given that local and regional stakeholders are often the ones that are most directly affected by climate change, they should be involved in the design of respective policies and measures. Using a bottom-up approach to policymaking by engaging with sub-national entities enhances transparency and facilitates policy implementation. For instance, **CHILE**'s Regional Com-

mittees on Climate Change (COREEC ¹⁹) involved and coordinated key stakeholders at regional and local levels, thereby facilitating the assessment of specific regional needs and enhancing the legitimacy of the activities implemented.

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE IN MRV PROCESSES: Involving sub-national entities in MRV processes enables the disaggregation of GHG emission data. This was the case in **COLOMBIA**, where MRV-related data was collected and validated at the national, regional and local levels by respective government entities to inform the national Climate Finance MRV framework in a comprehensive and transparent manner.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Carefully reflect on the role of regional entities as these are essential in the implementation of climate action when drafting national climate targets.
- Implement mitigation and adaptation actions customised to the local context, for which engaging with sub-national entities provides understanding of the context including needs and barriers.
- Engage with sub-national governance levels to create interest, build momentum and develop local capacities which in turn enhances a common understanding and facilitates implementation. assistance to the coordination of climate action



¹⁹ COREEC stands for "Comités Regionales de Cambio Climático"

5 | CONCLUSION:

The results of this year's analysis show a high level of continuity and consistency with the previous rounds of analyses (GPA 1.0 and 2.0), although a substantially higher amount of cases was included in the GPD (52 cases in total). Almost all cases confirm the importance of **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT** and **POLITICAL BUY-IN** to allow for successful mitigation and adaptation action. The effective **ALIGNMENT OF ACTIVITIES WITH EXISTING FRAMEWORKS** at the national or international level continues to be key. Furthermore, **SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS** is still broadly considered to facilitate informed decision making in both mitigation and adaptation cases. A more recent trend, on the other hand, emphasises the importance of **INNOVATION** for finding effective responses to complex challenges. Similarly, the aspect of **TRANSPARENCY** has received great attention in many new cases, reflecting the relevance attributed to the new Enhanced Transparency Framework established in the Paris Agreement. Finally, **SDGs** are being increasingly discussed and suitable entry points sought, in order to further align countries' climate and development agendas.

As a general rule, each case includes multiple good practice elements, which are often congruent with the success factors of the case. Some of the elements are very broadly represented across all cases (i.e. stakeholder engagement and political buy-in, as mentioned above) while others may be more dependent on a specific country context (e.g. technical feasibility or scalability) and are therefore less well represented. Still other elements may be difficult to measure, such as transformational change or effectiveness. Regardless of their distribution it is important to note that many of the identified good practice elements are very closely interlinked. For example, political buy-in presumes a certain level of stakeholder engagement, and replicability is unthinkable without transparency.

In deviation from earlier rounds of analysis, this year's cases comprise not only **MITIGATION** (14 cases) but also **ADAPTATION** (12 cases) and **CROSS-CUTTING** (26 cases) topics. Interestingly, however, the good practice elements highlighted for the success of each case do not show specific patterns for the topic areas but are rather evenly distributed.

This is also largely the case for the focus areas. Only **FINANCING IMPLEMENTATION**, which is currently high on countries' agendas, is most important for cross-cutting topics. This may show that while dedicated funds for mitigation and adaptation have been created, projects that address both in a combined approach may fall in between and have difficulties to secure funding. **GOVERNANCE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**, as the second most important focus area, seems to be relevant regardless of the type of action, again stressing the need for effective coordination and inclusiveness for climate action. The same holds true for the **DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES AND PLANS** and the **IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND MEASURES**, both of which have relatively high priorities for successful NDC implementation.

Overall, the analysis of 52 new good practice cases for the GPD demonstrates a high level of action and progress on climate topics around the world. Although the road towards achieving the Paris temperature goals is still long, a good start has been made, encouraging countries to step up the pace and ambition in their future climate action. The continuous expansion of the GPD supports this process by showcasing a growing portfolio of good practice examples that provide valuable input and inspiration for the way ahead.



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ANNEX I: LIST OF GOOD PRACTICE CASES

CASE STUDY NUMBER	COUNTRY	TITLE
1	ARGENTINA	Building climate policies under consensus: Argentina's National Climate Change Cabinet
2	BENIN	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sectoral planning: Learning from Benin's environmental cells
3	BURKINA FASO	Promoting the Resilience of Economies in Semi-Arid Areas in Burkina Faso
4	CANADA	Scaling up ambition: Lessons from British Columbia's carbon tax
5	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	The Boxes of Resilience in the Central African Republic: A community-based approach for consolidating resilience in a participatory and integrated manner
6	CHILE	Chile's carbon tax: An ambitious step towards environmentally friendly policies and significant greenhouse gas emission reductions
7	CHILE	The HuellaChile Carbon Management Programme: Involving the public and private sector in climate change mitigation
8	CHILE	Implementing national climate policies through subnational climate action in Chile
9	CHINA	Promoting the Uptake of Electric Vehicles to Reduce Pollution in Beijing City, China
10	COLOMBIA	Strategising to decouple economic growth from GHG emissions: The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy
11	COLOMBIA	Tracking the financing of climate action: How Colombia developed and implemented a comprehensive national MRV framework for climate finance
12	COSTA RICA	Establishing climate governance at a sector level: Costa Rica's sectoral agreements
13	DENMARK	Integrating high shares of variable renewable energy into the grid: Lessons from the world leader Denmark
14	EU	Mastering the transition towards energy efficiency in the buildings sector: The European Union's Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
15	FIJI	Pioneering green finance in the developing world: The Fijian Sovereign Green Bond
16	FRANCE	Accelerating the greening of finance: The Paris Climate Bond
17	GEORGIA	Demonstrating the national benefits of climate reporting: The MRV system of Georgia
18	GERMANY	Germany's Climate Action Plan 2050: Involving traditional stakeholders and the broader public to develop concrete implementation measures
19	INDIA	The Chandigarh Solar City Project: Identifying Synergies and Maximizing the Co-Benefits of NDC-SDG Linkages in Climate Policy
20	INDIA	Market-making for low-carbon energy technologies: The UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) scheme in India
21	INDONESIA	Indonesia's PROKLIM programme
22	KENYA	Multi-level governance and coordination under Kenya's National Climate Change Act
23	LEBANON	The Lebanon Climate Act: Engaging the private sector to enhance climate action in Lebanon
24	MALI	Bringing climate finance to the local level: Mali's Climate Fund Decentralisation
25	MEXICO	Strategising for the long term: Mexico's Mid-Century Strategy (MCS)
26	MEXICO	Estimating the costs of unconditional mitigation measures to support the implementation of Mexico's NDC
27	MONGOLIA	Aligning Mongolia's NDC and SDGs through its National Green Development Policy
28	MONGOLIA	Mongolia's private sector led Renewable Energy Programme

ANNEX I: LIST OF GOOD PRACTICE CASES

CASE STUDY NUMBER	COUNTRY	TITLE
29	MOROCCO	Integrating adaptation monitoring and reporting into existing information systems in Morocco
30	MOROCCO	Territorial Planning for driving climate change adaptation in Morocco: the innovative example of Territorial Plan to address global warming / Souss Massa Region (PTRC-SM)
31	MOROCCO	Assessment and mapping of vulnerability and adaptation of small farmers to climate change in Morocco
32	MULTIPLE COUNTRIES	Initial Experiences of the Community of Practice on Supporting Direct Access to Climate Finance
33	NEPAL	Piloting a methodology for tracking climate-relevant budget at activity level in Nepal's agriculture sector
34	NEPAL	Learnings from Nepal's National Adaptation Plan formulation process
35	PARAGUAY	Paraguay's stakeholder participation process to unpack the NDC targets
36	PERU	Paving the way for success: A comprehensive participatory process for NDC implementation in Peru
37	PERU	Building a strategic framework for reducing climate change risk and vulnerability: Unlocking climate finance to ensure long-term adaptation in Peru
38	PHILIPPINES	Scaling Up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Agriculture-Based Communities in Mindanao, Philippines
39	SAMOA	Samoa's IMPRESSive feat in building capacities for NDC Implementation
40	SENEGAL	Building local scientific capacities for the NAP process in Senegal
41	SENEGAL	Harmonising and managing inter-sectorality: The elaboration of 'Environment and Sustainable Development Sectoral Strategies' (SEDDs) in Senegal
42	SENEGAL	Fostering resilient silvo-pastoral practices in Senegal: The promotion of enriched closed forest areas in the groundnut basin
43	THE GAMBIA	Ecotourism as a mechanism to strengthen resilience in Tumani Tenda, Gambia
44	THE GAMBIA	Investing in grid-connected solar PV: Structured finance for NDC implementation in The Gambia
45	TOGO	Financing climate action: The GCF country programme as a priority investment framework for Togo
46	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Trinidad and Tobago's NDC implementation plan: A policy blueprint to guide effective mitigation action
47	UGANDA	Uganda's National Climate Change Learning Strategy: A coordinated effort to build capacity and knowledge on climate change
48	UK	Reducing GHG emissions through sustainable waste management: Lessons from the C40 city London
49	URUGUAY	The Energy Efficiency Group for Transportation: A strong political commitment towards sustainable transport in Uruguay
50	URUGUAY	Uruguay's greenhouse gas inventory evolution as a component of the MRV for the country's NDC
51	VIETNAM	Strategic mainstreaming of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in Vietnam
52	VIETNAM	Measuring private investments into green growth: Vietnam's Private Climate Expenditure and Investments Review



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ANNEX II: LIST OF CRITERIA

CRITERIA		DESCRIPTION
1	SCIENCE-BASED	Is based on comprehensive and detailed technical and scientific analyses (e.g. GHG inventories, BAU scenarios, vulnerability/risk analyses)
2	INNOVATION	Is disruptive/forward-looking/breaks new grounds
3	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Developed / implemented with extensive stakeholder engagement; resulted from a country-driven/participatory process involving key stakeholders
4	POLITICAL BUY-IN	Characterised by high-level political ownership (e.g. evidenced through use of own financial resources; political champions; legal instruments)
5	ROBUSTNESS	Has positive effects under different climate scenarios/low risk of maladaptation
6	TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY	Easy to implement and/or entails capacity development/technical support component (e.g. trainings, peer-to-peer learning) to facilitate implementation
7	FINANCIAL VIABILITY	Sufficiently resourced; requires limited financial input; affordable;
8	SCALABILITY	Easy to scale up or down with relatively to address similar objectives in varying situations
9	REPLICABILITY	Can be easily transferred to different contexts
10	ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS	Integrated/aligned with existing national plans and policies (e.g. national development strategies, national climate change strategy, NDC, sectoral plans etc)
11	ALIGNMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS	Supports the goals of international frameworks (such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)
12	ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)	Supports the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
13	MULTI-LEVEL-GOVERNANCE	Vertical integration across national, regional and local level as well as transparency of the adaptation action
14	INTER-SECTORAL COOPERATION	Involvement of stakeholders across sectors (including private sector and civil society); includes a detailed, sufficiently resourced implementation plan with clear mandates, guidelines and procedures;
15	TRANSPARENCY	Integrates monitoring and evaluation processes (e.g. immediate and long-term goals are specified and measurable, entails a monitoring and evaluation component)
16	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS	Provides additional economic, social and environmental benefits
17	EFFECTIVENESS	Has proven successfully in terms of its intended objective (e.g. reducing GHG emissions and increasing resilience)
18	TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE	Contributes to transformational change.
19	SAFEGUARD	Screens for and seeks to avoid unintended negative side effects; Involved/addressed vulnerable groups (e.g. women/elderly/disabled people/indigenous communities)

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On behalf of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, adelphi in collaboration with NewClimate Institute and various partners (Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Libélula, and The Energy and Resource Institute) currently enhances and expands the Good Practice Database. As part of this work, NewClimate Institute has developed a summary report that summarises central findings across good practice cases, with a focus on key areas and elements of good practice, success factors and lessons learned.

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