

2021 JSB Climate Promise

Informal Implementation update and stock take as of Quarter 2

1. Background

As the global landscape has shifted in the last weeks and months, the interconnectedness of the crises we face has become painfully apparent - from the impacts of climate change to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, to varying instability around the world, including most recently the war in Ukraine. Rising costs of food and fuel, financial volatility, and complex global supply chain reconfigurations have vast implications for a country's immediate and long-term sustainable development pathways.

UNDP's Climate Promise supports over 120 countries and territories to enhance and implement their national climate pledges to the Paris Agreement, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This represents 80% of all developing countries globally, including 40 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 28 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 14 High Emitters and 47 countries in fragile settings.

The experience of the Climate Promise has demonstrated that NDCs can be a powerful tool to define climate action through inclusive and whole-of-society owned processes. Specific NDC targets, policies, and measures on energy, adaptation, nature-based solutions, gender, and other areas starting points for transforming economies and societies. In this way, NDCs are not just a pledge from countries on climate action but also represent key political signals on the direction of sustainable development.

To date, UNDP's Climate Promise has focused primarily on NDC enhancement processes, which includes both defining NDC targets while also putting in place the necessary strategies, systems, capacities, and other elements for effective implementation of those targets. The strong foundation put in place through the initial Climate Promise work has set the stage for this JSB-supported initiative, which provides support to help countries accelerate implementation towards achievement of their targets.

The JSB Climate Promise initiative helps to build on this foundation and directly respond to the overwhelming demand from countries to rapidly scale-up support toward achieving NDC targets. When analyzing the second generation NDCs according to defined criteria on Quality of NDCs, over 80% of Climate Promise-supported NDCs scored above average on both robustness and ownership/inclusiveness criteria, but only 33% scored above average on implementation feasibility – demonstrating a critical need to further invest in attracting finance and strengthening human, institutional and technological capacities to deliver targets.¹

With the support of Japan, the goal is to ensure countries and territories can advance NDC implementation. They can use the defined NDC priorities, targets, and measures as guideposts for how to re-orient development efforts and build a more sustainable pathway for future development.

¹ (For details on each quality criterion and the methodology, see pages 16-17 and 48-49 of [UNDP's State of Climate Ambition Report](#).)

2. Global and Local Launch of the Climate Promise JSB Project

Implementation of the JSB-supported Climate Promise projects has been initiated in 23 countries and territories. All national projects have successfully completed budget allocations and kick-started the project, with the exception of **Ukraine**².

A UNDP global press release of the project initiation was published on 24 March 2022 ([English](#), [Japanese](#), [PR Times](#)) and widely disseminated through social media ([UNDP Corporate](#), [UNDP Climate](#), [UNDP Administrator](#), UNDP Tokyo [Tw/Adm/Fb](#)). This was followed by UNDP Country Offices launching their national projects through local events and/or press releases.



Examples of tweets: UNDP Administrator (left), Egypt Resident Representative (middle) and UNDP Tokyo (right).

² Ukraine's Climate Promise JSB is being suspended² and now being requested to the Government of Japan for re-purposing to a new concept. In this unprecedented situation unforeseen at the time of 2021 JSB PIP preparation, the UNDP Country Office in Ukraine remains operational on the ground and in close consultation with the Ukrainian Government counterparts on the urgent needs.



Azusa Kubota, Resident Representative of UNDP in Bhutan and the Officiating Secretary of Gross National Happiness Commission launches the project

In **Bhutan**, the Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet has released a joint press release with UNDP Bhutan on the initiation ([Press Release](#)) and through a local launch event. The event was graced by the First Secretary and Second Secretary from the Embassy of Japan in Bhutan (based in New Delhi) and a representative of JICA. A series of social media tweets/posts were prepared ([UNDP Bhutan, Bhutan RR](#)) and covered by the local media ([Bhutan Times](#)). The project is

designed to accelerate promotion of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in Bhutan through not only enabling policies and increased capacities of technicians but also through consumer awareness and demonstrational impact. UNDP Bhutan is implementing a visibility plan to communicate these efforts to project beneficiaries, government, and other stakeholders.

The Government of **Serbia** hosted the launch event of their Climate Promise JSB project ([Press Release](#)). Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Mining and Energy and Assistant Minister of Environment Protection hosted the Ambassador of Japan to Serbia. The UNDP Resident Representative stressed the importance of this initiative towards green and just transformation of the Serbian economy.



Ambassador of Japan to Serbia launches the Climate Promise JSB in the Serbia Government facility with presence of Government officials and UNDP RR

In **Kenya**, the JSB Climate Promise work was launched at the Presidential Roundtable on Accelerated National Tree Growing Campaigns. President Uhuru Kenyatta announced Kenya’s attainment of the Constitutional 10% tree cover target, giving an even more ambitious national target of 30% by the Year 2050. As he made this announcement, the President launched Kenya’s National Tree Growing Fund and Campaign, called the 'Penda Miti, Panda Miti' (Love trees, Plant Trees), supported by the JSB Climate Promise JSB. The launch was graced by the President, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya, Cabinet Secretary of Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Kenya, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative. The event brought together members of the private sector, development partners and government and coincided with the Stockholm+50 anniversary and covered widely by the media (e.g. [Citizen](#), [Pulse](#), [Nairobi.CO.KE](#), [Press Release](#)). A JSB Climate Promise initiative specific



The Ambassador of Japan to Kenya and President of Kenya launches the Climate Promise JSB supported campaign, “Penda Miti, Panda Miti”

launch event was also held with stakeholders, in the presence of the Ambassador of Japan, Principal Secretary of Environment and Forestry, and UNDP Resident Representative (UNDP Kenya [Tw](#)/[MoEF Tw](#)).

The UNDP Uzbekistan Country Office Issued a [joint press release](#) with the Embassy of Japan which was widely covered by the local media ([Gazeta](#), [ANHOR](#), [NUZ](#), [Human](#), [Review](#), etc.). In **Georgia**, the UNDP Country Office held a launch event during the Europe and Central Asia Regional Director’s mission, alongside the Ambassador of Japan and Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture. A [press release](#) was issued and social media [UNDP Georgia](#), [UNDP Climate](#), [UNDP Tokyo](#) was widely shared



Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture for Georgia launches the Climate Promise JSB

(e.g. by Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture and Embassy of Georgia to Japan). The [Japanese tweet](#) was retweeted by the Ambassador of Georgia to Japan. In **Armenia**, an official opening/launch ceremony was conducted by UNDP Armenia with participation of the Ambassador of Japan, the Ministries of Environment (including the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center), as well as the Ministries of Emergency Situations, and Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (State Water Committee) ([Press Release](#)). This was disseminated widely using social media platforms (UNDP Armenia [FB](#),

UNDP Armenia [Tw](#), UNDP Climate [Tw](#)). The launch event in **Turkey** took place with the Japanese

Ambassador's video message and Mayor of Hatay Metropolitan Municipality, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the UNDP Resident Representative ([Press Release](#) and social media: [Tw1](#), [Tw2](#), [Tw3](#), [Tw4](#), [Tw5](#)). **Bosnia and Herzegovina** UNDP Country Office published both an [English](#) press release and [Bosnian](#) press release which was covered by the [Sarajevo Times](#) and beyond. In addition, the Japanese Ambassador met with UNDP Resident Representative to announce Japan's support for climate action and inclusive decarbonization to accelerate the implementation of national climate pledge (announcement on [Embassy of Japan FB page](#)). Europe and Central Asia Regional Director opened the project in Sarajevo with the event "Decarbonization – a Roadmap for a Green Future", together with the Ambassador of Japan to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of Economic Relations, Bosnia and Herzegovina ([Press Release](#)).



The Ambassador of Japan to Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNDP Resident Representative meets to discuss the Climate Promise JSB project

3. Project initiation, partnerships, and engagement with Japanese stakeholders

Out of 22 national projects that have started implementation under the Climate Promise JSB initiative, all Government counterparts have been informed of the start of country-level project activities, while most countries have also held meetings with the local Embassies/Missions of Japan. All countries have also indicated their intention to work closely with the local Embassies/Missions of Japan throughout implementation. Projects are initiating implementation based on national contexts and progressing their consultations with their project stakeholders.

In addition, opportunities for partnership with Japanese stakeholders have been identified in all countries, including with JICA. An internal webinar to support national project teams provided guidance related to how to strengthen partnerships. With the support of UNDP HQ's Bureau for Management Services (BMS), UNDP project procurement rules and regulations were also discussed and national teams were encouraged to widely disseminate tender information when publicly available to international companies, including those from Japan. In addition, strategies for strengthening the supply-side of engagement with companies has been discussed to address any challenges that may arise throughout implementation. These strategies include exploring business webinars and capacity building of companies and vendors, including Japanese companies, to be better equipped to engage in UN and UNDP procurement processes.

To kick-off the national projects, UNDP Country Offices held initial meetings, dialogues, and workshops to bring a wide variety of stakeholders together, including the Government of Japan. For example, in **Tajikistan**, an Initiation Workshop of the Climate Promise JSB project was held that invited a wide range of stakeholders. The UNDP Country Office invited the Embassy of Japan to Tajikistan and discussed and shared the importance of strengthening community resilience to climate-induced disasters using available nature-based solutions ([FB](#), [Tw](#)). In **Bhutan**, on top of the aforementioned launch, the Country Office had

meetings with the India Embassy of Japan, who visited Bhutan, and JICA representation office in Bhutan to explore avenues of collaboration. The Country Office is currently developing a term of reference to recruit an international EV expert and working on the provision of EVs. In **Albania**, UNDP is an important partner of the Government, which has supported a range of climate actions, including: scaling up energy efficiency and renewable energy, such as the solar and small hydro, the preparation of the National Action Plan on Renewable Energy Sources, and the energy management information system at municipal level. Preparatory meetings for the JSB-supported Climate Promise project were held with the Deputy Minister of Energy and Infrastructure to discuss the workplan and next steps towards realization of the workplan. The component will focus on the solar PV systems for municipal/national facilities – in order to showcase these efforts and generate interest to expand investment in such area. The Government also plans to utilise this interest and momentum to inform long-term policy interventions foreseen in the area of Renewable Energy, including solar PV.

In the **Philippines**, inception meetings were conducted with a wide range of stakeholders, including several parts of the Government and other non-government actors, helping to define roles and responsibilities and coordinate activities. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which will serve as the lead government partner and member of Project Board, established a technical working group to discuss specific various project components. This includes key stakeholders: The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) who is working to align the work with the operationalization of the Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PAP4SCP), alongside the country's NDC; The Department of Trade and Industry-Design Center of the Philippines who will support the design and operationalization of the Innovation for Circular Economy Hub in target cities and mentorship on circular economy business models; The Department of Science and Technology who will expand support for grassroots innovation for circular economy, leading an ongoing discussion on supporting R&D and business development support to circular economy enterprises. Local Government Units are also closely engaged, including Pasig City, Quezon City, Pasay City, Manila City, Marikina City. Local academic institutions such as De La Salle University. The Embassy of Japan was also included in these stakeholder meetings, as well as other development partners in country. For example, there is close alignment with the UN Habitat ongoing JSB-funded project on waste management/marine litter in Manila City, and UNEP has identified potential collaboration on capacity building for local governments and enterprises on circular economy and sustainable consumption and production utilizing existing tools.

In **Malawi**, the NDC has been accepted widely by all government sectors, non-governmental and district authorities due to the advocacy work championed by UNDP's support under the first phase of the Climate Promise. Leveraging this foundation, the UNDP Malawi office has held a series of meetings with Government counterparts such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change and the Ministry of Energy. A joint workplan was agreed with clear roles for NDC implementing sectors and sub-national authorities in the targeted ecosystems of Lake Chilwa and Bua River. Inception meetings were also held in all planned districts and a joint planning workshop for places where implementation plans were developed. There have been on-going discussions on initiatives including an energy needs assessment, development of GHG baselines, identification of beneficiaries and engagement with non-state actors to deliver components of the work plan. The Country Office also reached out to find out more about international companies in the region, including Japanese companies, to explore potential interest.

In **Indonesia**, a series of meetings with responsible ministries or beneficiaries was conducted to agree on the activities for implementation and support needed. The Government has agreed to the scope of Climate Promise JSB work and appreciated support to enhance regulation development on GHG emissions

cap-setting at power sector coal powerplan. They have come up with a roadmap for carbon pricing in the energy sector up to 2030 and beyond, regulation development on results-based payment for the REDD+ under carbon pricing architecture, a policy study on Indonesia's carbon pricing outlook, and international trading which have correspondent adjustment and policy assessment on Indonesia's viability for the international trading mechanism—starting with a potential country such as Japan. The Government also agreed for the project to support the robust carbon pricing infrastructures including National Registry System (and its operation room), an additional feature of ETS (coal powerplant at online application system), Integration system of ETS & Carbon Registry and media center of climate change. The Country Office has already met with the Indonesia-Japan Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) secretariat twice in March, discussing the alignment and potential collaboration. In addition, further discussions will be undertaken with the Embassy of Japan to explore how international companies, including Japanese companies, could utilise the system through the activities.

In **Namibia**, an inception meeting was conducted where the project was endorsed, with participation from over 30 stakeholders including the Government, private sector and civil society. The Country Office, following the inception meeting, had a series of meetings with the Government to conceptualize key terms of references to engage experts to support the development of a carbon markets framework and emission trading scheme in Namibia. The Country Office is planning to conduct a rapid mapping exercise to identify and seek possibility of collaboration with international expertise, including Japanese experts where available, on capacity building support for the introduction of an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). The project is also collaborating with other ongoing projects in Namibia to ensure the alignment with the Climate Promise JSB project. Specifically this relates to projects supporting the design and implementation of the effective Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the NDC, as well as to support the carbon market trading system in the long-run. Furthermore, the team is planning to hold workshops and study tours to other countries with advanced Carbon Trading mechanism, such as in Japan, and has reached out to the Japanese Embassy in Namibia to introduce the project, share progress as well as and discuss the possibility of collaboration.

In several countries, these initial dialogues have helped establish coordination mechanisms within Government to take forward project activities and broader climate action. For example, in the **Maldives**, the Country Office held individual meetings with relevant Government partners on different project components, to develop and finalise the workplan and set up a technical working group. This working group includes partner representatives from Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development, AgroNational Corporation and SME Development Finance Corporation, who are currently in the process of planning their respective activities and timelines. The Country Office is looking to source renewable energy technologies for the agriculture cold storage units, electric minibus or charging stations for the transport industry, or solar PV infrastructure for local SMEs. Building off the Japan-supported COVID recovery project, the Country Office held a series of meetings, including twice specifically on the Climate Promise JSB project, with representatives of the Embassy of Japan and JICA to share key directions and objectives of the current JSB initiative to deepen the existing collaboration and coordination. In addition, regular update meetings occur between the UNDP Maldives Country Office and the Embassy of Japan focal points, particularly with updates on the broader nature, climate and energy portfolio of programming in country.

Countries are continuing to identify opportunities for partnerships and engagement, including with Japanese actors in country. The Country Office in **Nepal** discussed the Climate Promise JSB component

with Alternate Energy Promotion Center (AEPC) of Nepal and with the Ministry of Finance about implementation of Nepal's NDC priorities. Accordingly, activities have been approved by AEPC and are now integrated in the work line with UNDP-AEPC joint initiative (also called Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)), allowing streamlined and faster implementation. Preparatory activities have been conducted including feasibility studies related to interventions for solar and micro-hydro systems. A list of potential Japanese companies working in Nepal was shared by the Embassy. The Country Office has taken it under advisement and will consider them as it studies the market for future procurement opportunities. In **Viet Nam**, the Country Office discussion with Government/Ministry of Transport and Hue City was undertaken to prepare the detailed implementation plan. The framework for work packages was developed, of which two packages are under recruitment of local service providers. There has been brainstorming of potential engagement with JICA and potential Japanese expertise for services or for participation and contribution to the project related events like workshop and policy dialogues.

Specifically, partnerships with other Japanese ODA projects and/or technical expertise has also seen positive progress. At least 10 Country Offices already indicating that they are working closely with JICA. For example, **Uzbekistan** Country Office who is in communication with the Embassy of Japan, and consultation has started on possible collaboration with the relevant projects implemented by JICA. The **Malawi** national team is discussing with JICA office Agriculture experts on the irrigation component of the JSB project, to gain advise and explore synergy. In **Azerbaijan**, the CO met with JICA to exchange information on projects, and discussed projects working in the same sites. In **Kenya**, the national team discussed with JICA about project on forestry sector development and community resilience and how to coordinate efforts through sustainable forest management and landscape restoration. . In **Georgia**, the Country Office supports communication both with the Embassy of Japan and JICA. With JICA, the UNDP team is exploring possible areas of cooperation with Japanese JICA experts on issues such as in eco-tourism and forest recreational potential, as well as sustainable forest management practice.

In **India**, the UNDP Country Office has already had several project coordination meetings with the JICA team. National project activities focus on setting up Electric Vehicle charging stations and locations near the metro station are being considered to enhance transportation linkages. Considering JICA's strong presence in construction of the Delhi metro the opportunities for partnership are vast. **UNDP India has also successfully formed a partnership mobilizing CSR funds (approx. USD 19,000) from Kyosan India Private Limited, which is the Indian subsidiary of signal system manufacturer in Japan, Kyosan Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The contribution will be utilized to set up 2 EV charging stations in Delhi and to promote partnership by private sector.**

Kazakhstan Country Office held a series of consultations with RSE «KAZHYDROMET», with municipalities of the pilot regions on the development of TOR, technical specifications, identification of pilots. The Country Office also held two meetings with the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and this communication will continue to provide support to interested companies with meetings and information sharing where possible. Participants expressed interest in the activities addressing challenges in drought ecosystems and possible connection of the project to forest management or tree planting activities. Some of the participants sought for the interconnection between their ongoing infrastructure projects. The Country Office also invited other outbound Japanese companies to express their interest in the open tender which is publicly available. UNDP Country Office also held a meeting with the Kazakh Japan Center and seeing if there is a potential to work with them on some of the capacity building activities.

Given the work supported by UNDP either recently completed or still underway in many countries, JSB Climate Promise projects are leveraging this foundation to advance activities quickly and accelerate

action. For example, in the past years, UNDP **Kosovo** continued expanding climate action engagement to a broadened value proposition that combines smart city solutions and the use of digital tools for supporting Kosovo to engage with global climate protocols, which has been combined with Urban emissions mitigation activities. Building capacities of Kosovo counterparts on GHG reduction and long-term decarbonization strategies, setting NDC targets; proposed type of monitoring platform for successful implementation of the APCC. Analyzed the Kosovo existing policies and regulatory reform for RES and proposed to central institution types of incentives in facilitating the private sector to increase their contribution to the RES. Building on this work, the project will be providing an urgent, integrated solution to recover from the COVID-19 crisis by fostering an enabling environment and a people-centred approach, thus focusing on the most vulnerable groups as Kosovo moves towards climate resilient and just transition. The project will directly support data systems and policymaking on green recovery, promote environmental justice and community engagement, and support green recovery in the private sector. To support these activities, the Country Office through the Japanese Embassy in Kosovo will encourage Japanese companies and organizations, along with other international companies, to apply in the calls to open tenders.

UNDP **Armenia** has been building on a strong connection with the Armenian Government as the implementing agency for the EU funded EU4Climate regional project – part of the first phase of Climate Promise - that supported coordination of the NDC update process in Armenia. This includes facilitation of a series of consultations on technical specifications, interoperability and compatibility with existing systems. Leveraging this work, consultations have been conducted with the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center and the Water Committee, on the development of Terms of References for Climate Promise JSB project activities such as the design and development of the GIS platform, development of specifications for Automatic Weather Stations and HMC's Information Management System. The project core team has been hired, and are also leveraging the broader UNDP programme in country focused on Climate, Environment and Resilience beyond the funding of JSB, and coordinating and collaborating widely with the stakeholder institutions. The project has discussed with its focal point from the Embassy of Japan the directions and possibilities of working with experts on integrating best international experience for delivering the project activities, including from Japan. The project will inform the Embassy of Japan on upcoming open tender opportunities when publicly available. The office will also inform Japanese partners, including JICA and if possible, the Japan Meteorological Agency, about planned workshops with a view to present and study the applied international experiences, including that of Japan where relevant (e.g. technical specifications strengthening weather forecast and monitoring).

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the previous work under UNDP's Climate Promise provided a foundation for launching the new JSB-supported national project activities. Both technical support and facilitation of consultative process undertaken to enhance the NDC has elaborated potential future benefits of decarbonization, just transition and green economy through more ambitious GHG reduction targets. Following submission of the NDC, UNDP has continued to support NDC implementation process by advocating and raising awareness of decision makers, politicians and NGOs, to take urgent actions on GHG emission reduction to meet NDC targets, that can simultaneously drive economic growth, job creation and reduction of climate risks that affecting economy. Building on this work, the Climate Promise JSB-supported project is now taking initial steps towards introducing a just transition mechanism and implementing the country's NDC, all in a fair and gender-responsive way that leaves no one behind. In addition to communication on the project development with the Embassy of Japan, the Country Office is discussing potential cooperation with JICA Balkan Office on lean optimization training.

Many countries are already aligning the JSB-supported national projects with ongoing initiatives, including innovative approaches to advancing climate action. For example, in **Serbia**, stakeholder consultations and drafting of the Innovation Challenge Call on decarbonization is currently underway with a plan to launch the Challenge Call by mid-July. The announcement of this Challenge Call is to build efforts towards the [Call under the EU for Green Agenda Projects](#) which will increase attention and impact. UNDP Serbia will ensure synergy between the two calls and expects to utilise the lessons from the former call to increase attraction. With support of the Embassy of Japan in Serbia, UNDP Serbia connected with the JICA office and local Japanese Business Association in Serbia (JBAS), covering more than 50 company members. A joint event with JBAS is planned on 7th July 2022 which will launch the Challenge Call on Decarbonization under the project.

UNDP's **Egypt** Country Office held a Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) that invited stakeholders including the Embassy of Japan to Egypt and the team managing the ongoing UNDP-GEF Egypt photovoltaic (PV) Project. Discussions were held around how to accelerate and scale up the implementation of pilot projects for small-scale photovoltaic PV applications/technologies for electricity generation, building on the ongoing UNDP-GEF project experience. In addition, as UNDP is a partner to the Egypt Presidency of the upcoming UNFCCC Climate Conference (COP27), to be held in Sharm el-Sheikh in November, there are opportunities to showcase the JSB-supported project at the global conference.

Some Country Offices have conducted field visits with key stakeholders in order to define local activities and initiate implementation. In **Azerbaijan**, the project is trying to connect the dots between development cooperation, local efforts of relevant agencies and private sector, including those from Japan. The Country Office hosted a joint visit with the Embassy of Japan to the project sites (Economic and Commercial Attaché of the Japanese Embassy joined the preparation trip to Barda). Together with the respective representatives of the Executive Authority, the mission travelled to the sites of the multistory building, where meetings were held with the residents and staff of the building and education facilities. The Climate Promise JSB component is going to demonstrate the examples of Ganj and Barda, two representative cities, on the opportunity to reduce energy consumption, and respectively, the GHG emissions by: a) shifting from inefficient means of heating to more efficient centralized heating system; a) abandoning heavy reliance on fossil fuel by introducing alternative sources of energy, solar energy in particular; c) increasing awareness and changing the habits of people. Furthermore, the project hired a consultant who graduated from a University in Japan to support this effort.

In **Turkey**, several meetings were conducted for the initiation of the inception phase activities, particularly with Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the beneficiary Hatay Metropolitan Municipality to ensure ownership of this project. Meanwhile, a field visit was organized by the project team to Hatay region to meet with Municipality representatives in order to see the local sites and discuss the needs of municipality regarding marine litter. Two experienced experts from Turkey, who worked with UNDP Turkey during a waste trap installation in Kemer District, were invited to the field visit to present their previous experience and discuss potential strategies and approach with project team and municipality representatives. During the meeting, project activities were deeply analyzed and possible international technologies including from Japan that could be integrated into the project were discussed together with Municipality representatives (e.g. drone assisted monitoring). Further, during the field mission, the area where waste trap can be installed was identified through a thorough site assessment along-side River Asi.

4. Looking Forward – to COP27 and beyond

Looking toward COP27 in November, the world is watching to see how countries turn their talk into real walk. The negotiations in Glasgow provided strong signals that the Paris Agreement is working – with second generation NDCs estimated to put the world on a ~2.5°C pathway compared to ~3.5°C just six years ago. While it is far from what is needed to reach the 1.5°C goal, it was an important step. Vulnerable and low-emitting countries demonstrated leadership, significantly raising climate ambition, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and their limited resources.

As the largest supporter of NDCs in the world, the Climate Promise has as key role to play. The JSB support is critical for scaling-up support for countries to take the critical next steps with NDC implementation. Leveraging NDCs to re-orient development budgeting and direct new investments (and redirect brown financial flows) – can build a more sustainable pathway for future development during these turbulent times. The initiation phase has laid a strong foundation, and the coming months will build on the foundation to engage all stakeholders, including the private sector, to accelerate action on the ground.

COP27 will also provide a unique opportunity to showcase progress and share lessons learned across the countries of the Climate Promise. At a moment when the world must show momentum, the Climate Promise and JSB support can help provide examples of countries making concrete progress in taking ambitious action.

