

Annex I. Global-Level Mapping of the INDCs to the SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p>	<p>Eradication of extreme poverty</p> <p>“Eradicate extreme poverty by 2025, according to impact, among others, of the generation and energy coverage, including growth, distribution and redistribution of energy income” and (in relation to forests and agriculture) “reducing extreme poverty to zero in the population dependent on forests by 2030, based on approximately 350 thousand people by 2010.”¹ (Bolivia - National efforts 2015–2030: In relation to energy)</p> <p>Development of social cohesion to avert crisis and deal with extreme poverty</p> <p>“Military and political crises: for the past several decades these have contributed to weakening of all of the country’s institutions, political instability, insecurity and extreme poverty. The ongoing programme to develop social cohesion and bring the country together should make it possible to stabilize the situation.”² (Central African Republic - Obstacles to overcome)</p> <p>Addressing the challenges of poverty reduction</p> <p>“India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanization and new human settlements and the means of implementation for</p>

¹ Bolivia INDC, page 9

² Central African Republic INDC, page 14

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enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”³ (India - 2015 Agreement)

Elimination of poverty and eradication of inequality

“South Africa faces the challenge of climate change as a developing country, with overriding priorities to eliminate poverty and eradicate inequality. Eliminating poverty and eradicating inequality requires addressing major challenges in creating decent employment, which in turn requires sustainable economic development, improving basic education, health and social welfare and many other basic needs such as access to food, shelter and modern energy services.”[...] South Africa’s INDC was formulated in the context of, inter alia, the environmental right set out in section 24 of the Constitution, and its National Development Plan (NDP) (NPC, 2012), which provides a ‘2030 vision’ to guide the country’s sustainable development trajectory where poverty is eliminated and inequalities are reduced by 2030.” [...] “The INDC is put forward within the context of equitable access to sustainable development and will take fully into account that equity, economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities.”⁴ (South Africa - Context: National Priorities and Circumstances and Mitigation component of the INDC)

Eradication of poverty as a national priority

“Cambodia’s main national development priority, enshrined in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) for 2014-2018, is to reduce poverty while fostering economic growth at a steady rate of 7-8% per year.” [...] “Cambodia has developed a Green Growth Policy and Roadmap which sets the path to stimulating the economy through low carbon options, savings and creating jobs, protecting vulnerable groups,

³ India INDC, page 4

⁴ South Africa INDC, pages 2 and 7

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<p>Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>	<p>and improving environmental sustainability.”⁵ (Cambodia - National context)</p> <p>Poverty reduction among women and youth “Creation of job opportunities and alternative livelihoods contributing to rural poverty reduction” [...] “Rural poverty reduction particularly among women and the youth.”⁶ (Zambia - Co-benefits of sustainable forest management programme)</p> <p>Implementation of programs and instruments against poverty “Increase the number of programs and instruments against poverty that incorporate adaptation to climate change.”⁷ (Peru, Unconditional crosscutting adaptation goals)</p> <p>Elimination of poverty and eradication of inequality “South Africa faces the challenge of climate change as a developing country, with overriding priorities to eliminate poverty and eradicate inequality. Eliminating poverty and eradicating inequality requires addressing major challenges in creating decent employment, which in turn requires sustainable economic development, improving basic education, health and social welfare and many other basic needs such as access to food, shelter and modern energy services.”[...] South Africa’s INDC was formulated in the context of, inter alia, the environmental right set out in section 24 of the Constitution, and its National Development Plan (NDP) (NPC, 2012), which provides a ‘2030 vision’ to guide the country’s sustainable development trajectory where poverty is eliminated and inequalities are reduced by 2030.” [...] “The INDC is put forward within the context of equitable access to sustainable development and will take fully into account that equity,</p>

⁵ Cambodia INDC, page 1

⁶ Zambia INDC, (Table 1, page 3)

⁷ Peru INDC, page 10

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economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities.”⁸ (South Africa - Context: National Priorities and Circumstances and Mitigation component of the INDC)

Reduction of poverty and inequalities among the most vulnerable

“It is recognized that achieving a resilient and low carbon development can be a catalyser to reduce poverty and diminish the inequalities towards the most vulnerable. Therefore, the implementation of the INDC will include the most vulnerable communities, promoting an inclusive climate proofed development, with a higher degree of access to efficient technologies and cleaner energy sources, promoting environmental integrity and the creation of green jobs.”⁹ (Mozambique – Improvement in the living condition)

Improvement in the living condition

“The co-benefits in the energy sector relate to improvement in the people’s living conditions as a result of increased income through social welfare, access to potable water, education and health, as well as access to new information and communication technologies (NICT) and energy equipment, development of local entrepreneurship, alleviation of women’s domestic duties and reduction of the rural exodus through job creation.”¹⁰ (Niger - Co-benefits)

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Use of monitoring and evaluation system for INDC implementation

“The monitoring and evaluation system and INDC capitalization will be implemented based on: monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process which will examine aspects of inter-sector coordination, of the decision-making process, etc., follow-up and evaluation of the effects and impacts of the INDC based on relevant criteria and indicators and the definition of corrective measures for

⁸ South Africa INDC, pages 2 and 7

⁹ Mozambique INDC, page 11

¹⁰ Niger INDC, page 12

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	<p>climate, environmental, economic and social protection, monitoring of risk and of the evolution of vulnerability to climate change at the national level, and capitalization of experiences and the lessons learned.”¹¹ (Niger - Monitoring, evaluation and management)</p> <p>Promotion of adaptive social protection “Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change.”¹² (Cambodia - Strategic objectives of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan)</p> <p>Strengthening of adaptive capacity through social safety nets “Intention to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and insurance schemes.”¹³ (Kenya - Priority adaptation action)</p>
<p>Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>Promotion of universal access to basic services “Living Well with the vision of holistic development in which the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Bolivia is based on, includes the construction of a holistic human being without material, social and spiritual poverty; universal access of the population to all basic services, in the context of the human right to water; a social and community production model that generates wealth and redistributes it to build a more equal society; productive growth based on diversification by strengthening the energy, agriculture and tourism, and boosting oil and mining sectors with industrialization; roadside, railway and river integration of the country, connecting populations and the flow of goods between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean; and an environmental management model for living systems to eradicate poverty, fully develop the local and national economies in a</p>

¹¹ Niger INDC, page 15

¹² Cambodia, INDC, page 13

¹³ Kenya INDC, page 5

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complementary way with the conservation of environmental functions and the development of sustainable production systems.”¹⁴ (Bolivia - Bolivian context for actions on mitigation and adaptation to climate change)

Facilitation of access to agricultural inputs

“Intensify and diversify agrarian production whilst facilitating access to inputs (organic fertilizers, seed for food crops and fodder resistant to drought and certified and approved phytosanitary products) and agrarian equipment.”¹⁵ (Chad - Technical needs, transfer of technology and financial needs)

Improvement of access to basic services

“Vanuatu’s national vision as per the Government’s Priority and Action Agenda (PAA) 2006/2015 is “An Educated, Healthy and Wealthy Vanuatu.” The goal of the Government of Vanuatu (GoV) is to raise the welfare of its people, and main agendas for action include growing the productive sector, especially agriculture and tourism, maintaining macroeconomic balance, raising public service performance, cutting costs associated with transport and utilities, and improving access to basic services such as health and education. Government of Vanuatu is also committed to achieving MDG goals and targets and significant progress has been made towards achieving the MDG Goals.”¹⁶ (Vanuatu - National Circumstances)

Promotion of policies that provides access to resources

“At national level line ministries developed climate change related policies such as the Agricultural Revival Program (ARP) of 2008–2011 and the five year economic reform programme 2015–2019. The Forest

¹⁴ Bolivia INDC, page 5

¹⁵ Chad INDC, page 7

¹⁶ Vanuatu INDC, page 3

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	<p>Policy, (2006) supports climate resilient livelihoods via encouraging income diversification, facilitating microfinance and providing access to land (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, 2012).¹⁷ (Sudan – Planning process)</p>
<p>Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>Reduction of vulnerability “Reducing vulnerability of the country and its population through enhancement of adaptive capacity and resilience, and deployment of disaster risk reduction approaches.”¹⁸ (Afghanistan - Climate change adaptation)</p> <p>Strengthening of adaptation capacity “The National Adaptation Plan will provide a basis for Brazil to strengthen the country's adaptation capacity, assess climate risks and manage vulnerabilities at the national, state and municipal levels.”¹⁹ (Brazil - Adaptation undertakings)</p> <p>Addressing the wellbeing of the vulnerable “Address wellbeing of elderly, persons with disabilities and environmental refugees.”²⁰ (Ethiopia - Adaptation to climate change)</p> <p>Support of projects for the poor to deal with severe weather “Adopting poverty fight programs fostering providing housing for poor people and supporting micro projects for poor communities in light of unusual severe seasonal cold and hot weather conditions prevailed in the last decade (the coldest/snowy condition of 2013/2014 in the last 10 years and a record hot year in the summer of 2015).”²¹ (Jordan - Sustainable development oriented socioeconomic adaptation)</p>

¹⁷ Sudan INDC, page 15

¹⁸ Afghanistan INDC, page 4

¹⁹ Brazil INDC, page 3

²⁰ Ethiopia INDC, page 4

²¹ Jordan INDC, page 16

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	<p>Promotion of an resilient integrated land tenure and classification policy “Building resilience of human settlements: The strategy is to promote the adoption of an integrated land tenure and land classification policy and developing and implementing programmes which discourage the establishment of human settlements in areas prone to natural hazards (flooding, land slippages, high winds and storm surges), and develop housing and settlement patterns/practices that enhance Climate Change adaptation and are resilient to Climate Change.”²² (Belize - Belize’s Climate Change Action Plan)</p>
<p>Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>Mobilization of additional finance and resources “In term of programmes and projects, support provided by the international community and multilateral agencies have laid the groundwork for building Afghanistan’s adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. Major contributors include the Tokyo Framework bilateral partners, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which has provided support through enabling activities, mid-size projects, and full-size climate change adaptation projects funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), as well as bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations. With the scale and urgency of Afghanistan’s adaptation needs, additional financial and other resources are strongly needed in order to effectively build the adaptive capacity and resilience of the country and its people before more severe impacts of climate change begin to be felt.”²³ (Afghanistan - Current adaptation undertakings and Support)</p>
<p>Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication action</p>	<p>Integration of gender consideration in climate policies “Though gender issues are still under-investigated in Jordan, the role of women in economy of rural areas is known to be substantial. Women in these areas are traditionally responsible for the household economy and are active in field work as well. Any negative impact of climate</p>

²² Belize INDC, page 8

²³ Afghanistan INDC, page 6

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change will be most sensed by women. Women make crucial contributions in agriculture and rural enterprises in drylands as farmers, animal husbandry, workers and entrepreneurs through their indigenous knowledge. Thus, Jordan is committed to the following climate change strategic objectives and actions as related to sustainable development-oriented socio-economic adaptation with emphasis on vulnerable groups and gender mainstreaming.”[...] “Integrating gender considerations and the interest of vulnerable group in climate change policies and strategies in all relevant sectors particularly in national strategies for social development, poverty eradication, childhood and early childhood development in Jordan and develop, compile, and share practical tools, information, and methodologies to facilitate the integration of gender into policy and programming;”[...] “Aligning Jordan’s INDC to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by the international community in August 2015 which will cover all development goals until 2030. Special attention will be put on linking the mitigation and adaptation measures specified in the INDC and beyond to SDGs from 1-5 which focus on addressing challenges of poverty, education, health, gender equality and other socioeconomic conditions.”²⁴ (Jordan - Sustainable development oriented socioeconomic adaptation)

Provision of gender perspective in climate policies

“These policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented to take into account women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption. They also emphasize the importance of implementing them such that they do not exacerbate the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender.”²⁵ (Mexico - Gender perspective)

²⁴ Jordan INDC, page 16 and 18

²⁵ Mexico INDC, page 4

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NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Improvement of agricultural productivity to ensure food security

Food Security, livelihood and health protection (including waters security) - has been identified as key areas to address adverse impacts of climate change;" [...] "Increase mechanisation in agriculture leading to a reduction in numbers of draft cattle (and therefore lower methane emissions);" [...] "Increase the share of organic manure in the used fertilizer mix; scale up rice cultivation using alternate wetting and drying irrigation."²⁶ (Bangladesh - Near term plans and actions; additional mitigation actions in other sectors – Agriculture)

Enhancement of food security

"Costa Rica will continue to promote renewable energies, integral environment management through agro-forestry systems and watershed management, as well as municipal land use planning as tools to lower long term vulnerabilities of its population, enhance its food security and the resilience of its infrastructure."²⁷ (Costa Rica - Contribution in adaptation)

Need for the agriculture sector to feed growing population

"Agriculture is the source of livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the population in India. It is predominantly rainfed covering about 60% of the country's net sown area and accounts for 40% of the total food production. Droughts and floods are frequent and the sector is already facing high degree of climate variability. The performance of agriculture sector has a direct bearing on food supplies and food security. India is projected to become the most populated country by 2030 and will need to produce an additional 100 million tonnes of food grains to feed the large population. In the agriculture sector, the need for comprehensive risk management and insurance is further enhanced due to these

²⁶ Bangladesh INDC, page 7 and 10

²⁷ Costa Rica INDC, page 5

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	<p>reasons. Keeping in view the above challenges, Government of India is implementing policies/missions targeting various threats facing agriculture. Some of the important ones are National Food Security Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to promote organic farming practices, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to promote efficient irrigation practices and National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology.”²⁸ (India - Agriculture)</p> <p>Guarantee food security in light of growing climate threats “Guarantee food security and water access in light of growing climate threats through integral watershed management, biodiversity and land conservation.”²⁹ (Mexico - Adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability)</p> <p>Need for linkage between climate change adaptation and sustainable development “Viet Nam has determined that climate change adaptation must be carried out in a focused manner and respond to urgent, immediate impacts and long-term potential impacts. Climate change adaptation must be linked to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and to ensure a systematic, joint, interdisciplinary, interregional approach, and incorporate gender equality, hunger eradication and poverty reduction.”³⁰ (Viet Nam - Climate change adaptation until 2020)</p>
<p>Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the</p>	<p>Malnutrition and hunger as a result of ecosystem disturbance “Human health: Climate change can have both direct and indirect impacts. Examples of direct impacts include death, injury, psychological disorders and damage to public health infrastructure. Examples of</p>

²⁸ India INDC, page 21

²⁹ Mexico INDC, page 7

³⁰ Viet Nam INDC, page 8

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<p>nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>indirect impacts include changes in the geographical range and incidence of vector-borne diseases, water-borne and infectious diseases, malnutrition and hunger as a result of ecosystem disturbance.”³¹ (Cambodia - Vulnerability to climate change)</p> <p>Need for economic growth to reach development goals “Around one child in every three was suffering from malnutrition in 2012. In short, few Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are likely to be reached in 2015. Nevertheless, against a background of strong demographic growth (with the population doubling every 25 years), there is an urgent need to speed up and diversify economic growth to meet the present social challenges whilst not placing undue constraints on future generations.”³² (Guinea - National development goals and sustainable development strategy priorities)</p>
<p>Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>Improvement of access to water to ensure food security “Improving access by rural communities and farmers to water to support food security, reduce poverty and improve agricultural productions.”³³ (Afghanistan - Near and long-term adaptation visions, goals and targets)</p> <p>Improvement of agricultural productivity while reducing emission “Improving crop and livestock production practices for greater food security and higher farmer incomes while reducing emissions.”[...] “Strengthen rural economic development through higher agricultural production leading to greater food security.”³⁴ (Ethiopia - Mitigation Contributions)</p>

³¹ Cambodia INDC, page 4

³² Guinea INDC, page 4

³³ Afghanistan INDC, page 4

³⁴ Ethiopia INDC, page 12

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	<p>Use of climate smart technologies to increase productivity “Agriculture resilience building in climate vulnerable landscapes - modified community-based conservation agriculture adopted in 43 administrative districts; Scale up penetration of climate smart technologies to increase livestock and fisheries productivity by 10%; Promote innovations in post-harvest storage and food processing and forest products in 43 administrative districts.”³⁵ (Ghana - Adaptation policy actions)</p> <p>Promotion of improved agricultural practices “Includes improvements in the quality of livestock fodder and increases in the productivity of livestock farming, preservation of the quality and fertility of soils, Promotion of biological agriculture and reduction of pollution from agricultural areas due to chemical fertilizer, improvements in the quality of manure and organic recovery of animal waste. Also on forestry and other land usage – balance of ecosystems and preservation of the fertility of soils, improvement of the balance of fodder for feeding livestock, job creation and income generating activities in rural zones and population stabilization and prevention of rural depopulation.”³⁶ (Tunisia - Other Information)</p>
<p>Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>Improvement of sustainable agricultural practices to increase productivity “Food Security, livelihood and health protection (including waters security) has been identified as key areas to address adverse impacts of climate change.” [...] (Additional mitigation actions in other sectors – Agriculture) “Increase mechanization in agriculture leading to a reduction in numbers of draft cattle (and therefore lower methane emissions).” [...] “Increase the share of organic manure in the used</p>

³⁵ Ghana INDC, page 15

³⁶ Tunisia INDC, page 14

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fertilizer mix; scale up rice cultivation using alternate wetting and drying irrigation.”³⁷ (Bangladesh - Near term plans and actions)

Strengthening low carbon emission in the agriculture sector

“In the agriculture sector, strengthen the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Program (ABC) as the main strategy for sustainable agriculture development, including by restoring an additional 15 million hectares of 10 degraded pasturelands by 2030 and enhancing 5 million hectares of integrated cropland-livestock-forestry systems (ICLFS) by 2030.”³⁸ (Brazil - Fairness and ambition)

Stabilization of the rate of food security

“Adaptation Objectives: Agriculture and food security, health, basic infrastructure and sustainable management of natural resources, with the aim of maintaining an annual rate of growth of agricultural activities of 6% and stabilization of the rate of food insecurity at 15%.”³⁹ (Central African Republic - Adaptation)

Improvement of agricultural practices

“Improve production techniques by developing water infrastructure, access to improved and adapted inputs (food crop and fodder seeds, animal gene banks, manure management, compost management, etc.), develop storage and conservation units to limit high post-harvest losses.”⁴⁰ (Chad - National Adaptation Priorities)

³⁷ Bangladesh INDC, pages 10 and 7

³⁸ Brazil INDC, page 3

³⁹ Central African Republic INDC, page 2

⁴⁰ Chad INDC, page 4

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Diversification of sources of food supply for food security

“To diversify sources for food supply resilience and also supplemented by limited local production of key food items and rice stockpiling. The Singapore Government encourages food security research and development, and incentivizes the adoption of technology to increase productivity and resilience of local farms.”⁴¹ (Singapore - Adaptation Efforts)

Ensure food security through climate-smart agricultural practices

“Actions to reduce vulnerability of the population to climate induced hazards are the following: ...Enhance food security under a changing climate through the introduction of climate-smart agricultural techniques and irrigated agriculture.”[...] “The potential remedial actions to overcome the deforestation and rangeland degradation are: (1) sustainable land management and food security through enhanced productivity.”⁴² (South Sudan - Adapting vulnerable communities to climate change and feasible mitigation and adaptation policies and actions for INDCs)

Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices

“Safeguard food security through the guidance of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy e.g. an application of the New Theory in agriculture and land management to promote appropriate resource allocation and economic diversification at the household level and sustainable management of community forests to promote food security at the community level, for instance: Promote sustainable agriculture and Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).”⁴³ (Thailand - Adaptation Effort)

⁴¹ Singapore INDC, page 5

⁴² South Sudan INDC, pages 5–6, 12

⁴³ Thailand INDC, page 5

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	<p>Improvement of crop and livestock productivity “Includes improvements in the quality of livestock fodder and increases in the productivity of livestock farming, preservation of the quality and fertility of soils, Promotion of biological agriculture and reduction of pollution from agricultural areas due to chemical fertilizer, improvements in the quality of manure and organic recovery of animal waste. Also on forestry and other land usage – balance of ecosystems and preservation of the fertility of soils, improvement of the balance of fodder for feeding livestock, job creation and income generating activities in rural zones and population stabilization and prevention of rural depopulation.”⁴⁴ (Tunisia - Other Information)</p> <p>Promotion of climate smart agriculture practices “Improving agriculture is a central part of Vision 20:2020. The ambitions laid down in the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) cannot, however, be met without climate smart agriculture (CSA). CSA seeks to address the combined challenges of food security and climate change. Its aims are to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and support equitable increases in farm incomes, enhancing food security and development. It is also aimed at adapting and building resilience of agricultural and food security systems to climate change, thus, reducing greenhouse gas emissions from crops, livestock and fisheries.”⁴⁵(Nigeria - Mitigation actions by sector - Agriculture, forests and land use change)</p>
<p>Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable</p>	<p>Strengthening of diversification of sustainable agriculture “Strengthen the diversification of sustainable agriculture by conserving germplasm and native maize species.”⁴⁶ (Mexico - Actions to be implemented for the period 2020–2030)</p>

⁴⁴ Tunisia INDC, page 14

⁴⁵ Nigeria INDC, page 12

⁴⁶ Mexico INDC, page 8

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sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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Promotion of climate smart agriculture practices

“Guaranteed food security through diversification and promotion of Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices for crop, livestock and fisheries production including conservation of germplasm for land races and their wild relatives.”⁴⁷ (Zambia - adaptation of strategic productive systems)

Conservation of genetic heritage to adapt cereal crops

“Conserving and exploiting genetic heritage to adapt cereal crops to climate change, developing innovative systems for arable crops.”⁴⁸ (Tunisia - Agriculture)

Implementation of sustainable agriculture policies

“The rural poor will be disproportionately affected because of their greater dependence on agriculture, their relatively lower ability to adapt, and the high share of income they spend on food. Climate impacts could therefore undermine progress that has been made in poverty reduction and adversely impact food security and economic growth in vulnerable rural areas. Poor in rural areas in Jordan are expected to face the most severe consequences of climate change through disruption of livelihood options that depend on natural resource management. The expected impacts of climate change, particularly reduced agricultural productivity and water availability, threaten livelihoods and keep vulnerable people insecure. Thus, the key adaptation measure to climate change in the agricultural/food security sector will be setting and implementing a sustainable agriculture policy addressing.”⁴⁹ (Jordan - Agriculture/food security adaptation actions)

⁴⁷ Zambia INDC, page 7

⁴⁸ Tunisia INDC, page 14

⁴⁹ Jordan INDC, page 16

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<p>Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>Encouragement of food security research “To diversify sources for food supply resilience and also supplemented by limited local production of key food items and rice stockpiling. The Singapore Government encourages food security research and development, and incentivizes the adoption of technology to increase productivity and resilience of local farms.”⁵⁰ (Singapore - Adaptation Efforts)</p> <p>Small scale water infrastructure “Expanding extension services; Expanding small scale water infrastructure.”⁵¹ (Uganda - Adaptation to climate change, priority adaptation actions for agriculture)</p> <p>Promote climate change research “Promote climate change research and development and information exchange in all sectors impacted on by climate change;”⁵² (Uganda - Means of implementation, additional contribution)</p>
<p>Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p>	
<p>Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>	<p>Expanding access to markets “Expanding value addition, post-harvest handling and storage and access to markets, including micro-finances”⁵³ (Uganda - Adaptation to climate change, priority adaptation actions for agriculture)</p>

⁵⁰ Singapore, page 5

⁵¹ Uganda INDC, page 5

⁵² Uganda INDC, page 15

⁵³ Uganda INDC, page 5

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Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
<p>Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p>	<p>Strengthening of early disease diagnosis and treatment “Introduction of early disease diagnosis and treatment programmes for malaria, meningitis, and leishmaniasis; Raising the health awareness of communities in vulnerable areas to climate change related diseases in order to increase their adaptive capacities; Building the capacities of the health cadres and improvement of health services to meet the evolving and increasing challenges of climate change; Increasing health resilience to climate change related diseases and reducing the associated mortality by supporting family’s and school’s health programmes; Control of Endemic and epidemic diseases induced by Climate Change through Combating vectors and insects borne diseases; Controlling of diseases shared between humans and animals; and Improve community sanitation and medical services, including capacities for diagnosis and treatment.”⁵⁴ (Sudan - Adaptation contribution)</p> <p>Health co-benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency “Improved health impacts due to child and maternal mortality and retention of medical personnel.”⁵⁵ (Zambia - Co-benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency programme)</p>
<p>Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p>Expansion of national Programs to address climate related health risks “Up-scaling of national programmes to address the risk of acute respiratory infection, diarrheal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas. Including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food-borne diseases associated with climate change.”⁵⁶ (Cambodia - Adaptation priority actions)</p>

⁵⁴ Sudan INDC, page 14

⁵⁵ Zambia INDC, page 4

⁵⁶ Cambodia INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>Expansion of national Programs to address climate related health risks “Up-scaling of national programmes to address the risk of acute respiratory infection, diarrheal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas. Including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food-borne diseases associated with climate change.”⁵⁷ (Cambodia - Adaptation priority actions)</p> <p>Expansion of malaria control programs “Up-scaling the Malaria Control Program towards pre-elimination status of malaria and up-scaling of national programmes on acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal disease and cholera in disaster-prone areas, including conducting surveillance and research on water-borne and food-borne diseases associated with climate variables.”⁵⁸ (Peru - Adaptation priority actions)</p>
<p>Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>Actions for health protection from climate change “Health vulnerability assessments and a national adaptation strategy and plans of actions for health protection from climate change were conducted in six critical areas: heat waves, nutrition, water and food-borne disease, vector-borne disease, occupational health and air-borne and respiratory diseases;”⁵⁹(Jordan -Water sector’s adaptation actions)</p>
<p>Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	
<p>Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p>	<p>Improvement of traffic safety through shifting transportation modals “Modal shift from road to rail, delivered through a range of measures, including underground metro systems and bus rapid transit systems in urban areas. Co-benefits will include reduced congestion, improved air quality and improved traffic safety.”⁶⁰ (Bangladesh- Additional</p>

⁵⁷ Cambodia INDC, page 5

⁵⁸ Peru INDC, page 15

⁵⁹ Jordan INDC, page 11

⁶⁰ Bangladesh INDC, page 6

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>mitigation actions in power, industry and transport – Transport – Description)</p> <p>Improvement of road infrastructure taking climate change into account “Repairing and rehabilitating existing road infrastructure and ensuring effective operation and maintenance, taking into account climate change impacts.”⁶¹ (Peru - Adaptation priority actions)</p>
<p>Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p>Efforts on controlling population growth “High population growth rates and densities impose huge pressure on the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. National Objectives and Priorities - Focus efforts on controlling population growth.”⁶² (Egypt - National Circumstances – Population Growth)</p>
<p>Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>Implementation of vulnerability health assessments “To accurately identify climate change impacts in the health sector, South Sudan will conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments concerning human health and well-being under current and future climate scenarios. This will inform actions to improve early warning systems for climate-related disease outbreaks (e.g. malaria) and establishing contingency plans to develop climate change- resilient health systems. Public health systems will be strengthened by building hospitals (including regional referral hospitals) and supplying them with medicine, equipment and personnel trained on treating climate-related diseases.”⁶³(South Sudan – Adaptation, Health)</p>

⁶¹ Peru INDC, page 14

⁶² Egypt INDC, page 3

⁶³ South Sudan INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Improvement of health services to increase health resilience to climate change “Introduction of early disease diagnosis and treatment programmes for malaria, meningitis, and leishmaniasis; raising the health awareness of communities in vulnerable areas to climate change related diseases in order to increase their adaptive capacities; building the capacities of the health cadres and improvement of health services to meet the evolving and increasing challenges of climate change; Increasing health resilience to climate change related diseases and reducing the associated mortality by supporting family’s and school’s health programmes; Control of Endemic and epidemic diseases induced by Climate Change through Combating vectors and insects borne diseases; Controlling of diseases shared between humans and animals; and Improve community sanitation and medical services, including capacities for diagnosis and treatment.”⁶⁴ (Sudan - Adaptation contribution)</p>
<p>Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>Improvement of public health through better air and water quality “The emission reduction component of Ethiopia’s INDC will help Ethiopia to avoid the unintended consequences of a carbon-intensive development path such as fossil fuel dependence, health issues, traffic congestion and land degradation; [...] Further development co-benefits of the emission reduction component of the Ethiopian INDC include, among others: - Improved public health through better air and water quality.”⁶⁵ (Ethiopia - Supplementary information)</p> <p>Implementation of health contingency plans to deal with climate change “Singapore has an integrated regime of environmental management and intensive source reduction to suppress the mosquito vector population. A surveillance programme – anchored in human case, virus,</p>

⁶⁴ Sudan INDC, page 14

⁶⁵ Ethiopia INDC, ,pages 11 and 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>mosquito and weather monitoring – has been established for the early warning of increased risks. Contingency plans are also in place to deal with the anticipated impacts of climate change (including during haze episodes and heat waves), which result in short-term surges in healthcare demand.”⁶⁶ (Singapore - Adaptation efforts)</p> <p>Reduction of carbon emissions and improvement of health “Building climate resilience through the reduction of carbon emissions and reducing climate vulnerability in all sectors will create green jobs and have significant co-benefits from an air quality and associated public health costs perspective, as well as enhance the coping ability and capacity to the adverse impacts of climate change.”⁶⁷ (Trinidad and Tobago - National circumstances)</p>
<p>Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p>Tobacco exports and negative deforestation impact “In addition, after the civil war, the production of charcoal for local cooking use and mostly for export to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirate (UAE) solely for tobacco smoking using “Shisha” had a negative deforestation impact.”⁶⁸ (Somalia - Introduction - Climate, Ecology and the Status of the Environment)</p>
<p>Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>	<p>Provision of medicines to deal with expansion and emergence diseases “Strengthening capacity to deal with the expansion and emergence of human, animal, crop and plant diseases known to occur in and around Ethiopia and in similar environments elsewhere and make available medicines in a sufficient quantity to deal with these diseases.”⁶⁹(Ethiopia - Adaptation to Climate Change, Medium and long-term actions)</p>

⁶⁶ Singapore INDC, page 6

⁶⁷ Trinidad and Tobago INDC, page 3

⁶⁹ Ethiopia INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Enhancement of adaptation of the health sector to climate change “During the Tenth Malaysia Plan, Malaysia spent over RM 9 billion on the health sector, with over RM 1.5 billion being for adaptation of the health sector to climate change. In particular, vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria are expected to be further exacerbated by rising temperatures and high rainfall. The dengue menace in urban centres has been a constant public health challenge affecting a wide population of all age groups in Malaysia and this is expected to worsen with the impacts of climate change. The control and prevention of dengue transmission using early test kits and community behavioural intervention as well as exploratory research on alternative medicines are among the efforts being undertaken.”⁷⁰ (Malaysia - Health)</p> <p>Intensification of immunization to climate related diseases “Intensify immunization of children and youth to provide protection against diseases that are expected to become more prevalent with climate change.”⁷¹ (Nigeria - Strategies for vulnerable groups)</p>
<p>Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>Retraining health workers for immunization and healthcare delivery in the context of climate change “Retrain health workers to appreciate emerging climate change challenges within the context of immunization delivery and other comprehensive healthcare delivery.”⁷² (Nigeria-Annex 1 NASPA Sectoral strategies, Strategies for Vulnerable Groups)</p> <p>Expenditure on health improvement “Expenditure on human capabilities and livelihoods viz. poverty alleviation, health improvement and disease control and risk management, constitutes more than 80% of the total expenditure on adaptation in India.”⁷³ (India - Adaptation Strategies)</p>

⁷⁰ Malaysia INDC, page 5

⁷¹ Nigeria INDC, page 22

⁷² Nigeria INDC, page 22

⁷³ India INDC, page 20

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Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Management of climate-related health impacts, surveillance and early warning systems

“Increase capacity to manage climate-related health impacts - including through development of health surveillance and early warning systems, systematic climate risk assessment and effective disease prevention and response measures to climate change related health consequences.”⁷⁴ (Thailand - Adaptation Efforts)

Community based disaster risk reduction activities

“Employ community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes designed around local environmental and economic conditions, to mobilise local capacity in emergency response, and to reduce locally specific hazards. Rwanda will implement the following community based DRR activities: improved farming techniques that mitigate flood and landslide impacts; first aid training; and environmental and public health awareness for disease prevention, particularly following flood and storm episodes.”⁷⁵ (Rwanda - Adaptation Contributions, Cross-cutting)

Capacitation to diagnose, prevent and control climate-sensitive diseases

“Build capacity to diagnose, prevent and control climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria, diarrheal diseases and malnutrition.”⁷⁶ (Malawi - Adaptation actions)

Improvement of early warning systems for climate related health risks

“To accurately identify climate change impacts in the health sector, South Sudan will conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments concerning human health and well-being under current and future

⁷⁴ Thailand INDC, page 5

⁷⁵ Rwanda INDC, page 12

⁷⁶ Malawi INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>climate scenarios. This will inform actions to improve early warning systems for climate-related disease outbreaks (e.g. malaria) and establishing contingency plans to develop climate change- resilient health systems. Public health systems will be strengthened by building hospitals (including regional referral hospitals) and supplying them with medicine, equipment and personnel trained on treating climate-related diseases.”⁷⁷ (South Sudan – Adaptation, Health)</p>
<p>Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	
<p>Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>	<p>Accounting for all sustainable development issues including universal access to education “India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanisation and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”⁷⁸ (India – 2015 Agreement)</p>
<p>Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>	<p>Integration of early childhood development in climate change policies “Integrating gender considerations and the interest of vulnerable group in climate change policies and strategies in all relevant sectors particularly in national strategies for social development, poverty eradication, childhood and early childhood development in Jordan and develop, compile, and share practical tools, information, and methodologies to facilitate the integration of gender into policy and programming.”⁷⁹(Jordan - Sustainable development-oriented socioeconomic adaptation)</p>

⁷⁷ South Sudan INDC, page 5

⁷⁸ India INDC, page 4

⁷⁹ Jordan INDC, page 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>Integration of universal access to education into climate change policies “India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanization and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”⁸⁰ (India - Introduction)</p>
<p>Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Enabling infrastructure, small business development and vocational training “Create an enabling infrastructure for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and provide substantial support to vocational education and training.”⁸¹ (Egypt - National Circumstances - National Objectives and Priorities)</p> <p>Improvement of human capacity for creating climate friendly irrigation networks “Vocational and engineering capacity to design, build and maintain climate friendly irrigation networks and local schemes.”⁸² (Afghanistan - Adaptation needs and means of implementation - MOI, capacity building needs)</p>

⁸⁰ India INDC, page 4

⁸¹ Egypt INDC, page 4

⁸² Afghanistan INDC, page 6

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>National Strategy to invest in human resources for Climate Resilient Development “The National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to Advance Green, Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development identifies financing needs that exceed USD 1.5 million per year for projects of Higher Education, Technical-Vocational education and specializations.”⁸³ (Dominican Republic - Financing)</p>
<p>Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Enabling infrastructure, small business development and vocational training “Create an enabling infrastructure for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and provide substantial support to vocational education and training.”⁸⁴ (Egypt - National Objectives and Priorities)</p> <p>Accounting for sustainable development issues including universal access to education “India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanisation and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”⁸⁵ (India – 2015 agreement)</p>
<p>Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	<p>Spreading of literacy to allow implementation of INDC “The illiteracy of the rural population represents a real impediment to the dissemination of the technologies of climate-smart agriculture and</p>

⁸³ Dominican Republic INDC, page 3

⁸⁴ Egypt INDC, page 4

⁸⁵ India INDC, page 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>sustainable land management so that these techniques can be upscaled. Effective schooling and the spread of literacy among the rural population, accompanied by a rural extension system, are in any case necessary to allow understanding and implementation of the techniques recommended in the INDC.”⁸⁶ (Niger - Implementation of INDCs – Obstacles and Gaps)</p> <p>Illiteracy limiting acquisition of skills to carry out commitments “The illiteracy rate (estimated at 67% in 2008): this limits access to information and to opportunities, the acquisition of skills and, as a consequence, the level of the citizen’s contribution to carrying out public policies and meeting the government’s international commitments. Educational programmes are ongoing and basic literacy should be improved.”⁸⁷ (Central African Republic - Implementation - Obstacles to be overcome)</p>
<p>Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>Raising awareness on climate change impacts and measures “Raising awareness for people of Afghanistan on climate change impacts and adaptation measures.”⁸⁸(Afghanistan – Climate change adaptation, Near- and long-term adaptation visions, goals and targets)</p> <p>Education for all citizens on low carbon and healthy way of life “Enhance education for all citizens on low carbon way of life and consumption, to advocate green, low carbon, healthy and civilized way of life throughout society.”⁸⁹ (China - Promoting low carbon way of life)</p>

⁸⁶ Niger INDC, page 14

⁸⁷ Central African Republic INDC, page 14

⁸⁸ Afghanistan INDC, page 4

⁸⁹ China INDC, page 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Education and behavioral changes**

“Promotion of education about climate change to catalyze behavioral changes.”⁹⁰ (Colombia - Adaptation Action)

Education, training, public awareness and participation in climate change adaptation

“Enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information on climate change adaptation across public and private sectors”⁹¹ (Kenya - Priority adaptation actions)

Promotion of climate change education, public awareness and capacity development

“Promote and enhance climate change education, public awareness and capacity development through communication, training, information and knowledge management.”⁹² (Uganda - Means of implementation)

Provision of information, education of children, training teachers in climate change

“Provide evidence-based information to raise awareness and trigger climate change adaptation actions that will protect present and future generations in Nigeria. Develop skills-based curriculum in subjects like science, geography, social studies, language arts, environmental education and technology that will empower children to better respond to the threats of climate change. Train teachers on climate change adaptation teaching strategies and techniques at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education in Nigeria.”⁹³ (Nigeria - NASPA sectoral strategies - strategies for education)

⁹⁰ Colombia INDC, page 6

⁹¹ Kenya INDC, page 5

⁹² Uganda INDC, page 15

⁹³ Nigeria INDC, page 22

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Development of a strategy to strengthen human resources “Recognizing the challenge, in terms of development, represented by the vision of a low emissions and resilient society, the Dominican Republic has developed a strategy, articulated in the NDS, to strengthen human resources, with emphasis on youth and future generations.”⁹⁴ (Dominican Republic - Capacity building and youth)</p> <p>Awareness to end slash-and-burn agriculture “Awareness programme for the cessation of slash-and-burn agriculture.”⁹⁵ (Central African Republic - Unconditional mitigation contribution)</p> <p>Inclusion of climate change in school curricula “The Ministry of Education is also including disaster risk reduction and climate change concepts and practices in school curricula and learning materials to achieve long-term positive impacts.”⁹⁶ (Myanmar - Current and planned adaptation efforts)</p>
<p>Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	<p>Creation of opportunities for girls and women through education “Improved education impacts due to longer hours of study and advanced teaching methods, safety, creation of opportunity for girl child and women’s education.”⁹⁷ (Zambia - Co-benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes)</p>
<p>Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational</p>	<p>Technology transfer “Eco-agriculture and climate friendly irrigation technology transfer to Afghanistan - Vocational and engineering capacity to design, build and</p>

⁹⁴ Dominican Republic IND,C page 3

⁹⁵ Central African Republic INDC, page 14

⁹⁶ Myanmar INDC, page 12

⁹⁷ Zambia INDC, (Table 1, page 4)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p>	<p>maintain climate friendly irrigation networks and local schemes.”⁹⁸ (Afghanistan - Capacity building needs)</p> <p>Knowledge sharing and development to enhance skill levels “Adaptation knowledge sharing, coordination and collaboration among ministries as well as with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, faith-based organisations and development partners is less than adequate in the Solomon Islands. There needs to be a focus on development of knowledge, skill levels to address capacity gaps with regards to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction throughout Solomon Islands society, particularly in the outer islands and among marginalised populations.”⁹⁹ (Solomon Islands - Statement of adaptation gaps, barriers and needs)</p>
<p>Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>Training teachers on climate change adaptation “Train teachers on climate change adaptation teaching strategies and techniques at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education in Nigeria.”¹⁰⁰ (Nigeria - Strategies for education)</p>
<p>Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	
<p>Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>Giving priority to gender-responsive climate change actions “Contributions under this Intended Nationally Determined Contribution include crosscutting respect for human rights and gender-responsive climate change actions. The protection of vulnerable groups, including women, is a crosscutting priority.”¹⁰¹ (Uganda - Overview of INDC)</p>

⁹⁸ Afghanistan INDC, page 5

⁹⁹ Salomon Islands INDC, page 13

¹⁰⁰ Nigeria INDC, page 22

¹⁰¹ Uganda INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Integration of actions to improve status of women

“Integrate actions that improve the status of women and the welfare of children.”¹⁰² (Ethiopia - Adaptation to climate change)

Gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue

“Aware that climate change will impact vulnerable groups of people in different ways, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting issue in the national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognized, and their participation is encouraged in the transformation of society towards a low-carbon and resilient development.”¹⁰³ (Dominican Republic – Gender perspective)

Pillars of Morocco’s vision: human rights and gender balance

“Respect for human rights and gender balance are two pillars of Morocco’s vision for its work on climate change.”¹⁰⁴ (Morocco - Perspective on human rights and gender)

Women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption

“These policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented to take into account women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption. They also emphasize the importance of implementing them such that they do not exacerbate the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender.” [...] “Fundamental to incorporate a gender and human rights approach into capacity building, prioritizing the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality, and the gap between women and men’s rights.”¹⁰⁵ (Mexico - Gender

¹⁰² Ethiopia INDC, page 4

¹⁰³ Dominican Republic INDC, pages 3 and 4

¹⁰⁴ Morocco INDC, page 11

¹⁰⁵ Mexico INDC, pages 4 and 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	perspective and capacity building, transfer of technology and finance for adaptation)
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	<p>Women’s roles and increased vulnerabilities and workload due to climate change “Women have a unique relationship with natural resources which render them more vulnerable to climate change. They are responsible for food security of families through food collection, crop production, meal preparation, and often through cultivation techniques. One of Lesotho’s unique features is women’s dominance in piggery and poultry farming, and this role creates an added vulnerability to climate change, due to their economic dependence on these industries. With responsibilities within the household, such as child-rearing, domestic management and meal preparation, women often work longer hours and any added challenges such as those imposed by climate change, will increase their vulnerability and workload. Therefore, climate change adaptation interventions need to include measures to reduce women’s workload.”¹⁰⁶ (Lesotho - Gender imperatives of climate change adaptation)</p> <p>Co-benefits in the energy sector and women’s domestic duties “The co-benefits in the energy sector relate to improvement in the people’s living conditions as a result of increased income through social welfare, access to potable water, education and health, as well as access to new information and communication technologies (NICT) and</p>

¹⁰⁶ Lesotho INDC, page 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	energy equipment, development of local entrepreneurship, alleviation of women’s domestic duties and reduction of the rural exodus through job creation.” ¹⁰⁷ (Niger - Co-benefits)
<p>Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>Gender perspective to promote participation of women and men in decision-making “Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective to promote and ensure active, continuous, full and equal participation of women and men in the consultation and decision-making processes for the control and access to natural resources, management of GHG emissions and generation of mitigation and adaptation strategies.” [...] “The implementation phase of the iNDC will maintain the intercultural and intergenerational foundation considered in the formulation phase” (Item IV).”¹⁰⁸ (Peru – Crosscutting approaches)</p> <p>Special attention to gender equality “For post-2020 actions, Government of Jordan through the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) proposes to: [...] Aligning Jordan’s INDC to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by the international community in August 2015 which will cover all development goals until 2030. Special attention will be put on linking the mitigation and adaptation measures specified in the INDC and beyond to SDGs from 1-5 which focus on addressing challenges of poverty, education, health, gender equality and other socioeconomic conditions.”¹⁰⁹ (Jordan - Sustainable development-oriented socioeconomic adaptation)</p> <p>Gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue “Aware that climate change will impact vulnerable groups of people in different ways, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting issue in the</p>

¹⁰⁷ Niger INDC, page 12

¹⁰⁸ Peru INDC, page 11

¹⁰⁹ Jordan INDC, page 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognized, and their participation is encouraged in the transformation of society towards a low-carbon and resilient development.”¹¹⁰(Dominican Republic - Gender perspective)</p> <p>Implementation of policies including cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective “These policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented to take into account women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption. They also emphasize the importance of implementing them such that they do not exacerbate the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender” [...] “Fundamental to incorporate a gender and human rights approach into capacity building, prioritizing the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality, and the gap between women and men’s rights.”¹¹¹ (Mexico - Gender perspective and capacity building, transfer of technology and finance for adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	
<p>Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>Improvement of the status of women “Integrate actions that improve the status of women and the welfare of children.”¹¹² (Ethiopia - Adaptation to climate change)</p>

¹¹⁰ Dominican Republic INDC, pages 3 and 4

¹¹¹ Mexico INDC, pages 4 and 8

¹¹² Ethiopia INDC, page 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Incorporation of gender perspectives into policies

“Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective to promote and ensure active, continuous, full and equal participation of women and men in the consultation and decision-making processes for the control and access to natural resources, management of GHG emissions and generation of mitigation and adaptation strategies.”¹¹³ (Peru - Crosscutting approaches)

Implementation of a gender neutral INDC

“Women and youth, but also remote communities, still have less economic, political and legal clout than, for example, men and the urban middle class. They are more directly impacted and less able to cope with climate impacts. At the same time, mitigation measures can empower these groups that are socio-economically disadvantaged in a differentiated manner. An example is the poverty penalty paid by households in search of potable water and fuel wood. Women benefit most from clean efficient cook stoves, gaining in health and in productive time where these are introduced. They, however, have difficulty accessing financial institutions. Similarly, agricultural extension services have proven to reach more men than women. New policies and measures need to be assessed against their ability to bring social inclusion and be culturally appropriate, as well as improve livelihood security, increase resilience and reduce emissions. The measures included in the Nigeria INDC were deemed to at a minimum be gender neutral and / or to enhance social inclusion.”¹¹⁴ (Nigeria – Mitigation action by sector, Gender impacts and Social inclusion)

¹¹³ Peru INDC, page 11

¹¹⁴ Nigeria INDC, page 16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>Incorporation of a gender and human rights approach in capacity building “Fundamental to incorporate a gender and human rights approach into capacity building, prioritizing the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality, and the gap between women and men’s rights.”¹¹⁵ (Mexico - Capacity building, transfer of technology and finance for adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Accounting for gender equality and women empowerment “India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanization and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”¹¹⁶ (India - Introduction)</p> <p>Addressing climate change and ensuring gender mainstreaming “In addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming, in line with the Constitution and 2014 Climate Change Bill.”¹¹⁷ (Kenya - Planning process)</p> <p>Implementation of national policies incorporating a gender perspective “Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective to promote and ensure active, continuous, full and equal participation of women and men in the</p>

¹¹⁵ Mexico INDC, page 8

¹¹⁶ India INDC, page 4

¹¹⁷ Kenya INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>consultation and decision-making processes for the control and access to natural resources, management of GHG emissions and generation of mitigation and adaptation strategies.”¹¹⁸ (Peru - Crosscutting approaches)</p>
<p>Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	
<p>Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	<p>Achievement of 100% drinking water coverage by 2025 “With regards to water, actions will be promoted with a focus on adaptation to climate change and risk management, aiming for the following results: [...] Achieve 100% drinking water coverage by 2025, with resilient delivery services.” [...] “The following measures and actions will be developed for the achievement of results linked with water: [...] Construction of coverage networks of drinking water and sewage.”¹¹⁹ (Bolivia - 2015-2030 period with national efforts)</p> <p>Planning drinking water supply systems “Planning of drinking water supply systems in the Central African Republic.”¹²⁰ (Central African Republic - Prospective adaptation measures)</p> <p>Technical needs to create drinking water supply “Carry out work to create a drinking water supply.”¹²¹ (Chad - Summary of adaptation needs: Technical needs, transfer of technology and financial needs)</p>

¹¹⁸ Peru INDC, page 11

¹¹⁹ Bolivia INDC, page 7 and 8

¹²⁰ Central African Republic INDC, page 11

¹²¹ Chad INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Implementation of risk management to protect drinking water safety
“Water Safety Plans (WSPs) as a risk management approach to protecting drinking water safety in five pilot areas.”¹²² (Jordan - Water sector’s adaptation actions)

Harnessing new sources of freshwater, drinking water collection and recharging aquifers

“Integrated water management planning: Develop and implement plans that will harness new sources of freshwater, construct additional dams for collection of drinking water and recharging of aquifers.”¹²³ (Saudi Arabia - Adaptation undertakings)

Implementation of climate resilient integrated water resources management

“Component: Institutional Development. Short term outputs: Establishment of a government led participatory mechanism for water sector coordination based on IWRM principles, with a specific focus on supporting the livestock and agricultural sectors and provision of reliable clean drinking water at the community level. Potential long term outcomes: Institutions strengthened for cross sectoral formulation and implementation of climate resilient integrated water resources management, plans, policies and strategies.”¹²⁴ (Somalia - Adaptation using integrated water resources management to ensure water access and supply to vulnerable populations and sectors)

Climate and demographic changes and impacts on water resources

“Water resources: in consideration of current and forecast demographic growth rates, the water supply would be severely affected, with a drop in stocks due to global warming and heavy

¹²² Jordan INDC, page 12

¹²³ Saudi Arabia INDC, page 5

¹²⁴ Somalia INDC, pages 16 and 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p data-bbox="1024 269 1850 370">pollution of drinking water reserves as a result of flooding, salt water intrusion into coastal aquifers and water encroachment;¹²⁵ (Togo - Impacts of climate change)</p> <p data-bbox="1024 410 1839 475">Accessing potable water, implementation of sewage collection and proper disposal</p> <p data-bbox="1024 483 1871 727">“Seek to ensure by 2030: that every citizen has safe access to a minimum of 40l potable water per day; that all urban households are connected to the water supply network; that sewage collection system and proper disposal is extended to cover at least 90% for the cities of Praia and Mindelo and at least 50% of rural areas; the construction (or retrofitting/expansion) of at least 4 wastewater treatment plants and water re-use facilities.”¹²⁶ (Cabo Verde – Adaptation Contributions)</p> <p data-bbox="1024 768 1598 797">Provision and management of water resources</p> <p data-bbox="1024 805 1875 938">“Another high priority is the provision and management of water resources as this contributes to social wellbeing, economic productivity and water supply for agriculture, industrial processes and energy production.” (Lao People's Democratic Republic – Adaptation)</p>
<p data-bbox="201 951 947 1084">Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>	<p data-bbox="1024 951 1598 980">Health impacts improvement from clean water</p> <p data-bbox="1024 989 1864 1157">“Program: Water technologies for savings, recycling, irrigation and sustainable management for household, agriculture and industrial purposes. Action (among others): Improved health impacts from clean water, easy access and sanitation.”¹²⁷(Zambia - Enhanced capacity building, research, technology transfer and finance for adaptation)</p> <p data-bbox="1024 1198 1598 1227">Goals for wastewater treatment and sanitation</p> <p data-bbox="1024 1235 1829 1300">“National Liquid Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment Programme (NSP): reach an overall urban sewerage connection rate of 75% by</p>

¹²⁵ Togo INDC, page 6

¹²⁶ Cabo Verde INDC, page 6

¹²⁷ Zambia INDC, page 10

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS**

2016, 80% by 2020 and 100% by 2030, reach a 50% volume of treated wastewater by 2016, 60% by 2020 and 100% by 2030, expand wastewater management to services and reuse 50% of wastewater by 2020.”¹²⁸ (Morocco – Planning for implementation)

Conversion of solid waste and sludge to energy

“Waste can be valorised through various systems to curb down emissions usually associated with the management practices being used presently. These will be reviewed to reduce emissions from both municipal solid waste and wastewater. It is planned to convert municipal solid waste and sludge from wastewater management systems from the main cities to energy. This measure will lead to a reduction of some 200 Gg CO₂-eq. Additional benefits such as a cleaner environment, better sanitation, with fewer risks for health problems, will be reaped while the treated water can be used for irrigation to alleviate problems linked with water scarcity.”¹²⁹ (Namibia – Sectors, Waste)

Extension of water and sanitation to rural areas

“Program: Extend water and sanitation network to rural areas.”¹³⁰ (Angola -Presentation of conditional adaptation options)

Climate sensitive health and sanitation infrastructure

“Promoting sustainable and climate sensitive health and sanitation infrastructure.”¹³¹(Tanzania - Adaptation contributions, Health)

¹²⁸ Morocco INDC, page 9

¹²⁹ Namibia INDC, page 10

¹³⁰ Angola INDC, page 17

¹³¹ Tanzania INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>	<p>Hygiene and Sanitation Policy and Strategic Plan. “Health and Human Services: preparation of a draft National Hygiene/Sanitation Policy for Togo (PNHAT), accompanied by a Strategic Plan.”¹³²(Togo – Current policies and strategieby sector)</p> <p>Initiatives on wastewater management to cover millions of people “Initiatives on wastewater management would cover an additional population of 41 million and enhance recycling and reuse of treated water. There are about 816 Sewage Treatment Plants (522 operational and rest at different stages of construction and planning) having a combined capacity of 23,277 million of liters per day across 28 States and Union Territories.”¹³³ (India - Promoting waste to wealth conversion)</p> <p>Improvement of drinking and industrial water systems and connection to sewage system “Improved performances of drinking and industrial water systems; connection to the sewage system and wastewater treatment to reach 100% of urban areas.”¹³⁴ (Morocco - Goals for 2030)</p> <p>Expansion of sustainable waste management systems “Kenya will continue to implement the NCCAP (2013-2017), and subsequent action plans beyond this period to achieve this target. This will include the promotion and implementation of the following mitigation activities: Expand sustainable waste management systems.”¹³⁵ (Kenya - Mitigation)</p>

¹³² Togo INDC, page 16

¹³³ India INDC, page 14

¹³⁴ Morocco INDC, page 13

¹³⁵ Kenya INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Improvement of policy to manage urban water and reduction of landfill waste “For the waste management sector, the Government of Indonesia is committed to develop a comprehensive strategy to improve policy and institutional capacity at the local level, enhance management capacity of urban water, reduce landfill waste by promoting the ‘Reduce, Reuse, Recycle’ approach, and the utilization of waste and garbage into energy production.”¹³⁶ (Indonesia - Mitigation)</p>
<p>Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p>	<p>Expansion of water technologies to meet up to 80% of water demand in 2060 “Singapore plans to expand NEWater and desalination capacity to meet up to 80% of its water demand in 2060. Variable salinity technology can be used to help expand Singapore’s water catchment to up to 90% of its land area by tapping on the streams and rivulets near the shoreline.”¹³⁷ (Singapore - Adaptation efforts - enhancing water security)</p> <p>Strengthening health protection and food security under water scarcity “Jordan conducted (2009-2013) a major joint program of water and health sectors’ adaptation namely “Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements” with a total budget of USD 4.13M. The program’s outcomes were to develop sustained access to improved water supply sources, despite increasing water scarcity due to climate change and to strengthen the capacity for health protection and food security under conditions of water scarcity.”¹³⁸ (Jordan - Welcoming Remarks)</p>

¹³⁶ Indonesia INDC, page 2

¹³⁷ Singapore INDC, page 6

¹³⁸ Jordan INDC, page 2

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Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

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Capacitation of the use of water circulation models

“Building capacities for using regional water circulation models”¹³⁹ (Egypt -Additional Adaptation Policies and Measures)

Preservation of the quality and quantity of water resources

“Preserve the quality and quantity of water resources, for the benefit of the people of Guinea and the West African region.”¹⁴⁰ (Guinea - Current and planned commitments)

Strengthening of Integrated Water Resources Management for water security

“Promote and strengthen Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) practices to achieve water security, effective water resource management to mitigate flood and drought.”¹⁴¹ (Thailand - Adaptation efforts)

Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management at district level

“The national framework for IWRM will be cascaded down to district and catchment levels. To this end, catchments committees and water users associations (WUAs) will be established and trained at district level to cover all the 30 districts by 2030. Also, detailed catchment management plans have will be developed and implemented for all the nine identified main catchments areas by 2030.”¹⁴² (Rwanda – Adaptation Contribution: Water)

¹³⁹ Egypt INDC, page 8

¹⁴⁰ Guinea INDC, page 7

¹⁴¹ Thailand INDC, page 5

¹⁴² Rwanda INDC, page 9

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Need for Integrated Water Resource Management strategy “To ensure adequate water supply for the growing population of the city a robust and well enforced Integrated Water Resource Management strategy and programme needs to be put in place.”¹⁴³ (Solomon Islands - Adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>	<p>Understanding the impacts of climate change in mountains, hills and lowland ecosystems and landscapes “Nepal will undertake scientific (bio-physical as well as social sciences) approaches to understand and deal with the impacts of climate change in mountains, hills and lowland ecosystems and landscapes. It will develop and implement adaptation strategies for climate change affected sectors.”¹⁴⁴ (Nepal – Nepal’s INDC)</p> <p>Expansion of protected areas covering river headwater areas “Objective to expand state protected areas covering especially river headwater areas, where 70% of water resources are formed, to ensure proper use of water resources, and to strengthen integrated water resource management in river basins.”¹⁴⁵ (Mongolia - Long and short-term adaptation visions, goals and targets)</p> <p>Preservation of quality and quantity of water resources “Preserve the quality and quantity of water resources, for the benefit of the people of Guinea and the West African region.”¹⁴⁶ (Guinea - Current and planned commitments)</p>
<p>Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water</p>	<p>Technologies to ensure water availability “In the absence of fresh water supply, desalination and waste water reclamation are some of the critical means to ensure water availability</p>

¹⁴³ Solomon Islands INDC, page 12

¹⁴⁴ Nepal INDC, page 10

¹⁴⁵ Mongolia INDC, page 7

¹⁴⁶ Guinea INDC, page 7

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harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

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in the UAE.”¹⁴⁷ (United Arab Emirates - Adaptation Actions with Mitigation Co-benefits)

Technologies to respond to drinking water supply needs

“Strategy and planning - Innovative desalination plant in Djibouti, fuelled by renewable energies. This project aims to construct a desalination plant in the capital city in order to respond directly to drinking water supply needs. Adaptation measures pending funding. Creation of a second desalination plant - The creation of a single desalination plant will not suffice to meet the population’s drinking water needs, which totalled some 593 million m³ in 2011. As a result, the rapid launch of the construction of a second desalination plant could be envisaged.”¹⁴⁸ (Djibouti -Adaptation measures pending funding)

Research and development of technologies for water saving and supply

“To strengthen Research and Development on technologies for water saving and desalination of sea water.”¹⁴⁹ (China - Enhancing Support in terms of Science and Technology)

Environmental friendly technologies for supplying water

“Modern environmental friendly technologies for supplying water (desalination, recycling and water treatment).”¹⁵⁰ (Iran - Technological Needs for Adaptation)

¹⁴⁷ United Arab Emirates INDC, page 4

¹⁴⁸ Djibouti INDC, page 10

¹⁴⁹ China INDC, page 13

¹⁵⁰ Iran INDC, page 9

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Measurement and adaptation of the water resources sector to climate change “Collection of drainage water into the lake in the Karakum Desert, and their further use after desalination demonstrate large-scale implementation of measures to adapt to climate change in the sector of water resources of the country.”¹⁵¹ (Turkmenistan - Report on planned adaptation activities)</p> <p>Desalination as most viable option for national water supply “Adaptation in the water sector is of national priority. Desalination reliance has already grown to account for 60% of national water supply, and this is the most viable option for enhancing freshwater resources.8 During times of drought, desalination can account for up to 90% of freshwater supply. Antigua and Barbuda have the goal to, by 2025, increase seawater desalination capacity by 50% above 2015 levels, from approximately 5.4 million to over 8 million US gallons per day (GPD) to counteract freshwater scarcity in Antigua and Barbuda.”¹⁵² (Antigua and Barbuda - Accompanying Information on Adaptation Actions)</p>
<p>Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	<p>Improvement of policy to manage urban water and reduction of landfill waste “For the waste management sector, the Government of Indonesia is committed to develop a comprehensive strategy to improve policy and institutional capacity at the local level, enhance management capacity of urban water, reduce landfill waste by promoting the “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” approach, and the utilization of waste and garbage into energy production.”¹⁵³ (Indonesia - Mitigation)</p>

¹⁵¹ Turkmenistan INDC, page 6

¹⁵² Antigua and Barbuda INDC, page 7

¹⁵³ Indonesia INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED
NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Implementation of the Rural Energy Access Project

“Rural Energy Access Project, 2009-2017, (MUS\$ 121.40) - Government funding: (US\$ 12.20 Million).”¹⁵⁴ (Yemen - Unconditional mitigation measures)

Provision of the poorest population with access to clean energy

“Reduce moderate poverty to 13.4% in 2030 and eradicated extreme poverty by 2025, according to impact, among others, of the generation and energy coverage, including growth, distribution and redistribution of energy income.” [...] “To achieve results related to energy the following measures and actions will be promoted: Universal energy that promotes universal access to clean energy with emphasis on the poorest population.”¹⁵⁵ (Bolivia - National efforts 2015–2030: In relation to energy and mitigation contribution)

Provision of access to reliable, affordable, clean and sustainable energy

“The vision for the Kiribati National Energy Policy (KNEP) is “available, accessible, reliable, affordable, clean and sustainable energy options for the enhancement of economic growth and improvement of livelihoods in Kiribati.” Reducing fossil fuel imports is the major goal, with the uptake of renewable energy along with further energy efficiency improvements on both the demand and supply sides, expected to replace more than one-third of fossil fuels for electricity and transport by 2025.”¹⁵⁶ (Kiribati - Mitigation status and context)

¹⁵⁴ Yemen INDC, page 6

¹⁵⁵ Bolivia INDC, page 9

¹⁵⁶ Kiribati INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Provision of access to clean, reliable, affordable, environmentally appropriate and sustainable energy services “The vision for the proposed 2014 National Energy Policy (NEP) is “an improved quality of life for the people of the Marshall Islands through clean, reliable, affordable, accessible, environmentally appropriate and sustainable energy services.” Reducing fossil fuel imports is the major goal, with the uptake of renewable energy and further energy efficiency improvements on both the demand and supply sides expected to replace more than one third of fossil fuels for electricity and transport by 2030.”¹⁵⁷ (Marshall Islands - Mitigation)</p> <p>Scaling up distributed energy “Scale up distributed energy and strengthen the construction of smart grid”¹⁵⁸ (China - Building low carbon energy system)</p> <p>Increasing access to modern forms of efficient and sustainable energy services “Promoting economic development and sustainable rural livelihoods through sustainable management of environmental resources and increase access to modern forms of efficient and sustainable energy services.”¹⁵⁹ (Afghanistan - Near- and Long-term Adaptation Visions, Goals and Targets)</p>
<p>Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<p>Deployment of renewable energy “Australia has additional policy measures in place to promote the deployment of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency. Under Australia’s Renewable Energy Target scheme, over 23 per cent of Australia’s electricity will come from renewable sources by 2020.”¹⁶⁰</p>

¹⁵⁷ Kiribati INDC, page 6

¹⁵⁸ China INDC, page 7

¹⁵⁹ Afghanistan INDC, page 4

¹⁶⁰ Australia INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS**

(Australia - A fair and ambitious contribution to deliver the Convention's objective)

Generation of grid connected renewable energy

"National grid connected renewable energy generation (solar energy, hydropower, biomass and biogas) and connecting decentralized renewable generation to the grid, off-grid electricity such as solar home systems, hydro (pico, mini and micro) and promoting energy efficiency by end users. In the manufacturing sector - promoting use of renewable energy and adopting energy efficiency for garment factory, rice mills, and brick kilns."¹⁶¹ (Cambodia - Mitigation actions)

Scaling up renewable energy penetration

"Scale up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030; Promote clean rural households lighting; Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions; Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in power plants."¹⁶² (Ghana - Mitigation goal)

Scaling up renewable energy penetration

"The Government is promoting greater use of renewables in the energy mix mainly through solar and wind power and shifting towards supercritical technologies for coal based power plants National Smart Grid Mission has been launched to bring efficiency in power supply network and facilitate reduction in losses and outages. Green Energy Corridor projects worth INR (Indian National Rupee) 380 billion (USD 6 billion) are also being rolled out to ensure evacuation of renewable energy."¹⁶³ (India - Promotion of clean energy)

¹⁶¹ Cambodia INDC, page 6

¹⁶² Ghana INDC, page 3

¹⁶³ India INDC, page 8 and 9

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ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Mixed energy use policy, with at least 23% coming from new and renewable energy

“Indonesia has embarked on a mixed energy use policy, with at least 23% coming from new and renewable energy by 2025. Indonesia has also established the development of clean energy sources as a national policy directive.”¹⁶⁴ (Indonesia - Mitigation)

Expansion of renewables and clean energy options

“Kenya will continue to implement the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP - 2013-2017), and subsequent action plans beyond this period to achieve this target. This will include the promotion and implementation of the following mitigation activities: including expansion in geothermal, solar and wind energy production, other renewables and clean energy options, enhancement of energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors, and clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels.”¹⁶⁵ (Kenya - Mitigation)

Renewable energy as the next stage for reducing emissions

“Trinidad and Tobago already produces all of its electricity from natural gas and is working towards achieving greater efficiency through combined cycle generation at all its power plants. This sector would therefore be at the edge of low carbon emissions with renewable energy being the next stage for reducing emissions even further. The objective therefore is to achieve the optimal energy mix with the lowest greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve sustainable development, including the decoupling of emissions and economic growth.”¹⁶⁶ (Trinidad and Tobago - National circumstances)

¹⁶⁴ Indonesia INDC, page 2

¹⁶⁵ Kenya INDC, page 2

¹⁶⁶ Trinidad and Tobago INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Diversification of the energy matrix with renewable energy growth “Change and diversification of the energy matrix with renewable energy growth through the construction of hydropower (small and medium hydropower plants, large hydro and multipurpose) and boost alternative energy (wind, biomass, geothermal and solar), and use other sources of energy (steam combined cycle).”¹⁶⁷ (Bolivia - 2015–2030 National effort)</p> <p>Commitment to transitioning from fossil fuel to renewable energy “Niue is committed to transitioning the electricity sector from fossil fuel to renewable energy. The Niue Strategic Energy Road Map (NiSERM) outlines Niue’s aspiration to meet 80% of its electricity needs from renewable energy sources by 2025, which would in turn reduce the country’s high reliance on imported fossil fuel.”¹⁶⁸ (Niue – Electricity generation)</p>
<p>Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>	<p>Enhancement of energy efficiency “Enhanced energy efficiency and conservation facilities.”¹⁶⁹ (Japan - Mitigation measures – industry sector)</p> <p>Promotion of energy efficiency “The aim of the mitigation plan is to intensify the promotion of energy efficiency in all consumer sectors and for all energy usages. Around 20 energy efficiency actions have been included in the calculation of avoidable emissions, covering the entire industrial, building, transport and agricultural sectors. This should allow primary energy demand to decrease by some 30 per cent by 2030, compared to the baseline.”¹⁷⁰ (Tunisia - Mitigation contribution: Energy sector)</p>

¹⁶⁷ Bolivia INDC, page 9

¹⁶⁸ Niue INDC, page 6

¹⁶⁹ Japan INDC, page 9

¹⁷⁰ Tunisia INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Improvement of energy efficiency “Jordan seeks to increase renewable energy from 2% of overall energy in 2013 to 10% in 2020, and to improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020.”¹⁷¹ (Jordan - Sustainable development challenges in Jordan)</p> <p>Investment in energy efficiency “Invested more than 10 billion in green infrastructure, energy efficiency, clean energy technologies, cleaner fuels and smarter grids.”¹⁷² (Canada -Background)</p> <p>Energy efficiency improvement in industrial facilities “Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in industrial facilities and abatement of fluorinated-gases (HFC-22 and HFC-410) from stationery air conditioners.”¹⁷³ (Ghana - mitigation actions)</p> <p>Implementation of energy-efficiency programs and standards “Launch energy-efficiency programs through establishing energy efficiency standards, energy use regulations and labeling and public awareness.”¹⁷⁴ (Yemen - Conditional mitigation measures)</p>
<p>Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>Investments in renewable energy sources “The rapid development of energy-intensive economic activities intensified Marshall Islands’ (RMI) dependence on imported petroleum products, particularly in the period 2000 to 2010. The high cost of these products remains a fundamental obstacle to improving standards of living and business profitability in the country. The RMI Government is currently supported by donors and development partners to mitigate impacts of high oil prices at policy level, focused on increasing energy</p>

¹⁷¹ Jordan INDC, page 4

¹⁷² Canada INDC, page 2

¹⁷³ Ghana INDC, page 14

¹⁷⁴ Yemen INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>efficiency, minimizing the costs of imported fuels, and investing in renewable energy sources such as solar, biofuel and ocean energy.”¹⁷⁵ (Marshall Islands – Support for implementation)</p> <p>Need for renewable energy efforts “To date, total renewable energy efforts have only reached 8% of the needed 22%, principally because two grid-connected solar projects (1.5 and 3.5MW respectively) never came to fruition. [...] To achieve the renewable energy target Palau will need considerable additional installed capacity, including the 5MW of solar already planned (two or more solar projects plus additional roof-top solar) plus an additional 10 MW to power the water sector. Palau will also have to work to reduce transmission and distribution losses.”¹⁷⁶ (Palau - Mitigation: Current and Future Policies and Measures to achieve INDC targets)</p> <p>Implementation of the Global Solar Alliance “India has also decided to anchor a global solar alliance, InSPA (International Agency for Solar Policy & Application), of all countries located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.”¹⁷⁷ (India – Promotion of Clean Energy)</p>
<p>Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>Generation of grid connected renewable energy “National grid connected renewable energy generation (solar energy, hydropower, biomass and biogas) and connecting decentralised renewable generation to the grid, off-grid electricity such as solar home systems, hydro (pico, mini and micro) and promoting energy efficiency by end users. In the manufacturing sector - promoting use of renewable energy and adopting energy efficiency for garment factory, rice mills, and brick kilns.”¹⁷⁸ (Cambodia - Mitigation actions)</p>

¹⁷⁵ Marshall Islands INDC, page 10

¹⁷⁶ Palau INDC, page 4

¹⁷⁷ India INDC, page 9

¹⁷⁸ Cambodia INDC, page 6

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Scaling up renewable energy penetration**

“Scale up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030; Promote clean rural households lighting; Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions; Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in power plants.”¹⁷⁹ (Ghana - Mitigation goal)

Scaling up renewable energy penetration

“The Government is promoting greater use of renewables in the energy mix mainly through solar and wind power and shifting towards supercritical technologies for coal based power plants National Smart Grid Mission has been launched to bring efficiency in power supply network and facilitate reduction in losses and outages. Green Energy Corridor projects worth INR (Indian National Rupee) 380 billion (USD 6 billion) are also being rolled out to ensure evacuation of renewable energy.”¹⁸⁰ (India - Promotion of clean energy)

Establishment of a modern, efficient, affordable energy sector

“Suriname has drafted a National Energy Plan 2013-2033 outlining a long-term vision and strategy to establish a modern, efficient, affordable energy sector that offers long-term energy security and an Electricity Bill has been prepared which outlines the formulation of an energy sector plan and the establishment of an energy authority. Initiative listed – such as solar energy, study on waste-to energy at the national landfill, micro-hydro projects.”¹⁸¹ (Suriname – Renewable Energy: Unconditional Contribution)

¹⁷⁹ Ghana INDC, page 3

¹⁸⁰ India INDC, page 10

¹⁸¹ Suriname INDC, page 9

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Enabling infrastructure for electricity sector development with sustainable energy solutions “Construction of enabling infrastructure for electricity sector development, including power lines, substations and transmission facilities; Sustainable energy solutions in public buildings; Promotion and wider uptake of energy efficient cooking stoves or induction cookers; Promotion and wider solar uptake of solar energy systems; Fuel Efficiency Initiative National Appropriate Mitigation Action: Policies and regulations to promote cleaner fuels, and more fuel efficient vehicle technology.”¹⁸² (Uganda - Additional mitigation ambition)</p>
<p>Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p>	<p>“Zero-risk” development, climate change mitigation, economic growth and improvement of living standards “The country should pass to the “zero-risk” development, that is, contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change, which should lead to the country’s economic growth and improving of living standards.”¹⁸³ (Turkmenistan - National development objectives and priorities on climate change)</p> <p>Reduction of poverty while fostering economic growth “Cambodia’s main national development priority, enshrined in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) for 2014-2018, is to reduce poverty while fostering economic growth at a steady rate of 7-8% per year.”¹⁸⁴ (Cambodia - National context)</p> <p>Annual GDP loss with climate change “Studies that quantify the impact of climate change on national economic growth show that in 2030, under a climate change scenario,</p>

¹⁸² Uganda INDC, page 8

¹⁸³ Turkmenistan INDC, page 1

¹⁸⁴ Cambodia INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>real GDP would be lower than the GDP without climate change by 5.7% to 6.8%. In 2050, the gap would be between 20.2% and 23.4%. This is equivalent to an average annual loss between 7.3% and 8.6% of the potential GDP up to 2050.”¹⁸⁵ (Peru - Vulnerability and impacts of climate change in Peru)</p> <p>Tackling global warming and promotion of inclusive green growth “These actions not only help tackle global warming and reduce social and ecosystem vulnerability, but also promote inclusive green growth in the country.”¹⁸⁶ (Mexico - Fair and ambitious)</p>
<p>Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	<p>Requirement for technology and innovation as instruments of global public good “it is time that a mechanism is set up which will turn technology and innovation into an effective instrument for global public good, not just private returns.” [...] “It is also to be appreciated that every country has different requirements of technology and different capabilities of handling technologies depending on trained and skilled manpower, supporting infrastructure, intellectual environment etc. Knowledge creation, eco-system design for innovation and development, and technology deployment would be a continuous requirement in this process.”¹⁸⁷ (India – Requirement for Technology Transfer and Support)</p> <p>Promotion of actions against climate change through technology changes, innovation, research and knowledge “In matters of climate change, the National Development Plan proposes as a strategic objective the promotion of actions against global climate change, through citizen participation, technology changes, innovation, research, and knowledge to guarantee security, human safety and the country’s competitiveness.”¹⁸⁸ (Costa Rica – Planning Process)</p>

¹⁸⁵ Peru INDC, page 8

¹⁸⁶ Mexico INDC, page 4

¹⁸⁷ India INDC, page 32

¹⁸⁸ Costa Rica INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Strengthening local markets to be less dependent on raw goods and without added value “Rwanda intends to expand local markets by constructing market infrastructure, including roofed market facilities, serviceable road and transport networks, developing decentralized village-based agricultural processing centers that incorporate low-carbon sources of energy, such as biogas digesters and solar driers, and decentralized compost plants. This forms a conduit for agricultural based trade based on less food miles for regionally and internationally imported food products. Strengthening local markets will also build economic resilience in rural areas that is less dependent on linear commodity flows of raw goods leaving rural areas unprocessed and without added value.”¹⁸⁹ (Rwanda - Agricultural diversity in local and export markets)</p> <p>Support of innovation and technologies and promotion of climate resilient development. “Program: Science, Technology and innovations - Support innovation and development of appropriate technologies that promote climate resilient development.”¹⁹⁰ (Kenya - Sector: Energy)</p>
<p>Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>Job creation through different initiatives “Job creation opportunities through installation and maintenance of about 127.5 million man hours; - Job creation through the manufacture and sale of the efficient stoves - Job creation of about 9 million man hours for 15 years based 250 people working for 8 hours/day.” ¹⁹¹ (Ghana - Annex 1)</p>

¹⁸⁹ Rwanda INDC, page 6

¹⁹⁰ Kenya INDC, page 5

¹⁹¹ Ghana INDC, page 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

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Job creation through a Green Growth Policy and Roadmap

“Cambodia has developed a Green Growth Policy and Roadmap which sets the path to stimulating the economy through low carbon options, savings and creating jobs, protecting vulnerable groups, and improving environmental sustainability.”¹⁹² (Cambodia – National Context)

Economic sustainable development by limiting GHG emissions and creation of green job opportunities

“The foundation of Ethiopia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (EINDC) is its Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE).” [...] “The CRGE sets out to deliver the following objectives of ensuring economic development is sustainable by limiting GHG emissions; and creating green job opportunities; [...] INDC offers positive returns on investment, thus directly promoting economic growth and creating additional high-quality green jobs.”¹⁹³ (Ethiopia - Adaptation to climate change)

Initiative to support clean tech entrepreneurs

“New Ventures India (NVI) is an initiative to support clean tech entrepreneurs in developing their business plans and access finance and markets”¹⁹⁴ (India - Private Sector contributions to combating climate change)

Creation of green jobs through the reduction of carbon emissions and reducing vulnerability

“Building climate resilience through the reduction of carbon emissions and reducing climate vulnerability in all sectors will create green jobs and have significant co-benefits from an air quality and associated

¹⁹² Cambodia INDC, Page 3

¹⁹³ Ethiopia INDC, pages 8 and 11

¹⁹⁴ India INDC, page 18

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>public health costs perspective, as well as enhance the coping ability and capacity to the adverse impacts of climate change.”¹⁹⁵ (Trinidad and Tobago - National circumstances)</p> <p>Increase of rural economic activities through Small and Medium Enterprises “Zambia’s Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal – ‘Co-benefits’ for ‘Sustainable Forest Management’ - Increased rural household incomes from Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) – ‘Co-benefits’ for ‘Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency’ – Increased rural development impacts due to increased economic activities through SMEs.” Adaptation - Planned Action, ‘employment creation’ is identified as co-benefit for adaptation action.”¹⁹⁶ (Zambia - Planned Actions)</p> <p>Implementation of adaptation efforts by accessing funding and capacity building “Jamaica has already taken steps to assist the public and private sectors, community based organizations and non-governmental organisations in implementing adaptation efforts by making it easier to access funding as well as avenues for capacity building activities, including training in communication of climate change information.”¹⁹⁷ (Jamaica - Institutional Framework and Actions Taken)</p>
<p>Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	<p>Climate resilient development by implementing resource efficiency “Kenya aims to achieve a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway” [...] “This will include the promotion and implementation of the following mitigation activities.” [...] “Enhancement of Energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors.”¹⁹⁸ (Kenya - Contribution –mitigation)</p>

¹⁹⁵ Trinidad and Tobago INDC, page 3

¹⁹⁶ Zambia INDC, page 3

¹⁹⁷ Jamaica INDC, page 8

¹⁹⁸ Kenya INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Industry and private sector development by scaling up resource efficiency “Program of Action: Green industry and private sector development. Action: Scale up resource efficiency to reduce energy demand in agro processing industries.”¹⁹⁹ (Rwanda - Mitigation actions – industry, action)</p> <p>Implementation of climate- friendly production and consumption models “Encourage and provide technical assistance to the people and communities to implement and enlarge production and consumption models, which are economic, safe and climate-friendly.”²⁰⁰ (Viet Nam – Communication and awareness raising)</p> <p>Green growth through the adoption of sustainable consumption and production “The government will continue to pursue the green growth goal under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) will further focus on pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience. These include strengthening enabling environment for green growth, adoption of sustainable consumption and production, conserving natural resources and strengthening resilience against climate change and natural disasters. These actions will further reduce Malaysia’s carbon footprint.”²⁰¹ (Malaysia - Fairness and Ambition Considerations)</p>
<p>Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>Eradication of inequality and creation of decent employment “Eliminating poverty and eradicating inequality requires addressing major challenges in creating decent employment, which in turn requires sustainable economic development, improving basic education, health</p>

¹⁹⁹ Rwanda INDC, page 19

²⁰⁰ Viet Nam INDC, page 7

²⁰¹ Malaysia INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>and social welfare and many other basic needs such as access to food, shelter and modern energy services.”²⁰² (South Africa - Context: National priorities and circumstances)</p>
<p>Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>	<p>Alleviation of unemployment, especially prevalent among youth “Diversification of the economy is a priority for the government of Nigeria. Over 90% of Nigerian businesses are micro- and small enterprises. Their success is key to alleviating the high unemployment, especially prevalent among youth in rural areas. Enabling entrepreneurs to thrive, especially in smaller youth towns requires investment in basic infrastructure.”²⁰³ (Nigeria -Manufacturing)</p> <p>Potential for youth job creation “The implementation of the proposed contribution carries a huge potential of youth job creation in the country either through the local manufacturing/assembly of renewable energy machines/parts or through the forestation and afforestation programmes which demand for labour will be certainly a source of employment for the rural communities. The eventual support provided by the international community to Angola will strengthen the technical capacity of the country’s human resources through assisted training and capacity building programmes.”²⁰⁴ (Angola - Socio-Economic Benefits)</p> <p>Empowerment of the youth through the provision of job opportunities “Improve the living standards of citizens, empower the youth through the provision of decent and productive job opportunities and build their skills in order to keep up with the demands of the competitive labor market.”²⁰⁵ (Egypt - National objectives and priorities)</p>

²⁰² South Africa INDC, page 2

²⁰³ Nigeria INDC, page 15

²⁰⁴ Angola INDC, page 20

²⁰⁵ Egypt INDC, page 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Implementation of a program for trainers and teachers “Recognizing the challenge, in terms of development, represented by the vision of a low emissions and resilient society, the Dominican Republic has developed a strategy, articulated in the National Development Strategy (NDS), to strengthen human resources, with emphasis on youth and future generations. To date, it has initiated the training of program trainers (120) and teachers (1200), as well as measuring the impact of the effectiveness of the strategy.”²⁰⁶ (Dominican Republic - Capacity building and youth)</p> <p>Implementation of training and capacitation programmes for the youth “Piloted interventions for showcasing, awareness campaigns targeting stakeholders at different levels, and training programmes enhanced the capacities of local communities, youths, decision makers and professionals in this regard. This included the establishment of the International Center for Water and Environmental Research at Al Balqa Applied University.”²⁰⁷ (Jordan - Water sector’s adaptation actions)</p>
<p>Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p>	<p>Child labour in detriment of education “In Lesotho the formative years of the boy child are occupied by herding of livestock to the detriment of their education. Climate change will particularly affect them negatively as good grazing land is gradually pushed further away from the village by its compounding negative effects on natural resources. In addition, extreme weather events like heavy snow will increase their risk of life in the remote cattle posts more than any other group in society.”²⁰⁸ (Lesotho - Gender imperatives of climate change adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers,</p>	

²⁰⁶ Dominican Republic INDC, page 3

²⁰⁷ Jordan INDC, page 11

²⁰⁸ Lesotho INDC, page 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	
<p>Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Long-term strategy for tourism “Qatar has a long-term strategy towards advancing its tourism industry through a series of well-defined plans, programs, and policies developed according to international best practices, and following a nation-wide consultative process. The aim of this strategy is to reduce dependence on hydrocarbon resources by promoting sustainable tourism strategies, as well as to protect the country's economy from market fluctuations that can significantly affect its economic growth.”²⁰⁹ (Qatar - Economic diversification with mitigation co-benefits - Tourism)</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable and diversified tourism “a) Promoting sustainable tourism to consolidate growth and ensure climate resilient tourism. b) Promoting diversified tourist attractions (e.g., eco-tourism and cultural tourism).”²¹⁰ (Tanzania - Adaptation contribution – tourism sector)</p> <p>Promotion of nature-based and sustainable tourism “Promote nature-based and sustainable tourism while enhancing better understanding on risk and vulnerability of the tourism sector, especially in hotspot areas”²¹¹ (Thailand - Adaptation effort)</p> <p>Environmental protection and adaptation of tourism facilities in coastal ecosystems. “Apply the norm on specifications for environmental protection and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in the planning,</p>

²⁰⁹ Qatar INDC, page 4

²¹⁰ Tanzania INDC, page 5

²¹¹ Thailand INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>design, construction, operation and abandonment of tourism facilities in coastal ecosystems.”²¹² (Mexico - Adaptation of strategic infrastructure and productive systems)</p> <p>Efforts to better manage tourist alternatives “Rwanda will promote business conferences in efforts to maximize the distribution and volume of business travelers throughout the year. These efforts will result in increased bed occupancy at available hotels and lodges within Kigali, and subsequent visitation to its surroundings including Volcanoes National Park (VNP), Nyungwe forest and Akagera National Park.”²¹³ (Rwanda – Adaptation Contribution)</p>
<p>Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>Well-functioning financial markets to allow access to technology and efficiency gains “Women benefit most from clean efficient cook stoves, gaining in health and in productive time where these are introduced. They, however, have difficulty accessing financial institutions.” [...] “in most cases the use of best practice technology will lead to lower lifetime costs for the businesses involved. The issue can be upfront capital – ability to pay a possibly higher initial cost for the best available equipment, even if this would be recouped over time with lower running costs. Well-functioning financial markets are essential for this – consideration could also be given to some form of industrial development “soft” loans, repayable as the equipment is used.”²¹⁴ (Nigeria - Gender impacts and social inclusion and manufacturing)</p> <p>Financial instruments for risk reduction in the power sector “The main adaptation actions undertaken were: development of climate index insurances and other financial instruments for risk</p>

²¹² Mexico INDC, page 8

²¹³ Rwanda INDC, page 8

²¹⁴ Nigeria INDC, page 16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>reduction in the power sector.”²¹⁵ (Uruguay – Adaptation actions required)</p> <p>Strengthening of the insurance system “Develop mechanisms, policies, and strengthen the insurance system, and share climate and disaster risks.”²¹⁶ (Viet Nam - Ensure social security)</p>
<p>Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p>	
<p>Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p>	
<p>Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	
<p>Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>Integration of low-carbon development concepts in the urban planning process “Embark on a new pattern of urbanization, optimizing the urban system and space layout, integrating the low-carbon development concept in the entire process of urban planning, construction and management and promoting the urban form that integrates industries into cities.”²¹⁷ (China - Controlling emissions from building and transport sectors)</p> <p>Improvement of road infrastructure taking climate change into account “Repairing and rehabilitating existing road infrastructure and ensuring effective operation and maintenance, taking into account climate change impacts.”²¹⁸ (Peru - Priority adaptation actions)</p>

²¹⁵ Uruguay INDC, page 8

²¹⁶ Viet Nam INDC, page 10

²¹⁷ China INDC, page 9

²¹⁸ Peru INDC, page 14

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Enhancement of coastal infrastructure and protection against the risk of flooding “70–80% of Singapore’s coastline is protected against coastal erosion by hard structures such as sea walls and stone embankments. A range of technologies are also being deployed to enhance coastal infrastructure at specific locations for the long term, while continued efforts are made to protect Singapore’s critical logistics supply infrastructure (located in coastal regions) against the risk of increased flooding.”²¹⁹ (Singapore - Protecting coastline)</p>
<p>Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	<p>Industries’ action plans to promote a low carbon society “Promotion and enhancement of the industries’ action plans towards a low carbon society.”²²⁰ (Japan - GHG reduction target)</p> <p>Promotion of new standards of clean technology in the industry sector “In the industry sector, promote new standards of clean technology and further enhance energy efficiency measures and low carbon infrastructure.”²²¹ (Brazil - Fairness and ambition Section)</p> <p>Optimization of low carbon industrial structure “To embark on a new path of industrialization, developing a circular economy, optimizing the industrial structure, revising the guidance catalogue of the adjustment of industrial structure, strictly controlling the total expansion of industries with extensive energy consumption and emissions, accelerating the elimination of outdated production capacity and promoting the development of service industry and strategic emerging industries; to promote the share of value added from strategic emerging industries reaching 15% of the total GDP by</p>

²¹⁹ Singapore INDC, page 6

²²⁰ Japan INDC, page 7

²²¹ Brazil INDC, page 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	2020.” ²²² (China - Building Energy Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial System)
<p>Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>	<p>Creating enabling environment for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) “Create an enabling infrastructure for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and provide substantial support to vocational education and training.”²²³ (Egypt - National priorities and objectives)</p>
<p>Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>Energy conservation and efficiency improvement to control emissions “To effectively control emissions from key sectors including power, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, building materials and chemical industries through energy conservation and efficiency improvement.”²²⁴ (China - Building Energy Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial System)</p> <p>Energy efficiency improvement of industrial facilities “Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in industrial facilities and abatement of fluorinated-gases (HFC-22 and HFC-410) from stationery air conditioners.”²²⁵ (Ghana - Mitigation actions)</p> <p>Upgrading the processing technology to reduce emissions “Reduce emissions in the cement industry through upgrading the processing technology from wet- to dry- processing and through the construction of a new cement plant with dry processing up to 2030.”²²⁶ (Mongolia – Target Level)</p>

²²² China INDC, page 8

²²³ Egypt INDC, page 4

²²⁴ China INDC, page 8

²²⁵ Ghana INDC, page 14

²²⁶ Mongolia INDC, page 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>Pursuing low carbon growth focusing on technologies and research “In its pursuit of low carbon growth, India would be focusing on technologies that need to be moved from lab to field and those that require targeted global research along with those that are still in the realm of imagination. One of the important areas of global collaborative research should be clean coal and fossil fuel, energy management and storage systems for renewable energy.”²²⁷ (India - Requirements for technology transfer and support)</p>
<p>Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>Expansion of agricultural diversity in local and export markets “Rwanda intends to expand local markets by constructing market infrastructure, including roofed market facilities, serviceable road and transport networks, developing decentralized village-based agricultural processing centers that incorporate low-carbon sources of energy, such as biogas digesters and solar driers, and decentralized compost plants. This forms a conduit for agricultural based trade based on less food miles for regionally and internationally imported food products. Strengthening local markets will also build economic resilience in rural areas that is less dependent on linear commodity flows of raw goods leaving rural areas unprocessed and without added value.”²²⁸ (Rwanda – Adaptation Contribution)</p>
<p>Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>Implementation of policy to diversify the economy “The Kingdom of Bahrain’s Economic Vision 2030 provides the long-term vision for a policy to diversify the economy. The aim is to inter alia reduce Bahrain’s dependence on oil & gas, focusing on the financial, manufacturing and tourism sectors.”²²⁹ (Bahrain - Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)</p>

²²⁷ India INDC, page 14

²²⁸ Rwanda INDC, page 6

²²⁹ Bahrain INDC, page 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>Energy efficiency implementation process “Enhancement of institutional, technical, financial and telecommunications capabilities and technology transfer.”²³⁰ (Niger – Summary of the Niger INDC)</p> <p>Implementation of strategies, policies, programmes and measures for key sectors “Include increased protective margins in construction and placement of transportation and communications infrastructure (i.e. higher standards and specifications). 8 2. Undertake risk assessment and risk reduction measures to increase the resilience of the transportation and communication sectors. 3. Strengthen existing transportation and communications infrastructure, in part through early efforts to identify and implement all possible ‘no regrets’ actions. 4. Develop and diversify secure communication backup systems to ensure both civil society and security forces have access to emergency communication methods.”²³¹ (Nigeria - Strategies for transportation and communications)</p>
<p>Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	
<p>Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>	<p>Ensure equity through inclusion “Sri Lanka will also take steps to ensure internal equity by maintaining inclusivity. Inclusivity will be focused through the factors and groups such as gender, youth, vulnerable communities, and providing opportunities to these groups to engage, benefit from the ambitious targets.” (Sri Lanka - fairness and ambition)</p>
<p>Target 10.2 By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	<p>Empowering vulnerable communities “Strengthening of enabling environment/activities to empower vulnerable communities including through: establishment of markets in vulnerable areas, awareness and access to information by vulnerable groups/communities etc. Introduction of agroforestry in areas</p>

²³⁰ Niger INDC, page 2

²³¹ Nigeria INDC, pages 7 and 8

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vulnerable to climate change to enhance agriculture production as well as empower vulnerable communities through their involvement in community forests activities/products. Enhancing the participation of women and youth in activities related to adaptation and environmental conservation in order to empower them and enhance their adaptive capacity including through establishment of rural women development programme. Enhancement of enabling environment in order to empower vulnerable communities including through: Improving marketing/markets, supplementary feeding, increase awareness and access to information by vulnerable groups/communities, etc.”²³² (Sudan - Agriculture, crop production)

Promotion of inclusive development and participation

“The process of implementing the INDC is an opportunity to build institutional and technical capacities, stimulate policy integration and promote inclusive development. Implementation process - Inclusive participation (private sector, NGO’s, civil society).”²³³ (Niger - Institutional structure)

Development of contributions and plans through civil society participation

“These plans and the INDC were developed through exhaustive, inclusive and participatory processes. Consultations were also conducted with the civil society and the relevant business sectors.”²³⁴ (Philippines - INDC planning processes)

Promotion of inclusivity through diverse groups participation

²³² Sudan INDC, page 13

²³³ Niger INDC, page 13

²³⁴ Philippines INDC, page 3

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	<p>“Sri Lanka will also take steps to ensure internal equity by maintaining inclusivity. Inclusivity will be focused through the factors and groups such as gender, youth, vulnerable communities, and providing opportunities to these groups to engage, benefit from the ambitious targets.”²³⁵ (Sri Lanka - fairness and ambition)</p> <p>Inclusion of civil society in emission reductions and adaptation “Myanmar recognises a number of important emerging themes which are key to addressing both future emission reductions and adaptation to climate impacts, including the need for sustainable urban development; a more consistent inclusion of civil society perspectives; the empowerment of groups at risk of the short and long-term impacts of climate change, (such as children and other younger members of society); and the integration of gender considerations into climate change policy design.”²³⁶ (Myanmar – National Circumstances)</p>
<p>Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>	<p>Linking climate change adaptation and sustainable development to reduce inequalities “Climate change adaptation will reduce vulnerability and inequality within and among countries. Viet Nam has determined that climate change adaptation must be carried out in a focused manner and respond to urgent, immediate impacts and long-term potential impacts. Climate change adaptation must be linked to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and to ensure a systematic, joint, interdisciplinary, interregional approach, and incorporate gender equality, hunger eradication and poverty reduction.”²³⁷ (Viet Nam - Need for adaptation component in Viet Nam’s INDC)</p>

²³⁵ Sri Lanka INDC, page 4

²³⁶ Myanmar INDC, page 2

²³⁷ Viet Nam INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Implementation of a decentralisation programme to promote interregional socioeconomic equality “The absence of interregional socioeconomic equality leads to frustration and social tensions. The government will implement a decentralisation programme that will permit decentralised entities to play a full role.”²³⁸ (Central African Republic - Obstacles to overcome)</p>
<p>Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>	<p>Adopting green, low-carbon, climate resilient and equitable policies to promote adaptive social protection “Cambodia intends to support the initial delivery of the INDC mainly through the implementation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) (2014 – 2023) through the following strategic priorities aims to develop towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society. The main CCCSP strategic objectives are to: promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate.”²³⁹ (Cambodia - Annex: Further Information Related to Climate Change Related Strategies and Policies)</p>
<p>Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p>	<p>Climate change financing framework and climate public expenditure reviews “Cambodia has also made progress in integrating climate change in budgeting through the development of a climate change financing framework, in addition to producing regular climate public expenditure reviews and having improved tracking of climate finance in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) database. There is ongoing work in priority sectors to strengthen climate change-related budget submissions and in integrating climate change in their monitoring and evaluation systems. Climate finance modules are also being integrated in the public financial management training courses provided for government officials.”²⁴⁰ (Cambodia – National Context)</p>

²³⁸ Central African Republic INDC, page 15

²³⁹ Cambodia INDC, page 13

²⁴⁰ Cambodia INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p>	
<p>Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	<p>Priority target zones with displaced people and refugees “Whilst the actions are applicable to all of Chad, it appears that the priority target zones (Kanem, Barh El Ghazal, Batha, Guéra, Hadjer Lamis, Wadi Fira; Ouaddai, Dar Sila, Lac, Moyen-Chari, Borkou, Tibesti, Ennedi Est, Ennedi Ouest) are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change and, in part, to the arrival of displaced populations. There are approx. 700,000 displaced people in Chad, including refugees and Chadians returning from Sudan, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Libya (OCHA, 2015).”²⁴¹ (Chad - National priorities in terms of adaptation to climate change)</p> <p>Planned integration and relocation as risk coping strategies “Reducing risk of disaster in the most vulnerable areas to flooding, and integration of migration (internal and international) and planned relocation of communities as a coping strategy.”²⁴² (Haiti – Adaptation Requirements)</p>
<p>Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p>	
<p>Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked</p>	<p>Enhancing cooperation initiatives with other developing countries “Recognizing the complementary role of South-South cooperation, on the basis of solidarity and common sustainable development priorities, Brazil will undertake best efforts to enhance cooperation initiatives</p>

²⁴¹ Chad INDC, page 4

²⁴² Haiti INDC, page 10

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developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

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with other developing countries, particularly in the areas of: forest monitoring systems; biofuels capacity-building and technology transfer; low carbon and resilient agriculture; restoration and reforestation activities; management of protected areas; increased resilience through social inclusion and protection programmes; capacity building for national communications and other obligations under the Convention, in particular to Portuguese speaking countries.”²⁴³ (Brazil - South-South initiatives)

International contribution with human resource development and promotion of development

“Japan will also actively contribute internationally towards, inter alia, human resource development and promotion of development and diffusion of technologies relating to emission reductions in developing countries.”²⁴⁴ (Japan - Joint crediting mechanism – JCM and other international contributions)

Contribution to the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases

“New Zealand has committed \$45 million to the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases out to June 2019 and a further \$48.5 million through the New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre for research into technology to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Maintaining support for this research will continue to be a priority for us.”²⁴⁵ (New Zealand - Ambition)

²⁴³ Brazil INDC, page 4

²⁴⁴ Japan INDC, page 7

²⁴⁵ New Zealand INDC, page 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Receiving technical assistance and support for implementing investment and social projects</p> <p>“The manner of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the development partners has taken various forms: technical assistance, support for implementing various investment or social projects, the support provided to the budget for implementing sector policies or the support provided for supporting the state’s payment balance. The objectives of the cooperation between the Government and its partners are agreed upon and stipulated in the medium-term framework cooperation agreements. By the end of 2012, the Republic of Moldova was implementing 384 projects in various sectors, including 116 projects in governance and civil society, 58 projects in infrastructure and social services, 49 projects in education, 31 projects in agriculture, 29 multi-sectorial projects, 24 projects for private sector development, 19 projects in the environment and 16 projects related to energy generation and supply.”²⁴⁶ (Moldova - Summary of recent external support)</p>
<p>Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>	
<p>Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	
<p>Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>Develop 100 smart cities that provides basic infrastructure and a decent quality of life to its citizens</p> <p>“Under the Smart Cities Mission, 100 smart cities are planned with the objective to develop new generation cities, which will provide core infrastructure and a decent quality of life to its citizens by building a clean and sustainable environment. Smart solutions like recycling and reuse of waste, use of renewables, protection of sensitive natural environment will be incorporated to make these cities climate resilient. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), a</p>

²⁴⁶ Moldova INDC, page 27

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>new urban renewal mission has been launched by Government of India for 500 cities with focus on ensuring basic infrastructure services such as water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, transport and development of green spaces and parks by adopting climate resilient and energy efficient policies and regulations.”²⁴⁷ (India - Developing Climate Resilient Urban Centers)</p> <p>Improving urban livelihoods through providing affordable housing and basic infrastructure “Lagos, Kano and Abuja are among the fastest growing cities globally. Keeping them liveable is a major challenge. Providing basic infrastructure, like potable water, waste and sewerage services, affordable housing, electricity, roads and transit services puts a strain on government at all levels. There is, however, a growing movement to improve urban livelihoods through integrated planning focusing on creating workable communities that are affordable to lower middle income families.”²⁴⁸ (Nigeria – Climate and smart cities)</p>
<p>Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>	<p>Development of a green and low-carbon transportation system “To develop a green and low-carbon transportation system, optimizing means of transportation, properly allocating public transport resources in cities, giving priority to the development of public transportation and encouraging the development and use of low-carbon and environment-friendly means of transport, such as new energy vehicle and vessel; to improve the quality of gasoline and to promote new types of alternative fuels; to promote the share of public transport in motorized travel in big-and medium-sized cities reaching 30% by 2020; to promote the development of dedicated transport system for pedestrians and bicycles in cities and to advocate green travel; and to accelerate the</p>

²⁴⁷ India INDC, page 13

²⁴⁸ Nigeria INDC, page 16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>development of smart transport and green freight transport.”²⁴⁹ (China - Controlling Emissions from Building and Transportation Sectors)</p> <p>Implementation of Environmentally Sustainable Transport System Plan</p> <p>“The Environmentally Sustainable Transport System Plan also proposes ambitious actions to promote road-to-rail modal shift for both freight and passenger transport, which include extensions of mass rapid transit lines, construction of double-track railways and improvement of bus transit in the Bangkok Metro areas. A vehicle tax scheme based on CO₂ emission was also approved and will become effective beginning 2016.”²⁵⁰ (Thailand - Mitigation plans)</p> <p>Adoption of a transport modal shift to improve traffic and air quality</p> <p>“Modal shift from road to rail, delivered through a range of measures, including underground metro systems and bus rapid transit systems in urban areas. Co-benefits will include reduced congestion, improved air quality and improved traffic safety.”²⁵¹ (Bangladesh - Additional mitigation actions in power, Industry and transport)</p>
<p>Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p>Baseline scenario for regional distribution of population</p> <p>“Draw a baseline scenario for the optimal regional distribution of population and economic activities within the geographical boundaries of Egypt up to the year 2100, taking climate change into consideration.”²⁵² (Egypt - Rural Areas, Population, and Roads)</p>

²⁴⁹ China INDC, page 9

²⁵⁰ Thailand INDC, page 2

²⁵¹ Bangladesh INDC, page 6

²⁵² Egypt INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Land use regulations in zones prone to disaster and with irregular settlements “Relocate irregular human settlements in zones prone to disasters through land use regulations.”²⁵³ (Mexico - Adaptation actions 2020–2030)</p> <p>Integration of low-carbon development in urban planning To embark on a new pattern of urbanization, optimizing the urban system and space layout, integrating the low-carbon development concept in the entire process of urban planning, construction and management and promoting the urban form that integrates industries into cities; to enhance low-carbonized urbanization, improving energy efficiency of building and the quality of building construction, extending buildings’ life spans, intensifying energy conservation transformation for existing buildings, building energy-saving and low-carbon infrastructures, promoting the reutilization of building wastes and intensifying the recovery and utilization of methane from landfills; to promote the share of green buildings in newly built buildings of cities and towns reaching 50% by 2020.”²⁵⁴ (China - Controlling Emissions from Building and Transportation Sectors)</p>
<p>Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>Climate change harm to human heritage “In addition, one of the most significant potential negative impacts of climate change is the harm inflicted on national heritage as result of temperature rise, sandy winds and ground water. However, this is not just a national concern. Instead, it is a global challenge since this heritage is part of the human heritage.”²⁵⁵ (Egypt - Adaptation Challenges)</p>

²⁵³ Mexico INDC, page 7

²⁵⁴ China INDC, page 9

²⁵⁵ Egypt INDC, page 6

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Implementation of a plan for heritage conservation

“National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner.”²⁵⁶ (India - Mitigation strategies)

Impacts on the population of a UNESCO heritage city

“Impacts are projected to affect over 40% of the country’s GDP and the well-being of more than 80% of the population and Suriname’s capital, Paramaribo, a UNESCO Heritage City.”²⁵⁷ (Suriname - National Context)

Ensuring resilience of cultural heritage sites

“Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites.”²⁵⁸ (Cambodia - Annex: Further Information Related to Climate Change Related Strategies and Policies)

Ecosystem-based adaptation approach to protect natural heritage

“The protection of natural heritage, biodiversity, forestry and fishery resources, through an ecosystem-based adaptation approach. Morocco commits to restoring ecosystems and strengthening their resilience, to combat soil erosion and prevent flooding.” [...] “The protection of the cultural heritage of the Kingdom through education and awareness actions, and efforts to preserve ancestral good practices in highly vulnerable sectors, such as water and agriculture.”²⁵⁹ (Morocco - Morocco's action on adaptation)

²⁵⁶ India INDC, page 35

²⁵⁷ Suriname INDC, page 3

²⁵⁸ Cambodia INDC, page 13

²⁵⁹ Morocco INDC, page 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Implementation of climate change compatible infrastructure to cope with floods “Developing and implementing climate change compatible building/construction codes for buildings, roads, airports, airfields, dry ports, railways, bridges, dams and irrigation canals that are safe for human life and minimize economic damage that is likely to result from increasing extremes in flooding.”²⁶⁰ (Ethiopia - Medium and long term actions: floods)</p>
<p>Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	<p>Measures to reduce air pollutants and health threat “Poor air quality is the bane of urban residents and a health threat. Drastic measures to reduce soot (black carbon) pollution from cars and trucks, small generators and industry are needed. Failure to do so could make Nigeria’s mega-cities unliveable. This includes enforcement of the importation ban of cars over 15 years old, stricter inspections, and further consideration of setting efficiency standards for new cars similar to those in South Korea.”²⁶¹ (Nigeria - Short-lived pollutants and air quality)</p> <p>Measures to improve air quality and health related issues “In addition to a reduction in GHG emissions the activity will lead to a reduction in NO_x and SO_x emissions which will have significant co-benefits such as improvement in air quality which in turn will have positive impacts on human health. Improving public transport will not only result in less GHG emissions as a result of travel, but will also improve air quality and support more sustainable economic growth.”²⁶² (Lao People's Democratic Republic – Mitigation Contribution)</p>

²⁶⁰ Ethiopia INDC, page 6

²⁶¹ Nigeria INDC, page 16

²⁶² Lao People's Democratic Republic INDC, page 4

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Implementation of pollution abatement measures

“In 2014, a National Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched for Indian cities. AQI is based on six pollutants and is notified every day serving as public information tool to disseminate information on air quality in qualitative terms. Amendment of Municipal Solid Waste Management (Management and Handling) Rules is underway which will emphasize on proper segregation of waste at source; enhance waste processing and implementation of scientific landfills. Similarly, BioMedical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, e-waste (Management) Rules and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules are being amended for a more scientific, technology driven, regulated and participative environment management.”²⁶³ (India – Abatement of Pollution)

Development of a national greenhouse inventory

“The UAE has launched a process to develop a full national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. The UAE is also undertaking a process to improve its air quality measuring and reporting, in terms of pollution and the negative effects it may have on human health.”²⁶⁴ (United Arab Emirates - Monitoring, reporting and verification)

Commitments to reduce emissions from multiple sectors

“The National Contribution looks to reinforce this historical commitment, increasing its emissions reduction goals to go beyond emission compensation from avoided deforestation, promote a low emission development, not only in the electricity sector, but also, in the transportation, agricultural and urban waste management sectors.”²⁶⁵ (Costa Rica – Equity and Ambition)

²⁶³ India INDC, page 17

²⁶⁴ United Arab Emirates INDC, page 5

²⁶⁵ Costa Rica INDC, page 10

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Measures for waste management and recycling “Deposal of solid waste to land with relatively deeper and sanitary landfill sites is becoming common practice in urban waste management. Developing targeted programs to raise awareness of importance of, and opportunities for, reducing waste at source and recycling. Promoting commercial and household waste recycling through: Development of infrastructure (e.g. collection systems, depots, and processing plants, etc.) to support recycling activities. Design of incentives to promote recycling activities. Construction of proper landfill sites in all 10 districts of Lesotho with methane recovery facilities. Development of a national Waste Management Programme including e-Waste. Development of a well-integrated country Waste Management Plan Introducing targets for waste reduction (e.g. % of waste sent to landfill) and recycling.”²⁶⁶ (Lesotho - Mitigation policy and program -targets, assumptions)</p> <p>Implementation of low carbon urban systems “With respect to the urban waste management By 2030, Rwanda is committed to achieve the following: Development and implementation of landfill regulations in all urban areas, Extraction and utilization of Landfill Gas (LFG) for power generation; approximately 586,000 tCO2e will be reduced from this action.”²⁶⁷ (Rwanda – Adaptation Contribution)</p>
<p>Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Development of Climate Resilient Urban Centers “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), a new urban renewal mission has been launched by Government of India for 500 cities with focus on ensuring basic infrastructure services such as water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, transport and development of green spaces and parks by adopting climate resilient</p>

²⁶⁶ Lesotho INDC, page 13

²⁶⁷ Rwanda INDC, page 21

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	and energy efficient policies and regulations.” ²⁶⁸ (India - Developing Climate Resilient Urban Centers)
<p>Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>Construction of low-carbon communities in both urban and rural areas “Accelerate the construction of low-carbon communities in both urban and rural areas, promoting the construction of green buildings and the application of renewable energy in buildings, improving low-carbon supporting facilities for equipping communities and exploring modes of low-carbon community operation and management.”²⁶⁹ (China - Controlling Emissions from Building and Transportation Sectors)</p>
<p>Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p>Strategies for disaster risk reduction and response “India has been able to establish a holistic disaster risk reduction and response apparatus at national, state and district levels with the aim of reducing existing levels of vulnerability, prevention, and mitigation of disasters and also to provide appropriate response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Strategies include early warnings and communications, construction and sustainable maintenance of multi-purpose cyclone shelter, improved access and evacuation, enhanced capacity and capability of local communities to respond to disaster and strengthening disaster risk mitigation capacity at central, state and local levels.”²⁷⁰ (India - Disaster Management)</p> <p>Risk-prevention management approach “Protection of populations through a risk-prevention management approach, particularly in the most vulnerable areas.”²⁷¹ (Morocco - Action on adaptation)</p>

²⁶⁸ India INDC, page 13

²⁶⁹ China INDC, page 9

²⁷⁰ India INDC, page 24

²⁷¹ Morocco INDC, page 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Relocation of human settlements from zones prone to disasters**

“Relocate irregular human settlements in zones prone to disasters through land use regulations.”²⁷² (Mexico - Adaptation actions 2020–2030)

Conducting risk assessments and vulnerability mapping

“In addition to the countrywide vulnerability index that was completed recently, Rwanda will conduct risk assessments and initiate vulnerability mapping to develop effective disaster management systems. Risk assessments will be conducted and completed countrywide by 2030. Every five years, Rwanda will be updating the recently developed climate change vulnerability index as to reflect the real situation of vulnerability to Climate change at any given time in the country. In addition, other assessments (such as national communication) with a vulnerability assessment will be conducted periodically.”²⁷³ (Rwanda - Disaster management)

Participation in the pilot program for climate resilience

“In May 2009, Jamaica accepted the offer extended by the Sub-Committee of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) to participate in the PPCR as one of the six countries in the Caribbean regional pilot program. The other five countries are Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, and Haiti. The pilot programmes and projects that are being implemented under the PPCR in Jamaica are to be led by the Planning Institute of Jamaica, a statutory body under the Ministry of Finance & Planning, and the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment & Climate Change. The PPCR will build on the Hazard Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation component of Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan and the Second National

²⁷² Mexico INDC, page 7

²⁷³ Rwanda INDC, page 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).²⁷⁴ (Jamaica - Institutional Framework and Actions Taken)</p> <p>Increasing the resilience of cities as risk management “It is important to take into consideration that 76% of the population lives in urban areas, with an annual growth rate of 2.1%, whereas rural areas have grown at a rate of 0.01% per annum. That is why it is essential to consider the vulnerability of cities and promote the concept of "Resilient Cities" as units of climate risk management.”²⁷⁵ (Peru - Vulnerability and impacts of climate change in Peru)</p> <p>Policies and plans to address disaster risk reduction “Since 2011 the rapid institutional, technical, financial context has evolved and new issues are emerging. Among those, the need to communicate and inform effectively at all levels (primary education, public opinion, policy makers), the need to make fast-growing cities resilient, and to further upscale the achievements in the disaster risk reduction area need to be addressed. Planning and prioritization capacity is also developed under the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAP-DRR, 2012) and the Disaster Management Law (2013).”²⁷⁶ (Myanmar - Priorities for Adaptation and Emerging Issues)</p>
<p>Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	<p>Measures to implement climate-resilient buildings and climate-based design parameters “Infrastructure adaptation measures under this subsector are meant to provide physical barriers for flood prevention and control and facilitate the revision of construction and building standards in line with the</p>

²⁷⁴ Jamaica INDC, page 8

²⁷⁵ Peru INDC, page 8

²⁷⁶ Myanmar INDC, page 10

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>changes in climate-based design parameters. The interventions are also meant to contribute to green and climate-resilient buildings.”²⁷⁷ (Malawi – Adaptation measures)</p>
<p>Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	
<p>Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p>	<p>Adoption of sustainable consumption and production strengthening resilience against climate change “The government will continue to pursue the green growth goal under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) will further focus on pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience. These include strengthening enabling environment for green growth, adoption of sustainable consumption and production, conserving natural resources and strengthening resilience against climate change and natural disasters. These actions will further reduce Malaysia’s carbon footprint.”²⁷⁸ (Malaysia - Fairness and Ambition Considerations)</p>
<p>Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	<p>Strategy to promote cultural change to sustainable production and consumption “This strategy promotes the transformation of society to a culture of sustainable production and consumption, which manages risks with equity and efficiency, protection of the environment and natural resources, and promoting adequate climate change adaptation.”²⁷⁹ (Dominican Republic – Intended national Determined Contribution INDC - DR)</p> <p>Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources guiding land use policies “For several years the country has recognized the urgency of having a national land use planning organization that would help guide land use policies in accordance to capacity and sustainable use of natural</p>

²⁷⁷ Malawi INDC, page 11

²⁷⁸ Malaysia INDC, page 3

²⁷⁹ Dominican Republic INDC, page 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>resources. A territorial approach to urban growth management would help minimize environmental impact caused by human activity, reduce disaster risk, and enhance resilience to climate change, as well as, providing participative instruments for informed decision making at the local, municipal level. This Territory and Urban Planning Organization will constitute a tool to reduce vulnerability over the long term. Under this approach, Costa Rica commits to having in every city, by 2020, and every coastline county in the country, a land use plan which considers vulnerabilities to climate change and measures for increasing adaptation and mitigation.”²⁸⁰ (Costa Rica - Local planning and management of territory adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Implementation of measures to avoid post-harvest losses “Improve production techniques by developing water infrastructure, access to improved and adapted inputs (food crop and fodder seeds, animal gene banks, manure management, compost management, etc.), develop storage and conservation units to limit high post-harvest losses.”²⁸¹ (Chad - National priorities in terms of adaptation to climate change)</p> <p>Reduction of post-harvest losses “Rwanda targets to have 100% of farmers with access to services for post harvest treatment and storage of food crops and reduce post harvest losses to at least 1% by 2030 from 10.4%, 27.4% and 8.3% in 2014 for maize, beans and rice respectively. The use of solar energy in warehouses will be actively promoted.”²⁸² (Rwanda – Adaptation Contributions)</p>

²⁸⁰ Costa Rica INDC, page 17

²⁸¹ Chad INDC, page 4

²⁸² Rwanda INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Innovation to reduce post-harvest losses “Promote innovations in post-harvest storage and food processing and forest products in 43 administrative districts.”²⁸³ (Ghana - Adaptation policy actions)</p>
<p>Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>Low carbon and other emissions industrial and agriculture development “To embark on a new path of industrialization, developing a circular economy, optimizing the industrial structure, revising the guidance catalogue of the adjustment of industrial structure, strictly controlling the total expansion of industries with extensive energy consumption and emissions, accelerating the elimination of outdated production capacity and promoting the development of service industry and strategic emerging industries; to promote low-carbon development of industrial sectors, implementing Action Plan of Industries Addressing Climate Change (2012-2020) and formulating carbon emission control target and action plans in key industries; to research and formulate greenhouse gas emission standards for key industries; to effectively control emissions from key sectors including power, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, building materials and chemical industries through energy conservation and efficiency improvement; to strengthen the management of carbon emissions for new projects and to actively control greenhouse gas emissions originating from the industrial production process; to phase down the production and consumption of HCFC-22 for controlled uses, with its production to be reduced by 35% from the 2010 level by 2020, and by 67.5% by 2025 and to achieve effective control on emissions of HFC- 23 by 2020; to promote the low-carbon development in agriculture, making efforts to achieve zero growth of fertilizer and pesticide utilization by 2020; to control methane emissions from rice fields and nitrous oxide emissions from</p>

²⁸³ Ghana INDC, page 15

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>farmland.”²⁸⁴ (China - Building energy efficient and low-carbon industrial system)</p> <p>Increment of organic compost and landfill gas capture “Increase composting of organic waste and promote landfill gas capture and power generation.”²⁸⁵ (Bangladesh - Additional mitigation actions in other sectors - Waste)</p> <p>Improvement of waste separation and recycling systems “To improve waste separation and recycling system.”²⁸⁶ (China - Promoting the low-carbon way of life)</p> <p>Measures to improve waste management “Improve effectiveness of urban solid collection from 70% to 90% by 2030 and disposed all to an engineered landfills for phase-out methane recovery from 40% in 2025 to 65% by 2030; scale up 200 institutional biogas in senior high schools and prisons nationwide; and double the current waste to compost installed capacity of 180,000tonne/annum by 2030.”²⁸⁷ (Ghana - Mitigation action).</p> <p>Implementation of solid waste and waste water recovery and reuse “Rwanda intends to promote recovery and reuse of both organic waste and wastewater in order to restore and maintain soil fertility. Organic waste use through composting, currently used at a small scale, will be implemented to reach 100% of the households involved in agriculture production countrywide by 2030. Waste water irrigation, mainly practiced in correction centers under national prisons services will be</p>

²⁸⁴ China INDC, pages 8 and 9

²⁸⁵ Bangladesh INDC, page

²⁸⁶ China INDC, page 11

²⁸⁷ Ghana INDC, page 14

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	implemented countrywide by 2030.” ²⁸⁸ (Rwanda – Adaptation Contribution)
<p>Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>Promote mechanisms to report, verify and trade carbon emissions “To develop mechanisms for the reporting, verifying and certificating of carbon emissions and to improve rules and regulations for carbon emission trading to ensure openness, fairness and justice in the operation of the carbon emission trading market, to improve the green credit mechanisms, to encourage and guide financial institutions to operate energy-efficiency crediting business and to issue assets securitized products for green credit assets.”²⁸⁹ (China - Promoting Carbon Emission Trading Market)</p>
<p>Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p>	<p>Improvement of pricing, grid access and procurement mechanisms for solar, wind and hydro power “Increasing Financial and Policy Support to implement preferential taxation policies for promoting the development of new energy and to improve mechanisms of pricing, grid access and procurement mechanisms for solar, wind and hydro power; to improve green government procurement policy systems including that on procurement of low-carbon and energy-conservation products.”²⁹⁰ (China - Increasing Financial and Policy Support)</p> <p>Procurement process for renewable energy under preparation “Contribution to Economic diversification with mitigation co-benefits. Renewable energies: Invest and implement ambitious programs for renewable energy to increase its contribution to the energy mix. The scope will include solar PV, solar thermal, wind and geothermal energy and waste to energy systems. A competitive procurement process for renewable energy is currently under preparation and evaluation.”²⁹¹</p>

²⁸⁸ Rwanda INDC, page 4

²⁸⁹ China INDC, page 14

²⁹⁰ China INDC, page 14

²⁹¹ Saudi Arabia INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	(Saudi Arabia - Contribution to Economic diversification with mitigation co-benefits)
<p>Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>Promotion of low-carbon way of life and consumption “Promoting the Low-Carbon Way of Life to enhance education for all citizens on low-carbon way of life and consumption, to advocate green, low-carbon, healthy and civilized way of life and consumption patterns and to promote low-carbon consumption throughout society.”²⁹² (China - Promoting the Low-Carbon Way of Life)</p>
<p>Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>	<p>Cooperation enhancement in scientific research and information exchange “Enhance cooperation in scientific research, in information exchange on the formulation and implementation of policies and in the basic content of climate change strategies and policies.”²⁹³ (Viet Nam - Enhance international cooperation)</p> <p>Offer to contribute to human resource development and diffusion of technologies “Japan will also actively contribute internationally towards, inter alia, human resource development and promotion of development and diffusion of technologies relating to emission reductions in developing countries.”²⁹⁴ (Japan - JCM and other international contributions)</p>
<p>Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Protection of vulnerable touristic and archaeological sites “Identifying and applying protection measures of vulnerable touristic and archaeological sites and roads against extreme natural phenomena such as floods, dust storms and extreme weather conditions.”²⁹⁵ (Egypt - Additional Adaptation Policies and Measures)</p>

²⁹² China INDC, page 11

²⁹³ Viet Nam INDC, page 7

²⁹⁴ Japan INDC, page 7

²⁹⁵ Egypt INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED
NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism**

“Promoting sustainable tourism to consolidate growth and ensure climate resilient tourism, promoting diversified tourist attractions (e.g., eco-tourism and cultural tourism).”²⁹⁶ (Tanzania - Tourism)

Protection of tourist areas and investment in alternatives

“The main measures planned in the area of tourism can essentially be summarized as: restoration of the Tunisian touristic sea coast and protection of tourist areas against the advance of the sea, definition of climatic and touristic regions and adaptation of the division of eco-touristic circuits, development of a range of services that are at once alternative and complementary to seaside tourism, particularly in terms of health, culture, sport and environment. Launch and promotion of the concept of ecological hotels, optimization of the management of water resources by the tourist sector and installation of mini seawater desalination plants using renewable energies.”²⁹⁷ (Tunisia - Tourism)

Promotion of nature-based and sustainable tourism

“Promote nature-based and sustainable tourism while enhancing better understanding on risk and vulnerability of the tourism sector, especially in hotspot areas.”²⁹⁸ (Thailand - Adaptation Efforts)

Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their

Policies to deal with switching from conventional energy sources to clean energy sources

“This policy is implemented using four pillars, namely: set different prices for petroleum products based on energy generation efficiency; increase the efficiency of energy use; provide support to certain sectors to promote switching from conventional energy sources to clean energy sources; and apply the fuel subsidy smartcard system to ensure that

²⁹⁶ Tanzania INDC, page 5

²⁹⁷ Tunisia INDC, page 17

²⁹⁸ Thailand INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>subsidies are received by target beneficiaries.”²⁹⁹ (Egypt - Reform energy subsidies)</p> <p>Rationalization and targeting subsidies for the use of cooking gas “In its effort to rationalize and target subsidies, India has launched ‘Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme’ for cooking gas, where subsidy will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of the targeted beneficiaries.”³⁰⁰ (India - Other Fiscal Instruments and Incentives for Low Carbon Growth)</p> <p>Fiscal instruments to decrease the use of carbon based energy “Policies to promote actions that address climate concerns also include fiscal instruments like coal cess, cuts in subsidies, increase in taxes on petrol and diesel, market mechanisms including Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and a regulatory regime of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).”³⁰¹ (India – Policy Framework)</p>
<p>Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	
<p>Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p>Implementation of measures and policies to increase climate resilience “Mexico includes an Adaptation component with commitments by 2030 described in the Annex I of this document. The priority of these actions are: the protection of communities from adverse impacts of climate change, such as extreme hydro meteorological events related to global changes in temperature; as well as the increment in the resilience of strategic infrastructure and of the ecosystems that host national biodiversity. In order to reach those priorities Mexico will, <i>inter alia</i>, strengthen the adaptive capacity of at least by 50% the number of municipalities in the category of “most vulnerable”, establish early</p>

²⁹⁹ Egypt INDC, page 10

³⁰⁰ India INDC, page 27

³⁰¹ India INDC, page 7

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warning systems and risk management at every level of government and reach a rate of 0% deforestation by the year 2030. Some of the adaptation actions presented foster positive synergies with mitigation actions.”³⁰² (Mexico - Adaptation)

Increment of the adaptive capacity to overcome negative impacts of climate change

“*Vision for adaptation:* Increased adaptive capacity to overcome negative impacts of climate change, and to strengthen resilience of ecosystem and socio-economic sectors.”³⁰³ (Mongolia - Annex B: Adaptation component – long and short-term adaptation visions, goals and targets)

Actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change

“Actions to reduce vulnerability of the population to climate induced hazards are the following: Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the population through transparent and inclusive mechanisms of social participation in the implementation of adaptation interventions, designed with a gender and human rights approach.”³⁰⁴ (South Sudan - Adapting vulnerable communities to climate change)

Implementation of policies to increase climate resilience

“Tanzania has been undertaking various efforts towards addressing climate change in accordance with her national context. The National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) comprehensively elaborate adaptation and mitigation actions. The strategies aim to, among others, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change thereby ensuring long term resilience; resilience of ecosystems to climate change; and enhanced participation

³⁰² Mexico INDC, page 3

³⁰³ Mongolia INDC, page 8

³⁰⁴ South Sudan INDC, page 6

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS**

in climate change mitigation activities to contribute to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development.” [...] “The implementation of these INDCs will be guided by the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change particularly the Principle of Equity and that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. In this context, it is assumed that the identified INDCs will: Contribute to building adaptive capacity and enhancing long-term resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.”³⁰⁵ (Tanzania - Introduction and principles and assumptions)

Measures to address risk and increase climate adaptive capacity

“Strengthen disaster risk reduction and reduce population’s vulnerability to climate risk and extreme weather events through enhanced awareness, coordination and adaptive capacity of local communities, especially in the disaster risk-prone areas” and “Establish effective early warning system and enhance the adaptive capacity of national agencies through multi-hazard risk assessment, systematic observations, integrative research and development of database, model, and technology.”³⁰⁶ (Thailand - Adaptation efforts)

Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Implementation of national climate policies

“The INDC is anchored in the anticipated 40-year long-term development, the GSGDA II (Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II), National Climate Change Policy as well as the Low Carbon Development Strategy. Many national policies, laws and regulation will support implementation in the first 10-year period and beyond with the possibility of mid-term review in 2025.”³⁰⁷ (Ghana - National planning process)

³⁰⁵ Tanzania INDC, pages 1 and 2

³⁰⁶ Thailand INDC, page 5

³⁰⁷ Ghana INDC, page 3

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Implementation of sector specific measures to address climate risks

“Raise the awareness of all stakeholders on climate change risks and adaptation measures - Specific Objective 3: Assure the development of climate resilience by reducing at least by 50% the climate change vulnerability and facilitate climate change adaptation in six priority sectors (agriculture, water resources, forestry, human health, energy and transport by 2020.) [...] “Thus, for each relevant sector specific measures will be identified and implemented taking into account: best practices for the integration of climate change adaptation measures in the development of national policies.”³⁰⁸ (Moldova - Action 2.3)

Alignment of climate policies and roadmap of economic growth, social inclusion and sustainable development

“Pak-INDC is rooted in Vision 2025 of Pakistan – a roadmap of economic growth, social inclusion and sustainable development. It is also aligned with the country’s continued commitment to the issue of climate change as reflected in the National Climate Change Policy as well as national policies on agriculture, power, energy, energy efficiency, water and other sectors.”³⁰⁹ (Pakistan - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs))

Integration of climate risks into all national development planning

“Sudan is currently in the final stage of developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which is currently subject to Ministerial endorsement. Sudan’s NAP aims to integrate climate risks into all national development planning processes and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience. As such, Sudan’s NAP process includes assessment of vulnerability and adaptation in all Sudan’s States, covering the main

³⁰⁸ Moldova INDC, page 16

³⁰⁹ Pakistan INDC, page 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p>development sectors, such as water, agriculture, health and coastal zone.”³¹⁰ (Sudan - Planning process)</p> <p>Enhancement of education, training and public awareness on climate change “Enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information on climate change adaptation across public and private sectors.”³¹¹ (Kenya - Priority adaptation actions)</p> <p>Strategy for climate change education, awareness raising and communication “To implement the INDC it is necessary to: Elaborate and implement a strategy for climate change education, awareness raising, communication and public participation.”³¹² (Mozambique - Adaptation commitment, summary of needs)</p> <p>Promotion of public awareness and education on climate-compatible development “The objectives of these are to reduce the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures that can be undertaken by the Federal, State and Local Governments, civil society, private sector, communities and individuals, including measures that will: [...] Integrate climate change adaptation into national, sectoral, State and Local Government planning and into the plans of universities, research and educational organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media.” [...] “Specific activities to be carried out in the INDC implementation will include...Promoting public awareness and education on climate-compatible development” [...] Annex 1 NASPA Sectoral Strategies – Strategies for Education - Provide evidence-based information to raise awareness and trigger climate change adaptation</p>

³¹⁰ Sudan INDC, page 17

³¹¹ Kenya INDC, page 5

³¹² Mozambique INDC, page 8

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actions that will protect present and future generations in Nigeria, develop skills-based curriculum in subjects like science, geography, social studies, language arts, environmental education and technology that will empower children to better respond to the threats of climate change, train teachers on climate change adaptation teaching strategies and techniques at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education in Nigeria.”³¹³ (Nigeria - Adaptation policy framework, INDC implementation)

Promotion of climate change education and public awareness

“In this context, in addition to the specific adaptation and mitigation strategies included above, the Government of Uganda plans to: Promote and enhance climate change education, public awareness and capacity development through communication, training, information and knowledge management.”³¹⁴ (Uganda - Means of implementation)

Public awareness as pillar of mainstreaming climate change

“Mainstreaming of Climate Change into Education Curricula: Education, training and public awareness constitute the first pillar of mainstreaming. The Government enjoyed several achievements in education and the country is on track to achieve the education MDG target for net enrolment in primary education and literacy rate among the population aged 15-24 years. However, the issue of knowledge and education on climate change remains a challenge. Therefore, the Government will continue prioritizing basic/primary education, while expanding access to secondary, higher and tertiary education with emphasis on climate change. Integration of climate change in all education curricula will support the achievement of sustainable

³¹³ Nigeria INDC, page 7

³¹⁴ Uganda INDC, page 16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p>	<p>development in The Gambia.”³¹⁵ (Gambia – Adaptation: national, sub-national and sectoral levels)</p> <p>Provide new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustained financial support “The 2015 agreement shall stipulate that developed countries shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, provide new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustained financial support to developing countries for their enhanced actions. It shall provide for quantified financing targets and a roadmap to achieve them. The scale of financing should increase yearly starting from 100 billion U.S. dollars per year from 2020, which shall primarily come from public finance. The role of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as an important operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention shall be strengthened. The GCF shall be under the authority of, guided by and accountable to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.”³¹⁶ (China - Finance)</p>
<p>Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>Transformational approach to gender in public climate change policy “Both climate policies and the actions that derive from them will base themselves in the country’s historical commitment to universal human rights and gender equality principles. Costa Rica favors a transformational approach to gender in public climate change policy, and supports the participation of women in policy making and climate actions implementation.”³¹⁷ (Costa Rica - Equity and ambition)</p> <p>Social safety nets and insurance schemes to strengthen adaptive capacity “Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and insurance schemes.”³¹⁸ (Kenya - Priority adaptation actions)</p>

³¹⁵ Gambia INDC, page 11

³¹⁶ China INDC, page 19

³¹⁷ Costa Rica INDC, page 10

³¹⁸ Kenya INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Society participation in climate change planning**

“Actions to be taken in order to reduce vulnerability in this sector for the period 2020 – 2030 are the following: Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”³¹⁹ (Mexico - Adaptation to climate change for the social sector)

Strategy to enhance resilience of women, children, and resource-poor men

“The 2011 National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) Vision is a Nigeria in which climate change adaptation is an integrated component of sustainable development, reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of all economic sectors and of all people – particularly women, children, and resource-poor men – to the adverse impacts of climate change, while also capturing the opportunities that arise as a result of climate change. Our goal is to take action to adapt to climate change by reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing the resilience and sustainable wellbeing of all Nigerians; and to reduce or minimize risks by improving adaptive capacity, leveraging new opportunities, and facilitating collaboration inside Nigeria and with the global community.”³²⁰ (Nigeria - Adaptation policy framework)

Participation of diverse representatives of society in climate change planning

“Actions to reduce vulnerability of the population to climate induced hazards are the following: Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men,

³¹⁹ Mexico INDC, page 7

³²⁰ Nigeria INDC, pages 6-7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”³²¹ (South Sudan - Adapting vulnerable communities to climate change)</p> <p>Participation of women and youth to increase enhance their adaptive capacity “Enhancing the participation of women and youth in activities related to adaptation and environmental conservation in order to empower them and enhance their adaptive capacity including through establishment rural women development programme.”³²² (Sudan - Sudan’s intended adaptation contributions)</p> <p>Development and implementation of climate policies “In addition to the national policy, the development of a strategy will involve development of a long term low carbon strategy, a national adaptation plan, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, identification of technologies, plan for knowledge management capacity development, education and public awareness and a financial mechanism. This total package will ensure that the policy is implementable.”³²³ (Botswana – Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)</p>
<p>Goal 14 Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, sea and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	
<p>Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>	<p>Implementation of policy to protect against dumping of waste and oil spills “‘Marine and Coastal Environmental Governance and Management of Somalia,’ which aims to protection against illegal fishing and dumping of waste and oil spill, promote sustainable use of marine resources, increase scientific knowledge, while helping mitigation and adaptation</p>

³²¹ South Sudan INDC, pages 5-6

³²² Sudan INDC, page 13

³²³ Botswana INDC, page 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p>	<p>efforts.”³²⁴ (Somalia - Ready for implementation and planned adaptation and mitigation INDCs projects - project profile 9)</p> <p>Implementation of conservation and recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems “Conserve and restore ecosystems in order to increase ecological connectivity of all Natural Protected Areas and other conservation schemes, through biological corridors and sustainable productive activities. This approach will take into account the equitable participation of the population and will have a territorial approach; increase carbon capture and strengthen coastal protection with the implementation of a scheme of conservation and recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and dunes.”³²⁵ (Mexico - Ecosystem based adaptation)</p> <p>Promotion of adaptive aquaculture production systems “Promoting aquaculture production systems and practices that are adaptive to climate change.”³²⁶ (Peru - Adaptation priority actions)</p> <p>Participatory marine conservation and coastal rehabilitation plan “Develop participatory, integrated marine conservation and coastal rehabilitation plan to protect marine ecosystem and enhance climate proofing infrastructure to strengthen coastal protection against erosion.”³²⁷ (Thailand - Adaptation efforts)</p> <p>Measures to enhance resilience of communities in its coastal zone “Put in place the measures needed to protect, conserve and manage ecosystems, revive economic activities and boost the resilience of</p>

³²⁴ Somalia INDC, page 45

³²⁵ Mexico INDC, page 7

³²⁶ Peru INDC, page 14

³²⁷ Thailand INDC, page 5

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communities in its coastal zone.”³²⁸ (Guinea - Current and planned commitments)

Mangrove recovery to sequester carbon and provide coastal protection

“A Mangrove Transplantation Project for the cultivation of plants and planting mangrove seedlings in order to rehabilitate degraded coastal areas began in 2013. The project succeeded in the cultivation of mangroves in Tubli Bay and Doha Arad. There is increasingly strong recognition that there is a need to properly manage particular habitats that act as critical natural carbon sinks. The Black Mangrove is found naturally in Bahrain and is able to sequester carbon and provide an efficient buffer for coastal protection. At present, the Kingdom of Bahrain does not have a full understanding of its mangroves as a carbon sink and is planning to engage with the International Union for Conservation of Nature to do so.” [...] “Seagrass beds, which constitute an important carbon sink, are distributed along the southeast coast, and along the west coast of Bahrain. At present the Kingdom of Bahrain does not have a full understanding of its seagrass areas as a carbon sink and is planning to further engage with the International Union for Conservation of Nature to do so.”³²⁹ (Bahrain - Blue Carbon)

Strategies to reduce coastal erosion and increase the sinks for blue carbon

“Marine Protection: Implement coastal management strategies that are designed to reduce coastal erosion, increase the sinks for blue carbon, maintain related ecosystems and address the threats that climate change poses for marine livelihoods. Support the planting of mangrove

³²⁸ Guinea INDC, page 7

³²⁹ Bahrain INDC, page 5

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	seedlings along its coasts. In addition, strengthen and enhance the coral reef restoration program throughout the northwestern Arabian Gulf.” ³³⁰ (Saudi Arabia - Contributions to adaptation)
<p>Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<p>Ocean acidification negative impacts and socio-economic development offsetting “The main focus of Bangladesh’s activities is on increasing our resilience to the impacts of climate change – which are already affecting the livelihoods of much of our population and will continue to do so in the future. For example, extreme temperatures, erratic rainfall, floods, drought, tropical cyclones, rising sea levels, tidal surges, salinity intrusion and ocean acidification are causing serious negative impacts on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in Bangladesh, and are gradually offsetting the remarkable socio-economic development gained over the past 30 years, as well as jeopardizing future economic growth.”³³¹ (Bangladesh - National context)</p>
<p>Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>Adaptation through artisanal fisheries and sustainable aquaculture “Enhance artisanal fisheries and encourage sustainable aquaculture as adaptation options for fishing communities.”³³² (Nigeria - National adaptation strategy and plan of action - sectoral strategies)</p> <p>Implementation of policy to protect against illegal fishing “‘Marine and Coastal Environmental Governance and Management of Somalia,’ which aims to protection against illegal fishing and dumping of waste and oil spill, promote sustainable use of marine resources, increase scientific knowledge, while helping mitigation and adaptation efforts.”³³³ (Somalia - Ready for implementation and planned adaptation and mitigation INDCs projects, project profile 9)</p>

³³⁰ Saudi Arabia INDC, page 4

³³¹ Bangladesh INDC, page 2

³³² Nigeria INDC, page 20

³³³ Somalia INDC, page 45

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Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Doubling the number of Marine Protected Areas

“Tonga’s contributions will also include the following: to double the 2015 number of Marine Protected Areas by 2030.”³³⁴ (Tonga – Mitigation Contribution)

Protection and sustainable management of mangrove resources

“Kiribati will proactively protect and sustainably manage its mangrove resources, as well as protect and enhance coastal vegetation and seagrass beds. Together these actions represent effective stewardship of more than 6 million tonnes of Carbon Dioxide stored, more than 100 times the current annual national emissions inventory.”³³⁵ (Kiribati - Mitigation measures)

“The Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) also considers that adaptation action will have mitigation co-benefits, with efforts such as mangrove and agriculture rehabilitation programs likely to enhance carbon sinks as well as assist with protection of water resources and the health of the RMI people.”³³⁶ (Marshall Islands - Adaptation)

Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Lobster export trade and fisherman livelihoods suffering due to illegal fishing

“At present, marine resources have been in great decline due to the current trend of unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal fishing. The consequences of these activities are illustrated by the fact that the once substantial and valuable lobster export trade is suffering, and artisan fishermen are finding it increasingly difficult to sustain an adequate livelihood from lobster harvesting because of the decline in stocks. Illegal inshore fishing by foreign commercial boats has also caused

³³⁴ Tonga INDC, page 10

³³⁵ Kiribati INDC, page 6

³³⁶ Marshall Islands INDC, page 8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	<p>destruction to coral reefs.”³³⁷ (Somalia - Importance of Livestock, Crop, Fisheries and Wildlife)</p> <p>Protection against illegal fishing and marine pollution “Marine and Coastal Environmental Governance and Management of Somalia,’ which aims to protection against illegal fishing and dumping of waste and oil spill, promote sustainable use of marine resources, increase scientific knowledge, while helping mitigation and adaptation efforts.”³³⁸ (Somalia - Ready for implementation and planned adaptation and mitigation INDCs projects - project profile 9)</p> <p>Plans to build resilience of water, coastal infrastructure, fisheries and aquaculture “St. Kitts and Nevis, a twin island state, is abundant in nearshore and marine resources which provide the basis for a range of economic and social activity relevant to the tourism and fishing industries. Some of these marine resources include coral reefs, beaches, mangroves, freshwater lagoons and sea-grass beds. Tourism, water supply and coastal infrastructure, are also being affected by the sea-level rise, saline intrusion and flooding. St. Kitts and Nevis plans to develop a comprehensive plan to build resilience in the following sectors: water, coastal infrastructure, agriculture (including fisheries and aquaculture on land farm).”³³⁹ (Saint Kitts and Nevis – Adaptation Contribution)</p>
<p>Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in</p>	<p>Shared project to build climate resilience in the Benguela current fisheries system “Enhancing climate change resilience in the Benguela current fisheries system (regional project: Angola, Namibia and South Africa). The project aims to build resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Benguela Current marine fisheries systems to climate change through</p>

³³⁷ Somalia INDC, page 6

³³⁸ Somalia INDC, page 45

³³⁹ Saint Kitts and Nevis INDC, page 6

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
particular small island developing States and least developed countries	strengthened adaptive capacity and implementation of participatory and integrated adaptive strategies in order to ensure food and livelihood security.” ³⁴⁰ (Angola - Objectives and Sectoral Intervention for Adaptation)
Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	<p>Artisanal fishermen as priority populations “In accordance with the determined sectors and systems that are vulnerable to climate change - and focusing on people and their livelihoods – the vulnerable populations that need to be addressed on a priority basis has been determined. These are: rural populations related to subsistence family farming and/or weak market linkages, many of them grouped in peasant and indigenous communities; small farmers; artisanal fishermen; native communities; small forest producers; and, from a health perspective, infants, women and seniors.”³⁴¹ (Peru - Priorities in adaptation)</p> <p>Artisanal fisheries and sustainable aquaculture as adaptation options “Strategies for Freshwater Resources, Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries” [...] “5. Enhance artisanal fisheries and encourage sustainable aquaculture as adaptation options for fishing communities.”³⁴² (Nigeria – Strategies for Freshwater Resources, Coastal Water Resources and Fisheries)</p>
Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	<p>Unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal fishing by foreign commercial boats “At present, marine resources have been in great decline due to the current trend of unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal fishing. The consequences of these activities are illustrated by the fact that the once substantial and valuable lobster export trade is suffering, and artisan fishermen are finding it increasingly difficult to sustain an adequate livelihood from lobster harvesting because of the decline in stocks.</p>

³⁴⁰ Angola INDC, page 15

³⁴¹ Peru INDC, page 9

³⁴² Nigeria INDC, page 20

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Illegal inshore fishing by foreign commercial boats has also caused destruction to coral reefs. In addition, the world’s main oil transport tankers pass through the Gulf of Aden. With no surveillance mechanism in place, this movement of tankers results in the constant threat of oil spillage and toxic waste dumping off the Somali coastline.”³⁴³(Somalia - Importance of Livestock, Crop, Fisheries and Wildlife)</p>
<p>Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	
<p>Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>	<p>Increasing area under national protection system and minimizing deforestation “Intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. Additionally, to support its efforts at maintaining the integrity of forest ecosystems and keeping with its obligations regarding the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Suriname has established 13% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under preservation.”³⁴⁴ (Suriname – Mitigation: Unconditional Contributions)</p> <p>Protection and re-establishment of forests for their economic and ecosystem services “Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services, which sequestering significant amounts of CO2 and increasing the carbon stocks in landscapes.” [...] (medium and long term actions) - Create biodiversity movement corridors, especially up towards higher terrain, in areas where most of the land is under cultivation. This will minimize biodiversity loss through enabling the re-</p>

³⁴³ Somalia INDC, page 6

³⁴⁴ Suriname INDC, page 7

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establishment and movement of plant and animal species and varieties to areas suitable for their survival when temperature rises.”³⁴⁵ (Ethiopia - Mitigation contributions)

Strategies to conserve and restore ecosystems

“Conserve and restore ecosystems in order to increase ecological connectivity of all Natural Protected Areas and other conservation schemes, through biological corridors and sustainable productive activities. This approach will take into account the equitable participation of the population and will have a territorial approach; increase carbon capture and strengthen coastal protection with the implementation of a scheme of conservation and recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and dune; substantially increase the Programs of Action and Conservation of Species in order to strengthen the protection of priority species from the negative impacts of climate change.”³⁴⁶ (Mexico - Ecosystem based adaptation)

Restoring ecosystems and strengthening their resilience

“Rehabilitate ecosystems and protect and promote natural areas as well as endangered species as resources.” [...] “...commits to restoring ecosystems and strengthening their resilience, to combat soil erosion and prevent flooding.”³⁴⁷ (Morocco - Preservation and sustainable forest management strategy)

³⁴⁵ Ethiopia INDC, pages 2 and 6

³⁴⁶ Mexico INDC, page 7

³⁴⁷ Morocco pages 10 and 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Sustainable management of forests and maintaining protected forest cover “Nepal will maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover and forest productivity and products will be increased through sustainable management of forests. Emphasis will equally be given to enhance carbon sequestration and forest carbon storage and improve forest governance.”³⁴⁸ (Nepal – Nepal’s INDC)</p>
<p>Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	<p>Rational use, protection and maintenance of forest reproduction “Rational use, protection, maintenance and forest reproduction is one of the most important elements of the Russian policy to reduce GHG emissions.”³⁴⁹ (Russia - Fairness and ambition)</p> <p>Mangrove plantation, reforestation and afforestation of reserved forests “Continuation of coastal mangrove plantation; reforestation and afforestation in the reserved forests; plantation in the island areas of Bangladesh; and continuation of Social and Homestead forestry.”³⁵⁰ (Bangladesh - Land use, land use change and forestry)</p> <p>Increment of the forest cover “Increasing the forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030, and maintaining it after 2030.”³⁵¹ (Cambodia - Contribution from the LULUCF sector)</p> <p>Reaching 0% deforestation “Reach a rate of 0% deforestation by the year 2030.”³⁵² (Mexico - Ecosystem-Based Adaptation)</p>

³⁴⁸ Nepal INDC, page 10

³⁴⁹ Russia INDC, page 3

³⁵⁰ Bangladesh INDC, page 7

³⁵¹ Cambodia INDC, page 7

³⁵² Mexico INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS**ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS****Sustainable forest management, reducing deforestation, forest degradation and restoring ecosystem functions**

“Those ongoing efforts will be strengthened through protection and conservation of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring ecosystem functions, as well as sustainable forest management which include social forestry through active participation of private sector, small and medium enterprise, civil society organizations, local communities and most vulnerable groups.”³⁵³ (Indonesia - Mitigation)

Protecting, re-establishing forests and strategies to minimize biodiversity loss

“Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services, which sequestering significant amounts of CO₂ and increasing the carbon stocks in landscapes; (medium and long term actions) - Create biodiversity movement corridors, especially up towards higher terrain, in areas where most of the land is under cultivation. This will minimize biodiversity loss through enabling the re-establishment and movement of plant and animal species and varieties to areas suitable for their survival when temperature rises.”³⁵⁴ (Ethiopia - Mitigation contributions)

Sustainable management of forests and maintaining protected forest cover

“Nepal will maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover and forest productivity and products will be increased through sustainable management of forests. Emphasis will equally be given to enhance carbon sequestration and forest carbon storage and improve forest governance.”³⁵⁵ (Nepal - Contribution from the LULUCF sector)

³⁵³ Indonesia INDC, page 2

³⁵⁴ Ethiopia INDC, page 6

³⁵⁵ Nepal INDC, page 10

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Opportunities for large-scale afforestation and reforestation activities

“Angola possesses significant opportunities for initiating largescale afforestation/reforestation activities, which hold several economic, social and environmental advantages while alleviating the pressure on natural forests. Afforestation and Reforestation of degraded forest lands and mangrove habitats have a strong potential for mitigation purposes. Angola is currently undertaking legislative reforms in the forestry sector, while FAO is assisting the Government of Angola in carrying out a national forestry assessment with the aim of producing comprehensive information on the state of forests in the country.”³⁵⁶ (Angola - The forest carbon options)

Local community participation in increasing national forest cover

“Increase national forest cover to 40% through local community participation, including in particular headwater and mangrove forests to enhance adaptive capacities of related ecosystem.”³⁵⁷ (Thailand - Adaptation efforts)

Programme for areas’ reforestation and rehabilitation

“National programme for reforestation and rehabilitation of post-exploitation areas.”³⁵⁸ (Central African Republic - Conditional mitigation contribution)

Halting deforestation and degradation of indigenous forests as a cross-cutting issue

“Climate resilience is addressed as a cross-cutting issue with both adaptation and mitigation benefits whereby key resilience building statements cover: halting deforestation and degradation of indigenous

³⁵⁶ Angola INDC, page 15

³⁵⁷ Thailand INDC, page 5

³⁵⁸ Central African Republic INDC, page 8

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forests; maintaining national parks, reserves and protected areas; establishing and managing forest reserves; promoting reforestation and rehabilitation of cleared and degraded forests with climate change, resilient, and ecologically and socially appropriate tree species; promoting integrated agroforestry in areas earmarked for agriculture; discouraging tree removal on tax allotments; encouraging tax allotment holders to plant and manage trees on their properties.”³⁵⁹ (Tonga - Sector Policies and Plans)

Sequestration of CO₂ by recovering forest land

“Chile has committed to the sustainable development and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest land, mainly native, which will account for greenhouse gas sequestrations and reductions of an annual equivalent of around 600,000 of CO₂ as of 2030. This commitment is subject to the approval of the Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion Law. Chile has agreed to reforest 100,000 hectares, mostly with native species, which shall represent sequestrations of about 900,000 and 1,200,000 annual equivalent tons of CO₂ as of 2030. This commitment is conditioned to the extension of Decree Law 701 and the approval of a new Forestry Promotion Law.”³⁶⁰ (Chile - Specific contributions to the LULUCF sector:)

Increasing overall sustained forest cover

“Rwanda intends to improve the management of its forest resources by increasing efforts in using quality germplasm, planting trees at the right time (rain season) and improving post-planting care. Furthermore, the country intends to use mixed-species approaches which contribute greatly to the achievement of both mitigation objectives and adaptation benefits of ecosystem resilience and biodiversity. Through

³⁵⁹ Tonga INDC, page 7

³⁶⁰ Chile INDC, page 12

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	<p>this strategic action, the country’s target is to achieve an overall 30% sustained forest cover of the total national land surface by 2030 from 28.8% in 2013.”³⁶¹ (Rwanda –Adaptation Contribution)</p> <p>Restoring degraded land and increasing natural forests “The proposed mitigation measures contribute to the achievement of the Government’s objective, i.e. the restoration of degraded land at the rate of 30,000 ha/yr, the increase of natural forests from 170,00 to 500,000 ha, the reduction of forest areas burned by wildfires from 30% of the national territory to 20%, the development of village hunting areas through the awareness and training of the population, and the spread of knowledge regarding techniques for sustainable management of natural resources.”³⁶² (Burkina Faso - The need for a NAMA framework)</p>
<p>Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>Restoring degraded land and increasing natural forests “The proposed mitigation measures contribute to the achievement of the Government’s objective, i.e. the restoration of degraded land at the rate of 30,000 ha/yr, the increase of natural forests from 170,00 to 500,000 ha, the reduction of forest areas burned by wildfires from 30% of the national territory to 20%, the development of village hunting areas through the awareness and training of the population, and the spread of knowledge regarding techniques for sustainable management of natural resources.”³⁶³ (Burkina Faso - The need for a NAMA framework)</p> <p>Community based reforestation to restore degraded and sensitive forest areas “In the forestry sector, project examples include restoring degraded and sensitive forest areas through community based reforestation and</p>

³⁶¹ Rwanda INDC, pages 7 and 8

³⁶² Burkina-Faso INDC, page 3

³⁶³ Burkina-Faso INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>enhancing rural livelihoods in degraded watershed areas, coastal areas and northern hilly regions. Specifically, Myanmar is implementing projects such as the Rehabilitation and Restoration of Degraded Land and Reserved Forest through Community Participation, To Contribute to Climate Change Resilience and Socio-Economic Development of Local Communities Living the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar.”³⁶⁴ (Myanmar - Current and Planned Adaptation Efforts)</p> <p>Mainstreaming sustainable land management to mitigate land degradation “Land Rehabilitation and Rangelands Management in Small Holders Agropastoral Production Systems in Southwestern Angola (Project RETESA) - To enhance the capacity of southwestern Angola’s smallholder agro-pastoral sector to mitigate the impact of land degradation processes and to rehabilitate degraded lands by mainstreaming SLM (sustainable land management) technologies into agro-pastoral and agricultural development initiatives.”³⁶⁵ (Angola - Objectives and Sectoral Intervention for Adaptation)</p>
<p>Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>	<p>Understanding climate impacts in mountains, hills and lowland ecosystems and landscapes “Nepal will undertake scientific (bio-physical as well as social sciences) approaches to understand and deal with the impacts of climate change in mountains, hills and lowland ecosystems and landscapes. It will develop and implement adaptation strategies for climate change affected sectors.”³⁶⁶ (Nepal – Nepal’s INDC)</p>
<p>Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	<p>Protection of priority species from climate change “Substantially increase the Programs of Action and Conservation of Species in order to strengthen the protection of priority species from</p>

³⁶⁴ Myanmar INDC, page 11

³⁶⁵ Angola INDC, page 15

³⁶⁶ Nepal INDC, page 10

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	<p>the negative impacts of climate change.”³⁶⁷ (Mexico - Adaptation actions 2020–2030)</p> <p>Safeguarding biodiversity and restoring ecological integrity “Safeguard biodiversity and restore ecological integrity in protected areas and important landscapes from the adverse impacts of climate change, with the emphasis on vulnerable ecosystems and red list species.”³⁶⁸ (Thailand - Adaptation efforts)</p>
<p>Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>Use of climate resistant plant and animals genetic resources for food and agriculture “Supporting environment friendly agriculture and permaculture designs as well as conservation and sustainable utilization of plant and animals genetic resources for food and agriculture that are climate resilient and adaptive to climate change especially landraces to improve rural sector adaptive capacity to changing environment to enhance food security.”³⁶⁹ (Jordan - Agriculture/food security adaptation actions)</p> <p>Payment for ecosystem services and access to resources and benefit sharing “To maintain a clean and green environment, South Sudan will encourage payment for ecosystem services, access to resources and benefit sharing to avoid depletion of important natural resources. This would contribute towards the sustainability and viability of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.”³⁷⁰ (South Sudan - Mitigation contribution)</p>

³⁶⁷ Mexico INDC, page 7

³⁶⁸ Thailand INDC, page 5

³⁶⁹ Jordan INDC, page 15

³⁷⁰ South Sudan INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Enforcement of equitable benefit sharing arrangements “Enforce equitable benefit sharing arrangements among government, communities and the private sector in the management of wildlife resources.”³⁷¹ (Zambia - Adaptation of strategic productive systems)</p>
<p>Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>Forestry Management “Development of enabling environment for forestry management, including: – Community forest management groups – Forest law enforcement and governance – Strengthening forest institutions responsible for forest management and development”³⁷² (Uganda - Mitigation of climate change, policies and measures of Uganda’s mitigation contribution)</p>
<p>Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>	<p>Project to remove invasive species and use it as substitute to charcoal “Removal of invasive species <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> through use as charcoal, thereby also reducing deforestation from current charcoal production.”³⁷³ (Somalia - Project Profile 7: Project Proposal Charcoal Production from Prosopis and Replacement with Crop Production)</p>
<p>Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>Strategies taking into account climate change, environmental services and biodiversity “The Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) 2013-2017 takes account of climate change, namely via the actions listed in its paragraph 2.3.5.3, ‘Environment, sustainable natural resources management and living conditions’, for area 5. These relate to the: (a) Maintenance of the ecosystems’ environmental services and the preservation of biodiversity.”³⁷⁴ (Togo –Planning Process)</p>
<p>Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	

³⁷¹ Zambia INDC, page 8

³⁷² Uganda INDC, page 8

³⁷³ Somalia INDC, page 41

³⁷⁴ Togo INDC, page 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>Identification of financial solutions for environmental and social challenges “Continue to work together with the financial sector in order to contribute to the continuous improvement and development of solutions to the environmental and social challenges that the country faces. [...] Colombia has been making progress in the identification of financing sources and the definition of a climate-finance strategy.”³⁷⁵ (Colombia - Means of implementation)</p>
<p>Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	<p>Policies for forest management “Sustainable Forest Management - Program involves implementing forest enhancement including natural regeneration and afforestation/reforestation - Sustainable charcoal production to include improved kilns - Improved cooking devices to include improved biomass stoves, use of ethanol and LPG stoves, and switch to electric stoves - Participatory forest management (CFM, JFM, PFM) - Forest fire management.”³⁷⁶ (Zambia - Zambia’s programs contribution to its national mitigation goal)</p>
<p>Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Support for strengthening and implementing forest laws “Strengthening and enforcing the implementation of the Forest Code, at federal, state and municipal levels; strengthening policies and measures with a view to achieve, in the Brazilian Amazonia, zero illegal deforestation by 2030 and compensating for greenhouse gas emissions from legal suppression of vegetation by 2030; restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, for multiple purposes; enhancing sustainable native forest management systems, through georeferencing and tracking systems applicable to native forest management, with a view to curbing illegal and unsustainable practices.”³⁷⁷ (Brazil – Fairness and Ambition)</p>

³⁷⁵ Colombia INDC, page 7

³⁷⁶ Zambia INDC, page 3

³⁷⁷ Brazil INDC, page 3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	
<p>Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>Climate change mitigation and adaptation consolidating peace territories “Building peace in Colombia presents economic, social and environmental challenges for the country. Some of these challenges can be addressed through actions that at the same time have a potential to contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Adaptation and building resilience with respect to climate change are a priority for Colombia and represent a national security issue, which in the context of peace building will be even more relevant. Thus, mitigation and adaptation to climate change have the potential to facilitate the consolidation of peace territories where productive activities and land uses can, in a more equitable manner and with greater ownership of the territory, play a key role providing better development opportunities, in particular in rural communities.”³⁷⁸ (Colombia - Peace building)</p>
<p>Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	
<p>Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	
<p>Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>Ban on charcoal that benefit militia groups “The UN Security Council resolution (2036) 2012 seeks international support to ban charcoal export from Somalia since charcoal exports fuel the war economy, generating revenue in excess of USD 15 million per annum for the benefit of militia groups and brokers/intermediaries who act as gatekeepers for exports.”³⁷⁹ (Somalia -Project Profile 4: UN Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) to Mitigate Against Deforestation)</p>

³⁷⁸ Colombia INDC, page 9

³⁷⁹ Somalia INDC, page 25

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>Combating all forms of corruption “Create an enabling and favorable environment for local and foreign private investment, redistribute investments in a manner, which ensures geographical balance, develop the State's administrative apparatus and fight corruption; combat all forms of corruption, apply required restructuring measures, and enforce the new Civil Service Law no. 18/2015.”³⁸⁰ (Egypt - National circumstances – National objectives and priorities)</p>
<p>Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Assembly, analysis, prediction and dissemination of climate information “To support decision-making for climate change adaptation, South Sudan will implement actions to assemble, analyze, predict and disseminate climate information through improve climate monitoring and data management systems. Based on this, the relevant data and information will be used to develop early warning systems and inform appropriate responses to extreme climatic events.”³⁸¹ (South Sudan - Institutional and policy actions)</p> <p>Inclusive climate change capacity building and participation planning “Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”³⁸² (Mexico - Adaptation to climate change for the social sector)</p> <p>Strengthening institutional sector and sub-sector development plans “Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to conduct climate change impact assessments, climate change projections, and</p>

³⁸⁰ Egypt INDC, page 4

³⁸¹ South Sudan INDC, page 7

³⁸² Mexico INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	<p>mainstreaming of climate change into sector and sub-sector development plans.”³⁸³ (Peru - Adaptation priority actions)</p> <p>Tracking of climate finance in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) “Cambodia has also made progress in integrating climate change in budgeting through the development of a climate change financing framework, in addition to producing regular climate public expenditure reviews and having improved tracking of climate finance in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) database. There is ongoing work in priority sectors to strengthen climate change-related budget submissions and in integrating climate change in their monitoring and evaluation systems.”³⁸⁴ (Cambodia – National Context)</p>
<p>Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Transparent and inclusive mechanisms for participation in adaptive capacity building “Strengthen adaptive capacity of population through transparent and inclusive mechanisms of social participation designed with gender and human rights approach; ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”³⁸⁵ (Mexico - Adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability)</p> <p>Assemble, analysis, prediction and dissemination of climate information “To support decision-making for climate change adaptation, South Sudan will implement actions to assemble, analyze, predict and disseminate climate information through improved climate monitoring and data management systems. Based on this, the relevant data and</p>

³⁸³ Peru INDC, page 14

³⁸⁴ Cambodia INDC, page 3

³⁸⁵ Mexico INDC, page 7

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
	information will be used to develop early warning systems and inform appropriate responses to extreme climatic events.” ³⁸⁶ (South Sudan - Adaptation)
Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Integration of national institutions into the UNFCCC “iv. The active integration of national institutes and entities with the relevant UNFCCC mechanisms for technology transfer.” ³⁸⁷ (Colombia - Means of Implementation)
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Enhancement of participation, awareness and access to information on climate change adaptation “Enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information on climate change adaptation across public and private sectors.” ³⁸⁸ (Kenya - Programme of action for adaptation)
Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Building capacities at all level to prevent violence and combat terrorism “In 2014-2015, the temporary annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city by the Russian Federation as well as the anti-terrorist operation in some areas of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts have radically changed Ukraine’s development course. The need has arisen to defend the nation, to build defense fortifications along thousands of kilometers, including those on the border, and to increase the production of weapons, ammunition and other means of defense, which requires up growth in output of heavy industry products, metals, cement, etc. Due to the military aggression 20% of the country’s economic potential has been destroyed.” ³⁸⁹ (Ukraine – Introduction)

³⁸⁶ South Sudan INDC, page 7

³⁸⁷ Colombia INDC, page 7

³⁸⁸ Kenya INDC, page 5

³⁸⁹ Ukraine INDC, page 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS	ILLUSTRATIVE CLIMATE ACTIONS DRAWN FROM THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS
<p>Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>Transparent and inclusive mechanisms for participation in adaptive capacity building “Strengthen adaptive capacity of population through transparent and inclusive mechanisms of social participation designed with gender and human rights approach; ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”³⁹⁰ (Mexico - Adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability)</p>
<p>Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Finance Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>global partnership for sustainable development Sources of financial resources including taxation and government trading activities “Niue’s economy is heavily dependent on support from New Zealand, which has a statutory obligation to provide economic and administrative assistance to Niue. Aid accounts for 70% of Niue’s GDP, which is NZ\$10,000 per capita. Other sources of financial resources include taxation, government trading activities, sovereign assets and additional support from development partners. Low population, scarcity of natural resources, isolation and high costs of transportation lead to Niue’s economy being far from self-sufficient.”³⁹¹ (Niue – Introduction)</p> <p>Implementation of a CO₂ emission tax “CO₂ emission tax approved by the Tax Reform, Law 20.780 dated October 2014, which shall become effective on January 1, 2017. The reform establishes an annual tax benefit lien on carbon dioxide, among other gases, produced by facilities whose stationary sources, made up of boilers or turbines, have an aggregate thermal power equal or higher than 50 MWt (thermal megawatts). The tax shall be equivalent to 5 US Dollars for every ton of CO₂. Tax on the initial sale of lightweight</p>

³⁹⁰ Mexico INDC, page 7

³⁹¹ Niue INDC, page 2

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vehicles pursuant to Law 20.780, which has been implemented since December 28, 2014 and which taxes CO₂ emissions indirectly, by charging a higher tax inversely proportional to vehicle performance.”³⁹² (Chile - Mitigation contribution implementation and follow-up processes)

Implementation of taxes on fuel, carbon levies and fees for climate change foreign research

“Based on lessons learned and best practices from Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the Government will investigate the viability of, amongst other measures: (i) setting aside the valued added tax charged for fuel; (ii) charging carbon levies; and (iii) charging fees for climate change research undertaken in the country. Such fees and charges will be used to establish and finance a national climate change trust fund for priority climate change measures.”³⁹³ (Solomon Islands - Innovative financing approaches and operations)

Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Partnerships and contributions through Official Development Assistance

“Republic of Moldova’s biggest donor since 2007 is the European Union, which started to provide aid to the Republic of Moldova through the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), created especially for the countries covered by the European Neighborhood Policies (ENP). In terms of bilateral aid, the Republic of Moldova’s “big league” partners are: USA, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Germany, which add to the plethora of smaller (in terms of granted ODA – Official Development Assistance) Eastern European donors – Romania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, and Turkey.”³⁹⁴ (Moldova – Summary of Needs)

³⁹² Chile INDC, page 17

³⁹³ Solomon Islands INDC, page 14

³⁹⁴ Moldova INDC, page 26

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<p>Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>Innovative and coordinated financing for climate “The Government of Kiribati intends to explore options for innovative and coordinated financing to implement the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) and community-based adaptation plans from varied sources such as multilateral and bilateral donors and regional and national funding mechanisms. Innovative financing approaches and operations will be explored, including options such as microfinance, carbon levies, subsidies, soft loans, emergency funds, sovereign insurance, contingent credit, catastrophe bonds, and intergovernmental risk insurance. Based on lessons learned and best practices from other SIDS such as Palau and the British Virgin Islands, the Government will investigate the viability of, amongst other measures: (i) setting aside the valued added tax (VAT) charged for fuel; (ii) charging carbon levies to offset greenhouse gas emissions for international air transport to the country; and (iii) charging fees for climate change research undertaken in the country. Such fees and charges will be used to establish and finance a climate change trust fund for priority climate change measures.”³⁹⁵ (Kiribati - Means of implementation)</p>
<p>Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>Trade deficit caused by the decline in petroleum exports “The foreign debts decreased by the end of July 2015 to \$47.1 billion compared to \$48.1 billion in June 2015. Despite the noticeable improvement in the economic indicators, the Egyptian economy is still facing certain ongoing challenges. These challenges include the high inflation rate and the trade deficit caused by the decline in petroleum exports as a result of the falling world oil prices, along with the increase in the balance of payments on commodity imports.”³⁹⁶ (Egypt – Economic Conditions)</p>

³⁹⁵ Kiribati INDC, page 23

³⁹⁶ Egypt INDC, page 3

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	<p>Exchange of debt for nature and adaptation to climate change “Guatemala has a number of mechanisms that support the implementation of various policies and laws, including: an agreement of an exchange of debt for nature with United States” [...] The government of Guatemala is currently implementing with the government of Germany an exchange of debt for adaptation to climate change in vulnerable areas. Guatemala is expected to continue to promote this type of instruments with other developed or emerging countries.”³⁹⁷ (Guatemala – Financial Mechanisms)</p>
<p>Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>International cooperation to implement foreign investment on climate change related projects “In order to achieve its mitigation targets, Viet Nam will exert efforts in implementing the following measures: Facilitate international cooperation to implement foreign direct investment (FDI) on climate change related projects.”³⁹⁸ (Viet Nam - Enhance international cooperation)</p> <p>Development of partnership to finance INDC implementation “The government’s insufficient capacity for investment does not permit it to cover by itself the costs of implementing the INDC. The actions and support of the development partners and the improvement of the business climate are necessary to carry out the Central African Republic’s INDC.”³⁹⁹ (Central African Republic – Obstacles to Overcome)</p> <p>Implementation of innovative and coordinated financing for climate “The Government of Kiribati intends to explore options for innovative and coordinated financing to implement the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) and community-based adaptation plans from varied</p>

³⁹⁷ Guatemala INDC, page 15

³⁹⁸ Viet Nam INDC, page 7

³⁹⁹ Central African Republic INDC, page 15

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sources such as multilateral and bilateral donors and regional and national funding mechanisms. Innovative financing approaches and operations will be explored, including options such as microfinance, carbon levies, subsidies, soft loans, emergency funds, sovereign insurance, contingent credit, catastrophe bonds, and intergovernmental risk insurance. Based on lessons learned and best practices from other SIDS such as Palau and the British Virgin Islands, the Government will investigate the viability of, amongst other measures: (i) setting aside the valued added tax (VAT) charged for fuel; (ii) charging carbon levies to offset greenhouse gas emissions for international air transport to the country; and (iii) charging fees for climate change research undertaken in the country. Such fees and charges will be used to establish and finance a climate change trust fund for priority climate change measures.”⁴⁰⁰ (Kiribati - Means of implementation)

External investments for reduction of GHG projects

“These projects, the principal objective of which is generally the mitigation and reduction of GHG (MPD, REDD+ NAMA projects), are of two types and relate to investments that are feasible in the context of the conditional (external financing) scenario: The project is very costly and profitable at a certain scale because of the economies of scale it will generate, but external support would be needed because of its high investment cost and the project is not financially profitable, but its economic, public health and environmental benefits are significant and its implementation would almost necessarily require external financial assistance because of its high cost.”⁴⁰¹ (Burkina Faso - Mitigation projects with a positive cost that are feasible on condition of receiving international assistance)

⁴⁰⁰ Kiribati INDC, page 23

⁴⁰¹ Burkina Faso INDC, page 24

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	<p>Tracking of climate finance in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) “Cambodia has also made progress in integrating climate change in budgeting through the development of a climate change financing framework, in addition to producing regular climate public expenditure reviews and having improved tracking of climate finance in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) database. There is ongoing work in priority sectors to strengthen climate change-related budget submissions and in integrating climate change in their monitoring and evaluation systems.”⁴⁰² (Cambodia – National Context)</p>
<p>Technology Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>International cooperation and south-south cooperation on climate change “Actively engage in international cooperation to build an equitable global climate governance regime that is cooperative and beneficial to all.”[...] (promoting international cooperation on climate change) - China will take on international commitments that match its national circumstances, current development stage and actual capabilities by enhancing mitigation and adaptation actions and further strengthening south-south cooperation on climate change. It will establish the Fund for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, providing assistance and support, within its means, to other developing countries including the small island developing countries, the least developed countries and African countries to address climate change. China will thereby promote mutual learning, mutual support and mutual benefits as well as win-win cooperation with other developing countries.”⁴⁰³ (China - Promoting international cooperation on climate change)</p> <p>Promotion of South-South cooperation “In terms of international assistance Cuba has Center for promoting adaptation capacities to climate change and disaster risk reduction, it has carried out multiple activities and has even greater potential to</p>

⁴⁰² Cambodia INDC, page 3

⁴⁰³ China INDC, page 15 and 16

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continue promoting South - South cooperation. Cuba considers that these are national actions that contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention, and reaffirms its willingness to continue to cooperate in the development of capabilities in tackling climate change, including: technical assistance for the preparation of national communications and inventories of greenhouse gases, development climate projections models, hazard, vulnerability and risk studies and assessment of coastal vulnerability and impacts of extreme events and climate change, as part of the environmental impact assessment."⁴⁰⁴ (Cuba - Contributions to international cooperation).

Enhancement of cooperation initiatives with other developing countries

"Will undertake best efforts to enhance cooperation initiatives with other developing countries, particularly in the areas of: forest monitoring systems; biofuels capacity-building and technology transfer; low carbon and resilient agriculture; restoration and reforestation activities; management of protected areas; increased resilience through social inclusion and protection programmes; capacity building for national communications and other obligations under the Convention, in particular to Portuguese speaking countries."⁴⁰⁵ (Brazil - South-South initiatives)

Implementation of South-South cooperation

"In addition to efforts to mitigate GHG emissions from the agriculture sector, the country intends to promote the use of biofuels, by producing ethanol and sugar, using the experience from Brazil."⁴⁰⁶ (Angola - The agriculture sector)

⁴⁰⁴ Cuba INDC, page 20

⁴⁰⁵ Brazil INDC, Page 4

⁴⁰⁶ Angola INDC, page 12

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	<p>Implementation of South-South joint actions “In particular, we are collaborating in the development of South-South joint actions to support the building and strengthening of climate capacities for coordinated action by the Convention.”⁴⁰⁷ (Chile - Prologue)</p> <p>Implementation of North-South cooperation “Cabo Verde has recently signed together with the European Union, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal and Austria a Joint Declaration on Reinforced Cooperation in the Field of Sustainable Energy. The cooperation will support Cabo Verde on its pathway to universal energy access and enhanced electricity supply from 100% renewable energy sources.”⁴⁰⁸ (Cabo Verde – Planning Process)</p>
<p>Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>International contribution to human resource development and diffusion of technologies “As part of international contributions other than the Joint Crediting Mechanism, worldwide emission reduction potential in FY 2030 through the diffusion of leading technologies by Japanese industries’ actions is estimated to be at least 1 billion t-CO₂. Japan will also actively contribute internationally towards, inter alia, human resource development and promotion of development and diffusion of technologies relating to emission reductions in developing countries.”⁴⁰⁹ (Japan – Assumptions and Methodologies)</p> <p>Promotion of South-South cooperation “In terms of international assistance Cuba has a Center for promoting adaptation capacities to climate change and disaster risk reduction, it has carried out multiple activities and has even greater potential to continue promoting South - South cooperation. Cuba considers that</p>

⁴⁰⁷ Chile INDC, page 5

⁴⁰⁸ Cabo Verde INDC, page 2

⁴⁰⁹ Japan INDC, page 6

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	<p>these are national actions that contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention, and reaffirms its willingness to continue to cooperate in the development of capabilities in tackling climate change, including: technical assistance for the preparation of national communications and inventories of greenhouse gases, development climate projections models, hazard, vulnerability and risk studies and assessment of coastal vulnerability and impacts of extreme events and climate change, as part of the environmental impact assessment.”⁴¹⁰ (Cuba - Contributions to international cooperation)</p> <p>Implementation of Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases “New Zealand was a founding member of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA). The GRA was established with the aim of increasing international cooperation, collaboration and investment in agricultural greenhouse gas research, to find ways to grow more food without growing greenhouse gas emissions. New Zealand is also an active member of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform group, and a member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.”⁴¹¹ (New Zealand – National Circumstances)</p>
<p>Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	<p>Enhancement of telecommunications capabilities “Enhancement of institutional, technical, financial and telecommunications capabilities and technology transfer.”⁴¹² (Niger - Implementation process)</p>

⁴¹⁰ Cuba INDC, page 20

⁴¹¹ New Zealand INDC, page 4

⁴¹² Niger INDC, page 2

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	<p>Securing access to emergency communication systems “Develop and diversify secure communication backup systems to ensure both civil society and security forces have access to emergency communication methods.”⁴¹³ (Nigeria - Strategies for Energy)</p>
<p>Capacity-Building Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	<p>Implementation of international cooperation and south-south cooperation on climate change “Actively engage in international cooperation to build an equitable global climate governance regime that is cooperative and beneficial to all” [...] “China will take on international commitments that match its national circumstances, current development stage and actual capabilities by enhancing mitigation and adaptation actions and further strengthening south-south cooperation on climate change. It will establish the Fund for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, providing assistance and support, within its means, to other developing countries including the small island developing countries, the least developed countries and African countries to address climate change. China will thereby promote mutual learning, mutual support and mutual benefits as well as win-win cooperation with other developing countries.”⁴¹⁴ (China - Promoting international cooperation on climate change)</p> <p>Enhancement of cooperation initiatives “Will undertake best efforts to enhance cooperation initiatives with other developing countries, particularly in the areas of: forest monitoring systems; biofuels capacity-building and technology transfer; low carbon and resilient agriculture; restoration and reforestation activities; management of protected areas; increased resilience through social inclusion and protection programmes; capacity building for national communications and other obligations under the Convention,</p>

⁴¹³ Nigeria INDC, page 8

⁴¹⁴ China INDC, pages 15 and 16

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in particular to Portuguese speaking countries.”⁴¹⁵ (Brazil – South-South Initiatives)

Cooperation in climate change and conservation issues

“Brunei Darussalam has recently taken part in a Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) climate change vulnerability study, with the aim to attain self-sufficiency in food and security of energy and water resources.”[...]

“Brunei Darussalam is also a key member of the “Heart of Borneo” Initiative, a trilateral forest conservation agreement signed with Malaysia and Indonesia to preserve and protect its remaining unique ecosystems. The initiative will further ensure the best sustainable forestry practices in the country.”⁴¹⁶ (Brunei – National Circumstances)

Improve effectiveness and efficiency through enhancement of capabilities

“Poor ability to absorb funds and deal with the lenders’ procedures will affect the smooth implementation of the programmes. The enhancement of individual and institutional capabilities will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the programmes.”⁴¹⁷ (Central African Republic - Obstacles to overcome)

Implementation of international bilateral support to produce the INDC

“Gambia expressed a strong interest in receiving technical support to develop their INDCs and received financial and technical support from the Governments of Germany and the United Kingdom. The German Government development agency, GIZ, and the Climate and

⁴¹⁵ Brazil INDC, page 4

⁴¹⁶ Brunei INDC, pages 2 and 4

⁴¹⁷ Central African Republic INDC, page 15

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	Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) provided technical and financial support. GIZ and CDKN contracted Climate Analytics to provide technical assistance to the INDC Team of The Gambia. ⁴¹⁸ (Gambia – National Circumstances)
<p>Trade</p> <p>Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p>	<p>Implementation of international support through the UN to ban charcoal export</p> <p>“The UN Security Council resolution (2036) 2012 seeks international support to ban charcoal export from Somalia since charcoal exports fuel the war economy, generating revenue in excess of USD 15 million per annum for the benefit of militia groups and brokers/intermediaries who act as gatekeepers for exports. To address the challenges surrounding charcoal, the Federal Government of Somalia requested UN in 2013 to extend support for the implementation of comprehensive set of activities to curb illegal trade of charcoal, promote alternative sources of energy to reduce local consumption and provide alternative livelihoods to the charcoal value chain beneficiaries (CVCBs).⁴¹⁹ (Somalia - Project Profile 4: UN Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) to Mitigate Against Deforestation.)</p>
<p>Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020</p>	<p>Increment of food production and exports</p> <p>“Uruguay’s production is heavily dependent on food production, and this sector accounts for 70% of national exports. Uruguay’s total agricultural sector currently produces food for 28 million people, while the country has a population of 3.3 million. Uruguay’s food production is expected to continue growing in the future, since the country has particularly fertile soils, global demand is on the increase and the country is to contribute to global food security.⁴²⁰ (Uruguay - National circumstances, global ambition and ambition levels by sector)</p>

⁴¹⁸ Gambia INDC, page 1

⁴¹⁹ Somalia INDC, page 25

⁴²⁰ Uruguay INDC, page 3

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	<p>Implementation of carbon-neutral markets to maximize value of our exports “Guyana’s robust MRV system can ensure the integrity of our emission reduction efforts as we engage with carbon-neutral markets as a means of maximizing the value of our exports and providing internationally attractive, verifiable low carbon products.”⁴²¹ (Guyana - Use of markets)</p>
<p>Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	
<p>Systemic issues Policy and Institutional coherence Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p>	<p>Joint implementation of global targets “It was defined that the country will focus its efforts to 2030 jointly with other global targets that contribute to increasing resilience, such as those of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the 2030 Development Agenda, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”⁴²² (Colombia- Colombia’s Adaptation Action towards Paris Agreement)</p>
<p>Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p>Coordinated government plans to achieve mitigation and adaption measures Calls for “coordinated joint government inter-ministerial plans are needed to achieve mitigation and adaption measures.”⁴²³ (Somalia - Disasters in Somalia and the Needed Policies and Actions)</p>

⁴²¹ Guyana INDC, page 6

⁴²² Colombia INDC, page 5

⁴²³ Somalia INDC, page 6

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	<p>Integration of climate change into development strategies “In order to achieve its mitigation targets, Viet Nam will exert efforts in implementing the following measures: Integration of climate change into development strategies, and development plans.”⁴²⁴ (Viet Nam - Measures to achieve the GHG emissions mitigation targets of the INDC)</p> <p>Capacity building and development of policies to mainstream climate change “At the institutional and policy level, there is a need to coordinate climate change actions and mainstream climate change concerns into all sectors through capacity building and the development of policies, strategies and action plans to adapt to climate change.”⁴²⁵ (South Sudan - Institutional and policy actions)</p> <p>Improvement of governmental coordination to avert jurisdictional conflicts “The lack of synergy between sectoral policies and institutions: this leads to jurisdictional conflicts and underperformance and affects the efficiency of the government. It can delay the achievement of the INDC’s objectives. The ongoing improvement in inter-ministerial coordination should respond to this concern.” (Central African Republic - Obstacles to be overcome)</p>
<p>Target 17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p>Priorities of the country’s national development agenda “In the coming years, however, economic growth, social development, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability continue to be the main priorities of the national development agenda.”⁴²⁶ (Iran - Introduction)</p>

⁴²⁴ Viet Nam INDC, page 5

⁴²⁵ South Sudan INDC, page 7

⁴²⁶ Iran INDC, page 2

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	<p>Climate action contribution balanced with country priorities “India’s contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanisation and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people.”⁴²⁷ (India - Introduction)</p>
<p>Multi-stakeholder partnerships Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p>International support for implementation of climate strategies “Enlist the support of other countries and international organizations in finance, capacity building and technology in the implementation of climate change strategies and policies.”⁴²⁸ (Viet Nam – Enhance international cooperation)</p> <p>Support for human resources development and diffusion of technologies “Japan will also actively contribute internationally towards, inter alia, human resource development and promotion of development and diffusion of technologies relating to emission reductions in developing countries.”⁴²⁹ (Japan - JCM and other international contributions)</p> <p>Innovative and coordinated financing for climate “The Government of Kiribati intends to explore options for innovative and coordinated financing to implement the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk</p>

⁴²⁷ India INDC, page 4

⁴²⁸ Viet Nam INDC, page 7

⁴²⁹ Japan INDC, page 7

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	<p>Management (KJIP) and community-based adaptation plans from varied sources such as multilateral and bilateral donors and regional and national funding mechanisms. Innovative financing approaches and operations will be explored, including options such as microfinance, carbon levies, subsidies, soft loans, emergency funds, sovereign insurance, contingent credit, catastrophe bonds, and intergovernmental risk insurance. Based on lessons learned and best practices from other SIDS such as Palau and the British Virgin Islands, the Government will investigate the viability of, amongst other measures: (i) setting aside the valued added tax (VAT) charged for fuel; (ii) charging carbon levies to offset greenhouse gas emissions for international air transport to the country; and (iii) charging fees for climate change research undertaken in the country. Such fees and charges will be used to establish and finance a climate change trust fund for priority climate change measures.”⁴³⁰ (Kiribati - Means of implementation)</p>
<p>Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>Facilitate communication to increase news on climate change “The government, through the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance programme, will facilitate a communication campaign with media, working with CSOs and other stakeholders to increase broadcasts and news on climate change and production of awareness materials throughout 2016-17.”⁴³¹ (Myanmar - Capacity-building, education, awareness and communication)</p> <p>Promote effective civil society participation in climate change planning “Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil</p>

⁴³⁰ Kiribati INDC, page 23

⁴³¹ Myanmar INDC, page 12

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<p>Data, monitoring and accountability Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning.”⁴³²(Mexico - Adaptation strategies)</p> <p>Needed data collection, management and monitoring for air quality control “More dedicated efforts are needed to provide institutional capacity strengthening for data collection and management particularly with regard to mitigation.” [...] “Adopting more effective and rapid electronic exchange of surveillance data for rapid intervention, and establish, with the relevant ministry(ies), access to real-time air quality monitoring data to establish the link between respiratory diseases and air pollution and climate change.”⁴³³ (Jordan - Climate change and sustainable development circumstances in Jordan and water resources monitoring system - quantity and quality)</p> <p>Capacity to enhance and exchange information “Build capacity of experts and stakeholders in the preparation, data collection to enhance information management, ownership, information exchange, dissemination and information sharing within and across sectors.”⁴³⁴ (Lesotho - Summary of needs)</p> <p>Management and collection of information for climate risks and impacts “Capacity building and strengthening of the national system of statistics collection/monitoring, reporting, to assure adequate management of electronic databases for periodic hydro- meteorological and climate information and other data needed to assess climate risks and impacts, will be considered some of the important elements for assuring the</p>

⁴³² Mexico INDC, page 7

⁴³³ Jordan INDC, pages 3 and 15

⁴³⁴ Lesotho INDC, page 8

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	<p>implementation of the national climate change adaptation policy.”⁴³⁵ (Moldova - Create a climate change database)</p> <p>Support for technical, institutional capacity building, creation of data and knowledge sharing “Morocco is seeking the support of the international community” [...] “Morocco would also benefit from technical and institutional capacity building, particularly regarding the creation of data and knowledge sharing.”⁴³⁶ (Morocco - Morocco's adaptation needs)</p> <p>Limited reliable data for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification “Technical and financial resources in Myanmar today limit the extent in which data is collected, analysed and used however. Assistance to increase capacity in this area is therefore required.” [...] “Myanmar’s current capacity with respect to MRV is at a very primary stage. As a consequence, there is limited reliable data to support the attraction of finance and calculate emission reductions. There are various stages of the MRV capacity building process but Myanmar will require international support at each step. Whilst the end goal may be a national greenhouse gas inventory system, this will most likely take years to develop. The first steps are likely to be readiness assessments, personnel and institutional capacity building and also sector level MRV system design.”⁴³⁷ (Myanmar - Current and planned adaptation efforts and capacity building)</p>
<p>Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>Development of a Climate Justice Index “Bolivia has developed the Climate Justice Index to calculate the participation of countries in the distribution of CO2 budget fairly and with a climate justice criterion. For this purpose data of the ecological</p>

⁴³⁵ Moldova INDC, page 15

⁴³⁶ Morocco INDC, page 15

⁴³⁷ Myanmar INDC, pages 11 and 15

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NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS**

footprint, historical responsibility, development capacity, technological capacity, and the population of the countries were used.”⁴³⁸ (Bolivia - Distribution of global emissions budget)

Development measure through Gross National Happiness

“As a least-developed country, Bhutan has a development imperative and will pursue ecologically balanced sustainable development in line with our development philosophy of Gross National Happiness.”⁴³⁹ (Bhutan Mitigation)

⁴³⁸ Bolivia INDC, page 12

⁴³⁹ Bhutan INDC, page 3