

Rapid Situational Assessment (NDC-RSA)

GUIDANCE NOTE

Purpose: This template is intended to provide context for the involvement of the NDC Partnership (NDCP) in supporting the country in implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Climate Agreement. Its primary use is as a scoping tool, to support the rapid identification of gaps in resources or capacities, which the country may seek to fill through international cooperation. This is not done for the purpose of seeking funding, but to (a) develop a common understanding of country's plans, progress, challenges, and gaps in relation to NDC implementation; and (b) inform the NDCP partners on possible areas of coordinated support that can be planned and executed with Flexible Funding and other financing mechanisms. On the basis of information gathered in the RSA, NDCP partners and the host government can agree upon the NDC Partnership Plan. The RSA will also provide valuable information for filling in the NDC Country Factsheet.

Frequency: First at the NDCP partnership launch (initial scoping stage), then again at the start of each planning cycle.

Roles: This template will be filled in by the Facilitator. Depending on the Facilitation Option chosen, this could be someone from the member country's Ministry, a representative of an Implementing Partner (IP) or a member of the NDCP Support Unit (SU). The information will be collected via consultations conducted by the NDCP with a range of developing country officials and other stakeholders – including, most notably, the NDCP Kick-off Workshop. Existing diagnostics from NDCP partners and beyond can be a complementary source of information.

Format: This template consists of the following five sections:

1. Country Background
2. NDC Overview
3. Priority Problems and Needs
4. Stakeholder Response
5. Partnership Framework

Sections 1 and 2 contextualize the NDCs and describe the current environment in the country vis-à-vis their implementation. Sections 3 and 4 attempt to identify key gaps and opportunities for engagement, by summarizing (a) the country's NDC-related problems and prioritized needs from the government's perspective and (b) development partners' response and consultations undertaken.

Section 5 provides information on possible intervention areas for support of NDC implementation and increased ambition. This section aims to bridge the RSA with the next step of development of the Partnership Plan.

COUNTRY:	Honduras	DATE RSA COMPLETED:	November 2017
PERSON FILLING THIS IN:	Name and Title:	Contact Information:	IP represented:
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1. Country Background

1.1. NDCP membership status and Country classification	NDCP Membership Status:		Least Developed Country (LDC), Lower-Middle Income Country (LMIC) or Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC)
	Member since March 2017		LMIC
1.2. Point person at the NDCP Support Unit	Name, Title, Entity:		Contact Information (Email, Phone):
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1.3. NDCP Implementing Partners (IPs) in the country <i>*For each IP: Name of point person; Title; Email; Phone.</i> <i>Insert additional rows, as needed.</i>	IP Name:	Name and title of point person:	Contact Information (Email, Phone):
	GIZ IKI Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA)	Dr Sebastian Wienges, SPA Coordinator for NDCP	sebastian.wienges@giz.de +49 (0) 30 338424-691; +49 (0) 170 958 558 2
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1.4. Government Focal Points (FPs) / Counterparts <i>Insert additional rows, as needed.</i>	Name(s), Title(s), Entity(ies):		Contact Information (Email, Phone):
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needed.	Oficina Presidencial de Cambio Climático Honduras/ Presidential Office for Climate Change Honduras	
	Sergio Palacios Director of Climate Change MIAMBIENTE+	spalacios@miambiente.gob.hn

2. NDC overview

	Adaptation	Mitigation
2.1. Specific Adaptation & Mitigation Goals <i>*Distinguish between adaptation and mitigation goals, where possible. If not possible to disaggregate, then feel free to merge the cells.</i>	Honduras considers adaptation to climate change as a priority to reduce the country's vulnerability but its NDC does not include specific adaptation goals. However, two sectors are prioritized within the NDC for adaptation action: the agri-food sector and the marine and coastal sector. The finalization of the TNA and the NAP will help determine key adaptation actions	Reduction of 15% of the emissions compared to BAU by 2030 in the energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste sectors. Additionally, Honduras commits to reforestation 1 million forest hectares by 2030. Also through an efficient cook stoves NAMA, a 39% reduction in family firewood consumption is expected, helping in the fight against deforestation.
2.2. Conditional goals identified <i>*Specify, where possible with volume of resource requirement.</i>		All of the above goals are conditional on support and climate financing
2.3. Priority Sectors/sub-Sectors covered by the NDCs	Agri-food Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Waste (15% GHG reduction) Forestry (other goals)
2.4. Lead Ministry and other Coordinating Ministries. with brief explanation of roles and responsibilities, where relevant <i>*Specify, if any of the entities are accredited by GCF or NDA of GCF.</i>	<p>An Executive Decree created in 2010 the Interinstitutional Committee for Climate Change as a national coordination platform for climate change action. The Committee is headed by the Secretary for the Presidency and includes 14 other national institutions. The technical secretariat for the Committee is the Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA)</p> <p>As per the Climate Change Act, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for managing, creating and implementing measures of prevention, adaptation and mitigation aimed to offset the main threats and hazards derived from climate change. This institution is also the NDA of the GCF.</p> <p>The Act mandates SERNA and Secretariat of Finance (SEFIN) to develop a National Adaptation Plan and NAMAs.</p> <p>Within the SEFIN, the economic and financial unit for climate change was created, mandated to support the management of the resources of climate funds and other financing from international organizations.</p> <p>The Technical Secretariat of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) must coordinate the planning and programming of public investment ensuring that public entities and Regional Development Councils contribute to the objectives of the CC Act.</p> <p>The Secretariats of Agriculture and Livestock, Health, Public Works, Transport and Housing, National Defense, the Tourism Authority, the National Electricity Company, and the Institute for Conservation of National Forests, have responsibilities of developing specific strategic</p>	

	<p>plans within their mandates.</p> <p>Recent institutional reforms expanded the focus of SERNA, which includes now energy and mines and it is called MIAMBIENTE+. Also, SEPLAN no longer exists, it has been integrated into the Presidency as the Presidential Direction of Strategic Planning and Public Investment</p>
2.5. Explain the level of engagement by Ministry of Finance/Planning in NDC implementation.	<p>The Honduras NDC does not assign any responsibility to specific government agency directly. However, because of the role of SEFIN in climate finance, and the elements of the draft roadmap including developing investment plans, this agency will need to play a key role in NDC implementation. Similarly, since Planning oversees public investments they will need to become a core stakeholder for ensuring NDC implementation.</p>
2.6. List the key relevant policy and strategy documents of the government.	<p><u>Existing Major Plans/Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Vision (2010-2038) • Government Strategic Plan (2014- 2018) "Everyone's Plan for a Better Life" • Climate Change Act (2014) • National Climate Change Strategy (2011) • National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Agri-food sector (2015 -2025) • Technology Needs Assessment • Master Plan Water, Forest, Soil (ABS) (2017) <p><u>Institutional arrangements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations of the Interinstitutional Committee for Climate Change (2013) • Presidential Decree establishing the Presidential Office for Climate Change (2016) <p><u>Open processes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ National Forestry Strategy • Investment Plan for Climate Strategy • National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change • National Plan for Climate Change Mitigation • Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • Agroforestry Rural Development Act
2.7. Briefly explain the formulation status of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).	<p>The NAP process was launched on July 2015 by MiAmbiente+, with the support of the NAP-GSP, the Adaptation Fund Project 'Facing Climate Risks on Water Resources in Honduras' and the Third National Communication and the First Biannual Report</p> <p>The workshop was multi-stakeholder and participatory and served to identify the capacity gaps and needs of Honduras to undertake the NAP. The NAP draft has already been finalized and it is under a review stage with different Government institutions and other stakeholders. The NAP is closely linked with the Technology Needs Assessment that was conducted recently, and as a result of the process a specific manual on adaptation technologies was issued.</p>
<p>2.8. Briefly describe the degree to which the contents of the NDC are integrated in the government's primary documents and plans (i.e., mainstreamed) at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Level (i.e. through national development plan); • Sectoral Level (i.e. through sector strategic plans); and • Sub-National Level (i.e. through district development plans). 	<p>Honduras's NDC reinforces that climate action needs to be centered around "the human face" of climate change. To this effect, climate action must bring development benefits to the most vulnerable and excluded. This dimension is already included in the Government's Strategic 5-year plan "Everyone's Plan for a Better Life".</p> <p>There is a certain integration of climate change goals with sectoral strategies related to the LULUCF sector, such as the Water, Forest, Soil Master Plan or the National Forestry Strategy</p> <p>The adaptation section of the NDC needs to be further developed, and it will be as part of the Roadmap for NDC implementation. However, the main actions to be included in the country's NDC will derive from the</p>

	National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Agri-food sector, as this is one of the two key priorities for the country.
<p>2.9. Describe the relationship between the contents of the NDC and national sectoral plans.</p> <p><i>* Indicate to what extent is the NDC reflects sectoral plans and to what degree does it show ambition? Are there any initiatives within sectoral plans that are not tagged as NDC-specific but should be?</i></p>	<p>The NDC does not detail concrete actions for mitigation, or actual linkages with sectoral plans.</p> <p>On adaptation, while there are no details provided either, there are explicit linkages to national sectoral plans. For example, the National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security and the National Action Plan to fight Desertification.</p>
<p>2.10. Briefly explain if there has been any attempt to link NDCs with SDGs. If so, explain the process in place.</p>	<p>There is no direct mention to the SDGs in the country's NDC. However, the NDC does mention that Climate action must bring developmental co-benefits. Recently, the Government has created a National Observatory of Climate Change and Sustainable Development to explore further these linkages.</p>
<p>2.11. Explain the country's progress against commitments to date.</p> <p>NOTE: 'Commitments' refers to all programs/projects/policies that come under climate action, thus broader than just NDCs by themselves. This section should highlight developments/progress against all items mentioned in Q2.6.</p> <p><i>* Identify a minimum of 3 activities or outputs that are worthy of communicating externally.</i></p>	<p>The Government has finalized a technology needs assessment which has resulted in two reports, one dedicated to mitigation technologies and one dedicated to adaptation technologies. These reports are closely linked to the development of the National Adaptation Plan and the National Mitigation Plan, cornerstones of the National Climate Change Agenda.</p> <p>The government is supporting the development of five NAMAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee sector - Palm producers - Livestock - Cocoa - Efficient cook-stoves <p>The country has advanced in completing its base of information to update the NDC (as stated in the original document). Through the Third National Communication, the National Inventory of GHG has been updated, including missing data from the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>Regarding GCF access the country has presented a proposal for a credit for the LULUCF sector. This proposal has been elaborated with the IADB and the bank will also include part of its resources.</p> <p>The country also accessed GCF readiness resources to prepare a portfolio of projects and further resources are being implemented under UN Environment UNEP is the implementing agency for a second tranche dedicated to preparing the country implement its NDC commitments in the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>During the months of October and November 2017 the Government has undertaken a review of the progress achieved since the NDC was drafted, and prepared a Roadmap for NDC implementation, which prioritizes a series of interventions to complete in a period of three years, to ensure NDC implementation and completion of the NDC targets.</p> <p>In 2015 the country had not been able to estimate emissions from the LULUCF sector. Within the third National Communication this has been achieved.</p>

3. Priority Problems and Needs

3.1. Briefly list the country's core problems that must be addressed in order to achieve its NDCs. Please identify the top 3 in each	Adaptation	Mitigation
	Measures included in the NDC are not detailed because the	- Lack of inventory in the LULUCF sector

category (adaptation and mitigation).	National Adaptation Plan had not been developed at the time. The country needs to identify clearly the main actions to ensure adaptation.	- There is no space of dialogue and coordination with specific industries of the private sector
	Lack of financing No M&E framework Institutional challenges	
3.2. Explain the overall scope of the problems -- both cross-cutting/general and sector-specific.	General	Sector-specific
	See below	See below
3.3. Briefly list the main challenges the country currently faces in tackling those problems and achieving its NDCs. Please limit it to 3 per category (general and sector-specific).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The is an overall lack of financing that prevents implementation of large-scale measures - The country faces important development challenges in poverty, education health and safety. This is why climate action should always be linked to development action and seek developmental co-benefits. - A monitoring and evaluation framework has not been conceived for NDC implementation, for both tracking GHG emission reduction or vulnerability reduction. - The country has not taken a decision on which institution is in charge of following-up with NDC implementation progress. Cross-sectoral institutional structures need to be strengthened to work effectively, with clear roles and responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cement industry has been undertaking mitigation action for many years, part of international initiatives. Now with the NDC it is difficult to expect that the industries can undertake further reductions. Rather it is necessary to find a space to sit down the government and industry to identify what enabling measures need to happen for the private sector to become more ambitious. - In general, the energy sector is not empowered towards climate change. There needs to be a substantial effort to involve energy authorities both for mitigation and adaptation, definition of actions, assigning budget, etc. - Availability of technology is a barrier for many sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, solid waste, etc.
3.4. Highlight the five main areas of support needed for national NDC-related processes. Then in the column to the right, rank them 1-5, whereby 1 represents the top priority. <i>* Use bold/red text to indicate those that are COP 23 priorities.</i>	1. Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDC prioritization exercise • NDC gap analysis • NDC implementation road maps/timelines • Alignment of NDCs with SDGs • Long term climate strategies and vision • NDC mainstreaming at the national and/or subnational level • NDC revision • Legal framework • Policy analysis/support (cost-benefit analysis; vulnerability assessments) • Status of fiscal policy/market readiness • Governance and coordination mechanisms 	

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	1. Budgeting and Investment Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal and macro-economic projections Costing commitments and implementation pathways of NDCs MTEF, Public Investment Programming (PIP), Investment plans (needs vs. availability of resources) Developing pipelines of bankable projects Climate change fund establishment Raising/combining climate finance Blending/delivering climate finance Private sector investments mobilization Up-scaling business solutions Partnering with cornerstone investors 	2
	2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data gap analysis M&E Frameworks/Results Chains Setting indicators and targets Data collection and management Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of emissions MRV of mitigation actions MRV of financial and technical support 	3
	3. Capacity Building and Lessons Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training needs in any of the above areas/sections Feasibility studies (social, technical, economic) Human capacity increase Tools/guidelines South-South learning Knowledge sharing Communications 	4
	4. Cross-cutting / Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	
3.5. Describe in more detail the specific needs identified above (in 3.4), highlighting any major capacity gaps and other critical issues vis-à-vis NDC implementation. <i>*Include any relevant outcomes from the Kick-off Workshop.</i>	The sectoral meetings and national workshop during the mission served to identify the key areas for support under the Partnership Plan over the next three years: - Reviewing the NDC. The major need is gathering information and redoing calculations. This already has support from UNDP and UN Environment. - Developing sectoral implementation plans, including establishing linkages of climate measures with development goals. This is a challenge as needs buy-in of sectoral authorities which in cases like energy is still not there. In other cases, like industry, there needs to be spaces to coordinate with the private sector. - Costing implementation actions and developing investment plans. Requires stronger involvement from the authorities of finance and planning. - Conceiving a M&E framework for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and doing in in such manner that is institutionalized. - Strengthening the institutional framework for climate action. This requires waiting to see the results of the elections and supporting the Government with South-South experiences to learn the institutional frameworks for other countries, to effectively engage sectoral, finance and planning authorities.	
3.6. Specify the sectors in which the government will need specific planning and implementation assistance.	There are plenty of international actors in the LULUCF sector, with a high number of projects, which ensures a certain level of financial and capacity support in the sector.	

	However, sectors such as energy or waste have few international players providing support and are sectors where important opportunities for climate change mitigation rest.
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4. Stakeholder Response

<p>4.1. Describe the key stakeholders that have a critical interest/role in NDC implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) key government counterparts; (b) other relevant government agencies; (c) private sector groups; (d) civil society groups; (e) other development organizations. <p><i>* Describe any planned approaches to engaging these stakeholders during the delivery stage.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) MIAMBIENTE+ and CLIMA+ are the lead institutions for climate change action. Also designed in the CC Act are: Secretary of Finance, Presidential Direction of Strategic Planning, Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock, Secretary of Health, Institute for Conservation of National Forests, Permanent Commission for Emergencies b) National Statistics Institute, Honduran Institute of Coffee Growers, Secretary of Industry and Commerce, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Observatory, National Electricity Company, National Service of Water Supply and Sewers, Association of Municipalities c) The Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The vast majority of emissions in the industrial processes sector corresponds to two cement industries. For the LULUCF the national federation of agriculture and livestock raisers (FENAGH), specific sector agriculture associations (coffee, sugar). d) Earth Sciences Institute at National University e) GIZ, AECID, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, IADB, CAF, EU Delegation, JICA, Canadian Embassy, NGOs (CARE, Ayuda en Acción, Oxfam...) <p>MIAMBIENTE+ and CLIMA+ have jointly organized with GIZ the Roadmap for NDC implementation process. The draft Roadmap foresees the involvement of the Finance and Planning authorities. Similarly, sector by sector the different stakeholders mentioned above will need to engage in drafting specific action plans and investment plans. Its implementation will necessarily require the buy-in of the mentioned actors.</p>
<p>4.2. Briefly explain current Development Partner coordination mechanisms for climate change; and identify key development partners active in this area.</p> <p><i>*Briefly specify if the government is planning a new mechanism for development partner coordination.</i></p>	<p>Development partners coordinate around the “G16” group, which brings together the 17 cooperation actors in the country. The G16 has different thematic tables where only partners that have specific interventions or interests in those areas join. One of these tables is related to Climate Change and Risk Reduction, which is currently co-presided by UNDP and Clima+.</p> <p>During the mission, this platform was mentioned on several occasions as an entry point for sharing and validating the draft roadmap. However, during our consultations, Clima+ indicated their willingness to develop a platform for the monitoring and evaluation of cooperation in climate change in the short run.</p>
<p>4.3. List the major NDC-related projects/programs/investments of development partners.</p>	<p><u>Under implementation:</u></p> <p>GIZ - NDC Assist UNDP - Third National Communication UN Environment - GCF Readiness IADB – GCF Forestry (submitted to GCF)</p> <p>*There are other projects under implementation, which do not mention NDCs directly but because of their scope of action are contributing to national climate goals.</p> <p><u>Potential source of financing:</u></p> <p>Euroclima+ Horizontal component Euroclima+ vertical windows World Bank & IADB – Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience</p>
<p>4.4. Briefly highlight key private sector and CSOs engaged in NDC implementation.</p>	<p>Industry and labor associations are involved in the planning for NDC implementation, specifically including the cement industry and agricultural labor associations.</p>

4.5. Specify any common aims and shared/similar outputs among the key stakeholders (identified in 3.2 and 3.3).	Key stakeholders are all focused on adaptation and economic development.
4.6. Describe any opportunities for further engagement.	Honduras has not yet sent a proposal to the Euroclima+ Horizontal component. This component typically finances elements related to policy and programming, climate finance access & planning, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, etc. Since most of the elements of the NDC Roadmap will be under those categories, this is an ideal opportunity for the Government to partner with Euroclima+
4.7. List any projects/programs ready for investment. <i>* For each, indicate whether any pipeline opportunities have emerged yet.</i>	The NAMAs are still under development. Several IPs are working with the Government to develop proposals to the GCF on agriculture and forestry issues. Other bilateral initiatives are under implementation or planning on those areas.
4.8. Describe what consultations have undertaken so far. As a minimum, this should include consultations with partner governments, NDC Partners and others who will have a role in the delivery phase.	During the week of October 16 th sectoral consultations were undertaken for energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and waste. Participation was mostly from government institutions although there was representation of the private sector in some of the sessions. The objective was to revisit sectoral-specific consideration depicted in the original NDC, review scope, assess progress and identify new opportunities. On October 23 rd and 24 th two multi-stakeholder workshops were conducted on mitigation and adaptation. The workshops served as a validation space to present the results of the sectoral conversations. The NDCP SU and national focal point celebrated a series of bilateral meetings with NDC Partners: World Bank, IADB, UN Environment, UNDP, AECID, Delegation of the European Union, Embassy of Canada, Embassy of France. The objective was to introduce the NDC Partnership, present the Roadmap for NDC implementation process and identify opportunities of partners to engage in NDC implementation.
4.9. State if additional consultation is necessary. If so, specify with whom and when.	FAO was not present in the country at the time of the mission. It would be important to have a conversation with the Resident Representative.

5. Framework for the Partnership ¹

5.1. Specify the country's main objectives vis-à-vis NDC implementation, taking into account the needs, gaps and opportunities discussed in the above sections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced technical capacity within relevant agencies to implement the NDC - Established coordination arrangements between different international agencies and donors around the implementation of the NDC - A plan for enhancing education within the country on all aspects of climate change
5.2. Specify the country's desired results/outputs vis-à-vis the NDC Partnership in the next three years.	<p>Updated NDC with revised projections and goals and updated list of prioritized actions in mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>National Climate Change Investment Plan for the NDC, including costing of the prioritized actions.</p> <p>M&E system developed for mitigation action, for adaptation and for financial and technical support.</p> <p>Strengthened institutional framework for climate action.</p>
5.3 Summarize the government's specific requests communicated to the NDCP Support Unit (SU), if any. (taken from the aide memoire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate a road map for the implementation of its NDC - Identifying and costing the measures required to implement its NDC. - Capacity building activities of public agencies linked to the implementation of Agua Bosque Suelo Master Plan
5.4. Indicate the estimated timing for development of the Partnership Plan (the	The draft Partnership Plan (Roadmap for NDC implementation) has already been developed. It requires further consultation across

¹ This will be fleshed out in more detail within the Partnership Plan

next step in the partnership process).

government agencies and with the international community, which will during early Q1 2018.