

### Implementation Plan of Recommendations

**Project Title and Reference No.:** EUROCLIMA+ Accelerating Climate Action in Latin America (PIMS ID 02006) 2017 - 2022

**Contact Person (TM/PM):** Mercedes Garcia Fariña and Sara Cabrejas Carazo

	PLANS			
RECOMMENDATIONS	ACCEPTED (YES/NO/PARTIALLY)	WHAT WILL BE DONE?	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER/ UNIT/ DIVISION/ AGENCY
1. Strengthen the TOC by clarifying the causality and mechanisms that influence changes in policies and practices and private sector engagement, including concrete efforts to engage different areas of UNEP and partners/ beneficiaries in the discussion.	YES	The TOC of the following Euroclima project (being a continuation of the project) has been further enriched taking into account this recommendation. The current TOC is more robust, identifies causal linkages by which the outputs will lead to outcomes and primary impacts. Given the nature of the programme it is framed on, the TOC is not focused on one single or reduced set of problems, as it will target many areas of work identified based on UNEP's portfolio in the region, the experience from the previous EUROCLIMA+ phase, EUROCLIMA+'s NDAs survey and formal dialogues within the Forum of Ministers of Environment of LAC and others.	By end 2023	Mercedes Garcia Fariña and Sara Cabrejas Carazo/ UNEP FI/ Industry and Economy Division/ UNEP

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2. Strengthen the outcome and impact level indicators, including specific ones to track the human rights and gender dimensions of the project (specific expertise in these areas may be necessary from inside or outside UNEP)	YES	A revision and improvement of the project log frame has already been done to ensure appropriate inclusion of relevant indicators in the following phase of the project. The log frame of the project implemented by UNEP, follows the main lines of the Euroclima Programme. Further work integrating specific indicators to track the human rights and gender dimensions is currently under development.	By end 2023	Mercedes Garcia Fariña and Sara Cabrejas Carazo/ UNEP FI/ Industry and Economy Division/ UNEP
3. The role of the National Focal Points should be complemented by engaging other stakeholders beyond the ministries of environment. This could mean exploring innovative channels of collaboration within the government sector such as inter-ministerial dialogues, including spaces at both technical and decision-making level. These spaces would also facilitate the participation of other stakeholders such as the private sector, local governments or financial sector	YES	Further engagement has been ensured with key public sector institutions beyond the ministries of the environment as well as other key stakeholders. The project will emphasize the importance of intersectoral and cross-cutting policies and investments, working to generate a dialogue involving officials from ministries of environment, transport, energy, and other relevant government bodies. Moreover, the scope of this work in LAC also includes a wide range of financial entities and policy and	By end 2023	Mercedes Garcia Fariña and Sara Cabrejas Carazo/ UNEP FI/ Industry and Economy Division/ UNEP

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		supervisory and regulatory engagement activities, where policy makers and financial supervisors and regulators are engaged as stakeholders' part of the enabling environment for sustainable finance. Decision-makers are considered one the most relevant stakeholders of the project, given the importance of their acceptance and support across the whole project lifecycle.		
4. Continue and strengthen the knowledge generation efforts by systematizing learning and results from the pilot projects as well as tacit knowledge exchanged in webinars, published in platforms, shared in different fora, etc. This knowledge is crucial to promote regional and south-south cooperation (technical cooperation schemes, demonstration projects, etc.) as well as to clarify the linkages between the regional and national levels.	YES	All knowledge products and related results produced by UNEP within the EUROCLIMA Programme are and will be shared and published in the euroclima.org website and UNEP's websites to reach the broadest audiences possible and as a means of historic storage. The project has a high potential for regional implementation and coordination which will support regional knowledge sharing and transfer.	By end 2023	Mercedes Garcia Fariña and Sara Cabrejas Carazo/ UNEP FI/ Industry and Economy Division/ UNEP

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The following is a summary of lessons learned from some of the project’s experiences and based upon explicit findings of the review. They briefly describe the context from which the lessons are derived, and the potential for wider application:

<p><b>Lesson Learned #1:</b></p>	<p>The economic resources needed to confront the health, economic and climate crises are of an unmanageable scope if only public resources are available. Given the scale of capital needed, it is of vital importance to implement market mechanisms to reflect the potential benefits of sustainable investments and attract interest from potential investors nationally and internationally and boost bi-regional partnerships between the EU and LAC. Access to finance for recovery efforts is constantly being brought to the table by decision-makers. There is overriding importance in developing financing mechanisms to recover from the pandemic in a sustainable manner.</p>
<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically impacted the region across most of the year 2020. Currently, it is the most urgent threat the region is facing in the short term. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a sharp contraction of GDP of about -7.4% in the region. It is of capital importance to push for a sustainable recovery from the pandemic, linking post-COVID-19 recovery plans with ambitious NDCs before it’s too late.</p> <p>According to the work between UNEP and the Oxford University tracking, the fiscal policy measures in face of the crisis the region is implementing are mostly focused on short-term rescue measures in the face of the pandemic. For the time being, the recovery packages being created are not introducing significant fiscal recovery measures, and a sustainable recovery is not being the focus for recovery. It is necessary to push forward a sustainable agenda, together with the EU for seizing this generational opportunity to incorporate climate and social criteria into national plans. Particularly, it is necessary to support LAC countries to fold recovery efforts into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).</p>
<p><b>Lesson Learned #2:</b></p>	<p>In terms of electric mobility, regional consensus is difficult to attain, thereby it is important to empower leading countries and facilitate regional dialogues and numerous contacts prior to decision-making.</p>
<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>Engaging front-runner countries in initiatives like the GCF “Advancing with a regional approach to e-mobility in Latin America” helps accelerate action both nationally as well as internationally and provide a base for future project developments and adoption of legislation. A proof of this is the UNEA resolution adopted at the regional level catalyzed by a group of countries in the region mobilized thanks to the initiative.</p>

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	<p>Electric mobility strategies have allowed to map ongoing initiatives at a national level and engage with them, contributing to coordination beyond the public level scope. The region needs to accelerate the transition towards electric vehicles, not falling into a technology lock-in or it will become a sink for old polluting vehicles from other regions of the world.</p>
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<p><b>Lesson Learned #3:</b></p>	<p>It has been useful to build on an existing platform such as the Andean Mountain Initiative (AMI) which was already running with strong political support from their governments. Partnering with CONDESAN, a South American NGO based in Ecuador and Perú which holds the technical secretariat of the AMI was pertinent to ensure the coordination with this initiative.</p>
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<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>Environment-based adaptation is mentioned in many of the NDCs of the countries of the region and it is a key tool to dynamize the economies in cities, in agriculture, and to conserve valuable ecosystem services, such as water supply. NbS would increase human and natural resilience, avoiding the negative effects of future potential pandemics and preventing catastrophic climate change, while strengthening the resilience of the overall system and creating employment opportunities. While NbS is a well-known field in rural environments, cities in the region still represent a great opportunity for action in the field.</p> <p>In part, thanks to the work being performed by UNEP, urban EbA actions are more and more disseminated and are susceptible of being offered as services by other EUROCLIMA partners with perhaps more resources to enable implementation of actions on the ground.</p> <p>The transition of the region to low-emission climate-resilient development requires the embracement of a new paradigm that places access to high-quality, disaggregated and open climate data and services at the forefront of the regional undertakings. Robust and accessible climate information is critical to support the design of strategies and programs and inform the implementation of outcomes. Cities are becoming hotspots for emissions and environmental degradation worldwide. In the LAC region, more than 75% of the population already live in urban areas and they generate 2/3 of total emissions. The unplanned expansion of cities is also increasing the vulnerability of the population to extreme weather events such as flooding, landslides and heatwaves. Designing new paths for urban development where cities are better connected to the ecosystems around them and more efficient in the use of energy and natural resources is now a strategic move to achieve the NDCs objectives.</p>
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