

# Climate Helpdesk

## Ad hoc support for NDCs, LT-LEDS, transparency and climate action

Do you need support in designing, implementing, or updating your Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), your Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), for fulfilling the reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) or achieving gender equity in your climate actions? If so, the Climate Helpdesk is available to provide technical support and guidance.

The Climate Helpdesk **provides free, rapid, high quality, short-term and targeted technical assistance for developing countries.** The service is offered by the Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) and is financed through the [International Climate Initiative](#) (IKI).

### Climate Helpdesk in action

The Climate Helpdesk provides flexible technical assistance to partner countries on, among other, the following:

- NDC updates and NDC implementation, including assessing emission baselines, goals, technology, policy options, pathways, and impacts;
- Strategies and measures for mobilising private and public investments in NDC and LT-LEDS priority areas;
- Methods and resources for including and linking national and subnational governments in LT-LEDS and NDC planning and implementation processes;
- Implementing sector-specific, climate-resilient, low-emission measures;
- Alignment of NDCs, LT-LEDS and other climate-related policies;

- Revision of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for specific sectors;
- Establishing sustainable and robust transparency systems, including appropriate institutional arrangements;
- Drafting of the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) due by December 2024, including a quick assessment of the current level of preparedness with the “[Biennial Transparency Report Guidance and Roadmap Tool](#)”;
- Conducting accurate GHG emissions estimates in the waste sector;
- Addressing gender issues in NDC updates, and/or tracking of gender-sensitive climate action;
- Providing or organizing platforms for peer-to-peer exchange between partner countries (South-South, South-South-North) to share lessons learned about successful climate action.

**Mode of delivery:** The delivery mode is decided upon jointly. Depending on the specific request it may take the form of a technical review, desk review, south-south exchange, remote advisory session, hybrid session, in-person workshop, multi-stakeholder dialogue or other types of delivery.

**Requesting assistance:** The Climate Helpdesk accepts requests from developing country government agencies that are involved in developing and implementing NDCs, LTS, transparency systems and other related topics. To request support, please fill in the [concept note](#) and/or send an email to [climate.helpdesk@giz.de](mailto:climate.helpdesk@giz.de).

## Examples of past support provided

### LAO PDR

**Challenge:** Lao PDR wanted to prepare itself for monitoring NDC progress and complying with the new ETF requirements for accurately measuring, reporting, and verifying GHG emissions.

**Support provided:** Lao PDR received assistance in two steps. The first intervention took place in 2021 as a hybrid workshop, addressing GHG projections for Laos PDR with regards to NDC tracking and reporting. In 2023, an in-person workshop was conducted, focusing on BTR preparation.

**Outcome:** Lao PDR's relevant actors gained a common understanding of the process of GHG monitoring, data collection, and tools available at the national level. Thanks to its strengthened reporting capacity, Lao PDR is now better equipped to fulfill its transparency commitments and effectively track its NDC progress. A roadmap was developed for Lao PDR that outlined the necessary steps and timeline for preparing the BTR submission.

### ST. LUCIA

**Challenge:** St. Lucia aimed to operationalize its digital MRV (measuring, reporting, and verification) system, which plays a crucial role in tracking progress towards its climate commitments. The Department of Sustainable Development intended to gather information spread across different ministries and agencies, and improve the functionality of its MRV Portal.

**Support provided:** To meet reporting needs and develop the local capacity required for a sustainable MRV system, technical training was provided to portal administrators, data managers, and relevant stakeholders. A data archive was also created within the portal for storing GHG inventories.

**Outcome:** St. Lucia's assessed the cooperation channels between its data providers and users and now has a mechanism/institutional arrangement in place to ensure the seamless flow of data and efficient utilization of the MRV system. By improving the functionality and efficiency of the MRV system, St. Lucia developed a robust framework for monitoring and reporting its climate actions.



### GEORGIA

**Challenge:** Georgia planned to enhance its GHG inventory data collection and management for agriculture to facilitate the transition to a sustainable national GHG inventory system to accurately measure and report emissions from the agricultural sector and develop effective mitigation measures.

**Support provided:** Desk research coupled with an on-site workshop in Georgia with technical experts from the agricultural sector.

**Outcome:** Key stakeholders in Georgia now have guidance on improving the accuracy and reliability of the GHG inventory data collection and management system for the agriculture sector. This has facilitated the transition from a project-based national GHG inventory to a more system-based GHG national inventory that complies with the UNFCCC requirements. The reporting burden has been reduced since all stakeholders are now working in alignment.

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