



Best Practice Brief

Country Coordination Mechanisms

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Introduction

For governments to implement increasingly ambitious climate actions, as laid out in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), they must mainstream climate as a crosscutting policy issue across all sectors and levels. This requires sustained and effective coordination mechanisms across government and with civil society and partners to help deliver transformative change. Governments use many types of coordination mechanisms, varying in their purpose, composition, functions, and governance structures—each adapted to national circumstances and the institutional context.

Coordination mechanisms can help governments to plan and implement climate targets by promoting climate policy integration throughout government and society; consulting key stakeholders regarding how to more efficiently identify, plan, and implement policies that serve their constituencies; creating accountability for climate commitments assumed by each stakeholder; mapping financing efforts for climate action across government and partners; facilitating opportunities to minimize conflicts in decision-making processes; and reducing duplication and misaligned policies (Peters, 2018).

This brief presents three areas of coordination that often play crucial roles in NDC processes, drawing on best practices from across the NDC Partnership: (1) intergovernmental coordination, (2) whole-of-society coordination, and (3) implementing and development partner coordination. While each of the areas is presented separately, they often overlap and are approached together. The guidance presented here is non-prescriptive and should be tailored to individual countries' unique experiences, circumstances, and capacities.



SECTION 1

Intergovernmental Coordination

NDCs outline targets and actions to mitigate emissions and adapt to climate change across all major sectors (e.g., energy, agriculture, water, food and land use, waste, and transport). A coordinated and cross-sectoral approach to NDC enhancement and implementation should aim to create synergies and minimize trade-offs between sectors in line with sustainable development plans (Babiker et al., 2022). Coordination among public sector bodies clarifies linkages across sectors, harmonizes decision-making processes across ministries and specialized agencies, sets clear responsibilities, and supports accountability mechanisms that enforce or promote effective climate action.

Many national governments have sought to coordinate cross-sectoral climate actions through intergovernmental commissions or committees on climate change. The ministry in charge of environmental issues generally plays an important role in these bodies. Central authorities—such as ministries and agencies related to finance, budgeting, and planning—that supervise or support line agencies also play an important role, such as in Colombia (United Nations

Development Programme [UNDP], 2017). These bodies typically include line ministries and agencies focused on sectoral priorities, especially in sectors where NDCs mandate significant mitigation and adaptation actions (e.g., Colombia and the Philippines). Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms can also include non-state stakeholders, such as civil society, private sector, and Indigenous Peoples, implementing partners, and development partners. Additional examples are highlighted later in the paper.

Governance structures vary according to countries' institutional contexts. Successful coordination mechanisms provide support, frameworks, and incentives for each stakeholder to integrate climate policy into their mandates. Their effectiveness may depend on:

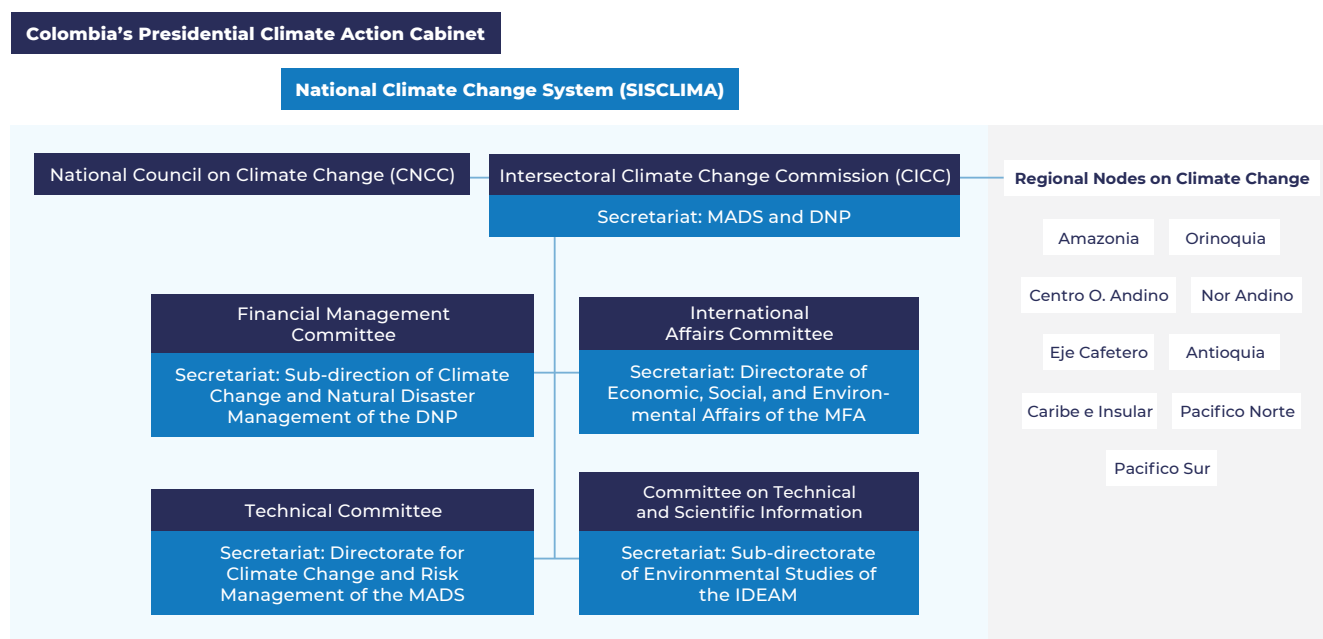
- the strength of high-level political backing;
- formal encodement of climate policies into legislation;
- the technical expertise and well-defined mandate of public sector bodies that lead NDC-related coordination efforts;
- an appropriate distribution of roles and responsibilities throughout government with corresponding accountability mechanisms for the monitoring, verification, and enforcement of climate commitments;
- institutionalization of open, meaningful, and inclusive multistakeholder engagement practices; and
- the designation of focal points and teams within ministries, departments, and agencies operationalizing sectoral climate action, especially in central agencies.

For example, **Colombia** has a highly institutionalized intergovernmental coordination mechanism that enables government participation across levels and sectors. This legally encoded [National Climate Change System \(SISCLIMA\)](#) is illustrated in Figure 1. Within SISCLIMA, the central mechanism for interministerial coordination is the Inter-Sectoral Climate Change Commission (CICC), composed of 12 members, including nine heads of ministries and three specialized agencies. The Presidency and Technical Secretariat of CICC alternate annually between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and the National Planning Department (DNP). MADS coordinates environmental policy and climate change as an extension, guiding technical expertise for climate action. As a central agency with significant influence, DNP complements coordination efforts by preparing and delivering the National Development Plan, allocating investments at the territorial level accordingly and holding discretionary power in the cross-governmental budgeting process.

The Technical Secretariat of the CICC ensures line ministries—including participating ministers—meet regularly in technical and operational meetings to discuss climate action. Additionally, the CICC has four committees with technical and operational functions, each led by technical expert agencies as secretariats: the Financial Management Committee, the International Affairs Committee, the Technical Committee, and the Committee on Technical and Scientific Information. The CICC is also complemented by nine Regional Nodes on Climate Change, as shown in Figure 1. SISCLIMA builds on over a decade of climate policy integration within ministerial sectoral plans, facilitating cross-sectoral climate action coordination.

FIGURE 1

Organigram of Colombia's National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA)



Note. Acronyms in this figure include Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), National Department of Planning (DNP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM).

High-level political backing helps ensure accountability and follow-through by line ministries and agencies responsible for designing and implementing NDC actions. Some countries have aimed to institutionalize political backing in intergovernmental coordination through mechanisms, such as climate change commissions, with executive oversight at the highest level.

For example, the **Philippines** established the [Climate Change Commission \(CCC\)](#) as a national government agency under the Office of the President. The CCC acts as the government's lead policymaking body. The CCC is tasked with coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating government programs and ensuring climate change is mainstreamed in national, local, and sectoral plans. The President of the Philippines chairs the CCC, which is the secretariat to an interministerial NDC Technical Working Group (NDC TWG). The NDC TWG is responsible for the overall direction and implementation progress of the NDC, including reporting to the executive and legislative branches. The participating ministry or agency is responsible for delivering results in their respective sectors. The CCC is also responsible for monitoring, reporting, and verification; establishing timelines for updating NDCs; integrating climate finance streams into implementation efforts; cooperation with international bodies and reporting requirements; and assessing high-level opportunities and challenges for NDC implementation.

BOX 1**Legislators and Climate Framework Laws**

Legislatures (including parliaments) play central roles in climate change law-making, with responsibilities that vary from country to country.¹ Legislators can facilitate effective climate action through (1) championing climate issues, (2) promoting cross-party consensus, (3) ensuring accountability, (4) promoting continuity of legal frameworks, and (5) enabling citizen and stakeholder engagement through their constituencies.

Elected and appointed legislators can play key national-level roles in driving climate action. They can champion climate issues, including climate education and communication, and promote cross-party consensus by introducing member bills or advocating specific climate-related issues on behalf of their constituents, which is critical for lasting and effective policy. They can also promote enabling conditions and accountability for climate policy by participating in select committees, parliamentary questions, and approving the national budget. By understanding the full scope of policy and associated budgets, legislators may facilitate access to climate finance or set more realistic and implementable climate policies.

Legislators can also inject continuity and stability into climate leadership by setting longer-term climate policy and mechanisms to implement climate targets (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2024) and by ensuring that targets and delivery pathways are responsive to citizens' preferences and needs. Climate framework laws typically take the form of national legislation that guides the strategic direction of climate policy for a country. These can provide a legal basis for compliance and enforcement of the Paris Agreement and support cross-governmental coordination (Grantham Research Institute, 2024). Longevity is strengthened if laws are passed with cross-party consensus through the efforts of parliamentarians.² In setting these legal frameworks, legislators support a framework that can last beyond government cycles and promote long-term national alignment for climate action. There are now about 70 countries with climate framework laws (Grantham Research Institute, 2025).

Elected representatives can help ensure climate action is people centered by channeling constituent voices into national policy. They can elevate perspectives often marginalized in climate debates—including Indigenous Peoples, youth, women, people with disabilities, and workers—alongside private sector and industry interests. This aspect of representation ensures democratic legitimacy and provides an opportunity to strengthen meaningful stakeholder engagement and ownership in climate governance and expands the political space to advance climate action.

While legislators and legislation can play pivotal roles in driving climate action, their effectiveness depends on foundational enabling conditions, which are outlined in the NDC Partnership's [Building Blocks for Effective Climate Action](#) paper. Without key enablers—such as sustained political will, strong institutional capacity, and effective monitoring mechanisms—even well-designed legal frameworks risk remaining aspirational rather than actionable. Countries with limited capacity or fragmented governance may face challenges in translating legislative intent into implementation, underscoring the need for long-term investment in these enabling factors.

1. The responsibility of law-making is primarily with the legislative branch of government. However, it is recognized that the judicial and executive branches may occasionally take on law making functions.

2. Examples include New Zealand and in the United Kingdom.



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SECTION 2

Whole-of-Society Coordination

Governments can establish coordination mechanisms with non-state actors to ensure continuous expert engagement in the planning and implementation of NDCs and to build feedback loops and accountability in the achievement of climate targets. Non-state stakeholders include women's groups, youth groups, civil society organizations, private sector associations, trade associations, unions, academia, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, local communities, and topic experts, among many others.

Coordination mechanisms with non-state actors range from formal government mandated advisory bodies, such as climate councils, to informal consultation platforms with non-state stakeholder groups. These informal platforms can include inter-stakeholder commissions, interinstitutional networks, participatory workshops, bilateral sessions, technical committees, or strategies to maintain regular engagement. These types of coordination mechanisms are critical to build a meaningful whole-of-society approach to climate action.



BOX 2

Climate Councils

Climate councils are expert bodies officially mandated by government to advise on climate change policy (International Climate Councils Network [ICCN], 2025). They are also sometimes referred to as commissions, authorities, advisory bodies, or committees. While climate councils vary widely in their structure, composition, type of mandate, and scope of work, there are a few key features of climate councils that distinguish them from other governance structures. Climate councils have a mandate to advise the government on climate change policy, often through climate change framework law, ministerial decree, or long-term contracts. Climate councils are uniquely important in the advisory support that they provide to governments, as they are composed of independent experts who provide expertise that lives beyond government cycles. Frequently, climate councils will also be accompanied by a secretariat that provides operational and technical support.

Climate councils perform three key functions: acting as a watchdog, advisor, and convenor. Accountability, accuracy, and amplification of national climate action are at the core of their mission. By convening governmental and nongovernmental experts to assess domestic climate progress; aligning national climate policy with international agreements; and amplifying findings through public, private, civil, and media engagements, climate councils provide the leadership needed to facilitate effective climate action and investor buy-in. These functions may look different for each council and the role it fulfils, but each function contributes to the overarching goal of the council advising government on climate change policy.

ICCN is a network of climate councils from over 25 countries. Its [How to Create a Climate Council toolkit](#) can help countries strengthen climate governance. The toolkit contains case studies on topics ranging from the importance of a diverse stakeholder engagement through South Africa's Presidential Climate Commission, to the New Zealand Climate Commission's focus on continuous improvement and advice that is practical, timely, and grounded in evidence. The ICCN is available to support governments seeking to establish or strengthen climate councils at the national or subnational levels.

In **Guatemala**, the Framework Law on Climate Change, Legislative Decree No. 7-2013 aims to provide the regulation necessary to prevent, plan for, and respond to the impacts of climate change in Guatemala. The *Consejo Nacional de Cambio Climático* (CNCC), which serves as the national coordinating and decision-making body for climate policy, is a practical governance mechanism involving the public sector, municipalities, the private sector, academia, Indigenous communities, and civil society. The CNCC is presided by the President of the Republic of Guatemala and the Technical Secretariat is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The *Sistema Guatemalteco de Ciencias del Cambio Climático* (SGCCC) serves as the technical-scientific advisory body to the CNCC. The SGCCC is an academic alliance between public and private universities, government entities, and private research centers. The inclusion of traditional and ancestral knowledge in the SGCCC's evaluations and practices is mandated in their bylaws.

By bringing together the various sectors and actors of society engaged on climate change, the CNCC facilitates timely access to multiple sectors to collect data, define measures and targets, and complete a cross-sectoral review of the NDC before it goes to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). SGCCC's participation is particularly important, as it contributes a technically rigorous and neutral scientific perspective to the process. The CNCC provides a means for the sectoral lead institutions and other stakeholders to assume ownership and commit to implementing the measures and meeting the targets so that this is not exclusively assigned to the Ministry of Environment as the lead of the process.

Chile formed its Scientific Advisory Committee on Climate Change in 2019, formalized through a decree in 2020 and institutionalized in 2022 through the Framework Law on Climate Change. The committee serves as a space to inform climate policy with the best available scientific evidence. The committee played a key role in the 2025 NDC update, providing scientific evidence to strengthen the draft update. The Ministry of Science coordinated this contribution by convening the "Scientific Dialogues for Climate Action," a process through which over 200 researchers and reviewed nearly 300 publications. Of the 102 proposals submitted by the committee after consultations, more than half were reflected in the final version of the NDC. Key contributions included:

- strengthening the scientific basis by integrating the most recent and relevant evidence;
- enhancing mitigation and adaptation components with greater ambition and specificity;
- introducing quantifiable targets in circular economy, organic waste recovery, food loss and waste reduction, and construction and demolition waste management;
- expanding adaptation commitments in areas such as health (including mental and occupational health dimensions), water security, infrastructure, and biodiversity;
- raising the reforestation target with native species to 80,000 hectares;
- including blue carbon measurement for the first time; and
- strengthening the social dimension of the NDC through commitments on equity, Indigenous Peoples, and territorial climate justice.

Denmark, through the Danish Climate Act of 2014—and subsequently in the 2020 Climate Act and the 2020 Appropriation Act—established the Danish Council on Climate Change to act as an independent advisory body to support the Danish government in its climate policy. The council acts as a watchdog through its reporting, which influenced the government's decision to establish policies on green taxes, biomass consumption, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets, among others (Møllgaard et al., 2025). The council's expert advice promotes a sustainable transition, ensuring all voices are heard through an institutionalized part of the annual policy cycle. Its yearly “[Status Outlook](#)” is another important contribution; in it, the council assesses the state of climate policy and provides recommendations for future climate effort.

In **Peru**, the government has formalized non-state actor participation in the inter-stakeholder climate change coordination mechanism, illustrated in Figure 2. Eleven different non-state stakeholder groups can elect two representatives to participate in the [National Commission on Climate Change \(CNCC\)](#) alongside representatives from 22 ministries and agencies. These stakeholders include Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Peruvians, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), youth groups, women's organizations, worker unions, professional associations, academic institutions, and the private sector. This level of non-state stakeholder participation builds on previous participatory processes related to climate action in the country. For example, Indigenous Peoples are represented in the CNCC through the Indigenous Peoples' Platform against Climate Change (PPICC), an institution that arose from the consultation process for the country's 2018 Climate Change Law. Peru also sustains engagement between government and non-state actors through a team within the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification in the Ministry of Environment. This team provides technical assistance to eight of the 11 stakeholder groups focused on the implementation of climate actions and supports the daily management of the climate governance spaces, including the High-Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC), CNCC and PPICC.



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FIGURE 2

Organigram of Peru's National Commission on Climate Change

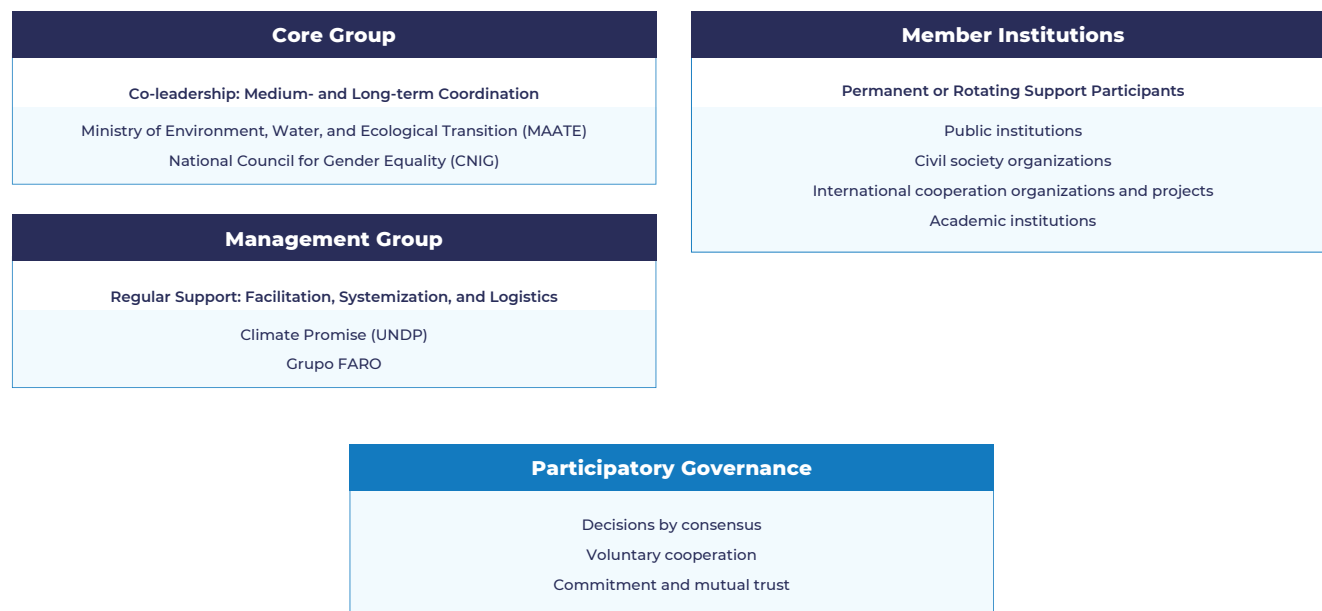
Peru's National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC)	
State Actors	Non-State Actors
1 representative and their alternates of the following government entities: - Ministry of Environment, Chair - Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation - Ministry of Transportation and Communications - Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Energy and Mines - Ministry of Culture - Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion - Ministry of Defense - Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights - Ministry of Production - Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion - Ministry of the Interior - National Assembly of Regional Governments - Association of Municipalities of Peru - Network of Urban and Rural Municipalities of Peru - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism	2 representatives from each of the following stakeholder groups: - Indigenous Peoples' Platform against Climate Change - Afro-Peruvian organizations of the Working Group on Afro-Peruvian Population of the Ministry of Culture - Nationally Determined Contribution Implementing Environmental Funds - Nongovernmental environmental organizations registered with the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation - Youth Collectives registered and not registered with the National Secretariat for Youth - The Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty - Civil society organizations and groups representing women that comprise of the National Committee of Women and Climate Change - Labor unions - Academic institutions registered with the National Superintendence of University Higher Education and Ministry of Education - Peruvian professional associations - Private sector business associations

Governments can also strengthen climate action by collaborating with non-state actors through informal coordination mechanisms. In **Ecuador**, the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition and the National Council for Gender Equality co-lead an inter-institutional network called the Technical Committee on Gender and Climate Change (MTGCC), shown in Figure 3. This committee is collectively formed by 18 institutions encompassing public sector entities, private sector firms, academic institutions, and NGOs. While specific members may evolve, this diverse coalition reflects a commitment to inclusive, participatory governance. Meeting every two months, the technical committee was established in a bottom-up fashion, based on a participatory governance model that prioritizes consensus. The technical committee has been instrumental in the development of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGcc) and is currently connecting actors working on gender and climate issues at a subnational level.¹

¹ Refer to the [Mesa Técnica de Género y Cambio Climático](#) brochure for more information.

FIGURE 3

Organigram of Ecuador's Technical Committee on Gender and Climate Change



Seychelles has adopted a whole-of-society approach, coordinating with the private sector to reach its NDC target of increasing renewable energy production in the electricity sector to 15% by 2030. Private photovoltaic (PV) energy producers play a pivotal role in government discussions related to technical, financial, and regulatory energy. They engage with the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change, and the Environment (MAACE)'s Climate Change Department and the Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) as private sector energy producers, helping to implement the NDC's renewable energy targets. The Government of Seychelles has received support from the World Bank, the European Union (EU) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) through the NDC Partnership to strengthen energy policies and facilitate private sector engagement in energy production and grid integration for electric vehicle charging. SEC maintains regular engagement with private sector PV providers, as constant changes in the electricity system require strong coordination among this set of stakeholders. Non-state actors represent the interests and priorities of social groups whose involvement is often crucial for implementing the ambitious and transformative climate policy targets set in NDCs. Establishing coordination mechanisms with independent non-state actors ensures that government and partner actions are aligned with development results that benefit the country's population.



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SECTION 3

Implementing and Development Partner Coordination

Governments establish coordination mechanisms with implementing and development partners to align new and existing technical assistance and funding support for NDCs. These coordination mechanisms help ensure that NDC planning and implementation are country driven—maximizing implementing and development partner support in line with national priorities and existing development plans and strategies. Government-partner coordination mechanisms help avoid duplicated efforts and identify implementation and funding gaps where partner support can be most catalytic.

Nonetheless, engaging with numerous implementing and development partners across many projects and policy areas can prove challenging. Partners often have international headquarters, national teams, and subnational work on local projects. Additionally, partners may differ in how they work across sectors and in the relationships they have developed with specific ministries

and departments, operating in a context where governments tend to have bilateral relations with the international cooperation agencies of developed countries. Amid these challenges, establishing coordination mechanisms can streamline support and information sharing to benefit all stakeholders.

BOX 3

Principles of Aid Effectiveness

Implementing and development partner coordination mechanisms should seek to follow and amplify the principles of aid effectiveness (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2005):

- **Ownership:** Governments exercise effective leadership over their NDC processes and coordinate development actions, while partners help strengthen governments' capacity to exercise this role.
- **Policy alignment:** Partners are aligned with national NDC and development priorities, providing technical assistance and funding according to country-driven requests and offering support through local institutions and procedures.
- **Harmonization:** Donor countries and partners coordinate with each other and with the government to simplify procedures for cooperation, seek complementarity across partner support, and reform procedures to strengthen incentives for collaboration.
- **Shifting focus to results:** Coordination mechanisms help align partners to focus on attaining development results for developing country populations rather than on reaching internal goals by linking country programming to the country's NDC-related monitoring, verification, and reporting frameworks and targets.
- **Mutual accountability:** Funders and partners are accountable for development results and identify gaps in responsibilities, funding, and actions to provide support and solutions.

Institutionalized coordination mechanisms with implementing and development partners can take on a variety of structures that vary in their functions (directive, consultative, executive, or operative) and governance (formal or ad hoc, leadership, membership, or decision-making processes; UNDP, 2017).

In **Cambodia**, implementing and development partners are often included within government coordination mechanisms. Every year, partners are invited to join the two intergovernmental Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG)'s meetings to review progress and plans. Additionally, the National Council for Sustainable Development's Department of Climate Change (DCC) developed the [Cambodia Climate Change Alliance \(CCCA\)](#) between the government and partners to coordinate a unified engagement point to pool resources for mainstreaming climate change into national and subnational policies and programs. The CCCA has been active since 2010, operationalizing a grant facility that has supported 42 government and NGO projects related to climate change and 14 associated action plans developed by key ministries (UNDP, n.d.). The DCC also serves as the CCTWG's secretariat, a node between high-level and more operational coordination mechanisms.



Photo by Nhut / Adobe Stock

In some countries, implementing and development partners have created their own coordination bodies that streamline coordination efforts with the government. In **Tanzania**, development partners established the Development Partners Group (DPG), with a [working group focused on the environment](#) (DPG-E), which has been in place since 2004. The DPG-E structures dialogue and engagement between development partners and the government in high-level fora to harmonize actions and reduce transaction costs. Cooperation between the Government of Tanzania and development partners around environmental issues was channelled through the Vice President's Office, which holds five to six meetings each year with development partners. Additionally, DPG-E members share information on the projects each one is executing to ensure synergy among development partners' efforts in line with the government's plans and priorities. The DPG also has a subgroup for climate change; while inactive, partners have started to consider reviving this group given the growing importance of addressing climate change.

In-country facilitators can also provide important support for activating or strengthening coordination mechanisms between the government and implementing and development partners. In-country facilitators can also play an important role in supporting efforts to build the capacity of relevant ministries and agencies. The NDC Partnership currently supports over 50 in-country facilitators to provide such support.

The Government of **Benin** mapped partners according to their sectors and initiatives. The NDC Partnership Support Unit and the facilitator conducted meetings with partners to understand the existing partner coordination groups together with focal points from the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance. Instead of creating a new coordination mechanism, the relevant stakeholders decided to reactivate an existing climate and environment partner group to coordinate on Benin's NDC and NDC Partnership Plan. Terms of reference established roles and responsibilities for partners, government focal points, and the facilitator. The in-country facilitator is helping the focal points organize the partners meetings three to four times per year to share information on updated sectoral priorities, seek alignment across partners interventions around the NDC and its Partnership Plan, coordinate resource mobilization, and share lessons learned and technical expertise.

Technical and financial support for NDC Partnership in-country facilitators is an example of how international cooperation can strengthen existing interministerial climate governance structures and capacity. By channeling resources from implementing and development partners to support over 50 in-country facilitators, international cooperation facilitates in-country capacity development and enhances coordination.

For instance, an in-country facilitator has been embedded in the Government of **Liberia** within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) since 2020. The facilitator coordinates NDC revision and implementation efforts in nine priority sectors and facilitates regular engagements with sectoral focal points within government and partners through quarterly calls. Through the Partnership Action Fund (PAF), the Government of Liberia is also receiving support from Conservation International to establish a Climate Change Desk (CCD) within the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)'s Division of Planning to incorporate climate actions within the planning and budgeting process. By employing the facilitative nature of the in-country facilitator, Liberia's MFDP's Division of Planning has mobilized technical and financial support to set up the CCD.



Photo by haveeseen / Envato

SECTION 4

Implications for Effective Climate Action

Governments and societies already function through elaborate systems of coordination. Efforts to mainstream climate action should build on existing coordination mechanisms—strengthening the understanding of each sector’s linkage to the country’s climate targets and impacts and adjusting decision-making processes to incorporate climate action systematically. Intergovernmental commissions play an important role in generating such cross-sectoral linkages within government. Climate councils and climate framework laws can ensure accountability and transparency by providing expertise that lives beyond government cycles. Whole-of-society and partner coordination mechanisms support effective engagement of non-state actors in the development, implementation, and financing of the country’s NDC.

Whole-of-government, whole-of-society coordination mechanisms are an essential building block for effective climate action, but they cannot deliver results in isolation. They must operate within a broader system of enablers, including high-level political ownership of the climate agenda by both countries and partners, effective implementation and investment planning, mainstreaming climate into development planning and budgeting, and adequate financing.

These building blocks are mutually reinforcing. Clear and institutionalized coordination mechanisms help mainstream climate into national, subnational, and sectoral plans and budgets; strengthen country ownership to ensure technical and financial support aligns with government priorities and is used efficiently to mobilize additional public and private funds; and support meaningful input and engagement from across all parts of society. When well established and lasting, coordination mechanisms can be leveraged to not only implement and finance climate action but also to continually raise the country's NDC ambition to the highest possible levels.



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At the bottom of the page, there are four overlapping geometric shapes: a blue parallelogram on the left, an orange parallelogram in the middle-left, a green parallelogram in the middle-right, and a large dark blue triangle on the right side.