BEST PRACTICE BRIEF

NDC Enhancement Through the NDC Partnership

OCTOBER 2026

NDC PARTNERSHIP

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
FOLU	Forestry and Other Land Use
BAU	Business as usual
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CBA	Cost–benefit analysis
CBDR-RC	Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
ICTU	Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial processes and product use
$kTCO_2e$	Kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MRV	Monitoring, reporting, and verification

$MtCO_2e$	Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAF	Partnership Action Fund
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TAPs	Technology Action Plans
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive Summary

Background and Scope

With the submission of the next generation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 3.0 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries have set out updated climate targets extending to 2035. These submissions mark the first cycle of NDCs since the completion of the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement and a key effort by countries to act on Global Stocktake outcomes through stronger commitments and implementation.

The NDC Partnership mobilized targeted support to countries in designing enhanced NDCs 3.0 that align with Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) through its Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS (the "Global Call"). This brief analyzes a representative sample of 54 developing countries that requested support under the Global Call and submitted their NDCs 3.0 to the UNFCCC by 28 February 2026. It includes a presentation of global enhancement trends, an assessment of where technical assistance yielded the highest fulfillment, and outstanding gaps to be bridged in the upcoming transition to implementation.

This brief analyzes a representative sample of 54 developing countries that requested support under the Global Call and submitted their NDCs 3.0 to the UNFCCC by 28 February 2026.

The Analytical Framework: Pillars of Enhancement

The brief reviews enhancements across three distinct, interlinked thematic pillars essential for creating implementable and investable NDCs:

- **Quality: 62 indicators** evaluate clarity, data foundations, methodological rigor, sectoral accountability, monitoring mechanisms, institutional governance, and alignment with national budget planning or broader international frameworks.
- **Ambition: 44 indicators** measure the strengthening of near-term mitigation and adaptation targets, the expansion of economic sectors or greenhouse gases (GHGs) covered, milestones toward long-term carbon neutrality, and commitments to transition away from fossil fuels.
- **Process: 14 indicators** capture procedural transparency, the explicit application of Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) standards, and the operational integration of multistakeholder consultations, gender mainstreaming, and social and climate justice principles.

Across the entire sample, **100% of analyzed NDCs demonstrated measurable enhancements across all three pillars** compared to their previous submissions. On average, indicators under the **Process** pillar saw the highest rate of enhancement across countries (79%), followed by **Quality** (74%) and **Ambition** (61%).

Findings by Pillar

Quality: Data, Governance, and Alignment

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one quality indicator (out of 62 indicators), with countries improving between 35% and 95% of quality indicators.

- **Methodological Rigor:** Significant progress was made in tightening underlying data foundations. Out of the 54 NDCs analyzed, **96%** utilized scenario-based modeling for mitigation target setting, **94%** applied explicit greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting definitions, and **78%** successfully detailed emissions data at a subsectoral level.

- **Alignment and Coherence with National Frameworks:** Implementation arrangements have been codified significantly. Governance structures or named institutional arrangements were clarified in **96%** of submissions, while **85%** aligned NDC targets with long-term adaptation plans and **84%** aligned them with national planning cycles.

- **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL):** To a lesser extent, progress was made to better take stock of and monitor NDC implementation. **43%** of NDCs include monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems associated and coherent with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring, and **37%** include systems associated and coherent with LT-LEDS monitoring.

- **Loss and Damage Visibility:** **85%** of NDCs integrated data on current or future loss and damage. While mostly qualitative, **24%** of NDCs included quantified damage estimates and cited operational links to international loss and damage infrastructure.

- **The Investment Bottleneck:** While **93%** of NDCs identified potential domestic and international funding mechanisms and **89%** linked to a broader financial framework, robust economic modeling remains rare. Only **26%** of NDCs reflect a formal cost–benefit analysis (CBA) for their mitigation measures, and just **33%** included macroeconomic impact assessments.

Ambition: Scope, Scale, and Realities

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one indicator (out of 44 indicators) related to NDC ambition, with countries improving between 14% and 93% of ambition indicators.

- **Adaptation Scaling:** The single largest enhancement within the Ambition pillar occurred in the scope of adaptation. Adaptation targets were expanded by **94%** of countries, and **85%** incorporated localized, downscaled subnational resolutions into adaptation planning. Furthermore, **94%** aligned their commitments with a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

- **Sectoral and GHG Coverage:** **96%** of countries specified energy targets, while **93%** did the same for land use and waste. Broadening of GHG scopes beyond carbon dioxide (CO_2) occurred in **70%** of submissions, and **89%** embedded targets for carbon sinks.

- **Absolute Emission Reductions:** Headline targets and absolute economy-wide emissions caps did not increase significantly. While only **13%** of countries include targets to transition away from fossil fuels in the electricity sector and **6%** include an economy-wide commitment to transition away from fossil fuels, this demonstrates a growing trend to reflect COP28 commitments to transition away from fossil fuels in NDCs by some Parties. Additionally, long-term carbon neutrality or net zero targets remain unevenly addressed, with complex, overlapping terminology.

Process: Inclusivity and Social Equality

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one indicator (out of 14 indicators) related to the process, with countries improving between 21% and 100% of process indicators.

- **Transparency Standards:** NDCs increasingly demonstrate transparency standards, including **89%** of countries aligning with ICTU communication standards, and **80%** including explicit reference to principles of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).

- **Target Inclusivity and Gender Mainstreaming:** Operational integration of gender components was a widespread success. **89%** of NDCs mapped gender-responsive considerations directly into their core development process, and **85%** successfully embedded concrete gender targets and operational actions into their measures.

- **Multistakeholder Inclusivity:** The consultation architecture matured globally, with **78%** of NDCs documenting the explicit inclusion of vulnerable groups, marginalized communities or minorities in the drafting process, **81%** taking a gender approach to stakeholder engagement, and **50%** formally consulting Indigenous and native populations. Just transition or climate justice principles were actively institutionalized within the measures of **94%** of analyzed documents.

This analysis of NDCs 3.0 points to a shift from first-generation enhancements (where countries were conducting their first GHG inventory updates, designing mitigation targets, and incipient governance frameworks for climate action) toward deeper institutional readiness, policy coherence, and implementation planning. Over the last 10 years, NDCs have evolved from headline statements of intended ambition to comprehensive and strategic documents to drive economic growth and prosperity across all sectors and stakeholders. NDCs 3.0 represent a significant step change in ambition and quality, making them more realistic, implementable, and investable. For developing countries, NDCs remain a powerful tool to bridge the gap between their current economic reality and a climate resilient, prosperous future.

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Technical Assistance Effectiveness Through the Global Call

The brief matched 155 specific Global Call technical support activities against actual NDC enhancements to determine where international aid effectively converted country demand into policy results. Upgrades were categorized into distinct "levels of fulfillment" depending on the percentage of corresponding framework indicators successfully enhanced.

- **Substantially Fulfilled Outcomes (≥85% Indicator Enhancement):** Support was highly impactful for Institutional Coordination Mechanisms & Governance Structures and Enabling Environments, both reaching a **96%** fulfillment level. Significant success was also registered for translating Global Stocktake Considerations **(89%)**, delivering Robust Implementation Plans **(88%)**, upgrading GHG Data & Reporting **(86%)**, and cementing Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) Alignment **(85%)**.

- **Mildly Fulfilled Outcomes (<65% Indicator Enhancement):** Despite massive country demand—with **81%** of countries explicitly requesting assistance on the matter—Robust Cost–Benefit Analysis and Sound Investment Plans achieved only **58%** fulfillment. This highlights that while technical tools were made available, underlying resource constraints and low institutional capacity inside sectoral ministries frequently delayed the operational creation of finalized investment pipelines.

Opportunities Ahead

This brief concludes with a critical reflection on what worked well, outstanding opportunities to further enhance commitments, and forward-looking opportunities to optimize the translation of NDCs from high-level commitments into bankable projects.

Progress: What Was Achieved Through the Global Call
The transition to NDCs 3.0 represents a significant shift from static pledges to functional national climate instruments. Countries have systematically resolved key analytical and structural deficits, reflecting important enhancements to continually build on.

- **Stronger Implementation Foundations: 96%** of countries reinforced their institutional coordination governance frameworks, while 94% integrated localized capacity building plans.

- **Data Rigor and Methodological Transparency:** Baseline tracking has vastly improved, with **96%** of countries deploying scenario-based mitigation modeling and **94%** clarifying explicit GHG accounting methods.

- **Deepened Social and Spatial Inclusion:** Just transition principles are now embedded across **94%** of NDCs, and **89%** integrated gender-responsive considerations. Additionally, **85%** expanded local or regional adaptation commitments using downscaled modeling.

- **Strategic Long-Term Alignment: 76%** of countries received support to align commitments with LT-LEDS. Countries that finalized their LT-LEDS prior to the NDC revision window achieved significantly stronger integration of 2050 targets.

Persistent Bottlenecks and Gaps
Despite high country demand and technical support coverage, key systemic barriers continue to constrain the immediate investability of NDCs:

- **The Investment Planning Disconnect:** The lowest-performing outcome was Robust Cost–Benefit Analysis and Sound Investment Plans for NDCs (**58%** fulfillment), despite support being requested by **81%** of countries. This signals a structural gap where targets remain disconnected from national budget cycles. The bottleneck is a lack of permanent, internal economic appraisal capacity within finance and planning ministries.

- **The Technology Transfer Deficit:** Sectoral decarbonization hinges on rapid technology deployment, yet only **54%** of countries conducted a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), and only **17%** received specialized support on technology transfer pathways.

Despite high country demand and technical support coverage, key systemic barriers continue to constrain the immediate investability of NDCs.

- **Overlooked Emission Drivers:** Countries frequently identify macro-level drivers in their text, such as migration, population shifts, and illegal logging, but fail to attach concrete mitigation measures or fiscal policies to address them.

- **Terminology and Resource Barriers:** Resource constraints within line ministries and a confusing proliferation of global climate terminology have discouraged countries from making explicit, long-term carbon neutrality or net zero commitments.

Outlook: Priorities for the Delivery Phase
With target setting finalized, support must pivot from design to implementation. Opportunities to strengthen implementation efforts include:

- **Convert Targets to Investment Plans:** High-level targets must be broken down into sector-specific investment pipelines featuring explicit financial instruments, institutional responsibilities, and clear delivery timelines.

- **Build Permanent Internal Capacity:** Technical support must continue to shift from ad-hoc external consultancies toward installing permanent macroeconomic, financial appraisal, and monitoring capabilities directly within national ministries.

- **Operationalize Social Commitments:** The high inclusion of social and just transition concepts must now be backed by concrete political ownership, dedicated financing instruments, and trackable accountability indicators.

- **Quantify Adaptation and Loss and Damage Metrics:** As climate exposure increases, the credibility of adaptation commitments will depend on a country's ability to quantifiably estimate financing needs, track localized risks, and attract matching climate investments.

Photo by Mehdi Berrada

SECTION 1

Introduction

In 2025, Parties to the Paris Agreement submitted new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reflecting targets to 2035, to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. These NDCs, referred to here as NDCs 3.0, were the first NDCs to be submitted since the completion of the first Global Stocktake and a key effort to translate its outcomes into national-level action.

Developing NDCs that are ambitious, realistic, and credible is critical to enable their implementation and investment. This requires deep analysis, institutional coordination, financial planning, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and strong country ownership to incorporate the outcomes of the Global Stocktake within differentiated national circumstances and priorities. At the same time, as countries set and work toward their long-term targets and visions, they must ensure alignment between their NDCs and their LT-LEDS. Throughout this brief, the term Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) is used synonymously with Long-Term Strategy.

To support developing country members in creating enhanced NDCs 3.0 and LT-LEDS, and ensuring alignment between the two, the NDC Partnership coordinated support through its Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS (the "Global Call"). As of 28 February 2026, 91 developing country members had requested support through the Global Call, and 54 of these had submitted their NDCs 3.0 to the UNFCCC.

The results presented below provide insights into global NDC enhancement trends as opposed to a ranking of country performance.

BOX 1

About the Global Call

The Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS was the NDC Partnership's primary mechanism to support countries with developing their NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS for the 2025 NDC cycle.

Through the Global Call, the NDC Partnership supported countries across the full continuum of NDC and LT-LEDS development, from early planning and alignment to submission and readiness for implementation. Support was complemented by resources such as the NDC 3.0 Navigator, in-country facilitators, bespoke technical assistance, targeted partner outreach, and last-resort funding via the Partnership Action Fund (PAF).

Through the Global Call, 91 countries received support: 40 focused on NDC development and implementation, five on LT-LEDS only, and 46 on both instruments simultaneously. More than 40 partners mobilized support through the Global Call, providing over USD 75 million in technical assistance.

This best practice brief uses these 54 countries as a representative sample to demonstrate how developing countries enhanced their NDCs 3.0 relative to previous submissions, and how support provided through the Global Call contributed to that enhancement. The results presented below provide insights into global NDC enhancement trends as opposed to a ranking of country performance.

They summarize enhancements and innovations in NDCs 3.0, where support was most impactful, and where further efforts are needed. The brief concludes with forward-looking lessons to inform the next ambition-raising cycle under the Paris Agreement.

Photo by Guedes Medeiros

SECTION 2

Defining NDC Enhancement

This brief defines NDC enhancement through three interlinked pillars of Ambition, Quality, and Process. All three pillars are critical to ensure the implementation of, and investment in, NDCs.

Quality means targets are clear, detailed, achievable, measurable, and verifiable, using strong underlying data and robust methodologies. Countries may develop more detailed means of implementation, including detailed action plans with outcomes, costing, finance, governance, and the use of robust methodology, and integrate mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of progress and alignment with their LT-LEDS. Quality also involves the coherence of NDCs and national planning with international frameworks. Enhanced NDC quality helps deliver implementation- and investment-ready NDCs in combination with increased ambition and an inclusive process.

Ambition means strengthening mitigation and adaptation targets and actions, informed by the Global Stocktake and national emissions and sectoral profiles. Countries may raise ambition by strengthening emission reduction targets and expanding the coverage of sectors and gases (including economy-wide absolute targets).

Countries may also move from conditional to unconditional targets, shorten timelines, add policies and measures, add adaptation targets, set a long-term vision, or strengthen long-term targets in line with their LT-LEDS.

Process captures the approach and methodology through which an NDC 3.0 is developed and its degree of inclusivity and transparency. It assesses the extent to which ICTU standards and foundational principles such as Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)[1] are explicitly applied. Beyond procedural elements, the Process pillar also examines how meaningful engagement of key stakeholder groups, capacity building, and social and climate justice considerations are embedded into the NDC and its development process.

1 See the overview **The Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities.**

BOX 2

Enhancing NDC Implementation and Investment

Improving the Ambition, Quality, and Process of NDCs helps ensure that climate commitments are realistic and attractive to financiers. By translating these targets into tangible, costed investment plans, countries can bridge the gap between policy goals and real-world climate action.

NDCs include a broad range of mitigation and adaptation targets and actions across the economy, but the transition from planning NDCs to implementation and investment mobilization presents unique challenges. Where NDC planning tends to be conducted through a centralized (albeit consultative) process, effective NDC implementation and investment mobilization requires a more decentralized process that mobilizes a highly diverse set of stakeholders. To align the incentives and investment decisions of these stakeholders with NDC actions and targets, a wide variety of policy measures are required.

Increasingly, governments are approaching their NDC development through the lens of what is needed for implementation and investment. This includes:

- Building lasting high-level political ownership, institutional coordination, and clear lines of accountability.
- Integrating NDC targets, policies, and measures into national, sectoral, and subnational planning and budgeting processes.
- Developing strong technical and financial capacity and credible pipelines of prioritized and costed actions.
- Engaging early across government and society, including the private sector, to build buy-in and ownership around NDC targets.
- Developing robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems that integrate both investment tracking and implementation progress, enabling comprehensive oversight.

SECTION 3

Methodology

The trends presented in this brief are drawn from a representative sample of 54 NDCs 3.0, covering developing countries that received support through the NDC Partnership's Global Call and submitted their NDCs to the UNFCCC by 28 February 2026. The countries covered are summarized in Table 1 and listed in Annex 1.

Table 1

Country Categories of 54 NDCs 3.0 Analyzed

Category	Number of NDCs 3.0
East Asia and Pacific	8
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	6
Latin America and Caribbean	14
Middle East and Northern Africa	3
South Asia	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	21
Small Island Developing States	11
Least Developed Countries	12

Each NDC 3.0 was assessed against 120 indicators across three pillars[2] of quality (62 indicators), ambition (44 indicators), and process (14 indicators)—together reflecting the scale and scope of mitigation and adaptation targets, and the variety of factors needed to ensure the NDC is implementable and investable.

Using this framework, each NDC 3.0 was compared with the country's previous submission to assess where enhancements were made. All indicators were binary, showing whether a specific enhancement was made or not. Most of the indicators (69%) were comparative, directly measuring change from the previous NDC, while the remaining indicators (31%) captured best practices.

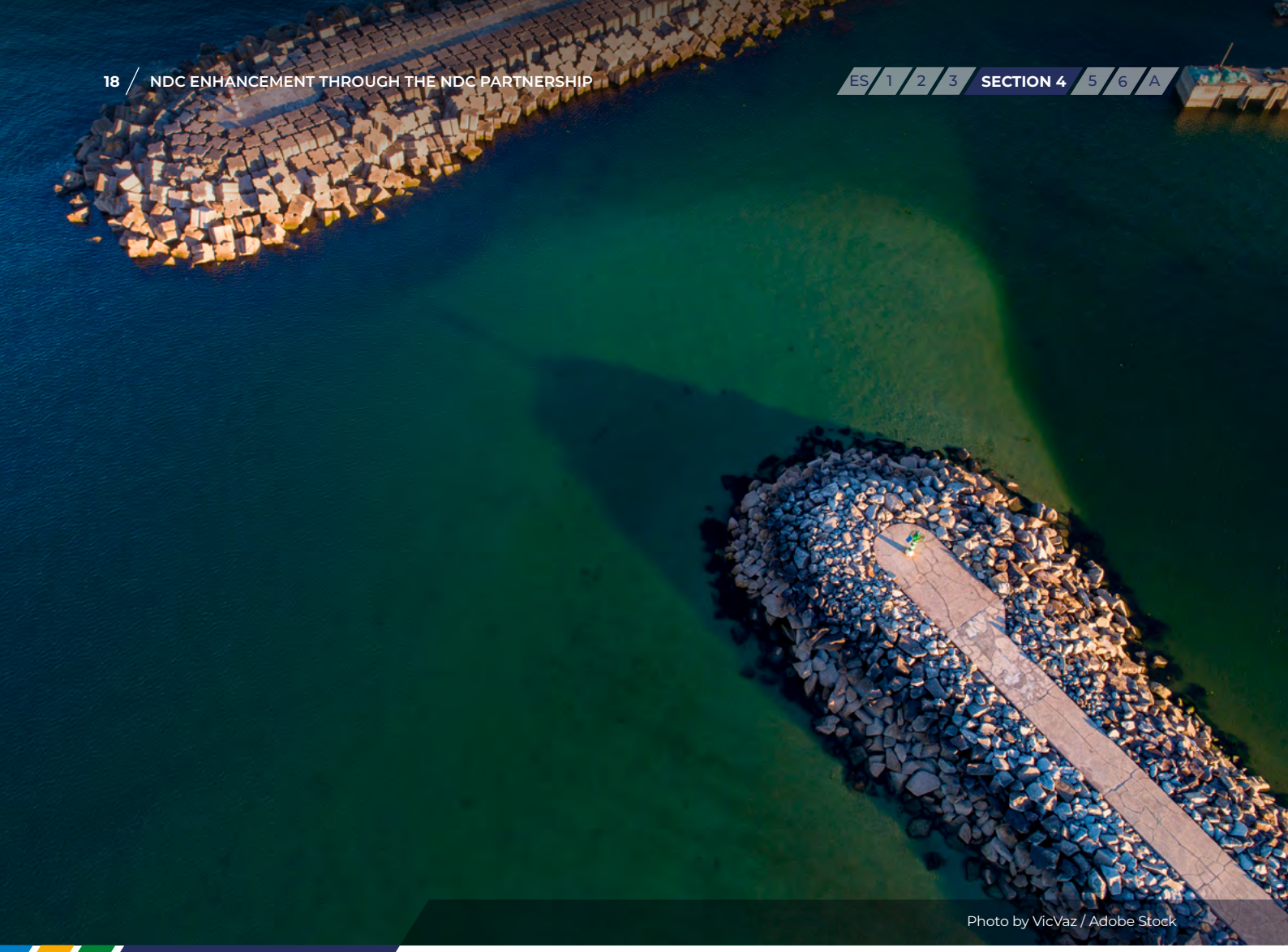
2 This framework builds on the methodology developed under the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) assessment in 2022 and extends it to reflect the evolution of NDC design practice since the previous submission cycle, including the outcomes of the Global Stocktake.

Across each indicator, results were then aggregated across all 54 countries to demonstrate overall trends. The results presented in this brief provide insights into global NDC enhancement trends as opposed to a ranking of country performance.

In addition, NDC enhancements were matched to support provided through the Global Call to demonstrate where support was most effective. A list of 155 individual support activities provided through the Global Call were categorized into 14 activity types and 57 sub-activities. Each activity and sub-activity is linked to one or more of 19 intended outcomes that describe the NDC enhancement expected to result from that support. The expected enhancement is then compared to the actual enhancement to identify which support activities led to the strongest NDC enhancements.

Further details on the methodology are found in Annex 1.

Photo by Mantra Connexions



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SECTION 4

NDC Enhancement Results

Countries enhanced their NDCs 3.0 in a multitude of ways. The results presented below highlight patterns of improvement and persistent gaps and identify where support provided through the Global Call has most consistently contributed to measurable NDC enhancement across the three pillars of quality, ambition, and process.

Every NDC 3.0 analyzed shows enhancement across all three pillars. **Indicators under the process pillar show the most enhancement (an average of 79% of process indicators were enhanced across countries),[3] followed by quality (74%), and ambition (61%).**

A summary of enhancements across each pillar is provided below. Full details are found in Annex 7.

3 The percentages are calculated dividing the number of indicators tracked as positive by the total number of indicators. The total is the multiplication of the number of indicators of the pillar by the number of countries. For the Process pillar, the following example shows the calculation:

$$\frac{(601 \text{ tracked as positive})}{(14 \text{ indicators in the pillar}) \times (54 \text{ countries})} \times 100 = 79\%$$

Quality

Countries have enhanced the data and methodological groundwork for their NDCs 3.0. This ranges from improving GHG inventories and conducting needs assessments, to aligning NDCs with development plans (sectoral and national) and defining governance structures for NDC implementation. Support provided through the Global Call on robust implementation planning and methodological transparency had the strongest impact on enhancement.

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one quality indicator (out of 62 indicators), with countries improving between 35% and 95% of quality indicators.

The category that observed the most enhancement was **methodological improvements, transparency and consistency** (overall enhancement across the category was 86%). This includes a clear definition of accounting methods for estimating GHG emissions (94% of countries) and detailing GHG emissions at the subsectoral level (78% of countries).

Progress, although to a lesser extent, was also observed for **alignment and coherence of NDC with national frameworks and planning** (overall enhancement across the category was 84%), including NDC targets that are aligned with national long-term adaptation plans (85% of countries) and NDC time frame aligned with the national planning (budgeting and public investment) cycle (84% of countries).

Strategic alignment and coherence with international and global frameworks (overall enhancement across the category was 57%) showed the least enhancement, including linking to the Global Methane Pledge or other initiatives to reduce GHGs (17% of countries). **MEL** (overall enhancement across the category was 63%) also showed low enhancement, including MRV systems associated and coherent with SDG monitoring (43% of countries) and LT-LEDS monitoring (37% of countries).

Figure 1 summarizes enhancement trends broken down into indicator groups.

Figure 1

Average Enhancement Observed per Quality Indicator Category

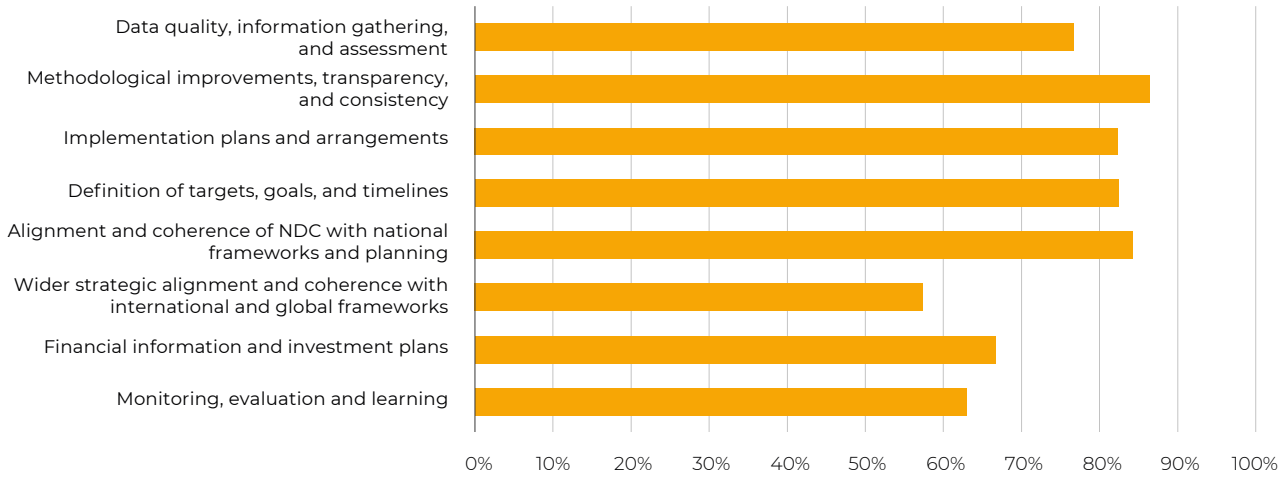
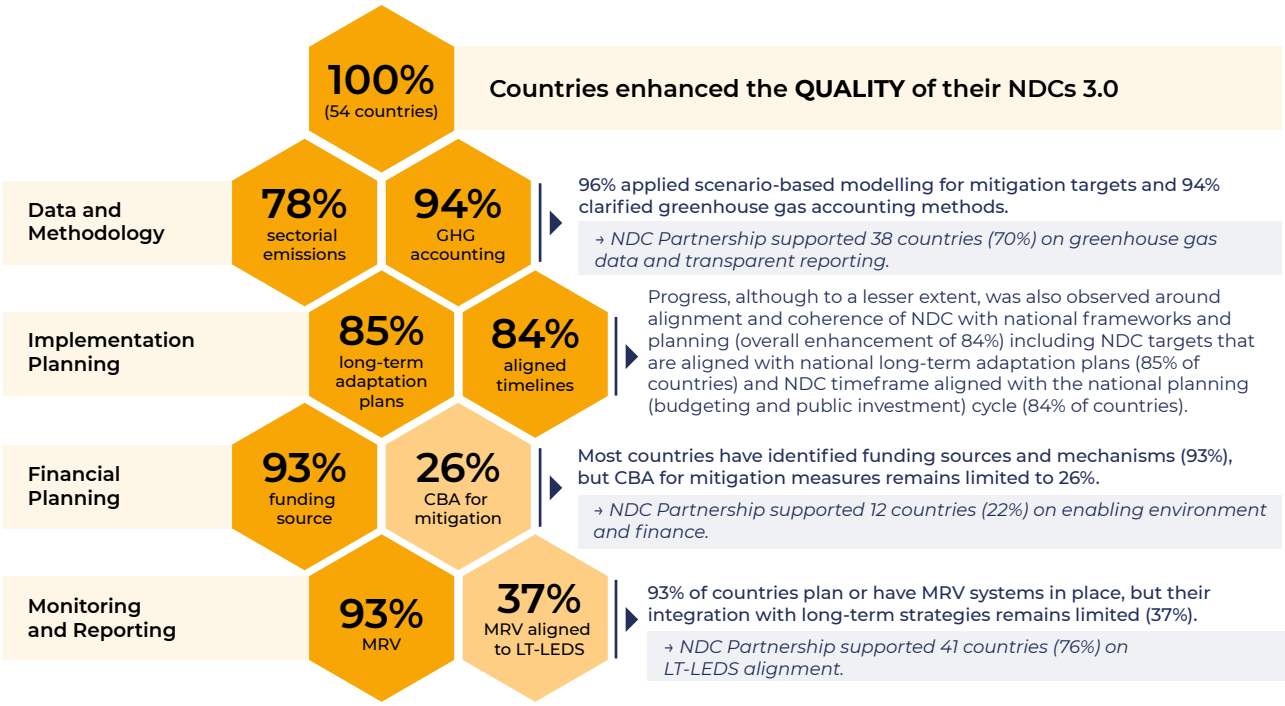


Figure 2

Summary of Key Quality Enhancements



Note. The figure shows averages for enhanced quality indicators across 54 countries, by thematic area. Darker hexagons indicate higher enhancement rates. Global Call support is noted on italics..

Data Quality and Methodology

NDCs 3.0 are based on clearer data and updated methods for target setting and modeling. For instance:

- 96% of countries specified that the NDC 3.0 was based on scenario-based modeling for mitigation.
- 94% of countries defined clear accounting methods for GHG estimation.
- 91% of countries detailed biophysical climate risks.
- 78% of countries provided subsectoral GHG data.

Global Call spotlight: 69% of countries received support through the Global Call on enhancing GHG data and transparent reporting systems (an intended outcome inclusive of eight indicators; see Annex 6) contributing to enhancing both methodology and data quality indicators.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Fiji

Fiji's NDC 3.0 sets a clear standard for methodological enhancement among Small Island Developing States (SIDS). NDC 3.0 expands coverage from previous NDCs to include CO_2, methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) across the energy and transport, waste, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors, covering the period from 2025 to 2035. Beyond mitigation, NDC 3.0 significantly strengthens adaptation by adopting a systems-based approach aligned with Fiji's NAP, with sector-specific priorities, measurable targets, and stronger integration of gender equality, social inclusion, and locally led adaptation. The NDC 3.0 introduces commitments to address climate-driven loss and damage response as a third commitment category and includes a contextualized national definition of loss and damage. The NDC 3.0 also elevates ocean-based action as a central cross cutting commitment area recognizing and designating oceans and marine resources as one of seven priority adaptation sectors and reaffirming Fiji's commitment to sustainably manage 100% of its ocean and protecting at least 30% of its Exclusive Economic Zone by 2030. It recognizes the role of marine and coastal ecosystems including blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass in climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and nature-based solutions, while promoting integrated ocean governance and a sustainable blue economy. Fiji's NDC 2.0 committed to the translation of the Paris Agreement and national climate change priorities into a national legislative framework. Following the passage of Fiji's Climate Change Act in 2021, the NDC 3.0 supports the implementation of this holistic legal framework for climate risk management.

To support implementation, Fiji clearly demarcates unconditional and conditional actions, identifies indicative investment needs across mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage response; and is developing a Costed Implementation Plan to prioritize investments, mobilize climate finance, and strengthen coordination among government, development partners, and the private sector. With support from the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project provided through the Global Call, Fiji launched the Fiji Digital Climate Transparency Tool, an IT-based MRV system. The MRV is to track GHG emissions, monitor NDC implementation, and climate support needed and received to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement.

Implementation Plans and Governance

Across the 54 NDCs analyzed, 78% of them outlined a clear plan for meeting mitigation targets through the development of NDC implementation plans with measurable targets and timelines. NDCs 3.0 include strong references to implementation plans, including sectoral plans. For example:

- 100% of countries specified having developed or planned mitigation plans for the energy sector.
- 94% of countries specified having developed or planned plans for AFOLU.
- 94% of countries specified having developed a NAP or conducted adaptation planning.

In addition, 96% of countries show evidence of stronger governance and institutional arrangements for NDC implementation, and 94% mention plans for capacity building measures to support NDC implementation. NDC 3.0 submissions increasingly identify responsible institutions by name, assign cost estimates by sector, and specify policy instruments rather than listing aspirational measures.

Global Call spotlight: 61% of countries received support for developing governance structures or institutional arrangements for NDC implementation, but 96% of NDCs 3.0 analyzed referred to this development. However, experience from the Global Call shows that while countries aspired to develop implementation plans at the same time as they enhanced their NDCs, they struggled to mobilize support, leaving many of these plans undeveloped.

Photo by Nasos Zovoilis / Adobe Stock

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Rwanda

Photo by Roel / Adobe Stock

Rwanda's NDC 3.0 demonstrates how implementation planning can be grounded in accountability. Before preparing its NDC 3.0, Rwanda commissioned a formal evaluation of its NDC 2.0 implementation covering the period 2015–2024. The review confirmed progress in renewable electricity and sustainable agriculture but identified shortfalls in waste and industrial processes and flagged the need to strengthen coordination of climate policy efforts. The NDC 3.0 responds directly; it restructures institutional roles with clearly defined mandates across five agencies. The mandates cover policy alignment and institutional coordination, compliance and climate change advice, climate integration into national budgeting, mobilizing climate finance and managing dedicated finance instruments, investment, and district-level coordination and capacity building for climate action.

The World Bank, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and several UN agencies provided support through the NDC Partnership's Global Call to Rwanda's preparation, with deliverables including an updated GHG inventory, sectoral mitigation targets, gender integration, and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework developed through the Rwanda Environment Management Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment. The implementation plan accompanying the NDC assigns a lead ministry and implementing entities to each mitigation measure, specifies a phased timeline through 2035, and provides sector-level cost estimates. This structure, linking named institutions to costed actions with measurable timelines, builds on the detailed costing and institutional assignments of the previous NDC, while going further by adding forestry to the mitigation assessment, integrating a loss and damage component, and rebasing targets on a substantially improved GHG inventory.

Specification of Targets and Sectoral Definition

Target specificity has improved substantially in NDCs 3.0. For example:

- 100% of countries improved the clarity of which sectors and gases are covered under mitigation targets.
- 98% of countries enhanced the methods of quantification of their emission reduction targets.
- 78% of countries detailed GHG emission targets at the subsectoral level.

Looking at references to mitigation plans or strategies across sectors:

- 100% of countries referred to an individual mitigation plan or strategy for the energy sector.
- 94% of countries referred to an individual mitigation plan or strategy for forestry and other land use (FOLU).
- 87% of countries referred to an individual mitigation plan or strategy for the transport sector.
- 94% of countries referred to an individual mitigation plan or strategy for other key sectors not listed.

Coverage of transport, industrial processes, and waste expanded compared to previous submissions. However, subsectoral disaggregation remains more limited with only 41% of countries providing detailed breakdowns within industrial processes, pointing to a persistent data and modeling gap, especially among smaller economies.

Global Call spotlight: 69% of countries received support across all indicators related to target specification and quantification, but that did not result in consistent levels of enhancement. Despite all receiving the same amount of support, enhancement varied between 100% for including a clear definition of sectoral coverage to 43% for embedding a carbon neutrality narrative within the NDC. However, enhancement was generally high with the remaining six indicators, demonstrating between 78% and 98% enhancement.

Mainstreaming of Just Transition

Countries strengthened the quality of their NDCs through the mainstreaming of just transition principles and climate justice targets across their NDCs. Just transition targets and principles encompass activities that maximize social opportunities or minimize and address potential adverse impacts of climate action on society, with consideration for those in situations of vulnerability and disadvantage. Just transition priorities are tailored to country contexts and can emphasize cross-sectoral linkages, engage stakeholders across participatory processes, address social protection needs, and consider long-term skill and employment frameworks. 94% of countries included just transition elements in their NDCs.

Global Call spotlight: 54% of countries received support on developing targets for just transition or climate justice, yet 94% of NDCs analyzed included these components. The high enhancement rate compared to the lower support rate may indicate that countries are more equipped to address these components internally without additional support, or that support was provided outside of the Global Call.

However, subsectoral disaggregation remains more limited with only ***41% of countries providing detailed breakdowns*** *within industrial processes, pointing to a persistent data and modeling gap, especially among smaller economies.*

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Serbia

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Serbia's NDC 3.0 places just transition as a central element of its climate ambition, supported by ongoing work on a dedicated Just Transition Roadmap that addresses the socioeconomic dimensions of the transition for affected regions and workforces.

The context gives this commitment real weight: Around 70% of Serbia's electricity is generated from domestically produced lignite, making the energy sector the dominant source of emissions and the primary arena where transition costs and distributional impacts will materialize. The NDC acknowledges this directly, presenting "just energy transition" as an explicit framing principle and identifying economic, social, and employment parameters as inputs to the target-setting process.

Through the Global Call, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported Serbia via a Climate Investment Plan Development program under the long-term transformation stream, covering vulnerability assessments across six priority sectors, development of a project pipeline, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Serbia's NDC 3.0 has been developed as part of a broader vision for the long-term reduction of GHG emissions to 2050. It serves as the bridge between that long-term decarbonization direction and the near-term economic realities facing coal-dependent communities. Just transition is explicitly tied to the structural transformation of a fossil fuel-dependent sector rather than framed as a crosscutting social principle, and a standalone policy instrument gives that commitment an operational basis beyond the NDC text itself.

Financial Planning and Investment Readiness

Countries increased the quality of their NDCs 3.0 through strong financial planning. On costing and funding identification:

- 70% of countries provided a cost estimate for mitigation measures, and 65% for adaptation measures.
- 93% of countries identified domestic and international funding sources and financing mechanisms, and 61% committed to increasing domestic financing.

Planning integration was also a clear priority: 89% of countries aimed to link their NDC to a financial plan (either in place or under development), and 85% sought alignment between NDC planning and national budget cycles—signaling a genuine intent to translate commitments into funded action.

Deeper economic analysis, such as CBA (26%) and macroeconomic impact assessment (33%), remains an area for the next phase of support.

Global Call spotlight: 81% of countries received support through the Global Call specifically on CBA and investment planning—a strong signal of country demand for investment readiness. This support contributed to more financially grounded NDC submissions, with countries making tangible progress on costing, funding identification, and planning linkages. The development of standalone investment plans, however, was often delayed until after the NDC submission, including due to lack of support and lack of domestic capacity. Post-NDC submission, country interest in developing investment plans is growing.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso completed a quantified CBA of its NDC measures. Its NDC 3.0 reports a cost-effectiveness ratio of USD 44.80 per tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) reduced for mitigation actions and USD 46.4 per ton for adaptation actions, an improvement from USD 63.70 per tCO_2e recorded in the 2021 NDC. The benefit-to-cost ratios across actions are assessed as high, providing a concrete investment signal. The analysis draws on two modeling tools applied across different sectors: the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model for energy, transport, and habitat and infrastructure, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool for agriculture, forestry and land use, waste, and water resources.

Through the Global Call, UNDP, African Development Bank, and GGGI (through funding from Canada) supported Burkina Faso across three components: an NDC update with CBA as an explicit deliverable, a sectoral plan integration program spanning nine sectors, and a dedicated NDC Investment Plan update covering priority mitigation and adaptation projects. The CBA in Burkina Faso's NDC 3.0 is among the few of its kind in the assessed set, and the investment plan aims to provide a robust financial architecture that will enable plans and targets in the NDC to translate into prioritized project pipelines once completed.

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Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification

MRV systems for mitigation are either in place or under development in 93% of countries. Most countries have submitted or prepared Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the ETF, reflecting the tracking and collection of data (monitoring). Integration of MRV systems with national planning systems is less frequently noted in the NDCs 3.0, but other positive trends exist. For instance, while only 39% of countries have submitted an LT-LEDS, 37% of countries mention linking their MRV systems to LT-LEDS monitoring and 43% to monitoring of national SDG progress. Integrated monitoring systems could benefit countries, avoiding duplication of efforts, visualizing co-benefits, and increasing transparency.

Embedding explicit evaluation and learning approaches in the NDCs remains an area with further potential, as only 70% include evaluation and continuous learning components.

Global Call spotlight: 70% of countries received support through the Global Call on improving data and transparent reporting systems, and 76% received support on LT-LEDS alignment specifically.

Stocktaking and Needs Assessment

Less than two thirds of NDCs 3.0 were built based on either a gap analysis or a quantified stocktake of progress toward achieving previous mitigation and adaptation NDC targets. 67% of countries provide an analysis of political, legal, and regulatory gaps, which is a solid base for defining measures, institutional arrangements, and governance.

Looking deeper into needs assessments, 54% of countries identify technology challenges and solutions for NDC implementation through a formal Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) or Technology Action Plan (TAP) processes. TNAs are becoming an increasingly important tool for countries in their NDCs, to identify and communicate needs and opportunities for international cooperation and support.

Global Call spotlight: Only 17% of countries received support through the Global Call on technology transfer pathways. With more countries having enhanced their tools in this area, it reflects a potential growth area for support.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Paraguay

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Paraguay's NDC 3.0 delivers on a commitment made in its previous submission to complete a formal TAP. The TAP covers priority technologies across five sectors: energy, agriculture, water resources, forest management, and land use change. For each sector, the TAP establishes specific implementation roadmaps addressing technical, institutional, financial, and social barriers to technology adoption. The NDC commits to institutionalizing the TAP as a cross-sectoral instrument through 2035, with established indicators and a structured mechanism for monitoring adoption progress.

The NDC Partnership mobilized UNDP support through the Global Call to Paraguay's NDC 3.0 update, with a revised and updated TAP as one of 11 structured deliverables, alongside emissions projections, mitigation and adaptation chapters with ICTU compliance, M&E design, and national dissemination. Gender equality, just transition, and youth engagement were covered as crosscutting themes throughout. The submission also references South-South cooperation as a channel for technology transfer, alongside multilateral finance and private sector partnerships.

Adaptation

Adaptation is a high priority for countries. A notable feature of NDC 3.0 submissions is the expanded treatment of loss and damage. 85% of countries analyzed include information on loss and damage, and 76% specify actions or projects in this area, sometimes also with financial quantifications. In general, further effort remains most needed in specifying costs of adaptation action: only 65% of NDCs 3.0 state a cost estimate for their adaptation targets and M&E systems.

Institutional grounding has been strengthened in parallel. 94% of countries reference a NAP or equivalent (existent or under development), and 85% mention alignment of the NDC with long-term adaptation plans.

Further, 78% of NDCs 3.0 include a vulnerability or risk assessment to inform their adaptation response. 81% of countries have informed on an M&E system for adaptation either in place or under development, which is important for the operationalization of adaptation. Of the NDCs with M&E provisions, 86% specify an evaluation and learning approach. Quantitative adaptation indicators tend to focus on early warning systems, hectares of restored land, or populations with improved water access; there remains a potential to improve metrics to increase adaptation capacity or reduce exposure.

NDCs 3.0 also demonstrate a rapid and extended awareness of loss and damage discussions, with loss and damage information appearing in 85% of countries' NDCs. Even though most references to loss and damage remain qualitative, 24% of countries provide quantified damage estimates and reference the institutional infrastructure for loss and damage established at COP27 and COP28.

Global Call spotlight: 59% of countries received support through the Global Call to develop and strengthen climate risk and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. These countries show strong enhancement across key indicators: 91% enhanced or maintained a best practice in their adaptation targets and 93% expanded or maintained their thematic coverage. However, among the same group, only 60% include adaptation costs, suggesting further support needs for financial quantification of adaptation measures.

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Other Takeaways

- **Few countries are capitalizing on the opportunity to use the LT-LEDS to guide NDC target setting, and in turn, use the NDC revisions to track milestones toward long-term development.** In this context, the co-development of the LT-LEDS as an integrated policy document within the national climate framework allows countries to maximize synergies in designing the MRV framework, enhance governance structures, raise awareness, and build capacity. However, only 39% of countries included in this analysis have an LT-LEDS, so the lack of linkages between LT-LEDS and NDC revisions may be indicative of this gap.

- **Aligning NDCs with national and sectoral planning builds synergies across climate and development agendas.** Further examples include NAPs, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Gender and Climate Action Plans, and sectoral mitigation plans.

- When NDCs are built on an analysis of political, legal, and regulatory gaps and barriers, translating climate commitments into law and regulation signals clear political will, enables public resource allocation, and ensures accountability, making it more likely that measures will be implemented and designated as unconditional. **Calculating the costs of measures proves to be a practical way of prioritizing actions, showing their feasibility and credibility, and communicating where needs arise.** This is helpful for countries to obtain technical, financial, or technological assistance. The more detailed a measure is presented, with costs, funding sources, and financial mechanisms, the more likely it will be implemented. The NDCs serve as a financial "matchmaking tool" to find international or private funds tailored to specific needs.

- **Quantifying costs of loss and damage, including costs of past and future losses and costs of inaction, is a clear example of highlighting the urgency of climate action and financial support for developing countries.** Evidencing the economic costs helps a country request and access international climate finance and further strengthens international discussions on climate justice and accountability.

- **Countries are also stressing the importance of population displacement by climate change, together with or in addition to conflicts or other geopolitical causes.** NDCs are increasingly considering the impacts of climate change on migration for drafting measures, and what migration means for the implementation of NDC commitments.

- **Climate justice and just transition** are gaining relevance across NDCs, and most importantly, are being embedded at the level of measures. This becomes evident in the specification of measures, detailing the type of stakeholder and issue, for example regarding energy access, health, and jobs.

- **The agreement on adaptation indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation following COP30 offers an important anchor point for further progress on adaptation.** Available and internationally agreed indicators for adaptation will allow countries to finalize their adaptation frameworks, track, and report progress significantly.

Ambition

All countries enhanced the ambition of their NDC 3.0 mitigation and adaptation targets and measures in multiple ways. Support provided through the Global Call was most valuable for countries to revise their targets in terms of alignment to national and long-term plans.

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one indicator (out of 44 indicators) related to NDC ambition, with countries improving between 14% and 93% of ambition indicators.

The most enhancement was observed around the **increase in scope of adaptation, stakeholders, and territorial coverage and targets** (overall enhancement across the category was 91%), including inclusion or enhancement of adaptation targets or goals (98% of countries), inclusion or increase in the scope and number of adaptation targets (94% of countries), an increase in the geographical scope and geographical resolution (e.g. downscaling) of adaptation targets (85% of countries), and the specification of local or regional commitments or involvement of local or regional authorities (85% of countries).

Progress was also observed around increase in scope: **inclusion of targets beyond GHGs** (overall enhancement across the category was 70%) including targets or measures for carbon sinks (89% of countries), targets for FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions (80% of countries), and the inclusion of targets for GHGs beyond CO_2 (70% of countries).

Increase in timeline ambition (overall enhancement across the category was 50%) showed the least enhancement, with wider variation across indicators, include revised and enhanced targets for 2030 or 2035 (94% of countries), interim targets or milestones toward 2050 (63% of countries), and estimation of a GHG emissions peak year (20% of countries).

Figure 3

Average Enhancement Observed per Ambition Indicator Category

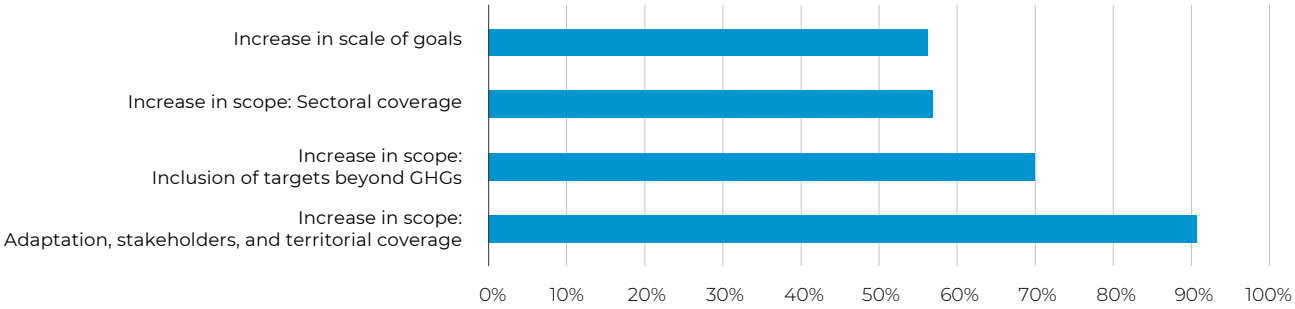
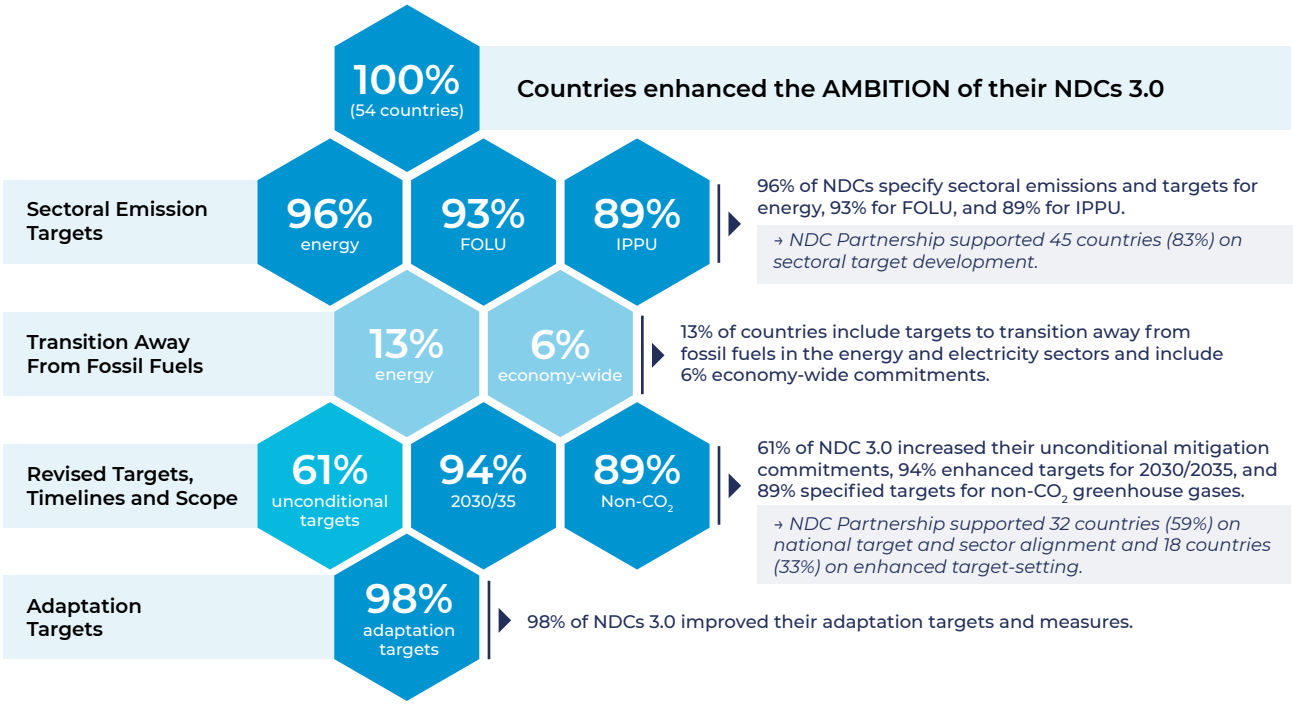


Figure 4

Summary of Key Ambition Enhancements



Note. The figure shows averages for enhanced ambition indicators across 54 countries, by thematic area. Darker hexagons indicate higher enhancement rates. Global Call support is noted on italics.

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Mitigation Goals

While 94% of countries updated their 2030 or 2035 mitigation targets, including presenting more specific and quantified commitments than in previous cycles, increases in projected GHG emission reductions are modest as targets remain largely based on business as usual (BAU) scenarios rather than absolute reductions, and not all updated targets raise ambition in terms of net GHG emission reduction.

For instance, many countries have updated their targets by revising the target years and specifying a shorter time frame, while maintaining the same reduction path established in previous NDCs.

- 80% of countries increased their unconditional mitigation commitments.
- 61% of countries increased the proportion of their unconditional targets (increasing national commitments).
- 17% of countries introduced quantified targets, shifting from BAU scenarios to absolute base year or fixed emission level targets.

Global Call spotlight: Through the Global Call, 57% of countries received support to enhance their 2030 or 2035 targets. 33% of countries received support on enhanced NDC target development, including an increase in the scale of goals, an increase in scope to expand sectoral targets, and an increase in scope to expand mitigation targets beyond GHGs alone. 76% of countries received support on LT-LEDS alignment and long-term target integration, providing the analytical foundations that underpin more consistent near-term target formulation. Global Call engagement strengthened target architecture and internal consistency across a wide range of NDCs 3.0, but raising absolute ambition was modest.

***76% of countries received support on LT-LEDS alignment** and long-term target integration, providing the analytical foundations that underpin more consistent near-term target formulation.*

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Armenia

Armenia revised its 2035 unconditional reduction target from 40% to 44% below 1990 levels, and its conditional target from 40% to 52%. The NDC 3.0 links these quantified near-term commitments explicitly to the country's long-term decarbonization strategy and budgeted sectoral action plans, making Armenia one of the clearer examples of a country where the target revision is grounded in implementation planning rather than stated as a standalone political commitment.

Through the Global Call, UNDP provided support across eight linked requests, covering economy-wide GHG target development, sectoral targets, an integrated implementation plan, GHG inventory tracking, forest finance assessment, environmental, social, and governance standards for carbon disclosure, and climate law development that produced a legal package with secondary legislation. An embedded NDC implementation facilitator sustained coordination across all workstreams throughout the preparation cycle. The revised targets now sit within a legal framework that Armenia did not have in the previous submission cycle.

Sectoral Coverage

Countries are maintaining and improving best practices in sectoral mitigation coverage. For example:

- 96% of countries specified energy sector emissions and mitigation targets in their NDC 3.0.
- 93% of countries did the same for land use and waste.

Coverage beyond energy, FOLU, and waste has also expanded in this cycle of NDCs, as more countries now address transport sector emissions, industrial processes, and cooling-related hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions than in previous submissions. These sectors remain less consistently covered than energy and land use, particularly among smaller economies with limited sectoral data and modeling capacity.

Countries have moved from general sectoral mentions to specific capacity and output targets, reflecting greater maturity in NDC design across the set.

Global Call spotlight: 83% of countries received support to develop sector-specific targets and modeling capacity, directly enabling the expanded sectoral coverage described above. 59% received support on national target and sector alignment, helping translate sectoral data into concrete NDC commitments.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Belize

Belize's NDC 3.0 moved from the percentage-based renewable energy framing of its 2021 NDC submission to technology-specific capacity targets derived through Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning energy system modeling. The NDC 3.0 aims for 45 megawatts (MW) of utility-scale solar by 2030, rising to 100 MW by 2035, and 20 MW of onshore wind by 2035. Transport targets follow the same logic, with electric vehicle fleet penetration set at 25% in public transport and 10% in private transport by 2035. Total cumulative avoided emissions are quantified at 6,234 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent across energy, waste, and AFOLU, with sectoral cost estimates totaling USD 1.55 billion. The NDC 3.0 is explicitly designed as a medium-term bridge to Belize's already-adopted LT-LEDS, with Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning scenarios run against the long-term net zero trajectory to verify alignment, making near-term targets and long-term pathways analytically connected rather than simply referenced alongside each other.

Through the Global Call, Climate Analytics supported Belize via a preparatory workstream for an all-of-society NDC update and a long-term transformation request covering policy assessment and financing mechanism identification.

Non-CO_2 Gases and Carbon Sinks

Non-CO_2 GHG coverage and carbon sink targets have also improved. For example:

- 89% of countries included targets or measures for carbon sinks.
- 80% of countries included FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions.
- 70% of countries included targets for non-CO_2 GHGs.

The enhancement is particularly visible among forest-rich countries such as Belize, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Peru, the Republic of Congo, and Sierra Leone, where NDC 3.0 submissions have moved from general references to quantified absorption scenarios with differentiated pathways. Six countries that did not quantify FOLU targets in their previous NDCs now present specific reduction or absorption figures. At the other end of the spectrum, only three countries—Nauru, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Serbia—show limited or no enhancement on FOLU indicators. For Nauru and the Republic of the Marshall Islands this likely reflects that the FOLU sector is not a priority for NDC 3.0 targets.

Coverage of the industrial sector has also expanded in NDCs 3.0. For example:

- 89% of countries now specify IPPU as a mitigation sector, up from more limited inclusion in previous submissions.
- 67% of countries have raised the level of ambition for industrial sector targets.
- 63% of countries include explicit commitments for HFCs and gases related to the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, typically framed around Kigali Amendment phase-down schedules.

Where countries have gone furthest, such as Armenia, Colombia, Paraguay, and Thailand, IPPU commitments move beyond sectoral inclusion to quantified subsectoral targets covering cement, refrigerants, and petrochemicals with specific reduction trajectories. However, only 41% of countries provide this level of subsectoral disaggregation, indicating that the provision of granular targets in the industrial sector, needed to drive investment and track progress, remains the exception.

Global Call spotlight: 89% of countries received support to include targets and measures for carbon sinks, and 80% of countries received support to include targets for FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions. This indicates that countries are not only looking at how to limit CO_2 emissions but also at other mitigation opportunities.

The enhancement is particularly visible among forest-rich countries, where NDC 3.0 submissions have moved from general references to quantified absorption scenarios with differentiated pathways.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Gabon

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Gabon's NDC 3.0 sets a net carbon absorption target of 79.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) by 2030 under its unconditional scenario, covering measures already financed through domestic resources. With full international support, absorption rises to 121.5 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035, more than double the level projected under a BAU trajectory. The land use and forestry sector underpins both targets, with the conditional scenario integrating specific CH_4 and N_2O reductions through climate-smart agricultural practices alongside enhanced forest sequestration.

Gabon received support from Climate Analytics, through the Global Call. First, support was provided during the preparatory phase, which covered the assessment of the implementation of Gabon's NDC 2.0 across the energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors, stakeholder consultation across all regions, and the development of the NDC 3.0 roadmap methodology. Secondly, Climate Analytics supported Gabon during the development phase with defining national targets for 2025 and 2030, incorporating the outcomes of COP28, estimating conditional and unconditional investment costs at national and sectoral levels, identifying priority projects, and holding validation workshops. Finally, Climate Analytics also supported Gabon in the development of its NDC 3.0 implementation plan through PAF.

Long-Term Targets

The narrative around longer-term zero carbon and carbon neutrality is more advanced in NDCs 3.0 than in previous submissions. For example:

- 39% of countries included a net zero commitment.
- 35% of countries mentioned a carbon neutrality pathway by mid-century.

However, in most cases these commitments remain aspirational rather than measurable, with few countries attaching quantified interim milestones or phased transition plans. For instance, only 20% of countries estimate a GHG emission peak year, which is essential to calculate emissions decreases at the global level. Where long-term commitments exist, i.e., toward mid-century or beyond, the quality varies significantly: from vague aspirational statements to detailed, quantified pathways with interim milestones. Chile, for instance, sets explicit carbon budgets of 1,100 $MtCO_2e$ for 2020–2030 and 480 $MtCO_2e$ for 2031–2035 as milestones toward GHG neutrality by 2050, while Kazakhstan defines sector-specific removal targets and a USD 610 billion investment pathway to carbon neutrality by 2060.

Where decarbonization targets are mentioned, they are largely confined to the electricity sector (70% of countries[4]). While only 13% of countries include targets to transition away from fossil fuels in the electricity sector and 6% include an economy-wide commitment to transition away from fossil fuels, this demonstrates a growing trend to reflect COP28 commitments in NDCs by some Parties.

Global Call spotlight: 76% of countries received support for LT-LEDS alignment. Among these, countries that completed their LT-LEDS before the NDC revision window consistently reflect 2050 pathways in near-term NDC targets and clearer unconditional commitments.

4 This refers to measures towards decarbonization or the inclusion of the term in the NDC narrative. Decarbonization targets are not necessarily net zero emission targets.

Only 20% of countries estimate a GHG emission peak year, which is essential to calculate emissions decreases at the global level.

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COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Colombia

Colombia's NDC 3.0 stands out in the assessed set for the depth of its long-term architecture. The submission introduces legally anchored carbon budgets establishing absolute emission ceilings through 2035. The 2030 ceiling, established in Colombia's previous NDC, was set at 169.44 $MtCO_2e$, and the new 2035 target established in the NDC 3.0 sets a maximum of 155–161 $MtCO_2e$, representing a tightening of the absolute cap between NDC cycles. The NDC explicitly acknowledges that Colombia's emissions were in a stabilization phase as of 2021 at approximately 280 $MtCO_2e$, and that the trajectory toward the 2035 ceiling requires a descent beginning no later than 2026, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance.

Both targets are anchored to Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy, known as E2050, which sets out sectoral transformation pathways to carbon neutrality by 2050 and provides the framework against which targets are aligned with the 2050 carbon neutrality pathway. Adaptation priorities in the NDC are mapped directly against E2050 transformation bets, creating a formal linkage between near-term resilience actions and the long-term decarbonization vision. Colombia is one of the few countries in the assessed set where this vertical integration runs from legislation through near-term targets to a mid-century strategy with explicit sectoral pathways. The NDC also includes a commitment to the progressive phase-out of fossil fuel use and exploitation at the national level, placing Colombia among a very small number of countries globally to embed economy-wide fossil fuel exit language in their NDC 3.0.

UNDP, GIZ, C40 Cities, GGGI, the World Bank, World Resources Institute, and the 2050 Pathways Platform supported Colombia on the update of E2050 decarbonization trajectories and carbon budgets, monitoring and reporting architecture for consecutive NDCs, climate finance costing, institutional strengthening across nine ministries, and territorial inclusion of LT-LEDS in subnational planning.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Chile

Chile's NDC 3.0 is underpinned by a dual sectoral planning architecture mandated under its Framework Climate Change Law: 7 sectoral mitigation plans and 12 sectoral adaptation plans, covering areas from energy and agriculture to biodiversity, water resources, and health. This structure ties near-term NDC commitments directly to sector-specific implementation instruments, rather than treating mitigation and adaptation as standalone goals. This is complemented by a strong subnational participation component, allowing for implementation tailored to each territory's specific characteristics.

Through the Global Call, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNEP) supported Chile across two complementary workstreams: WWF led the public consultation and citizen participation process for the new NDC 3.0, extending also to the update of the Long-Term Climate Strategy, while UNEP focused on the M&E of sectoral and cross-sectoral adaptation measures under Chile's 12 sectoral adaptation plans. UNEP further backed the Scientific Advisory Committee on Climate Change through technical inputs for the NDC's preliminary report and thematic reports for presentation at COP30, alongside institutional strengthening of its technical secretariat.

Adaptation Ambition

Adaptation is a high priority in NDC 3.0 ambition raising, including inclusion of adaptation components and broadened commitments. For example:

- 98% of countries included adaptation targets and goals in their NDC 3.0.
- 94% of countries expanded the scope and number of adaptation targets and measures.
- 85% of countries specified geographical details of adaptation actions, incorporating subnational resolution into adaptation planning.
- 85% of countries specified local and regional commitments or engaged subnational authorities as part of adaptation governance.

The sectors most consistently covered in the NDC adaptation component are water resources, food security and agriculture, coastal zone management, health, and disaster risk reduction, reflecting the convergence of climate impacts with pre-existing development priorities.

Global Call spotlight: 98% of countries received support to include or enhance adaptation targets or goals. In addition, 85% of countries also received support for increasing the geographical scope of adaptation targets and for specifying local and regional commitments for adaptation. Adaptation has featured more prominently in NDCs 3.0 than in previous cycles, and the support received aligns with the increase in adaptation ambition.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Armenia

Armenia's NDC 3.0 restructures its entire adaptation communication into eight dedicated sections covering governance, water security, climate-smart agriculture, urban and infrastructure resilience, land and forestry management, biodiversity conservation, tourism, health, and cross-sectoral measures. Each section carries several quantified targets and timelines, a level of sectoral granularity that distinguishes this submission from the majority of NDCs 3.0 assessed.

The vulnerability context is documented with precision. Over the past 25 years, Armenia has accumulated USD 1.5 billion in climate-related losses. River flow is projected to decline by 39% by the end of the century, potato yields by 21% by the 2070s, and 14,000–17,500 ha of forest are projected to be lost by 2030. The 2024 floods alone caused USD 49.43 million in infrastructure damage. Against this baseline, the NDC sets concrete targets across each section. On water security, Armenia commits to constructing 17 named reservoirs, expanding surface water storage by approximately 99 million m^3, extending flood protection to 50% of priority river basins, and deploying early warning systems in four regions by 2030 and all remaining regions by 2035, with a dedicated USD 50 million investment. On agriculture, the targets include expanding insurance coverage to 30% of farmers, doubling the availability of climate resilient crop varieties, and raising food self-sufficiency from 46.7% to 70% by energy value.

Urban resilience carries a USD 100 million investment commitment, with 100% of national infrastructure projects required to incorporate climate-proofing by 2035. The governance section introduces biennial M&E cycles for the 2026–2030 NAP and a budgetary tagging system for climate expenditures.

The subnational architecture adds a further layer of specificity. Regional Adaptation Plans for Tavush, Gegharkunik, Syunik, and Shirak address province-specific climate risks and socioeconomic conditions, linked to municipal-level planning and local capacity building programs. This combination of sectoral depth, quantified targets, subnational resolution, and documented vulnerability baselines sets Armenia's adaptation chapter apart from most submissions in the assessed set.

Through the Global Call, UNDP supported Armenia to develop the country's NDC 3.0, including enhancing capacity for NDC implementation tracking and GHG inventory development, facilitating the alignment of Armenia's reporting practices with global standards, assessing forest finance and the types of financial mechanisms applicable to forests in Armenia, supporting the finalization of the Climate Law of Armenia and Climate Law legal package, and supporting the Climate Change Council to promote the NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS implementation activities.

Photo by Kai Grim / Adobe Stock

Other Takeaways

- **Ambitious mitigation approaches are tailored to each country's reality, capacities, and needs.** While headline targets have not increased significantly, better defined targets, broadening of the scope of coverage, and a shortening of the timeline are all important factors contributing to higher ambition. Each country's unique context should be considered when pushing for higher ambition.

- For some countries, the strategy focuses on the **energy sector**, typically expanding the scope of renewable energies and electrifying high-demand sectors; for others, new approaches or **non-conventional mitigation sectors** are observed. For example, placing the focus on carbon sinks through forests and water bodies is a common strategy followed by tropical countries, which also offers access to specific international finance, for example through REDD+ or blue carbon finance. A handful of countries are exploring measures for non-conventional mitigation sectors, such as tourism, justified by a growing tourism sector.

- **Adaptation topics have gained visibility and urgency** since the last submission round and may continue in the agenda, especially for the most vulnerable countries, SIDS, and countries in fragile or conflict-affected contexts. The NDC may be further utilized as an international communication tool to stress the importance of allocating more resources to adaptation.

Process

The Process pillar is where NDCs 3.0 show the highest enhancement. Process enhancements range from inclusive stakeholder engagement for developing the NDC to mainstreaming a narrative and defining targets for social inclusion in the NDC. These enhancements are in line with the high support provided through the Global Call on strengthening inclusive processes, with 93% of countries having received support to mainstream whole-of-society and whole-of-government narratives in their NDCs 3.0.

All countries analyzed enhanced at least one indicator (out of 14 indicators) related to NDC process, with countries improving between 21% and 100% of process indicators.

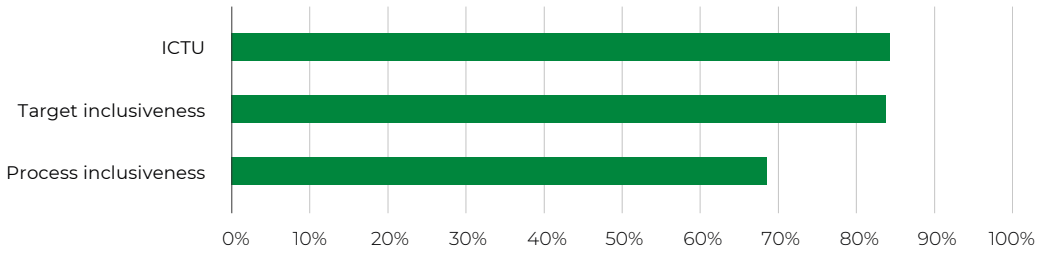
Transparency standards were strengthened through alignment with ICTU communication standards (89%) and explicit reference to CBDR-RC principles (80%).

Inclusion was integrated across two dimensions: process inclusion (during NDC 3.0 development) and target inclusion. On process, 65% of countries specified distinct inclusion of older adults, youth associations, students, young people, and their caregivers in the consultation process, while 81% of countries specify the engagement of stakeholders under a gender approach, and 50% specify engaging Indigenous populations. On targets, 89% of countries based NDC targets and actions around gender-responsive considerations and structured gender data, and 85% of countries include concrete gender targets and activities in their NDC 3.0. These numbers are based on comparison to the best practice as opposed to comparison to the NDC 2.0.

This analysis of NDCs 3.0 points to a shift from first-generation enhancements as seen in NDCs 2.0 or updated NDCs (where countries were developing their first GHG Inventory updates and designing mitigation targets and incipient governance frameworks for climate action) toward deeper institutional readiness, policy coherence, and implementation planning. Over the last 10 years, NDCs have evolved from headline statements of intended ambition to comprehensive and strategic documents to drive economic growth and prosperity across all sectors and stakeholders. NDCs 3.0 represent a significant step change in ambition and quality, making them more realistic, implementable, and investable. To overlook the importance of NDCs is to overlook their critical role in climate and development action. For developing countries, NDCs are powerful tools to bridge the gap between their current economic reality and a climate resilient, prosperous future.

Figure 5

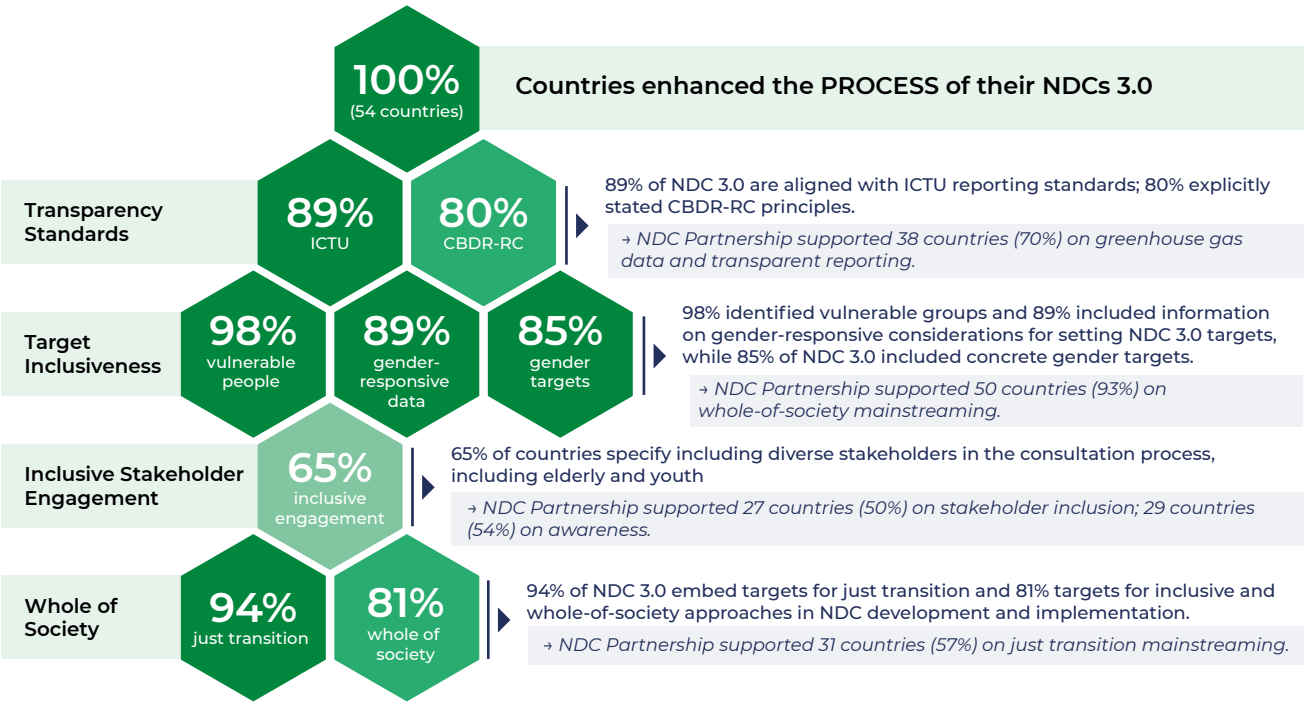
Average Enhancement Observed per Process Indicator Category



Note. ICTU = Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding.

Figure 6

Summary of Key Process Enhancements



Note. The figure shows averages for enhanced process indicators across 54 countries, by thematic area. Darker hexagons indicate higher enhancement rates. Global Call support is noted on italics.

Photo by Robert Peak / Adobe Stock

ICTU Standards and Transparency

Countries are applying transparency standards in their NDCs 3.0. For example:

- 89% of countries clearly aligned with ICTU communication standards.
- 80% of countries mentioned the CBDR-RC principles for developing nationally just contributions.

Global Call spotlight: Through the Global Call, partners have supported countries' action and capacity on transparency, although indirectly. 70% of countries received support on GHG data and transparent reporting systems, and 48% on institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Peru

Photo by Beto Santillan / Adobe Stock

Peru's NDC 3.0 includes a dedicated ICTU section structured explicitly around Decision 4/CMA.1, covering all required information elements: quantification methods, reference points, data sources, assumptions, and accounting approaches. The section runs to 24 pages and references paragraph 28 of Decision 1/CP.21 as the organizing framework, making Peru's transparency communication related to its national mitigation commitment systematically structured. This approach goes beyond ICTU compliance to provide a traceable audit trail linking every commitment to its methodological basis for Peru's national mitigation target.

This does not include sectoral commitments (CM1-CM7). Additionally, Peru's transparent reporting aims to render account to and evidence the support received by development partners involved in the NDC 3.0 development process, serving as a tool for improving climate data, monitoring implementation and financing, and strengthening reporting.

Through the NDC Partnership's Global Call, the 2050 Pathways Platform, UNDP, and the Inter-American Development Bank supported the preparation and finalization of the Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático 2050. Separately, UNDP supported the NDC 3.0 update and its alignment with the Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático 2050 through the NDC Partnership.

Gender Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming and specification of gender considerations is strong across NDCs 3.0. For example:

- 89% of countries specified integrating gender-responsive considerations into their NDC development process.
- 85% included concrete gender activities, targets, or objectives on gender among NDC measures.

The quality of integration varies across the NDCs. At the stronger end, countries embed gender-disaggregated targets into sectoral planning, MRV requirements, and institutional arrangements, or targets tied to specific mitigation or adaptation measures with emphasis on just transition and climate justice. This includes gender-disaggregated participation quotas, the implementation structures, women's access to clean energy and climate finance, and gender-responsive early warning systems. At the weaker end, gender appears primarily as a crosscutting principle referenced in the document preamble without sector-specific operationalization or monitoring indicators.

Global Call spotlight: 57% of countries received support through the Global Call on gender-responsive approaches, including the addition of gender-responsive considerations for setting NDC targets and inclusion of concrete activities, targets, or objectives on gender. The shifts from gender recognition to quantified commitments with dedicated monitoring frameworks can be further strengthened in the next cycle of NDCs, and complemented with other national plans, such as Gender and Climate Action Plans.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Pakistan

Pakistan's NDC 3.0 integrates gender responsiveness through a dedicated Climate Change Gender Action Plan, which spans six priority sectors: agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, disaster risk reduction, forests and biodiversity, energy and transport, and coastal management. The Climate Change Gender Action Plan is referenced alongside a gender equality, disability, and social inclusion framework covering women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized communities. On institutional arrangements, Pakistan mandates the appointment of women and youth representatives on climate committees and requires disaggregated data collection within its climate MRV system, the Pakistan Climate Transparency Platform, to track gender equality, disability, and social inclusion outcomes across climate initiatives.

Through the Global Call, GIZ supported Pakistan's LT-LEDS development across four components: political ownership engagement with national and provincial government agencies, a socioeconomic impacts assessment, LT-LEDS development and institutional capacity building. The NDC references the "Aik Beti Aik Shajar" afforestation campaign as an example of women's direct participation in climate action and identifies rural women and economically disadvantaged youth as primary target groups for green skills development under a planned Green Skills University and the Youth Ecopreneur Program.

Process Inclusiveness

Process inclusiveness refers to the depth and quality of stakeholder participation in NDC development. For example:

- 81% of countries included stakeholders under a gender approach.
- 65% of countries reported including youth representatives and young people in the NDC development process.
- 50% of countries mentioned the inclusion of Indigenous and native populations in the NDC development process.
- 78% of countries included vulnerable groups, marginalized communities, and minorities in this process. This mention was often accompanied by just transition and climate justice narratives.

Identification of vulnerable groups is the most enhanced indicator in the Process pillar. 98% of countries identified groups and communities most vulnerable to climate impacts in their NDCs 3.0. Countries are making progress in identifying women, children, older adults, people with disabilities, and climate-exposed communities as distinct groups requiring targeted measures. The groups most consistently named include farming and fishing communities, people living in coastal and flood-prone areas, women, children, older adults, Indigenous Peoples, and internally displaced populations. This reflects the intersection of climate exposure with pre-existing social and economic vulnerabilities, evidencing progress toward an inclusive and climate-just approach in NDCs. 65% of countries specify including youth associations, students, and young people in the NDC preparation process. However, stakeholder consultation during NDC preparation is not always documented in detail within the NDC text itself, and therefore, inclusive and meaningful stakeholder engagement may be greater in actual NDC development processes.

Free, prior, and informed consent processes and Indigenous governance institutions require sustained engagement over time and cannot be established within a single NDC revision cycle. Where meaningful inclusion has occurred, it is typically grounded in pre-existing legal frameworks and institutional relationships.

Global Call spotlight: 50% of countries received support on stakeholder inclusion processes and 54% on raising public awareness on and engagement in the NDC 3.0 processes through the Global Call.

Countries are making progress in identifying women, children, older adults, people with disabilities, and climate-exposed communities as distinct groups requiring targeted measures.

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT Honduras

Honduras's NDC 3.0 defines vulnerable groups with notable precision, identifying nine distinct categories that include children and youth, women, Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples, climate migrants, people without access to social protection, and people living in territories that have not progressed developmentally, among others. The NDC estimates that 3.2 million residents (roughly a third of the population) live in highly vulnerable zones and dedicates an entire component of the submission to their systematic inclusion across mitigation and adaptation provisions.

Through the Global Call, UNDP, GIZ, The Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) supported the development of Honduras' NDC 3.0, and Euroclima, Fundación Internacional y Para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIAP, formerly FIIAP) and GIZ supported Honduras with LT-LEDS improvement preparation, NDC update aligned to LT-LEDS, sectoral GHG inventory updates across agriculture, land use, land use change, and forestry, energy, IPPU, and waste, sectoral emission models and scenarios, mainstreaming of low emission approaches in national and sectoral plans, adaptation integration in LT-LEDS, institutional capacity building for MRV, and a dedicated NDC socialization process covering actor mapping and multi-sector stakeholder engagement.

Other Takeaways

- **Co-developing NDCs with ministries of economy and finance is important,** as this facilitates the allocation of funds and strengthens the feasibility of unconditional measures.
- **In general, countries have conducted inclusive processes for NDC development, bringing vulnerable groups and minorities on board.** The process has not only been informative or consultative, but the responsible public sectors have co-developed measures with the engaged stakeholders.
- **There are successful examples of involving the most vulnerable communities in the NDC development process,** for example populations at risk of displacement due to climate change or in conflict-affected regions. In several countries, the engagement process has allowed the people most affected by climate change to have **ownership of the NDC measures**.

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Where Was Global Call Support Most Effective?

Countries requested NDC development support through the NDC Partnership across a range of priority needs. Table 2 groups these requests into 19 "intended outcomes" (labeled A–S).

Support was most requested to achieve the following intended outcomes: robust NDC implementation plans (50 countries, 93%), whole-of-society and whole-of-government narratives (50 countries, 93%), Robust Cost–Benefit Analysis and Sound Investment Plans for NDCs (44 countries, 81%), LT-LEDS alignment (41 countries, 76%), and enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems (38 countries, 70%). By contrast, the outcomes where the lowest levels of support were requested include enhanced institutional coordination (1 country, 2%) and technology transfer (9 countries, 17%).

Each intended outcome is also linked to a set of indicators, which measure how NDCs were enhanced. Averaging the achievement of the indicators across the 54 countries in the analysis shows the "average achieved enhancement" per intended outcome. Based on the average number of indicators achieved, the "level of fulfillment" column shows whether an outcome was "substantially" fulfilled (≥85% of the indicators were enhanced), "partially" fulfilled (65%–84% of the indicators were enhanced), or "mildly" fulfilled (<65% of indicators were enhanced).

Areas where support provided through the Global Call contributed substantially to NDC enhancement include outcomes related to institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures (J), enabling environment (K) (level of fulfillment 96%), and Global Stocktake consideration (C; level of fulfillment 89%), as well as outcomes related to robust NDC implementation plans (E) (with an average of 88% of fulfillment), enhanced GHG data and reporting (86%), and LT-LEDS alignment (B) (85%).

Table 2

Percentage of Countries Requesting Support and Average Achievement of NDC Enhancement by Intended Outcome

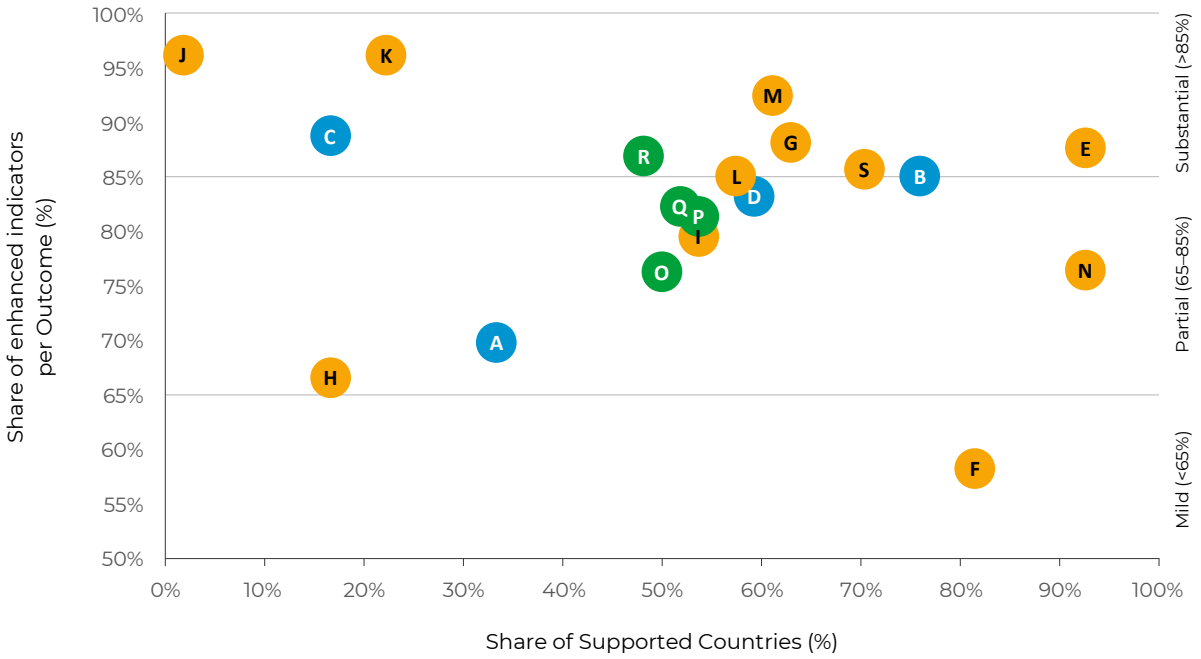
	Intended Outcome	% of Countries that Requested support (Number of Countries)	Average Achieved Enhancement	Level of Fulfillment
A	Enhanced NDC targets	33% (18)	70%	Partial
B	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	76% (41)	85%	Substantial
C	Explicit mapping of Global Stocktake outcomes	17% (9)	89%	Substantial
D	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	59% (32)	83%	Partial
E	Robust NDC implementation plans	93% (50)	88%	Substantial
F	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	81% (44)	58%	Mild
G	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	63% (34)	88%	Substantial
H	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	17% (9)	67%	Partial
I	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	54% (29)	80%	Partial
J	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	2% (1)	96%	Substantial
K	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	22% (12)	96%	Substantial
L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	57% (31)	85%	Substantial
M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	61% (33)	93%	Substantial
N	Whole-of-society and whole-of-government narrative embedded in NDCs	93% (50)	77%	Partial
O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	50% (27)	76%	Partial
P	Public awareness on climate processes	54% (29)	81%	Partial
Q	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	52% (28)	82%	Partial
R	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	48% (26)	87%	Substantial
S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	70% (38)	86%	Substantial

Note. This assessment is based on 54 countries (n = 54). The colors in the first column show the alignment with the three pillars: quality (yellow), ambition (blue), and process (green). "Global average support" refers to the share of all supported activities mapped to each intended outcome. "Average achieved enhancement" refers to the proportion of indicators linked to each intended outcome that show NDC enhancement, averaged across the 54 countries. The "level of fulfillment" provides a qualitative scale derived from the average enhancement score, considering all indicators associated to each outcome (an outcome substantially fulfilled is one where ≥85% of its indicators were enhanced, while partial fulfillment comprises 65%–84%, and mild <65% of indicators enhanced).

Figure 7 maps the data from Table 2, comparing the frequency with which support for a specific outcome was requested to the frequency with which the NDC was enhanced. The higher an outcome is in the figure, the more it was mapped to actual NDC enhancement, and the further to the right an outcome is, the more frequently support was requested.

Figure 7

Intended Outcomes Mapped by Average Enhancement and Support Requested



- A Enhanced NDC targets
- B NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
- C Explicit mapping of Global Stocktake outcomes
- D Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning
- E Robust NDC implementation plans
- F Cost–Benefit Analysis and Sound Investment Plans for NDCs
- G Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations
- H Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity
- I Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework
- J Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures
- K Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation
- L Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles
- M Strong governmental coordination for NDCs
- N Whole-of-society and whole-of-government narrative embedded in NDCs
- O Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes
- P Public awareness on climate processes
- Q Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring
- R Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
- S Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems

Note. The figure maps the intended outcomes (letters, as explained in Table 2) by the share of supported countries on each outcome (x axis) and the share of enhanced indicators per outcome globally (y axis), which represents the level of fulfillment. Gray bands denote fulfillment levels of mild (<65%), partial (65%–85%), and substantial (>85%). Colors group outcomes by pillar: quality (yellow), ambition (blue), and process (green).

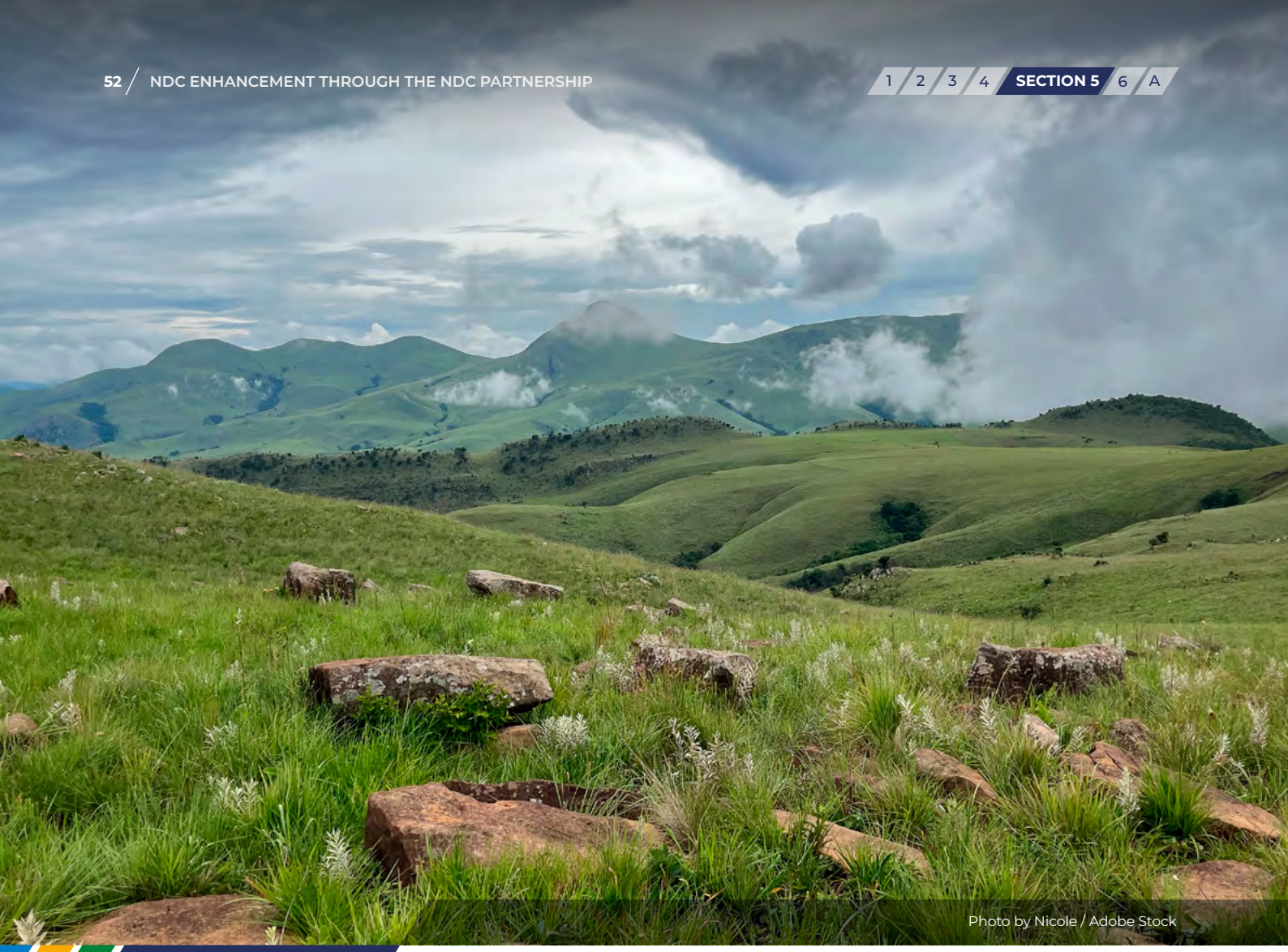
High impact, frequently requested areas include NDC implementation plans (93% of countries requested support), alignment with LT-LEDS (76% of countries requested support), and enhanced data and MRV (70% of countries requested support). Support provided through the Global Call was successful in supporting country-led implementation planning, governance coherence, and process enhancements.

High impact, infrequently requested areas, on the other hand, illustrate examples of support that translated well into enhanced NDCs but were infrequently requested by countries. These areas include institutional coordination (2% of countries requested support), inclusion of Global Stocktake considerations (17% of countries requested support), and enhancements to country enabling environments (22% of countries requested support). This could illustrate areas where support is less needed by countries, or where countries are receiving support outside of the NDC Partnership.

Medium impact, frequently requested areas include robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs (81% of countries requested support). This points toward a lack of follow through from support received to enhanced NDCs, potentially due to persistent structural gaps in CBA for mitigation and adaptation measures and investment appraisals, or inadequate support.

Medium impact, infrequently requested areas include technology transfer, including TNAs and TAPs, and ambition raising in NDC targets (which sit at 67%–70% of fulfilled outcomes). While 33% of countries received support to raise NDC target ambition, only 17% were supported on technology transfer pathways. Further support in these areas could meaningfully leverage mitigation ambition and accelerate climate action.

Photo by lukaspuchrik / Adobe Stock



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SECTION 5

Country Deep Dives

While useful insights and learning can be drawn from global NDC enhancement trends, country deep dives can provide additional context, illustrating where and how NDCs were enhanced across each of the three assessment pillars. Four deep dives are presented below, drawing from the enhancement analysis and supplemented by interviews with help with the country NDC Partnership focal points and in-country facilitators.

1 Quality: Cambodia

2 Ambition: Eswatini

3 Process: Ecuador

4 Crosscutting: Somalia

Quality: Cambodia

Cambodia's NDC 3.0 was prepared through an established Climate Change Technical Working Group spanning 23 ministries within the National Council for Sustainable Development and under the technical coordination of the General Directorate of Policy and Strategy of the Ministry of Environment. Through the Global Call, Asian Development Bank, Conservation International, FAO, GGGI, GIZ, Oxfam, UNDP, UNEP, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Population Fund, UN-Habitat, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and WWF supported a central coordination role, connecting line ministries, development partners, and UN agencies around a unified process. When funding gaps emerged for subnational consultations, the NDC Partnership, through the climate finance advisor and in-country facilitator, mobilized additional resources to reach communities and grassroot consultations across four provinces, including Indigenous Peoples' groups. They provided continuous quality control over technical aspects such as costing measures, coordination with different line ministries, and synchronization of their input for NDC 3.0 development.

A defining feature of Cambodia's NDC 3.0 is strong quality through consistent application of sector-specific modeling tools: the Cambodia Energy-Economics Model for energy, Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool for agriculture, the National Energy Efficiency Policy on the European Union Switch Garment project for buildings and industry, and REDD+ aligned stock difference methods for FOLU. Global Warming Potential values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report were applied for HFC refrigerants, reflecting current scientific standards.

Scenario modeling covers three trajectories (BAU, unconditional, and conditional), calibrated against Cambodia's first BTR, which grounds projections in the country's most recent transparency reporting cycle. This is done using the Cambodia Energy-Economics Model, among others, which generates annual projections from 2025 to 2050 for key indicators, including GHG emissions. Adaptation prioritization is supported by quantified biophysical risk assessments, including annual flood damages estimated at USD 100–170 million annually and long-term GDP loss projections of 9.8% by 2050.

Adaptation prioritization is supported by quantified biophysical risk assessments, including annual flood damages estimated at ***USD 100–170 million annually and long-term GDP loss projections of 9.8% by 2050.***

Moreover, the NDC shows essential policy alignments. It is aligned with Cambodia's Climate Change Strategy 2024-2033, Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality and positioned within the national Pentagon Strategy 2023-2028, integrating climate planning with the broader development agenda. **Financial commitments and tracking** are built on the Climate Public Expenditure Reviews conducted from 2013 to 2023.

Cambodia's NDC 3.0 sets unconditional mitigation targets of 16% below BAU by 2035 (21.7 $MtCO_2e$) and conditional targets of 55% below BAU (73.7 $MtCO_2e$). Total implementation cost is specified at USD 32.2 billion for 2026–2035, broken down across mitigation (USD 22.68 billion), adaptation (USD 9.37 billion), and enabling measures (USD 172 million). An **unconditional commitment of approximately USD 9.5 billion is defined for the first time**, representing national budget and confirmed development partner financing.

The energy sector dominates the investment envelope at USD 20.37 billion, with USD 12.78 billion targeting the renewable energy target of 72 –80% of installed capacity by 2035.

MRV systems are also described in Cambodia's NDC 3.0. An online NDC tracking platform aligned with the ETF has been operational since 2022. Cambodia is committed, conditional upon support, to developing a national NDC 3.0 tracking system across sectors that incorporates key social indicators such as gender, youth, and Indigenous Peoples.

As a result of an inclusive process involving over 1,000 participants with targeted consultations with women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities, Cambodia took the lead in the region to include social protection and sustainable food systems into the NDC's adaptation component.

Photo by Cambodia Photo / Adobe Stock

Ambition: Eswatini

Partner support for Eswatini was centered on an embedded NDC coordinator and technical assistance on gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, costing frameworks, and key performance indicators refinement. CBIT and ICAT supported preliminary work including the refinement of NDC 2.0 key performance indicators, NDC 2.0 MRV, and institutional strengthening for data collection, while separate support from the Fourth National Communication (NC4) and first BTR programs enabled the compilation of a full 2022 national GHG inventory using IPCC 2006 guidelines and Tier 2 methods. Eswatini engaged other partners in the process: UNDP provided administrative oversight, UNICEF contributed to youth and children's engagement, UNCHR contributed to human rights integration, among others.

The foundation of Eswatini's mitigation ambition is a robust national GHG inventory that provides a sound basis for scenario modeling and target setting. Importantly, the inventory confirmed the country as a net carbon sink. The NDC 3.0 also commits to Eswatini remaining a carbon sink by 2050, aligning the long-term trajectory with the global 1.5-degree goal. NDC 3.0 increases ambition by 115% in the mitigation target: from 1.04 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 under the previous NDC to 2.24 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035, with an unconditional component of 695 $ktCO_2e$ financed through domestic resources and the remaining 1.55 $MtCO_2e$ conditional on international support. Total implementation cost is estimated at USD 2.4–3 billion. Following structured engagement with a Ministerial Portfolio Committee, the NDC 3.0 was then presented to Cabinet and approval was secured, embedding the NDC within the country's political architecture and giving it durability beyond the technical ministry level. This combination of data quality, political ownership, and long-term framing is what underpins the ambition commitments across all sectors.

Sectoral targets are grounded in existing national plans. The energy sub-targets of 100 MW solar, 100 MW hydropower, 110 MW biomass, and 50 MW battery storage increase are drawn directly from the Energy Master Plan 2050. The AFOLU commitments on tree planting, indigenous forest restoration, and climate-smart agriculture adoption on 50,000 ha align with national land use strategies like the draft NBSAP. Industrial processes carry a detailed HFC phase-down schedule with specific milestone years tied to the Kigali Amendment. The waste sector target is anchored in an Extended Producer Responsibility framework and a National Waste Management Policy. Connecting NDC commitments to instruments already embedded in sectoral governance strengthens both credibility and prospects for implementation in Eswatini.

Adaptation in the NDC 3.0 covers seven priority sectors anchored in Eswatini's first NAP, with each sector carrying quantified outcome targets. Health is included as a dedicated sector, with targets for facility operability during climate disasters and reduction of extreme weather-related mortality. New commitments include reducing climate-related mortality by 50% by 2035, achieving 100% basic water supply access, and restoring 150,000 ha of ecosystems. Disaster risk reduction is structured around a legal instrument, a dedicated information system, and a multi-hazard early warning system.

Process: Ecuador

Ecuador's NDC 3.0 reflects a carefully designed consultation architecture covering the country's four geographic regions. The process was led by the Ministry of Environment and Energy, through the Undersecretariat of Climate Change, which played a central coordinating role by convening diverse stakeholders to foster broad participation, strengthen interinstitutional coordination, and promote collective ownership in support of the country's climate objectives.

Although internationally referred to as NDC 3.0 this submission corresponds to Ecuador's second NDC. Ecuador submitted its first NDC in March 2019 and its second NDC in February 2025. The preparation of NDC 3.0 was supported through the Global Call, where UNDP funded a facilitator embedded directly within the Undersecretariat of Climate Change, providing continuity of technical and process knowledge. Rather than operating as an external consultant, the facilitator carried institutional memory across the full preparation cycle. The Global Call also facilitated the alliance with UNICEF that introduced intergenerationality as a formal crosscutting axis. The Undersecretariat retained political and technical ownership throughout.

On ICTU compliance, the NDC 3.0 draws on Ecuador's Fifth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report, provides structured information aligned with the Paris Agreement, and explicitly integrates Global Stocktake findings into the revision rationale. In addition, the NDC is aligned with the country's LT-LEDS, positioning near-term commitments within a long-term trajectory. Regarding adaptation, Ecuador's high vulnerability to climate change, driven by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate hazards, together with social, economic, and governance challenges, has shaped the design of NDC 3.0. The NDC adopts sector-specific adaptation approaches tailored to the country's diverse climate risks while building on the lessons learned from the implementation of Ecuador's previous NDC.

A distinguishing feature of Ecuador's NDC 3.0 development process is the extent and documentation of inclusive participation, which fostered ownership and strengthened inclusiveness. 17 structured workshops were held across 8 cities covering all four national regions, with 2,778 participants from 399 institutions and 303 bilateral meetings with sectoral agencies. Participation is disaggregated by sex, age group, and community origin, and included 49% women and 51% men, approximately 10% youth representation, and 86 participants from Indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian, and Montubio communities. Interculturality and intergenerationality are integrated as voluntary crosscutting axes in a dedicated section of the document. Full disclosure of participation data is itself a transparency practice where Ecuador is leading the way.

Regarding adaptation, Ecuador's high vulnerability to climate change, driven by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate hazards, together with social, economic, and governance challenges, has shaped the design of NDC 3.0.

Gender approaches are embedded in institutional arrangements. The National Council for Gender Equality formally contributed to the design of the NDC 3.0, and territorial workshops applied gender-sensitive methodologies for data collection and documentation of women's differentiated climate needs. For youth and Indigenous communities, distinct engagement pathways were established: the Council for Intergenerational Equality contributed to the formulation with dedicated consultation spaces for different age groups, and the National Council for the Equality of Peoples and Nationalities participated as a formal actor in technical and political validation. Ecuador's NDC 3.0 is built on integrating inclusive and meaningful participation through national equality bodies holding formal roles in the NDC process.

Beyond the consultation and inclusion architecture, Ecuador's NDC 3.0 embeds gender, intergenerationality, and interculturality as substantive commitments across mitigation and adaptation measures:

- On gender, the NDC commits to ensuring women benefit equitably from climate actions, acquire decision-making power over natural and economic resources, and are represented at parity in territorial implementation spaces. The REDD+ payment-for-results program mainstreams rights, interculturality, and gender across its actions.
- Children and young people are positioned as agents of change: the NDC commits to strengthening essential social services for climate resilience, guaranteeing social protection and food security for children and adolescents, and developing an Action for Climate Empowerment strategy covering education, training, and public awareness with a specific focus on youth participation.
- For Indigenous Peoples and communities, the NDC commits to the continued development of community planning instruments and to the legalization of land within Protected Forests and the National System of Protected Areas to secure collective rights. Capacity building and culturally appropriate climate education for Indigenous organizations are specified as implementation measures.

These commitments are grounded in the Constitution, which recognizes Ecuador as an intercultural and plurinational state and establishes collective rights for Indigenous Peoples alongside the right to a healthy environment under the principle of Sumak Kawsay.

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Crosscutting: Somalia

Somalia's NDC 3.0 was developed under conditions of institutional fragility and without a formal GHG inventory at the outset. UNDP, the World Bank and FAO filled critical funding gaps, including support for the investment plan and LT-LEDS developed in parallel with the NDC 3.0, providing a complete implementation package at the moment of submission. The Global Call brought in specialized expertise on gender, the climate–peace–security nexus, and cooling systems, and facilitated monthly partner coordination meetings across UN agencies, donors, nongovernmental organizations, and government. Somalia was the first African country to submit its NDC 3.0.

On ambition, NDC 3.0 sets an unconditional emission reduction target of 7% below BAU by 2030 and a conditional target of 27% with international support, covering energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste. The NDC introduces sector-specific mitigation measures including 300 MW of renewable energy capacity, rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, and expansion of clean cooking solutions to reduce household emissions. The financial envelope was recalibrated from USD 55 billion to USD 11.5 billion, grounded in Somalia's first domestic GHG inventory establishing a 2024 baseline of 54.3 $MtCO_2e$. The NDC now covers six sectors, adding IPPU to the five previously included. Unconditional reductions are defined at 4.2 $MtCO_2e$ and conditional reductions at 25.3 $MtCO_2e$ against a BAU projection of 84.9 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035. Mitigation costs are specified at USD 5.17 billion, adaptation at USD 6.33 billion, and capacity building at USD 400 million.

On quality, Somalia's NDC 3.0 is underpinned by its IPCC-compliant GHG inventory, covering CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and which enables full completion of the ICTU Annex and grounds all targets in a verified emissions baseline. A distinctive quality feature is the deliberate alignment of NDC commitments with active national planning processes.

The livestock budget was developed in direct coordination with the National Transformation Plan's productive sector team, resulting in identical figures across both documents. Equivalent alignment was achieved with the national water strategy and the blue economy strategy through overlapping technical teams. The climate–peace–security nexus is addressed explicitly in the document, recognizing that adaptation and mitigation planning in Somalia cannot be separated from conflict-sensitive programming. TNA and loss and damage sections with quantified historical damage data are both included, the latter providing an evidence base for future support requests through the Santiago Network.

Somalia's NDC reflects strong institutional coordination for implementation. An Inter-Ministerial NDC Taskforce provides formal cross-government coordination, and the Ministry of Finance serves as co-focal point alongside the Ministry of Environment, establishing a direct link between climate commitments and the national climate fund. The embedding of financial oversight within the NDC governance structure, from the outset rather than as a later implementation step, is a replicable institutional design feature.

On process, the consultation followed a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. It engaged five federal ministries, all five federal member states, over 700 stakeholder groups, people with disabilities, diaspora networks, the Somali NGO Consortium, and private sector associations, with all groups invited to a subsequent validation workshop. The NDC 3.0 dedicates a full chapter to just transition, with targeted investments in green job creation and vocational training focused on reskilling young people and women for emerging sectors such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and ecosystem restoration.

The NDC establishes six commitment areas on inclusion:

- leadership and governance, with a target of 30% representation of women in climate decision-making bodies and the strengthening of youth advisory councils at national and subnational levels;
- gender-responsive and disability-inclusive climate policies, including intersectional gender and disability analyses and accessible climate communication in braille, sign language, and multilingual formats;
- climate justice and social protection, with gender-responsive climate finance mechanisms for women farmers, pastoralists, and 2.6 million internally displaced persons;
- innovation and economic resilience, through scaling of youth and women-led green enterprises in circular economies and renewable energy;
- education and capacity building, integrating climate literacy into school curricula and vocational training with emphasis on gender equity and disability inclusion; and
- child protection safeguards, incorporating child-specific climate risks into vulnerability assessments and ensuring access to health, education, and nutrition during climate-related disasters.

Somalia's well-rounded NDC 3.0 stands out for translating a difficult operating environment into a structured, evidence-based climate commitment that addresses fragility, displacement, and deep gender inequality as integral dimensions of climate action.

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SECTION 6

Conclusion

The findings in this analysis show that countries have moved **beyond first-generation NDCs, toward building national instruments for climate planning, building governance and ownership, and attracting financing.** NDCs 3.0 are increasingly supported by growing institutional readiness, policy coherence, and national capacity.

From CAEP to the Global Call

Comparing NDC 3.0 support provided through the Global Call with the previous NDC development support provided through CAEP provides insights into where efforts have been strengthened.

Under CAEP, implementation planning and investment readiness were flagged as two priority areas for the next support cycle. Today, under the Global Call, implementation planning shows the highest enhancement in the Quality pillar, with all countries assessed referring to an existing or future energy sector mitigation plan, and the vast majority strengthening governance and institutional arrangements (96%) and indicating capacity building needs or measures (94%).

Methodological transparency was also flagged through CAEP as being uneven. Now, an average of 86% of indicators for data and methodologies behind the NDCs 3.0 show enhancement, with 96% of countries applying mitigation scenario-based modeling and 94% updating or clarifying GHG accounting methods. In addition, social inclusiveness and climate justice have consolidated further: 94% of countries included just transition principles across the NDC 3.0, and 89% integrated gender-responsive considerations.

Expanded subnational commitments were identified as a gap through CAEP. NDC 3.0 submissions show clear progress, with 85% of countries having enhanced adaptation measures through subnational or downscaled approaches and specified local or regional commitments.

Finally, LT-LEDS development, another CAEP priority, is reflected in support provided through the Global Call, with 76% of countries receiving support on LT-LEDS alignment. In the analysis, those countries that completed their LT-LEDS before the NDC revision window consistently show stronger integration of 2050 pathways into near-term targets.

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Opportunities to Further Boost Implementation and Investment

The analysis shows where opportunities exist to further raise ambition, improve quality, and strengthen processes of NDCs, to boost implementation and investment.

Emission drivers, such as migration, population change, behavior and consumption patterns, illegal logging, mining, and geopolitics, are recognized in the NDCs but not addressed among mitigation measures. These drivers are critical to implementation and investment planning, including robust fiscal, macroeconomic, and socioeconomic policies. Tackling these drivers, either in NDCs or in other sectoral policies, is necessary to enable transformational change for effective and sustained GHG mitigation.

Carbon neutrality and net zero targets remain insufficiently addressed in NDCs, hindering the effectiveness of NDCs in setting the direction of travel and influencing investment decisions. In part, this may reflect the complexity and proliferation of climate-related terminology, which can create uncertainty and discourage countries from making explicit commitments. Clarification of terminology may help to generate more trust and reaffirm countries' commitments. Equally, resource constraints may account for low mitigation commitments. Even where high-level political will exists, limited technical and financial resources within sectoral ministries may hinder the translation of national ambition into concrete commitments and actions.

Shifting investment appraisal and economic analysis support from advisory inputs to sustained analytical capacity within finance and planning ministries will enable countries to plan, identify, and allocate resources for implementation plans effectively. The 58% enhancement for CBA despite wide support coverage signals that the challenge is not access to expertise but the institutional conditions for producing and using economic analysis.

Aligning NDC finance plans to national budget cycles and conducting a CBA of NDC measures can comprise important improvements. For countries, it may also be valuable to look at NDC measures at the macro level, for example, to identify macro-fiscal and social impacts derived from NDC implementation. In general, countries are encouraged to strengthen the costing of measures and the identification of funding sources and mechanisms. "Robust CBA and sound investment plans" is the only mildly fulfilled outcome in the Global Call support analysis, despite 81% of countries having received targeted support. This reflects a structural gap: without credible economic underpinning, NDC targets risk remaining disconnected from the fiscal planning and public investment decisions that determine whether commitments translate into national, local, and sectoral action. Installed national capacity is the key cornerstone here.

Similarly, strengthening MEL principles toward the next NDC round could further enable countries to install capacity, institutionalize best practices, and optimize feedback loops connecting participation, data, and policy.

Further identifying synergies, trade-offs, and co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation measures can strengthen the NDC, since it helps to maximize the efficacy of measures and avoid maladaptation or other unintended impacts. Similarly, the underlying analysis of policy, regulatory, and institutional conditions can be improved. Such analysis can help countries identify the context-specific enabling conditions that support robust decision-making and future-proof investments.

Technology transfer is a growing area of relevance. Countries are progressing from stating general support needs toward identifying required technical and technological needs to achieve substantial emission reductions and adapt to increasing climate risks. Sector-level decarbonization depends on technology deployment, particularly in industry, transport, and agriculture, and this shortfall constrains the implementability of otherwise well-structured NDCs. A moderate number of countries (54%) have conducted or reported on a TNA, and only 17% received support through the Global Call specifically on technology transfer pathways, which translates to the lower end of the partly fulfilled outcomes. This is relevant since, just as identifying financial needs and mechanisms helps to attract private and international finance, a clear identification of technology needs helps to attract private or development partners who are willing to fill the gap. As available technology evolves faster than ever, countries are encouraged to revise and update their TNAs for the next NDC cycle; they can benefit from support scaled and systematically linked to NDC sectoral targets and existing TNAs.

Outlook: From Enhancement to Implementation

With the NDCs 3.0 submitted, the emphasis shifts from pledge-setting to delivery. The assessment results point toward clear support priorities.

First, countries need support to convert enhanced targets into sector-specific investment plans with identified financing instruments, institutional responsibilities, and delivery timelines. The governance and institutional frameworks provide the structural foundation for this transition. The NDC Partnership's coordination role is well suited to brokering the connections between national priorities, bilateral support programs, and multilateral finance facilities that implementation demands.

Second, high-quality enablers for implementation—political and regulatory gap assessments, economic analysis, technology planning, and MEL systems—represent areas where targeted technical inputs can unlock improvements in NDC implementability and strengthen country capacity. Future support packages could strengthen CBA, co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation, macroeconomic and social impact assessments, and elaboration of sectoral TNAs and TAPs, and help countries establish MEL frameworks and mainstream learning at the point of NDC design.

Third, just transition and social inclusion are mentioned in most of the NDCs 3.0 analyzed, with 94% of countries including related concepts but fewer countries adding climate justice targets in their NDCs. The next step is to ensure that these commitments are backed by political and social ownership, dedicated financing instruments, measurable indicators, and accountability mechanisms.

Fourth, with increasing climate risks, adaptation challenges will grow accordingly. Demand and attention will grow for loss and damage approaches, including the need to quantify impacts and financial needs for adaptation. Therefore, while countries are strengthening their adaptation planning frameworks and goals, the feasibility and credibility of adaptation commitments will depend on whether countries can attach investment to them.

Last, countries have not only revised the ambition in their NDCs but also built the institutional, methodological, and governance infrastructure to act on it. Support provided through the Global Call has contributed to this shift across all three pillars. The priority now is to ensure that the momentum generated by the NDC 3.0 cycle translates into investment, delivery, and measurable emission reductions in the years to 2030 and beyond.

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ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1

Methodology

The methodology applied in this brief has been extended from the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) to reflect the evolution of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) design practice, the growing importance of Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), and the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake. For more information on CAEP, see the report **Climate Action Enhancement Package: Lessons in Developing Implementation-Ready NDCs**.

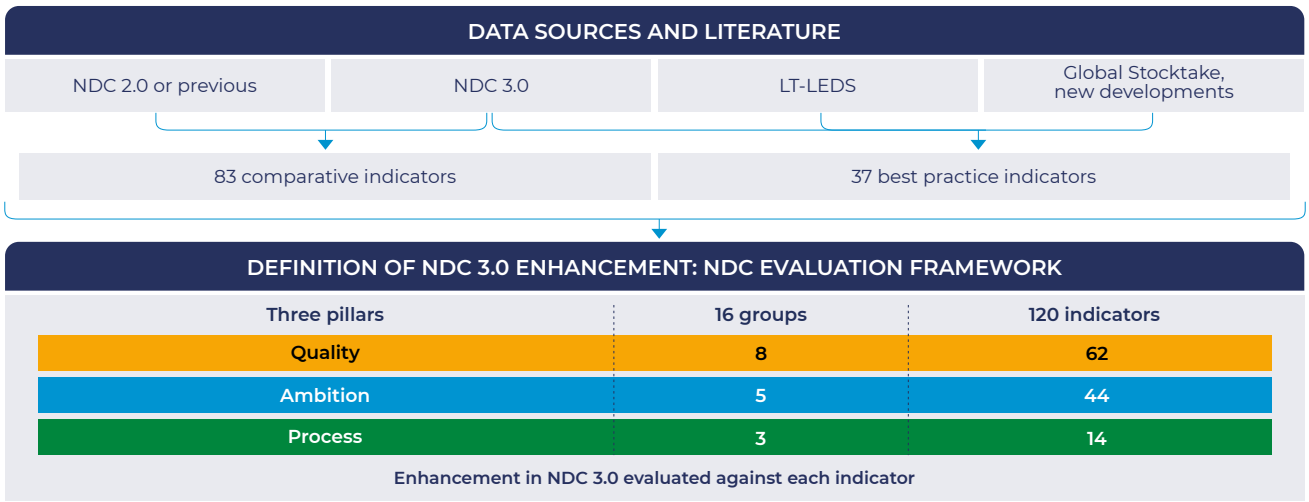
An enhanced NDC 3.0 means measurable improvements across any of these three pillars (Ambition, Quality, and Process) when compared with the country's previous NDC submission (NDC or NDC 2.0). This includes both quantitative improvements (such as stronger emission reduction targets) and qualitative advancements (such as improved institutional frameworks or inclusion of participatory and climate justice considerations).

The three pillars of Quality, Ambition, and Process were translated into an indicator-based evaluation framework. The framework grouped 120 binary indicators across each pillar (62 indicators under Quality, 44 under Ambition, and 14 under Process). A list of the indicator groups is found in Figure 1 and a full list of the individual indicators is found in Annex 6. Each indicator identifies specific ways in which an NDC has been enhanced. Using these indicators, enhancement trends can be identified across individual indicators, indicator groups, or pillars. Most indicators (83) are comparative: They assess enhancement in an NDC 3.0 compared to the previous NDC submission.

The framework also captures topics that have gained relevance since the submission of the last NDCs, including loss and damage provisions; coherence with LT-LEDS; Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and Technology Action Plans (TAP); carbon neutrality and transitioning away from fossil fuels; and just transition, whole-of-government coordination, gender responsiveness, and whole-of-society mainstreaming. These topics were captured as best practice indicators (37 out of the 120 indicators).

Figure 1

Simplified Indicator-Based Framework for NDC Enhancement



Global Call Support Mapping

Through the NDC Partnership Global Call, countries requested and received NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS specific support. This support is organized across three streams: **Preparatory Support**, which helps countries design their planning process before technical work begins; **Development, Update, and Ambition Enhancement**, which addresses the methodological and informational requirements of NDC and LT-LEDS preparation; and **Promoting Long-Term Transformation and Action**, directed at countries with an existing LT-LEDS seeking to translate it into policy reform and governance frameworks.

Based on these types of support provided, the Taxonomy of Supported Actions through the Global Call was developed (see Annex 2: Taxonomy of Supported Actions). These activities range from technical development and implementation planning to finance mobilization, whole-of-government coordination, MRV, transparency arrangements, and stakeholder engagement.

Each activity in the taxonomy was also linked to one or more of 19 intended outcomes, illustrating the NDC enhancement and LT-LEDS development that is expected to result from the support provided through the Global Call. The intended outcomes framework maps each one of the Global Call Supported Actions to one or more expected results across the three NDC enhancement pillars and corresponding indicators. The overview of the Taxonomy of Supported Actions along with the corresponding intended outcomes per country is found in Annex 2, while Annex 3 provides the full list of activities lined up to the intended outcomes.

The Taxonomy of Supported Actions was developed drawing from 155 requests for support from 54 NDC Partnership developing member countries who requested support through the Global Call and whose NDC 3.0 was submitted to the UNFCCC by 28 February 2026.[1]

1 The analysis of Global Call support includes every country that is a developing country members of the NDC Partnership, that submitted an NDC 3.0 by the above-mentioned cutoff date, and that submitted a request for support under the Global Call, regardless of whether all requested support was ultimately delivered.

Figure 2

Simplified Taxonomy of Supported Actions

Linking Support Provided through the Global Call with NDC 3.0 Enhancement

As a final step in the analysis, the Global Call's impact on NDC 3.0 enhancement was analyzed by linking the NDC assessment for key indicators with the intended outcomes of support provided through the Global Call by country. Through a correlation analysis, it was possible to identify where specific activities supported through the Global Call most significantly contributed to measurable improvements in NDC Quality, Ambition, and Process.

Each intended outcome was linked to anywhere from one to six NDC enhancement indicators. The number of indicators enhanced per intended outcome was tracked, reflecting the actual progress achieved.

An intended outcome was considered substantially fulfilled when the majority (>85% per outcome) of its associated indicators showed enhancement.

Table 1

Fulfilment of the Intended Outcomes and Share of Indicators Matched by the Countries' NDCs

Share of Enhanced Indicators per Outcome (%)	Level of Fulfillment of the Outcome
≥85	Intended outcomes substantially fulfilled
65–85	Intended outcomes partly fulfilled
<65	Intended outcomes mildly fulfilled

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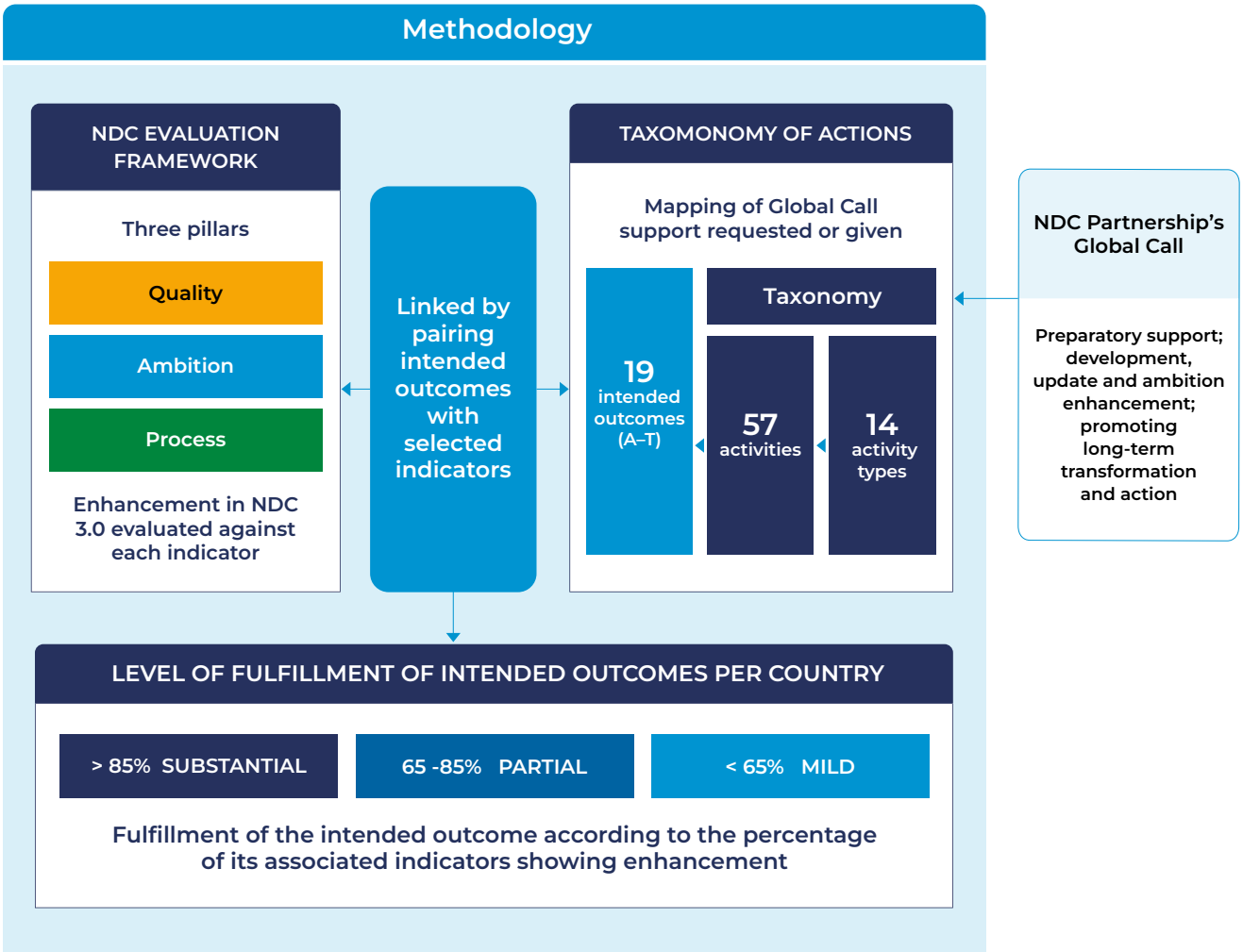
This methodology is not intended to grade or rank countries but rather provides a numerical snapshot of how support provided through the Global Call has translated into measurable NDC enhancements. The results serve as an internal learning tool for the NDC Partnership and its members, helping to identify **which types of support interventions delivered the strongest impact**, and how these can be further scaled in future dedicated support cycles.

The full methodology is summarized in the following figure.

Figure 3

Methodology Overview



Summary of NDC Partnership Developing Country Members Included in the Analysis

Country	Region	Economic Status (World Bank)	Small Island Developing State	Least Developed Country
Armenia	Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income		
Bahamas	Latin America and Caribbean	High income	●	
Belize	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income	●	
Burkina Faso	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
Cambodia	East Asia and Pacific	Lower middle income		
Chile	Latin America and Caribbean	High income		
Colombia	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
Congo, Republic of the	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		
Costa Rica	Latin America and Caribbean	High income		
Côte d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		
Djibouti	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income		●
Ecuador	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
El Salvador	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
Eswatini	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		
Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Temporarily unclassified		●
Fiji	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income	●	
Gabon	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income		
Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		●
Honduras	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle income		
Iraq	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income		
Jamaica	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income	●	
Kazakhstan	Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income		
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		
Kyrgyz Republic	Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income		
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●

Country	Region	Economic Status (World Bank)	Small Island Developing State	Least Developed Country
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income	●	
Mauritania	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		●
Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	●	
Mexico	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
Moldova	Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income		
Mongolia	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income		
Montenegro	Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income		
Morocco	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income		
Mozambique	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
Nauru	East Asia and Pacific	High income	●	
Nicaragua	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle income		
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		
Pakistan	South Asia	Lower middle income		
Panama	Latin America and Caribbean	High income		
Paraguay	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
Peru	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle income		
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
Samoa	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income	●	
São Tomé and Príncipe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	●	
Serbia	Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income		
Seychelles	Sub-Saharan Africa	High income	●	
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
Somalia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income		●
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income		
Sri Lanka	South Asia	Lower middle income		
Thailand	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income		
Tonga	East Asia and Pacific	Upper middle income	●	
Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income		●

ANNEX 2

Taxonomy of Supported Actions

The table below shows the Taxonomy of Supported Actions through the Global Call. This Taxonomy is divided into 14 activity types and 57 sub-activities organized under the three pillars of Ambition, Quality, and Process, and further aligned to the Building Blocks for Effective Climate Action. Each activity in the taxonomy was also linked to one or more of 19 intended outcomes, illustrating the NDC enhancement and LT-LEDS development that is expected to result from the support provided through the Global Call. The intended outcomes framework maps each one of the Global Call Supported Actions to one or more expected results across the three NDC enhancement pillars and corresponding indicators.

Figure 4

Methodology Overview

TAXONOMY OF ACTIONS

Building Blocks n=3	Sub-Categories n=8		Activity Type n=13	Activities n=57	Intended Outcomes Aligned to NDC Enhancement Pillars n=20	Intended Outcomes
Ambitious climate action	NDC ambition	1	Alignment with international climate goals	3	A	Enhanced NDC targets
		2	Enhancement of national targets and sector alignment	2	B	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets aligned to Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) or long-term climate goals
					C	Explicit mapping of Global Stocktake outcomes
		3	Climate risk and vulnerability assessmentsand adaptation assessments	5	D	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning
	NDC implementation planning	4	Technical development and implementation	5	E	Robust NDC implementation plans
	NDC-aligned investment planning	5	Finance mobilization, budget plans and financial strategies	7	F	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs
					G	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations
		6	Innovation and technology transfer	2	H	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity
	NDC mainstreaming	7	Supporting institutional and policy mainstreaming and processes	4	I	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework
					J	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures
					K	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation
		8	Incorporating just transition and social inclusion	4	L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles
Coordination, capacity, and transparency	Whole-of-government engagement	9	Whole-of-government approaches	4	M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs
	Whole-of-society engagement	10	Whole-of-society approaches	7	N	Whole-of-society and whole-of-government narrative embedded in NDCs
					O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes
	Dedicated capacity	11	Mainstreaming awareness raising, public education, and capacity building	4	P	Public awareness on climate processes
					Q	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring
		12	Institutional support	2	R	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
	MEL	13	Monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and transparency	6	S	Enhanced greenhouse gas (GHG) data and transparent reporting systems

Building Blocks for Effective Climate Action	Taxonomy of Supported Actions	3 pillars	AMBITION	QUALITY	PROCESS

ANNEX 3

Support Requested Linked to Intended Outcomes

The table below shows how each intended outcome is mapped to the Building Blocks for Effective Climate Action through the Taxonomy of Supported Activities.

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
1 **Ambitious climate action**	NDC ambition	2,1	Revision and ensuring alignment with the Paris Agreement	A	Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets	A7
		2,2	Ensuring alignment and synergies with latest United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and international frameworks	A	Enhanced NDC targets	Q40
				A	Enhanced NDC targets	Q43
		2,2	Ensuring alignment and synergies with latest UNFCCC and international frameworks	A	Enhanced NDC targets	Q45
		2,3	Assessment of and incorporation of considerations on the Global Stocktake	C	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Q39
2 **Ambitious climate action**	NDC ambition	3,1	Enhancing national or sectoral plans, policies, and laws beyond NDC 2.0 levels	B	NDC targets aligned to Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) or long-term climate goals	A40
		3,2	Aligning with long-term national climate plans and strategies	B	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Q35
				B	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Q36

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
3 **Ambitious climate action**	NDC ambition	4,1	Conducting Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, including data collection and modeling	D	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning	Q3
		4,2	Incorporating concrete adaptation measures into the NDC	D	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning	A36
		4,3	Developing or updating Adaptation Plans (national, regional, or local)	D	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning	Q16
		4,4	Assessing co-benefits and synergies between adaptation and mitigation	D	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning	Q38
		4,5	Assessing and considering long-term risks, emerging issues, barriers to adaptation, and loss and damage considerations	D	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning	Q6
4 **Ambitious climate action**	NDC implementation planning	5,1	Revising or updating NDC goals, scope, targets, and other chapters	E	Robust NDC implementation plans	A40
		5,2	Developing or updating mitigation measures and sectoral mitigation plans	E	Robust NDC implementation plans	Q12
		5,3	Developing or updating implementation roadmaps	E	Robust NDC implementation plans	Q17
		5,4	Developing and enhancing national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory data and systems, including their alignment to Biennial Update or Transparency Reports	E	Robust NDC implementation plans	Q9
		5,5	Mapping stakeholders for NDC implementation and enhancing technical and capacity needs assessment	E	Robust NDC implementation plans	Q22

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
5 Ambitious climate action	NDC-aligned investment planning	6,1	Macroeconomic modeling for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	F	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs	Q48
		6,2	CBA of mitigation and adaptation measures	F	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs	Q49
		6,3	Incorporating NDCs in public budgets, planning, and expenditure frameworks	F	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs	Q37
		6,4	Elaborating resource mobilization and investment plans	F	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs	Q50
		6,5	Making NDCs finance-ready including bankable projects pipelines	G	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Q51
		6,6	Identifying and assessing funding sources for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	G	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Q33
		6,7	Defining and establishing necessary mechanisms and instruments, and creating enabling environment	G	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Q51
6 Ambitious climate action	NDC implementation planning	7,1	Assessing technological needs and pathways for technology transfer in NDC or LT-LEDS	H	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Q24
		7,2	Developing strategies for technical capacity, implementing and scaling up innovative technologies	H	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Q23
7 Ambitious climate action	NDC mainstreaming	8,1	Conducting relevant policy, regulatory, and institutional assessments, e.g. gap analysis	I	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Q20
		8,2	Establishing or aligning monitoring and tracking systems for policy frameworks	I	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Q56
		8,3	Strengthening institutional accountability and capability	J	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Q18
		8,4	Supporting other institutional and policy mainstreaming processes	K	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Q18

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
8 **Ambitious climate action**	NDC mainstreaming	9,1	Including and mainstreaming gender, vulnerable communities, social dialogue, and social inclusion in NDC and LT-LEDS	L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	P4
		9,2	Integrating social protection measures and policies	L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	P10
		9,3	Developing (sectoral) just transition strategies in NDC	L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Q34
		9,4	Supporting green skills development and green jobs aligned to just transition principles in NDC	L	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	P9
9 **Coordination, capacity, and transparency**	Whole-of-government engagement	10,1	Incorporating or mainstreaming a whole-of-government narrative for NDC revision, update, and implementation	M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	P3
		10,2	Establishing or strengthening inter-ministerial (cross-sectoral) coordination mechanisms for NDC implementation	M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Q18
		10,3	Establishing or strengthening vertical coordination or decentralized climate governance	M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Q18
		10,4	Strengthening institutional mandates and climate governance and related support	M	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Q18

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
10 **Coordination, capacity, and transparency**	Whole-of-society engagement	11,1	Incorporating or mainstreaming a whole-of-society narrative for NDC revision, update, and implementation	N	Whole-of-government and whole-of-society narrative embedded in NDCs	P11
		11,2	Developing structured engagement platforms for private sector, academia, and civil society	N	Whole-of-government and whole-of-society narrative embedded in NDCs	Q52
		11,3	Developing inclusive whole-of-society participation through coordinated mechanism (formal consultations, feedback system)	N	Whole-of-government and whole-of-society narrative embedded in NDCs	P3
		11,4	Designing stakeholder engagement roadmaps for NDC processes	O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	P8
		11,5	Establishing communication and coordination mechanisms or platforms for NDC implementation processes	O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Q62
		11,6	Including women, youth, and vulnerable and marginalized groups in NDC processes	O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	P14
		11,7	Engaging the private sector, academia, and civil society in NDC processes	O	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	P3
11 **Coordination, capacity, and transparency**	Dedicated capacity	12,1	Developing a strategy for raising public awareness and public education for NDC processes	P	Public awareness on climate processes	P9
		12,2	Establish accessible climate information platforms and targeted communication campaigns	P	Public awareness on climate processes	P7
		12,3	Mainstreaming climate education and supporting targeted training for key societal stakeholders	Q	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Q19
		12,4	Extracting and sharing lessons learned and best practices on NDCs and LT-LEDS	Q	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Q61
12 **Coordination, capacity, and transparency**	Dedicated capacity	13,1	Strengthening institutional capacity and training for operationalization	R	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	Q19
		13,2	Developing or supporting international collaboration strategies to address NDC and LT-LEDS implementation and enhancement	R	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	P2

Building Block	Sub-Category	Code	Activity	Outcome		Indicator Code
13 **Coordination, capacity, and transparency**	MEL	14,1	Developing or improving data systems and infrastructure for NDC tracking	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Q56
		14,2	Developing or improving monitoring, reporting, and verification and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including indicators	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Q57
		14,3	Ensuring alignment of reporting and verification with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines, principles, and other international standards	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Q10
		14,4	Developing or updating Biennial Transparency Reports and other UNFCCC communications	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Q9
		14,5	Mainstreaming monitoring, evaluation and learning in and continuous improvement of NDC processes	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Q61
		14,6	Other support to enhance monitoring, transparency and reporting, and quality	S	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	P1

ANNEX 4

Proportional Contribution of Requested and Received Support to Intended Outcomes by Country

The table below shows country requests and support rate mapped to fulfillment of the 19 intended outcomes. The color of the cell indicates the correlation between the support requested and received through the Global Call and the fulfillment of an intended outcome related to that support, disaggregated by country.

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process				TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
Description	Enhanced NDC targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	
Armenia	0%	15%	0%	0%	15%	15%	7%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	11%	11%	7%	4%	0%	4%	100%
Burundi	0%	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%	0%	13%	0%	13%	13%	100%
Burkina Faso	4%	4%	0%	7%	15%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	15%	0%	15%	4%	7%	0%	11%	4%	100%
Bahamas	7%	7%	0%	14%	21%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%
Belize	0%	7%	0%	0%	14%	0%	14%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	21%	7%	0%	7%	7%	100%
Chile	1%	1%	0%	12%	16%	3%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	7%	6%	13%	7%	7%	3%	13%	100%
Côte d'Ivoire	0%	5%	5%	15%	15%	5%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	5%	10%	100%
Congo, Republic of the	0%	16%	3%	8%	8%	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	16%	11%	5%	8%	8%	5%	0%	100%
Colombia	0%	12%	0%	12%	10%	8%	12%	4%	0%	0%	4%	6%	6%	2%	2%	6%	4%	4%	10%	100%
Costa Rica	0%	7%	2%	2%	7%	7%	10%	2%	7%	0%	0%	5%	10%	9%	7%	7%	7%	3%	9%	100%
Djibouti	0%	11%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	22%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%

<30% 30–50% >50%

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
Description	Enhanced NDC targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost-benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	TOTAL
Ecuador	6%	13%	0%	6%	19%	6%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Ethiopia	0%	3%	0%	7%	17%	14%	17%	0%	10%	0%	3%	3%	7%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Fiji	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	9%	18%	18%	0%	0%	18%	100%
Gabon	0%	6%	0%	6%	28%	6%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	6%	0%	11%	6%	11%	100%
Guinea	0%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	23%	8%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Honduras	0%	16%	0%	6%	23%	6%	3%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	3%	6%	3%	3%	0%	6%	13%	100%
Iraq	7%	7%	0%	7%	21%	14%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Jamaica	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kazakhstan	2%	0%	0%	19%	13%	17%	13%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%	0%	0%	9%	6%	7%	100%
Kenya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kyrgyz Republic	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	14%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	11%	18%	4%	11%	7%	0%	100%
Cambodia	0%	2%	0%	4%	13%	4%	7%	4%	2%	0%	2%	4%	4%	11%	4%	2%	11%	4%	20%	100%
Liberia	5%	0%	0%	5%	15%	15%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Sri Lanka	7%	13%	7%	0%	7%	13%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	7%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0%	0%	13%	100%
Morocco	0%	17%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	33%	100%
Moldova	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	11%	4%	0%	7%	4%	0%	0%	7%	11%	0%	7%	7%	11%	11%	100%
Mexico	0%	0%	0%	19%	6%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	6%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	13%	19%	100%
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%	20%	100%
Montenegro	0%	20%	0%	0%	30%	10%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%
Mongolia	2%	4%	0%	6%	16%	8%	8%	0%	10%	0%	0%	4%	8%	8%	8%	4%	2%	2%	8%	100%
Mozambique	5%	9%	5%	9%	14%	14%	9%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	14%	100%

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
Description	Enhanced NDC targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost-benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation	TOTAL
Mauritania	0%	5%	0%	5%	20%	10%	5%	0%	10%	0%	0%	5%	10%	10%	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	100%
Mauritius	3%	3%	3%	6%	14%	11%	11%	3%	0%	0%	3%	6%	0%	9%	9%	3%	9%	0%	9%	100%
Nigeria	4%	7%	0%	4%	14%	14%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	14%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nicaragua	11%	11%	0%	0%	22%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	100%
Nauru	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	17%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Pakistan	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	30%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	100%
Panama	0%	2%	0%	12%	12%	7%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	5%	7%	10%	5%	5%	8%	5%	12%	100%
Peru	0%	9%	0%	3%	10%	5%	7%	0%	5%	0%	2%	2%	14%	10%	5%	5%	7%	7%	9%	100%
Paraguay	6%	6%	0%	11%	17%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	17%	6%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Rwanda	0%	0%	10%	10%	20%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	0%	100%
Sierra Leone	6%	6%	0%	17%	17%	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	6%	100%
El Salvador	0%	4%	0%	17%	13%	8%	13%	4%	8%	0%	4%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	4%	8%	100%
Somalia	0%	25%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Serbia	0%	0%	0%	8%	17%	8%	25%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	8%	8%	0%	100%
São Tomé and Príncipe	0%	8%	0%	8%	25%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Eswatini	0%	17%	0%	0%	22%	22%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%	6%	11%	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%	100%
Seychelles	0%	13%	0%	0%	25%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	6%	19%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%
Thailand	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Tonga	3%	3%	0%	6%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	16%	10%	13%	6%	0%	19%	100%
Samoa	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	11%	11%	0%	11%	100%
South Africa	14%	14%	0%	0%	29%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Zambia	0%	7%	0%	7%	20%	20%	2%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	0%	12%	0%	5%	7%	2%	5%	100%

ANNEX 5

Level of Fulfillment of Intended Outcomes of NDC Enhancement by Country

The table below shows the level of fulfillment of each intended outcome, disaggregated by country.

Based on the average number of indicators fulfilled, the outcome columns show whether an outcome was "substantially" fulfilled (≥85% of the indicators were enhanced), "partially" fulfilled (65%–84% of the indicators were enhanced) and "mildly" fulfilled (<65% of indicators were enhanced). The deeper the color of the cell, the higher the level of fulfillment.

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Description	Enhanced Natonally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced greenhouse gas data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
Armenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Burundi	75%	33%	0%	60%	80%	25%	100%	0%	50%	100%	100%	75%	75%	33%	75%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Burkina Faso	75%	100%	0%	80%	100%	75%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Bahamas	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Belize	50%	100%	100%	80%	80%	25%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	67%
Chile	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Côte d'Ivoire	100%	67%	0%	80%	80%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%
Congo, Republic of the	100%	33%	100%	100%	80%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Colombia	50%	100%	100%	80%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Costa Rica	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<30% 30–50% >50%

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Description	Enhanced Natonally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced greenhouse gas data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
Djibouti	50%	67%	0%	100%	80%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	50%	100%	83%
Ecuador	75%	100%	100%	100%	80%	25%	33%	100%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	83%
Ethiopia	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	33%	50%	100%	100%	100%	83%
Fiji	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gabon	75%	100%	100%	80%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Guinea	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Honduras	25%	67%	100%	40%	80%	25%	67%	0%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%	67%	75%	50%	50%	100%	83%
Iraq	50%	33%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	50%	100%	50%	50%	83%
Jamaica	75%	100%	100%	80%	60%	50%	67%	100%	0%	100%	100%	75%	100%	67%	75%	0%	50%	50%	50%
Kazakhstan	50%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	33%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kenya	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kyrgyz Republic	75%	100%	100%	80%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cambodia	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%	67%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Liberia	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sri Lanka	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	50%	100%
Morocco	75%	100%	100%	80%	100%	75%	100%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	83%
Moldova	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mexico	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	50%	100%	100%	40%	60%	25%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	67%	75%	100%	50%	50%	83%
Montenegro	75%	100%	100%	60%	80%	50%	33%	0%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	50%	83%
Mongolia	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	75%	100%	100%	100%	67%
Mozambique	25%	100%	100%	60%	60%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%	33%	50%	50%	100%	100%	83%

Outcome	Ambition				Quality											Process			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
Description	Enhanced Natonally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning	Robust NDC implementation plans	Robust cost–benefit analysis and sound investment plans for NDCs	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework	Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and governance structures	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs	Whole-of-society and whole-of-gov't narrative embedded in NDCs	Enhanced greenhouse gas data and transparent reporting systems	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes	Public awareness on climate processes	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
Mauritania	50%	33%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mauritius	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%
Nigeria	75%	100%	100%	60%	80%	75%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nicaragua	100%	33%	0%	60%	60%	50%	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	75%	67%	50%	50%	50%	100%	33%
Nauru	50%	67%	100%	100%	80%	50%	67%	50%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	0%	50%	50%	100%	50%	33%
Pakistan	75%	33%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	83%
Panama	25%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	33%	50%	50%	100%	50%	67%
Peru	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Paraguay	75%	67%	100%	80%	40%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rwanda	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	75%	100%	100%	100%	67%
Sierra Leone	100%	100%	0%	80%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	75%	100%	100%	100%	83%
El Salvador	25%	100%	100%	80%	80%	50%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	67%	50%	0%	50%	100%	67%
Somalia	75%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Serbia	25%	67%	100%	20%	60%	50%	67%	0%	50%	100%	100%	50%	75%	33%	25%	0%	50%	100%	50%
São Tomé and Príncipe	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	83%
Eswatini	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	50%	100%	83%
Seychelles	50%	100%	100%	80%	100%	75%	67%	50%	50%	100%	100%	75%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	50%	83%
Thailand	50%	67%	100%	20%	80%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	25%	50%	50%	100%	50%
Tonga	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Samoa	50%	0%	100%	40%	40%	25%	67%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	25%	33%	50%	0%	0%	50%	50%
South Africa	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Zambia	50%	67%	100%	80%	80%	50%	67%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	75%	33%	50%	0%	100%	100%	100%

ANNEX 6

Indicator Framework

The tables below show the title of each indicator used to determine Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) enhancement, along with the question posed to determine whether the indicator was fulfilled. Each indicator is also categorized by the type of question asked, comparative or best practice—comparative questions require looking at previous NDCs to determine the answer, and best practice questions only use the content within the submitted NDC 3.0.

Pillar: Quality

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Data quality, information gathering, and assessment			
Q1	Biophysical risks are quantified	Does the NDC provide quantified biophysical risks and has the risk identification been updated, revised, or improved (in contrast to last submission)?	Comparative
Q2	Scenario-based modeling for mitigation	Are the targets in the NDC based on mitigation scenarios or enhanced methodologies for target setting?	Comparative
Q3	Scenario-based modeling or vulnerability risk assessment for adaptation	Are the targets in the NDC based on adaptation scenarios, an updated Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, or enhanced methodologies for target setting?	Comparative
Q4	Stocktake of climate mitigation action and progress to date and its implications for the targets	Is the NDC based on a (quantified) stocktake of progress for mitigation action since previous NDC?	Best practice
Q5	Stocktake of climate adaptation action and progress to date and its implications for the targets	Is the NDC based on a (quantified) stocktake of progress for adaptation action since previous NDC?	Best practice
Q6	Identification of limits to adaptation	Does the NDC identify or state limits to adaptation, or other critical turning points or thresholds?	Best practice
Q7	Information on loss and damage	Does the NDC provide information on current or future loss and damage?	Best practice
Q8	Action and projects on loss and damage	Are there mentions of projects, finance, reporting, or other action for loss and damage?	Best practice
Methodological improvements, transparency, and consistency			
Q9	Clear definition of accounting methods for estimating GHG emissions	Are the accounting methods for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (e.g., GHG inventories, IPCC guidelines) clearly stated?	Comparative
Q10	Clear disclosure of assumptions and parameters used for estimating and projecting GHG emissions	Are key assumptions for estimating GHG emissions and projections (e.g., global warming potential, GDP growth, population) disclosed?	Comparative
Q11	GHG emissions are detailed at subsectoral level	Does the NDC present GHG emission data at subsectoral level?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Implementation plans and arrangements			
Q12	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in the energy sector	Does the NDC refer to mitigation plans in the key sector of energy?	Comparative
Q13	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in the FOLU sector	Does the NDC refer to mitigation plans in the key sector of FOLU?	Comparative
Q14	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in the transport sector	Does the NDC refer to mitigation plans in the key sector of transport?	Comparative
Q15	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in other key sectors	Does the NDC refer to mitigation plans in other key sectors than energy, transport, and FOLU? Comparing with previous NDC, are there more sectors comprised or is there more subsectoral detail given?	Comparative
Q16	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) or general planning on adaptation	Does the NDC inform on national adaptation planning or include the development or update of a National Adaptation Plan?	Comparative
Q17	Clear outlining of plan for meeting mitigation targets (NDC implementation plan with measurable targets and timelines)	Does the NDC state a clear plan (with timing, budget, and responsibilities) to meet mitigation targets?	Comparative
Q18	Governance and institutional arrangements for implementation (including institutional strengthening) of the NDC	Does the NDC define institutional arrangements and governance structures to target development and implementation of the NDC?	Comparative
Q19	Capacity building measures for implementation of the NDC	Does the NDC provide or plan capacity building measures to prepare key stakeholders for implementation of the NDC?	Comparative
Q20	Analysis of political, legal, and regulatory gaps, barriers, and needs	Is the NDC supported on an analysis of political, legal, and regulatory gaps, needs, and barriers?	Comparative
Q21	Analysis of institutional gaps, barriers, and needs	Is the NDC supported on an analysis of institutional gaps, needs and barriers?	Comparative
Q22	Analysis of gaps, barriers, and needs related to the country's capacity and skills	Is the NDC supported on an analysis of gaps, needs, and barriers related to the country's capacity and skills?	Comparative
Q23	Analysis of gaps, barriers, and needs related to technical assistance and technology	Is the NDC supported on an analysis of gaps, needs, and barriers related to technical assistance and technology?	Comparative
Q24	Identification of technology challenges and solutions, specifically with TNA and TAP	Does the NDC include or mention a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), Technology Action Plan (TAP), or similar?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Definition of targets, goals, and timelines			
Q25	Clear and robust definition of mitigation targets and goals (economy-wide)	Does the NDC specify clear and quantified mitigation targets (national goals or economy-wide)?	Comparative
Q26	Specificity of quantified emission reduction targets	Are emission reduction targets clearly quantified (e.g., % reduction from baseline year, or total reduction or avoided emissions)?	Comparative
Q27	Baseline year definition	Is the base year or reference scenario for reducing emissions well defined and justified?	Comparative
Q28	Clear definition of sectoral coverage	Does the NDC clearly state which sectors and gases are covered under the general mitigation target?	Comparative
Q29	Clear differentiation of conditional versus unconditional targets	Does the NDC clearly differentiate the conditional and unconditional commitments for mitigation?	Comparative
Q30	Carbon neutrality narrative embedded within NDC	Does the NDC specify its position or present a narrative for reaching carbon neutrality (general carbon offsetting projects)?	Best practice
Q31	Net zero narrative embedded within NDC	Does the NDC specify its position or present a narrative for reaching net zero (specific nature-based solutions, carbon offsetting)?	Best practice
Q32	Information on timelines for policy implementation	Does the NDC state the timelines for policy implementation to reach the mitigation targets as stated in the NDC?	Comparative
Q33	Definition of finance targets (mobilization, needs, other)	Does the NDC provide a financial target (budget to be mobilized by public, private or, international means, or costs necessary to reach the NDC mitigation targets—not the costs of past actions, but current targets)?	Comparative
Q34	Targets for just transition or climate justice	Does the NDC mention elements of just transition or climate justice as part of the NDC targets and measures (not as part of the process of developing the NDC)?	Comparative
Alignment and coherence of NDC with national frameworks and planning			
Q35	NDC targets aligned with national long-term mitigation plans	Do the NDC targets and measures align with long-term mitigation plans or strategies (e.g., Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy [LT-LEDS] or decarbonization strategy)?	Best practice
Q36	NDC targets aligned with national long-term adaptation plans	Do the NDC targets and measures align with long-term adaptation plans or strategies (e.g., LT-LEDS or resilience strategy)?	Best practice
Q37	NDC time frame aligned with national planning (budgeting and public investment) cycle	Does the NDC time frame (e.g., revision and updating) align with national budget planning or investment cycles (national planning document, national development plan, or budget cycles)?	Comparative
Q38	Synergies and trade-offs of mitigation and adaptation measures are identified	Does the NDC identify co-benefits, synergies, and trade-offs between mitigation and adaptation measures; or other sectoral, cross-sectoral, or crosscutting interactions between the mitigation and adaptation actions in the NDC (qualitatively or quantitatively)?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Wider strategic alignment and coherence with international and global frameworks			
Q39	Consideration of the Global Stocktake goals and outcomes	Does the NDC provide information on the Global Stocktake, i.e., outcomes or reference to the international Global Stocktake agreements?	Best practice
Q40	Consistency with the SDGs	Does the NDC specify links between the NDC targets and measures and national contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	Best practice
Q41	Alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework	Does the NDC provide information on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, or are there clear links identified between the NDC targets and the NBSAP?	Best practice
Q42	Reference to the UNCCD commitments	Does the NDC mention the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) commitments or progress toward national, regional, or local action plans against desertification, land degradation, or the like?	Best practice
Q43	Interlinkages with the Sendai Framework on DRR	Does the NDC give explicit links to the Sendai International Framework on DRR?	Best practice
Q44	Link to the Global Methane Pledge	Does the NDC mention links with the Global Methane Pledge?	Best practice
Q45	Link to the Montreal Protocol or the Kigali Amendment	Does the NDC mention links with the Montreal Protocol, the Kigali Amendment, Hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase Out Management Plans, or other initiatives to reduce ozone depleting substances?	Best practice
Financial information and investment plans			
Q46	NDC states a cost for achieving the mitigation targets	Does the NDC state clear costs for achieving mitigation targets?	Comparative
Q47	NDC states a cost for achieving the adaptation targets	Does the NDC state clear costs for achieving adaptation targets?	Comparative
Q48	Assessment of macroeconomic and macro-fiscal impacts of NDC implementation	Are the macroeconomic and macro-fiscal impacts of NDC implementation calculated (e.g., in terms of GDP or other impacts or investments in the economy)?	Comparative
Q49	CBA of NDC measures	Does the NDC include or reference a CBA of (mitigation) measures?	Comparative
Q50	Clear linkage with an NDC finance strategy or investment plan	Does the NDC refer to a finance strategy or plan to fund the NDC implementation?	Comparative
Q51	Domestic and international funding sources and financing mechanisms are identified	Does the NDC identify and specify international and national funding sources and concrete financing mechanisms to implement the NDC?	Comparative
Q52	Engagement of ministry of finance and the private sector in NDC update or planning	Does the NDC mention the engagement of the ministry of finance or economy and the private sector in NDC update or planning?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Q53	Measures to reduce investor risks and barriers to finance or transfer risk	Does the NDC mention measures to reduce investor risks and barriers to finance, risk transfer mechanisms for NDC implementation, or other measures targeted to enhance investability of the NDC?	Best practice
Q54	Information and progress on carbon market and non-market approaches (i.e., Article 6 of the Paris Agreement)	Does the NDC provide information or progress on carbon markets or non-market approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement?	Best practice
Q55	Increase in national financing commitments	Is there an increase in the national financing commitments for NDC (amount to be funded via domestic or national sources)?	Comparative
MEL			
Q56	MRV system and framework for mitigation	Is there an MRV system or framework for mitigation in place, or are there plans for one?	Comparative
Q57	M&E system and framework for adaptation	Is there an M&E system or framework for adaptation in place, or are there plans for one?	Comparative
Q58	MRV system is associated and coherent with SDG monitoring	Is the monitoring and tracking system for NDC implementation (M&E or MRV) aligned with SDG monitoring and tracking in the country?	Comparative
Q59	MRV system is associated and coherent with LT-LEDS monitoring	Is the monitoring and tracking system for NDC implementation aligned with LT-LEDS monitoring, or are there plans to do so?	Best practice
Q60	Monitoring or tracking system for NDC financing	Is there a monitoring and tracking system in place to track NDC financing?	Comparative
Q61	Evaluation and learning approaches and measures	Are evaluation and learning approaches and measures embedded in the NDC?	Comparative
Q62	Plan for the regular revision of NDC and LT-LEDS	Is there a plan for the regular revision of the NDC and LT-LEDS?	Best practice

Pillar: Ambition

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Increase in scale of goals			
A1	Increase in ambition through the type of mitigation targets set (e.g., absolute targets)	Does the NDC improve the type of goal compared to the previous NDC, e.g., moving from per capita emissions to absolute carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions?	Comparative
A2	Increase in proportion of unconditional targets	Does the NDC show an increased ambition in national actions (unconditional goals) compared to the previous NDC, e.g., via an increase in the number or proportion of unconditional targets compared to previous NDC?	Comparative
A3	Goals or targets to decarbonize the energy sector (including electricity sector)	Does the NDC include commitments to decarbonize the energy sector (including the electricity sector)?	Comparative
A4	Goals or targets to decarbonize the whole economy (economy-wide)	Does the NDC include commitments to decarbonize the whole economy (economy-wide)?	Comparative
A5	Targets to phase out fossil fuels in the energy sector (including electricity sector)	Does the NDC include targets to phase out fossil fuels in the energy sector (including the electricity sector)?	Comparative
A6	Targets to phase out fossil fuels in the whole economy (economy-wide)	Does the NDC include target to phase out fossil fuels in the whole economy (economy-wide)?	Comparative
A7	Narrative aligned with the 2 degrees C scenario in the Paris Agreement	Does the NDC mention an alignment with the Paris Agreement goal to keep global temperature increase well below 2 degrees C (narrative)?	Comparative
A8	Measures and targets to address emission drivers	Does the NDC increase ambition on measures and targets to address emission drivers compared to the previous NDC?	Comparative
Increase in scope: sectoral coverage			
A9	Specification of agricultural emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify agricultural emissions and targets separate from, or in addition to, the sector of AFOLU?	Comparative
A10	Ambition raising of agricultural mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for agricultural mitigation targets?	Comparative
A11	Specification of FOLU emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify FOLU emissions and targets, including land use change and deforestation emissions?	Comparative
A12	Ambition raising of FOLU sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for FOLU and deforestation targets?	Comparative
A13	Specification of buildings sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify buildings emissions in addition to other sectors?	Comparative
A14	Ambition raising of buildings sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for buildings mitigation targets, e.g., considering embedded carbon?	Comparative
A15	Specification of energy sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify energy emissions, and if possible for subsectors such as electricity?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
A16	Ambition raising of energy sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for energy mitigation targets?	Comparative
A17	Specification of fisheries and aquaculture emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify fisheries and aquaculture emissions in addition to or separate from AFOLU?	Comparative
A18	Ambition raising of fisheries and aquaculture mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for fisheries and aquaculture mitigation targets?	Comparative
A19	Specification of IPPU sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify the IPPU sector including key emitting industries?	Comparative
A20	Specification of IPPU subsector emissions (key emitting industries) and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify emissions at the subsectoral level for key emitting industries, such as steel and cement?	Comparative
A21	Ambition raising of IPPU sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for IPPU mitigation targets?	Comparative
A22	Specification of waste sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify waste sector emissions?	Comparative
A23	Ambition raising of waste sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for waste sector mitigation targets?	Comparative
A24	Specification of transport sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify transport sector emissions, separated from energy?	Comparative
A25	Specification of transport subsector emissions (key emitting subsectors in transport) and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify the emissions for key emitting subsectors in transport?	Comparative
A26	Ambition raising of transport sector mitigation targets	Does the NDC raise ambition for transport sector mitigation targets?	Comparative
A27	Specification of water (as a resource) sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify emissions for water, and increase ambition on the emission targets?	Comparative
A28	Specification of tourism sector emissions and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify emissions for tourism, and increase ambition on the emission targets?	Comparative
A29	Specification of emissions from water bodies and coasts and mitigation targets	Does the NDC specify emissions from water bodies and coasts?	Comparative
A30	Other sectors	Does the NDC set mitigation targets in any other sector compared to the previous NDC?	Comparative

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Increase in scope: inclusion of targets beyond GHGs			
A31	Specification of targets for GHGs beyond CO_2	Does the NDC include mitigation targets for methane, nitrous oxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, or sulfur hexafluoride?	Comparative
A32	Targets for FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions	Does the NDC include mitigation targets for FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions (e.g., nitrous oxide)?	Comparative
A33	Targets or measures for carbon sinks	Does the NDC specify targets for carbon sinks or carbon capture and storage?	Comparative
A34	Targets for short-lived climate pollutants	Does the NDC include targets for short-lived climate pollutants?	Comparative
A35	Targets for gases related to the refrigeration and air conditioning sector	Does the NDC include targets or measures for hydrofluorocarbons, ozone depleting substances, or other gases related to the refrigeration and air conditioning sector?	Comparative
Increase in scope: adaptation, stakeholders, and territorial coverage			
A36	Inclusion or enhancement of adaptation targets or goals	Does the NDC include a goal or targets for adaptation, or enhance them compared to previous submission?	Comparative
A37	Inclusion or increase in the scope and number of adaptation targets	Does the NDC include more adaptation sectors or targets compared with the previous NDC?	Comparative
A38	Increase in the geographical scope and geographical resolution (e.g., downscaling) of adaptation targets	Does the NDC expand the geographical scope or provide regional or local details for adaptation targets compared with the previous NDC?	Comparative
A39	Specification of local or regional commitments or involvement of local or regional authorities	Does the NDC specify regional or local goals or involvement of subnational authorities?	Comparative
Increase in timeline ambition			
A40	Revised and enhanced targets for 2030 or 2035	Does the NDC revise or raise ambition of targets for 2030 or 2035 compared to the targets on the previous NDC?	Comparative
A41	Interim targets or milestones toward 2050	Does the NDC set or raise ambition of targets or milestones for 2050?	Best practice
A42	Inclusion of carbon neutrality targets by or around mid-century	Does the NDC include targets for carbon neutrality by or around mid-century?	Best practice
A43	Inclusion of net zero targets by or around mid-century	Does the NDC include targets for net zero emissions by or around mid-century?	Best practice
A44	Estimation of a GHG emissions peak (year)	Does the NDC estimate a peak (year) of GHG emissions?	Comparative

Note. FOLU = Forestry, and Other Land Use; AFOLU = Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use; IPPU = Industrial processes and product use; CO_2 = Carbon dioxide.

Pillar: Process

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
ICTU standards			
P1	NDC aligns with ICTU communication standards	Did the country use ICTU standards to develop the NDC?	Best practice
P2	Consideration of CBDR-RC principles	Did the country exercise their right to develop the NDC according to the principles of CBDR-RC?	Best practice
Target inclusiveness			
P3	Targets for inclusive NDC development and implementation processes, including whole-of-society approaches	Does the NDC include targets on inclusive processes and whole-of-society approaches for developing NDC targets and for implementing the NDC?	Best practice
P4	Gender-responsive considerations (e.g., gender baseline assessment or gender-disaggregated targets) for setting NDC targets or developing the NDC	Does the NDC include information on gender-responsive considerations (e.g., gender analysis, gender baseline assessment, or gender-disaggregated data) for setting the NDC targets or developing the NDC?	Best practice
P5	NDC includes concrete activities, targets, or objectives on gender	Does the NDC include concrete activities, targets, or objectives on gender?	Best practice
P6	Consideration of youth-specific vulnerabilities, needs, and risks for setting NDC targets or developing the NDC	Does the NDC include information on youth-specific vulnerabilities, needs, or climate risks for setting the NDC targets?	Best practice
P7	NDC includes concrete activities, targets, or objectives on children and youth	Does the NDC include concrete activities, targets, or objectives on youth?	Best practice
P8	Identification of groups and communities most vulnerable to environmental impacts	Does the NDC identify the groups and communities most vulnerable to environmental impacts (e.g., those at high risk and most vulnerable to climate and natural hazards, such as women, children, older adults, people with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples)?	Best practice
P9	Inclusion of awareness raising, advocacy, public education, and skill development for high-quality and green jobs in the NDC (in the context of just transition and climate justice)	Does the NDC include awareness raising, advocacy, public education, and skill development for high-quality and green jobs as part of measures and targets of the NDC and NDC implementation?	Best practice
P10	Identified socioeconomic impacts of NDC targets and measures, with particular emphasis on just transition and climate justice	Have the socioeconomic impacts of the NDC targets and measures on specific stakeholder groups been identified, with particular emphasis on just transition and climate justice?	Best practice

Code	Indicator Title	Indicator Question	Type
Process inclusiveness			
P11	Inclusion of elderly people, youth associations, students, young people, and their caregivers in the NDC development process	Did the NDC consult older adults, youth associations, students, young people, and their caregivers in the NDC development process?	Best practice
P12	Targeted inclusion of stakeholders under a gender approach in the NDC development process	Did the NDC consult women and other genders in the NDC development process, and did it consider gender participation targets in the process?	Best practice
P13	Inclusion of native and Indigenous populations in the NDC development process	Did the NDC consult native and Indigenous populations in the NDC development process?	Best practice
P14	Inclusion of vulnerable groups, marginalized communities, and minorities in the NDC development process	Did the NDC consult vulnerable groups, marginalized communities, and minorities in the NDC development process (including but not restricted to women, children, ethnic minorities, migrants, rural workers, and people with disabilities)?	Best practice

Note. CBDR-RC = Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.

ANNEX 7

NDC Enhancement by Indicator

The table below shows the number of countries that requested and received support for each indicator, along with the percentage of countries requesting support that enhanced the indicator (enhancement %).

Main Indicators		No. of Countries Requesting Support	Enhancement (%)	Countries Supported	Intended Outcomes
QUALITY		**54**	**74%**		
Data quality, information gathering, and assessment		**54**	**77%**		
Q1	Biophysical risks are quantified	49	91%	37	Enhanced greenhouse gas (GHG) data and transparent reporting systems
Q2	Scenario-based modeling for mitigation	52	96%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q7	Information on loss and damage	46	85%	32	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning
Methodological improvements, transparency, and consistency		**53**	**86%**		
Q9	Clear definition of accounting methods for estimating GHG emissions	51	94%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q11	GHG emissions are detailed at subsectoral level	42	78%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Implementation plans and arrangements		**54**	**82%**		
Q12	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in the energy sector	54	100%	47	Robust NDC implementation plans
Q13	Individual sectoral mitigation plans or strategies in the forestry and other land use (FOLU) sector	51	94%	47	Robust NDC implementation plans
Q16	National Adaptation Plan or general planning on adaptation	51	94%	32	Enhanced adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning
Q17	Clear outlining of plan for meeting mitigation targets (NDC implementation plan with measurable targets and timelines)	42	78%	47	Robust NDC implementation plans
Q18	Governance and institutional arrangements for implementation (including institutional strengthening) of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	52	96%	33	Strong governmental coordination for NDCs
Q19	Capacity building measures for implementation of the NDC	51	94%	27	Public engagement in NDC implementation and monitoring

Main Indicators		No. of Countries Requesting Support	Enhancement (%)	Countries Supported	Intended Outcomes
Q20	Analysis of political, legal, and regulatory gaps, barriers, and needs	36	67%	30	Strengthened and coherent national climate policy framework
Q22	Analysis of gaps, barriers, and needs related to the country's capacity and skills	39	72%	10	Enhanced enabling environment for NDC and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy implementation
Q24	Identification of technology challenges and solutions, specifically with TNA and TAP	29	54%	7	Pathways and opportunities for technology transfer and capacity
Definition of targets, goals, and timelines		**54**	**82%**		
Q26	Specificity of quantified emission reduction targets	53	98%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q28	Clear definition of sectoral coverage	54	100%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q30	Carbon neutrality narrative embedded within NDC	23	43%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
Q34	Targets for just transition or climate justice	51	94%	29	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles
Alignment and coherence of NDC with national frameworks and planning		**53**	**84%**		
Q36	NDC targets aligned with national long-term adaptation plans	46	85%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
Q37	NDC time frame aligned with national planning (budgeting and public investment) cycle	46	85%	41	Robust Cost–Benefit Analysis (CBA) and sound investment plans for NDCs
Wider strategic alignment and coherence with international and global frameworks		**54**	**57%**		
Q42	Reference to the UNCCD commitments	22	41%	9	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs
Q44	Link to the Global Methane Pledge	9	17%	9	Consideration of Global Stocktake in the NDCs
Financial information and Investment plans		**54**	**67%**		
Q48	Assessment of macroeconomic and macro-fiscal impacts of NDC implementation	18	33%	41	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs
Q49	CBA of NDC measures	14	26%	41	Robust CBA and sound investment plans for NDCs
Q51	Domestic and international funding sources and financing mechanisms are identified	50	93%	33	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations
Q55	Increase in national financing commitments	33	61%	33	Identified and available climate finance opportunities for NDC implementations

Main Indicators		No. of Countries Requesting Support	Enhancement (%)	Countries Supported	Intended Outcomes
MEL		**54**	**63%**		
Q56	MRV system and framework for mitigation	50	93%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q58	MRV system is associated and coherent with Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	23	43%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
Q59	MRV system is associated and coherent with LT-LEDS monitoring	20	37%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
AMBITION		**54**	**61%**		
Increase in scale of goals		**53**	**56%**		
A5	Targets to phase out fossil fuels in the energy sector (including electricity sector)	7	13%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
A6	Targets to phase out fossil fuels in the whole economy (economy-wide)	3	6%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
Increase in scope: sectoral coverage		**53**	**57%**		
A11	Specification of FOLU emissions and mitigation targets	50	93%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
A15	Specification of energy sector emissions and mitigation targets	52	96%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
A22	Specification of waste sector emissions and mitigation targets	50	93%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
Increase in scope: inclusion of targets beyond GHGs		**51**	**70%**		
A32	Targets for FOLU and non-CO_2 agricultural emissions	43	80%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
A33	Targets or measures for carbon sinks	48	89%	17	Enhanced NDC targets
Increase in scope: adaptation, stakeholders, and territorial coverage		**53**	**91%**		
A36	Inclusion or enhancement of adaptation targets or goals	53	98%	32	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning
A38	Increase in the geographical scope and geographical resolution (e.g., downscaling) of adaptation targets	46	85%	32	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning
A39	Specification of local or regional commitments or involvement of local or regional authorities	46	85%	32	Enhanced adaptation and DRR planning

Main Indicators		No. of Countries Requesting Support	Enhancement (%)	Countries Supported	Intended Outcomes
Increase in timeline ambition		**52**	**50%**		
A40	Revised and enhanced targets for 2030 or 2035	51	94%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
A42	Inclusion of carbon neutrality targets by or around mid-century	19	35%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
A43	Inclusion of net zero targets by or around mid-century	21	39%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
A44	Estimation of a GHG emissions peak (year)	11	20%	38	NDC targets aligned to LT-LEDS or long-term climate goals
PROCESS		**54**	**79%**		
ICTU standards		**53**	**84%**		
P1	NDC aligns with Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) communication standards	48	89%	37	Enhanced GHG data and transparent reporting systems
P2	CBDR-RC principles	43	80%	26	Institutional and technical capacity for NDC implementation
Target inclusiveness		**54**	**84%**		
P4	Gender-responsive considerations (e.g., gender baseline assessment or gender-disaggregated targets) for setting NDC targets or developing the NDC	48	89%	29	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles
P5	NDC includes concrete activities, targets, or objectives on gender	46	85%	29	Mainstreamed just transition and social inclusion principles
P8	Identification of groups and communities most vulnerable to environmental impacts	53	98%	26	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes
P9	Inclusion of awareness raising, advocacy, public education, and skill development for high-quality and green jobs in the NDC (in the context of just transition and climate justice)	45	83%	27	Public awareness on climate processes
Process inclusiveness		**48**	**69%**		
P11	Inclusion of older adults, youth associations, students, young people, and their caregivers in the NDC development process	35	65%	47	Whole-of-society and whole-of-government narrative embedded in NDCs
P13	Inclusion of native and Indigenous populations in the NDC development process	27	50%	26	Relevant stakeholders included meaningfully in NDC processes

NDC Enhancement Through the NDC Partnership

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