



Thematic Deep Dive:

Trends in Country Needs and Partner Support across the COP30 Presidency Action Agenda

Companion Paper to the *Insight Brief: Trends in Country Needs and
Partner Support Across the NDC Partnership's 2021-2025 Work Program*

NOVEMBER 2025

About This Insight Brief

Insight briefs are analyses developed by the NDC Partnership's Support Unit, members, or its partner institutions to share insights based on requests received by countries and the support provided by the NDC Partnership. This insight brief presents trends in countries' requests and partner support across the six thematic axes under the COP30 Presidency's Action Agenda, providing a clear picture of countries' support needs and patterns in partners' responses. It serves as a companion paper to the insight brief, *Trends in Country Needs and Partner Support Across the NDC Partnership's 2021–2025 Work Program*. The information it contains can inform discussions on emerging country priorities and help scale support for countries as they implement their NDCs.

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SECTION 1

Introduction

The NDC Partnership is a global coalition, bringing together more than 250 countries and institutions to deliver on ambitious climate action that helps achieve the Paris Agreement and drive sustainable development. Governments identify their NDC implementation priorities and the type of support that is needed to translate them into actionable policies and programs.

Based on these requests, the membership offers a tailored package of expertise, technical assistance and funding. This collaborative response provides developing countries with efficient access to a wide range of resources to adapt to and mitigate climate change and foster more equitable and sustainable development.

This paper presents trends in countries' requests and partner support across the six thematic axes under the COP30 Presidency's Action Agenda.¹ It serves as a companion paper to the insight brief, [Trends in Country Needs and Partner Support Across the NDC Partnership's 2021–2025 Work Program](#).

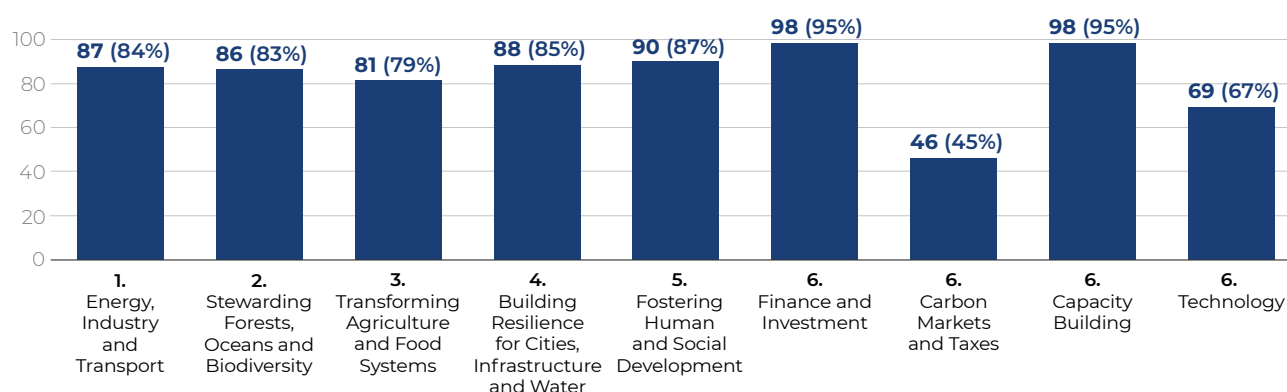
Methodological note: The analysis in this paper is generated using data available in the [NDC Partnership's kNook system](#). The kNook taxonomy reflects topics, activities, and sectors as they are presented within countries' requests for support to the NDC Partnership and may differ from partners' own definitions. A summary of the kNook taxonomy mapped to each of the six thematic axes can be found in Annex 1.

Since the NDC Partnership began programmatic operations in 2017, a total of 103 countries have submitted close to 7,000 individual requests for support. One hundred and one of these countries requested support between 2021 and 2025. Over the last five years, the number of countries requesting support has consistently grown, while partner support lags. Fifty-five percent of requests circulated in the last five years remain unsupported. The lower support rate since 2021 (45%) compared to cumulative support since the NDC Partnership began programmatic operations in 2017 (55%) reflects the fact that it takes time—even years, in some cases—to generate support.

Figure 1 shows trends in the number of countries requesting support across each thematic axis among the 103 that have requested support through the NDC Partnership. The figures below show how countries' support needs have evolved over time across each thematic axis. The blue line tracks the percentage of countries that requested support related to that thematic axis in a given year, out of all countries requesting support that year. The insights in Figure 1 for Thematic Axis 6, "Crosscutting issues – Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology, and Capacity Building," are divided into four parts covering the range of topics under this axis.

FIGURE 1

Total Number of Countries Requesting Support through the NDC Partnership by Thematic Axis (out of 103 Countries), by Year (2017–2025)



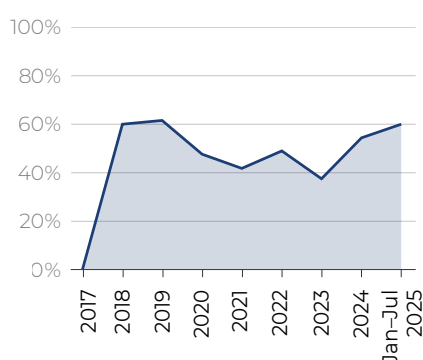
¹ Details of the COP30 Presidency's Action Agenda are available in the [fourth letter from the Presidency](#).

In the sections that follow, the analysis shows the number of countries requesting support annually (as opposed to percentage of countries) to demonstrate the scale of support needs. As such, it is important to note that these trends capture growth in NDC Partnership membership. Between 2021 and mid-2025, the number of developing country members of the NDC Partnership grew from 95 to 119. While not every developing country member has requested support, growth in membership has led to an increase in the number of countries requesting support. Additional insights into these trends, beyond growth in membership, are presented below.

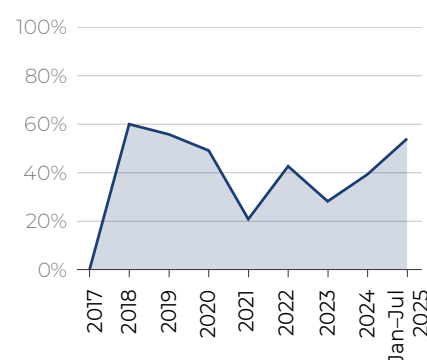
Thematic Axis 1.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Energy, Industry, and Transport
support by year (2017–2025)



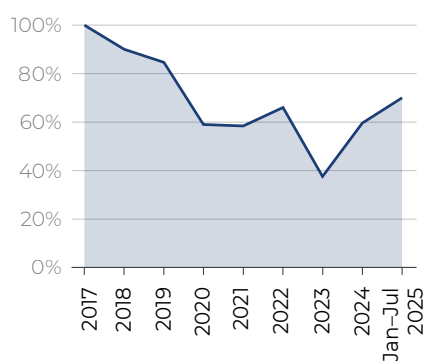
Thematic Axis 2.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Forestry, Oceans, and Biodiversity
support by year (2017–2025)



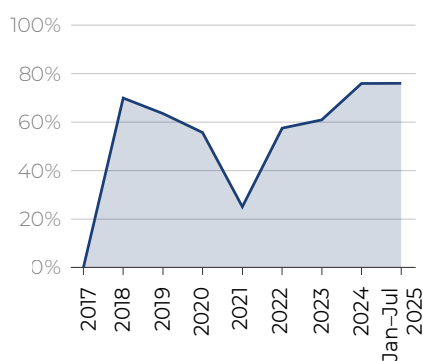
Thematic Axis 3.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Agriculture and Food Systems
support by year (2017–2025)



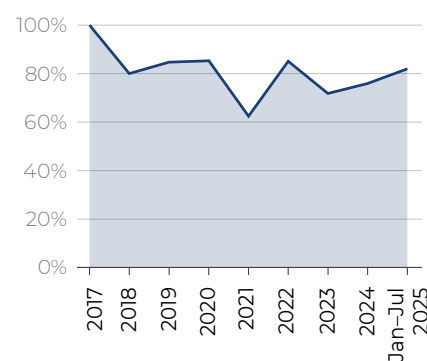
Thematic Axis 4.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Cities, Infrastructure, and Water
support by year (2017–2025)



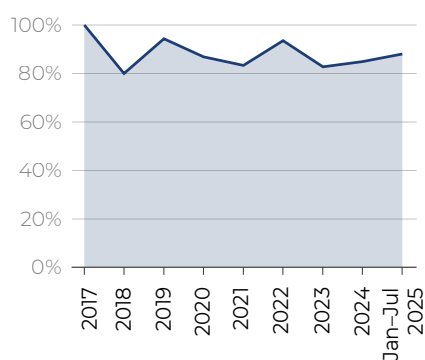
Thematic Axis 5.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Human and Social Development
support by year (2017–2025)



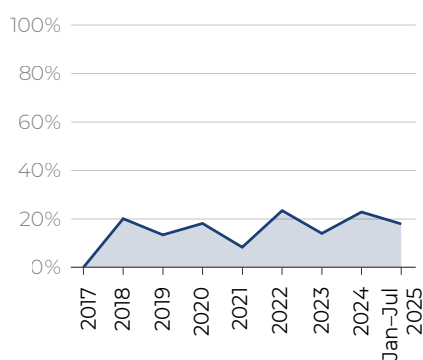
Thematic Axis 6.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Finance and Investment
support by year (2017–2025)



Thematic Axis 6.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Capacity Development
support by year (2017–2025)



Thematic Axis 6.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Carbon Market and Taxes
support by year (2017–2025)



Thematic Axis 6.
Percentage of Countries requesting
Technology
support by year (2017–2025)

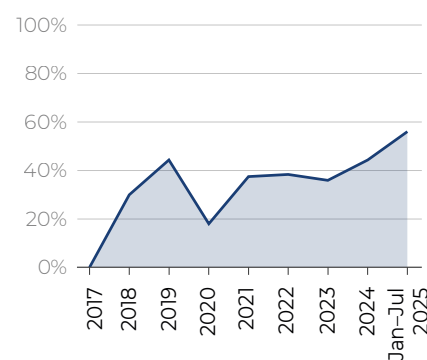




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SECTION 2

Deep Dive into Trends on Energy, Industry, and Transport Requests through the NDC Partnership

This thematic axis under the COP30 Action Agenda includes four key objectives: tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency (Objective 1); accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors (Objective 2); ensuring universal access to energy (Objective 3); and transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner (Objective 4). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below. Objective 2 is excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 87 countries out of 103 have requested support for topics aligned with this thematic axis (84% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).

Energy has consistently been the most common sector reflected in countries' requests for NDC development, implementation, and financing support submitted through the NDC Partnership. This includes requests for support related to increasing energy efficiency, generating or distributing renewable energy, and improving energy access and affordability. Through collaboration with the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), countries are also receiving technical guidance to prepare specialized support requests to transition away from fossil fuels. Focusing in on trends since 2021, **the number of countries requesting support in the energy and industry sectors has more than tripled**, while the number of countries requesting support in the transport sector has more than doubled (see Figure 2). Growth in later years aligns with the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST) and could reflect countries prioritizing energy in national policy shifts in response to the changing energy market. IRENA recently reported that 2024 saw an “unprecedented increase” in renewable power capacity, 91% of which was cheaper than fossil fuel-based energy alternatives.² The increasing competitiveness of renewable energy may contribute to national governments urgently focusing on energy transition planning.

Requests for support in the energy sector exhibit significant overlap with requests for support in the industry (55% overlap) and transport sectors (51% overlap). Initiatives like the Climate Club have emerged as important drivers of specialized support for industrial decarbonization. However, other sectors are more highly reflected in energy-related requests for support. Agriculture, water, waste, and forestry and other land use (FOLU) are the most common sectors reflected within countries' energy-related requests for support. This pattern reflects differences in how developed and developing countries approach climate action.

2 International Renewable Energy Agency. (2025). [Renewable power generation costs in 2024](#).

FIGURE 2

Number of Countries Requesting Energy, Transport, and Industry Sector Support by Year (2021–2024)

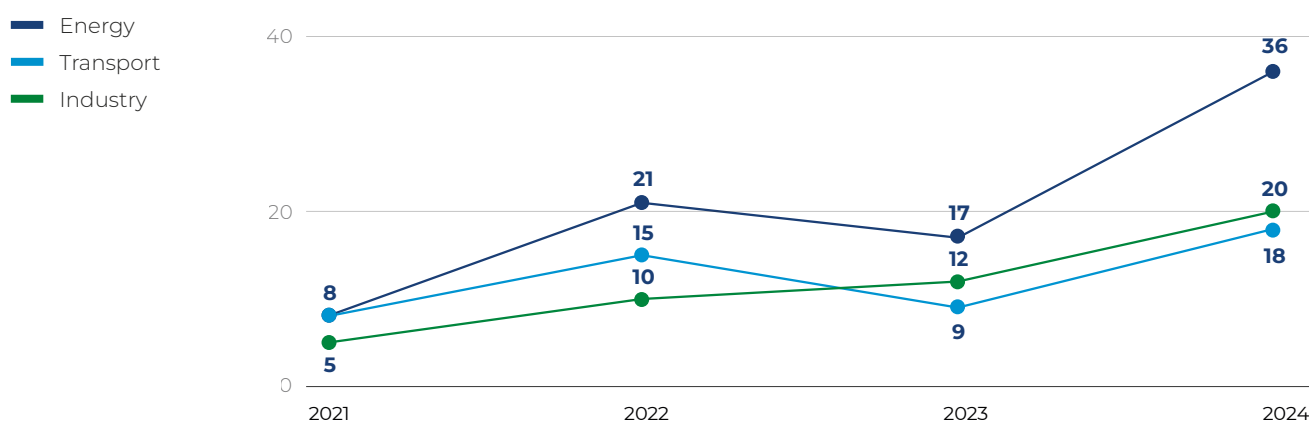
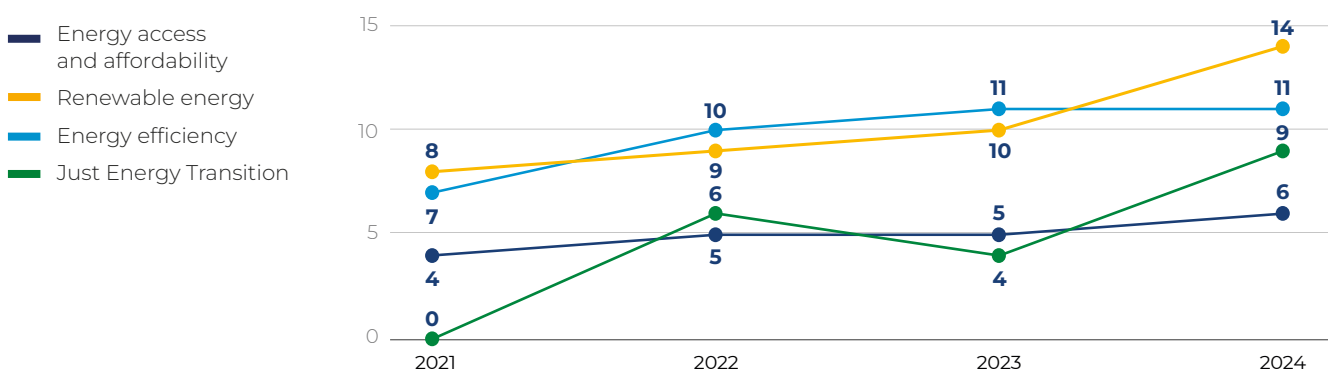


FIGURE 3

Number of Countries Requesting Energy-Related Support by Year and Energy Sub-Topic (2021–2024)

Of the four energy objectives in the COP30 Action Agenda, **renewable energy is the most common, with 40 countries requesting support for renewable energy since 2021**. This is followed by energy efficiency (35 countries), just energy transition³ (29 countries), and energy access and affordability (20 countries). The number of countries requesting support related to renewable energy spiked in 2024. Initial data from 2025 shows 13 countries seeking just energy transition-focused support in the first half of the year—a notable spike compared to each full year since 2021. Increases in countries' needs for both topics follow the outcomes of the GST.

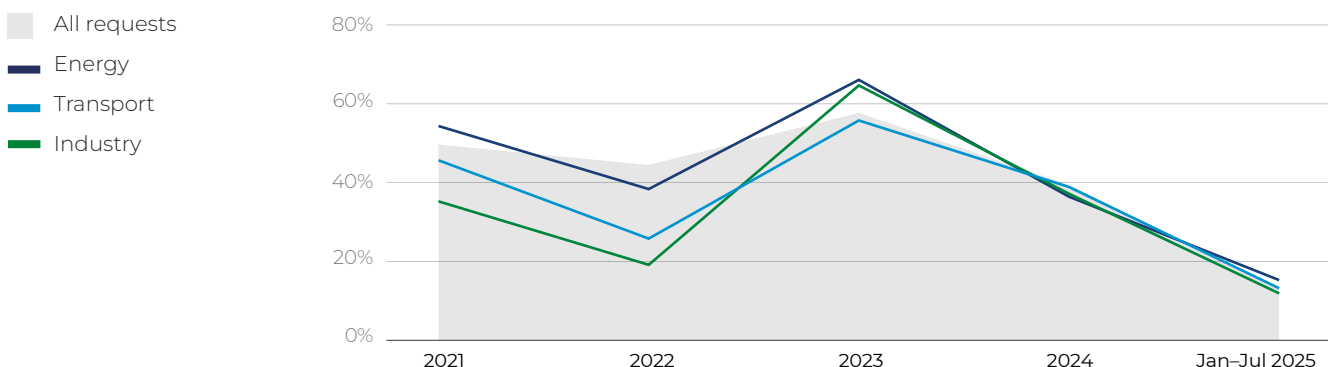
Trends in Support

Of requests circulated since 2021, 45% of energy sector requests are supported, 37% of industry sector requests are supported, and 36% of transport sector requests are supported.⁴ **None of these sectors' support rates exceeds the overall support rate for requests circulated since 2021 (45% supported).** Support can be slow to materialize in response to country requests due to lags in coordination processes or misalignment between country needs and funder priorities. Requests for support to incorporate the outcomes of the GST started to be circulated through the NDC Partnership in 2024; however, support has not kept pace. Collaboration with and targeted support through initiatives like BOGA and the Climate Club are helping to bring specialized support to countries in these areas.

³ While "just energy transition" is not fully aligned with Objective 4: "transitioning away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly, and equitable manner," this analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP30 Presidency's Action Areas. See Annex 1 for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

⁴ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

FIGURE 4

Support Rate of Requests in Energy, Industry, Transport Sectors by Year Circulated (2021–2025)

Looking at energy specifically, energy efficiency and just energy transition requests have the highest support rate (both 52% supported). This is followed by energy access and affordability requests (47% supported) and renewable energy requests (44% supported). E-mobility is also a key topic countries are requesting support for within the energy and transport sectors. Twenty-one countries have requested support related to e-mobility in the last five years, and 51% of these requests have been supported.

More support is needed for energy-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topics:** private sector engagement (65% unsupported), finance and investment (53% unsupported), and gender equality (40% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing or updating monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) or monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and collecting data (56% unsupported), developing studies and analyses (56% unsupported), and developing capacity (55% unsupported).

More support is needed for industry-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topics:** private sector engagement (70% unsupported), energy efficiency (68% unsupported), and finance and investment (65% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing bankable projects and pipelines (68% unsupported), developing capacity (61% unsupported), and developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (54% unsupported).

More support is needed for transport-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topics:** finance and investment (68% unsupported), e-mobility (66% unsupported), and gender equality (60% unsupported); and
- **Activity Types:** developing bankable projects and pipelines (69% unsupported) and developing studies and analyses (67% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Ethiopia:** In its NDC implementation plan, launched in September 2024, Ethiopia requested support to increase the use of renewable energy in the industry sectors. The country sought assistance to conduct a baseline assessment and feasibility study to identify renewable energy potential for the industry sectors and to implement a pilot project to transition from fossil fuels to biomass and electric energy in the cement and leather industries. These requests are unsupported.
- **Antigua and Barbuda:** In March 2022, Antigua and Barbuda requested support to analyze the socioeconomic impact of electric mobility on men, women, and vulnerable groups and communities. This request included compiling studies on economic and social impacts of the electric mobility transition on men, women, and vulnerable groups; engaging stakeholders to identify gaps and barriers that limit uptake of electric mobility; and developing gender-responsive recommendations to increase uptake, access, and availability of electric mobility interventions. This request was supported by IRENA.

Photo by Stéphane Bidouze / Adobe Stock

SECTION 3

Deep Dive into Trends on Stewarding Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity through the NDC Partnership

This thematic axis, under the COP30 Action Agenda, includes three key objectives: investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation (Objective 5); efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity, and desertification (Objective 6); and efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems (Objective 7). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

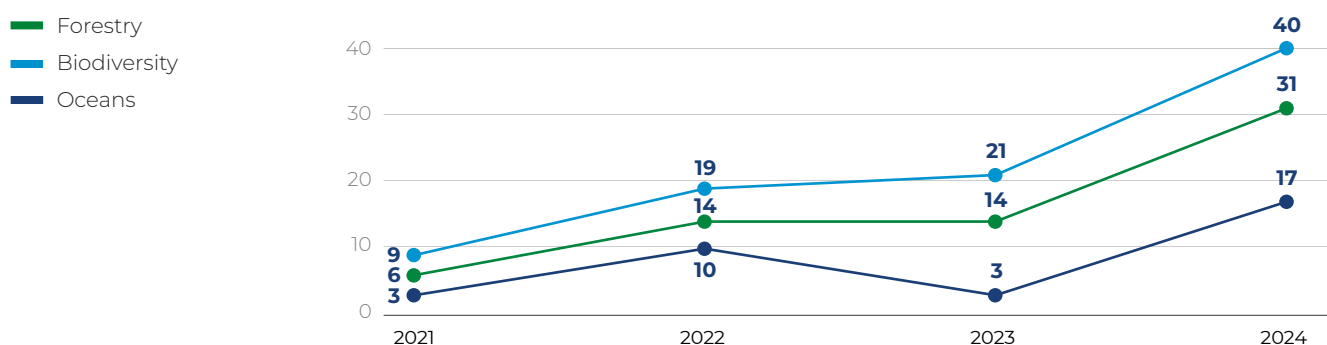
Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 86 countries out of 103 have requested support for topics aligned with this thematic axis (83% of all countries who have requested support through the NDC Partnership). The trends below are broken down across the data available through the NDC Partnership for forestry, oceans, and biodiversity requests for support.

Focusing on in trends from requests circulated since 2021, the **number of countries requesting support related to each of these three topics steadily increased year by year**, with a slight decrease in countries requesting oceans-related support in 2023. The notable increase in the number of countries requesting support across all three topics between 2023 and 2024 reflects a shift toward nature-based solutions following the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in 2022 at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15. The highest demand from countries in 2024 also follows the first GST, which emphasizes halting and reversing deforestation by 2030, conserving and restoring ecosystems, and protecting biodiversity. The GST underscores that healthy ocean ecosystems play a critical role in climate resilience and mitigation.⁵

FIGURE 5

Number of Countries Requesting Forestry, Oceans, and Biodiversity Support by Year (2021–2024)



Requests for support in the biodiversity sector exhibit significant overlap with requests for support in the FOLU (61% overlap) and water sectors (64% overlap). Notably, traditionally infrastructure-aligned sectors like energy and waste are also common among biodiversity-focused requests, indicating that countries increasingly include biodiversity considerations as part of their infrastructure needs.

⁵ Initiatives launched in recent years—such as the Mangrove Breakthrough, Ocean Breakthrough, Coral Reef Breakthrough, and 2030 Seagrass Breakthrough—have also helped raise awareness of the role oceans play in climate action.

Trends in Support

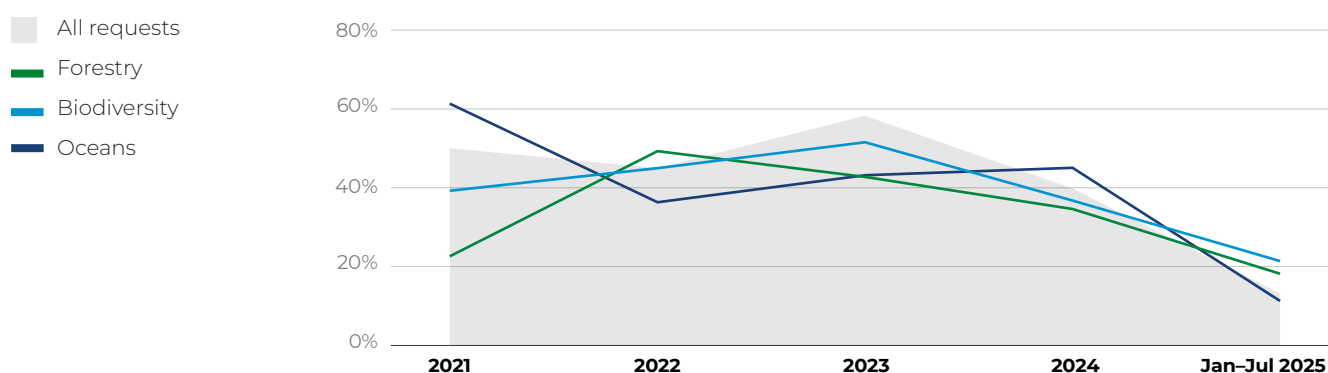
Since 2021, 42% of biodiversity requests, 37% of forestry requests, and 39% of oceans requests have been supported. **The support rates for these three topics are below the overall support rate across all requests during this period (45%).⁶**

In 2024, countries adopted the CBD COP16 decision on biodiversity and climate change, strengthening linkages across Rio Conventions and promoting greater integration of climate and nature goals. More recently, partners and countries have also pursued synergies between the three Rio Conventions through the “COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature, and People” in 2023. Initiatives like the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Accelerator Partnership are helping to strengthen these linkages and bring targeted technical assistance to countries.

⁶ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

FIGURE 6

Support Rate of Requests in Forestry, Oceans, and Biodiversity by Year (2021–2025)



More support is needed for biodiversity-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sector:** FOLU (64% unsupported), oceans and coasts (61% unsupported), and agriculture (58% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing climate finance strategies, roadmaps and investment plans (72% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (69% unsupported), and raising awareness and public education (65% unsupported).

More support is needed for forestry-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topic:** civil society (72% unsupported), disaster risk reduction (69% unsupported), and gender equality (57% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** supporting gender balance (75% unsupported), enacting and revising policies and laws (73% unsupported), developing climate finance strategies and roadmaps and investment plans (67% unsupported), and raising awareness and public education (67% unsupported).

More support is needed for oceans-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topic:** finance and investment (66% unsupported), disaster risk reduction (65% unsupported), and just transition (56% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** project and program financing and resource mobilization (80% unsupported), developing bankable projects and pipelines (80% unsupported), and developing climate finance strategies and roadmaps and investment plans (75% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Belize:** In its NDC implementation plan, launched in February 2022, Belize requested support to identify and communicate the impacts of climate change and development on coastal ecosystems through an impact study of ocean acidification on coastal areas and marine resources. This request remains unsupported.
- **Mozambique:** In its NDC implementation plan, launched in July 2022, Mozambique requested support to achieve more resilient and lower-emitting forests. This included developing methodologies, tools, and capabilities and generating maps to estimate degradation and deforestation. This request was supported by France through the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) with funding from the French Development Agency (AFD) and the World Bank.





SECTION 4

Deep Dive into Trends on Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems through the NDC Partnership

This thematic axis, under the COP30 Action Agenda, includes three key objectives: land restoration and sustainable agriculture (Objective 8); more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems (Objective 9); and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all (Objective 10). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 81 countries out of 103 have requested support for topics aligned with this thematic axis (79% of all countries that have requests for support through the NDC Partnership).

Figure 7 shows that, since 2021, there has been a **six-fold increase in the number of countries requesting support related to the agriculture sector on a yearly basis. Agriculture has consistently been one of the most frequently requested sectors.** Countries are also increasingly requesting support on food systems, though growth in this area has been slower over time compared to agriculture.

Agriculture and food systems are naturally connected, with 27 countries (out of 101) requesting support for both topics.

Figure 8 shows that finance and investment is the most common key topic within countries' agriculture-focused requests for support, followed by nature and biodiversity and gender equality. **Nature and biodiversity and gender equality are more commonly reflected across agriculture sector-related requests compared to all other requests submitted through the NDC Partnership.** This reflects a broader trend: Countries are linking food policy with NBSAPs and nature-positive food production while recognizing women's central role in food production and processing.

FIGURE 7

Number of Countries Requesting Agriculture and Food Systems Support by Year (2021–2024)

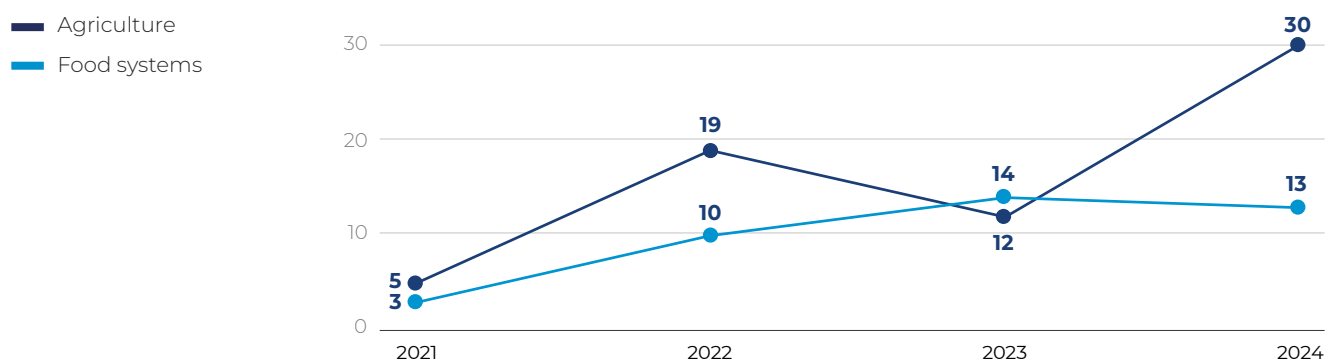
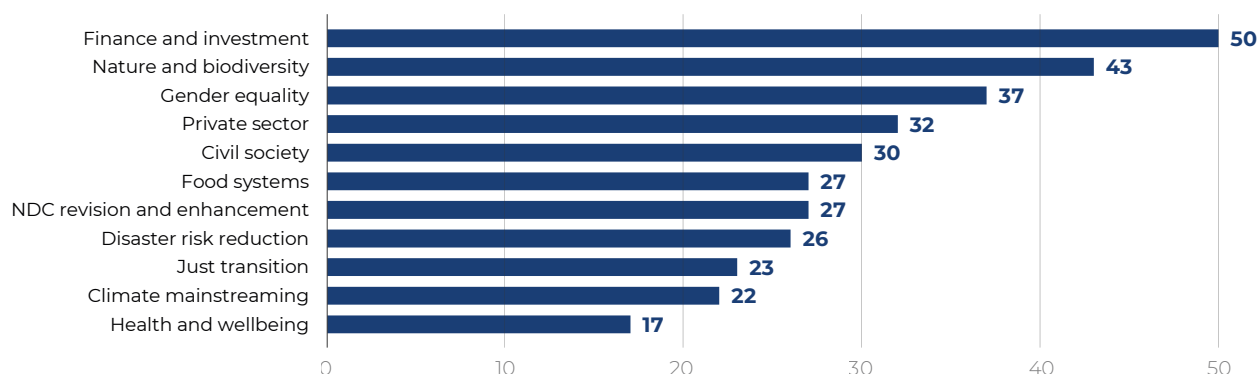


FIGURE 8

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Key topics Aligned with Agriculture Sector Needs (2021–2025)



Trends in Support

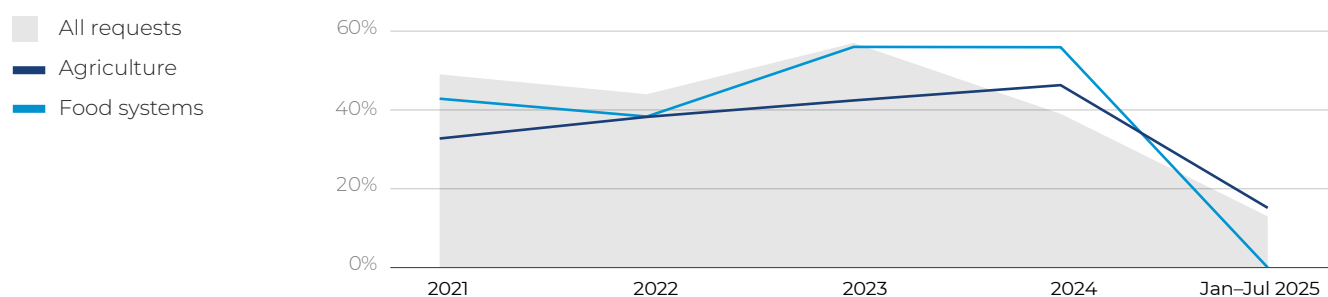
Of all requests circulated since 2021, 41% of agriculture sector requests are supported and 51% of food systems requests are supported.⁷ **While support for food systems requests is higher than the overall support rate across all requests during this period (45%), support for agriculture requests is lower than the average.**

When broken down by year circulated, **food systems requests generally have a higher support rate each year compared to agriculture sector requests**—with support highest for requests circulated in 2024. This may be explained by demand patterns: There have been more than three times as many agriculture-focused requests compared to food systems-focused requests since 2021. A number of dedicated initiatives are working to increase support to developing countries in this space, including the Food and Land Use Coalition; Global Action Drive (GAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)’s Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA) initiative, Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST), Convergence Initiative, Technical Cooperation Collaborative, the Sustainable Rice NDC Alliance, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, Clean Cooking Alliance, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Clean Cooking and Climate Consortium (4C), the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation (ACF), and the World Wild Life Fund (WWF)’s Food Forward NDC workstream.

⁷ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

FIGURE 9

Support Rate of Requests on Agriculture and Food Systems by Year (2021–2025)



More support is needed for agriculture-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topics:** gender equality (61% unsupported), nature and biodiversity (58% unsupported), and finance and investment (56% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (59% unsupported), developing studies and analyses (59% unsupported), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (59% unsupported).

More support is needed for food systems-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** energy (58% unsupported), FOLU (47% unsupported), and agriculture (45% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** Engaging stakeholders (58% unsupported), developing studies and analyses (57% unsupported), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (54% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Cambodia:** In its 2021 NDC Partnership Plan, Cambodia requested support to develop horticulture, rice, and other crops to increase food production, improve quality and safety of harvesting and post-harvesting techniques, and strengthen agrobusiness. These requests were supported by Botanical Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), UNDP, BirdLife International, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT), FAO, and the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV).
- **Guinea:** In 2024, Guinea requested support to develop techniques for preserving and processing “agro-sylvo-piscicultural products” through a research project. This request is unsupported.



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SECTION 5

Deep Dive into Trends on Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure, and Water through the NDC Partnership

This thematic axis, under the COP30 Action Agenda, includes five objectives: multilevel governance (Objective 11); sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings (Objective 12); resilient urban development, mobility, and infrastructure (Objective 13); water management (Objective 14); and solid waste management (Objective 15). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

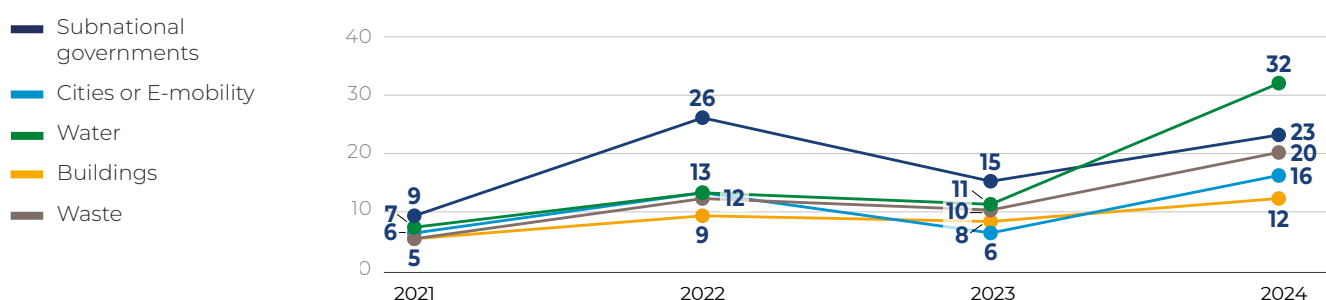
Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 88 countries out of 103 have requested support for topics aligned with this thematic axis (85% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership). The trends in Figure 10 reflect NDC Partnership data on requests for support related to subnational governments, buildings, cities or e-mobility, water, and waste.

Since 2021, the number of countries requesting support for these topics generally increased. **The largest increases are seen in the water and waste sectors, where the number of countries seeking this support increased fourfold between 2021 and 2024.** The surge in countries requesting water sector support in more recent years follows the GST's call to focus on water systems in adaptation and COP29's call for countries to integrate water into NDC revisions and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Similarly, the growing focus on the waste sector reflects efforts to align with the COP26 Global Methane Pledge and the GST's focus on cutting non-CO₂ emissions.

FIGURE 10

Number of Countries Requesting Cities, Infrastructure, and Water Support by Year (2021–2024)



Similarly, growth in countries requesting **cities or e-mobility** support in 2024 aligns with the GST's push to accelerate the decarbonization of road transport. Additionally, persistent demand for **subnational engagement**-focused support reflects the GST's emphasis on whole-of-society, multilevel implementation.

Since 2021, 28 countries have requested support related to cities. Of those requests, demand is concentrated in buildings (17 countries), transport (16 countries), water (13 countries), energy (10 countries), and waste (10 countries)—sectors traditionally prioritized in urban areas.

FIGURE 11

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Sector Aligned with Cities Needs (2021–2025)

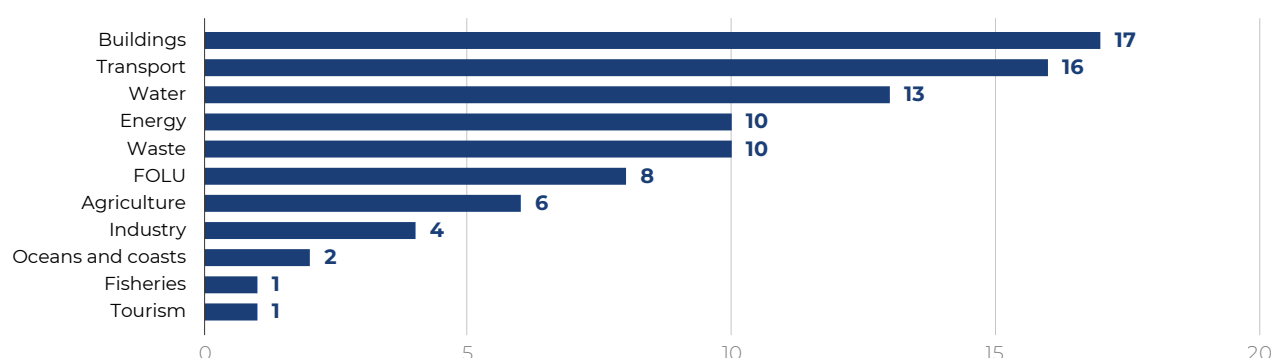


Figure 12 shows that countries requesting buildings, waste, or water sector support are most often requesting support to develop studies and analyses (65 countries) or develop or update MRV or M&E systems and collect data (62 countries). **Requests to develop studies and analyses are more common among requests related to these sectors compared to trends across all country requests.**

FIGURE 12

Number of Countries Requesting Buildings, Waste, or Water Sector Support by Top 10 Activity Types (2021–2025)

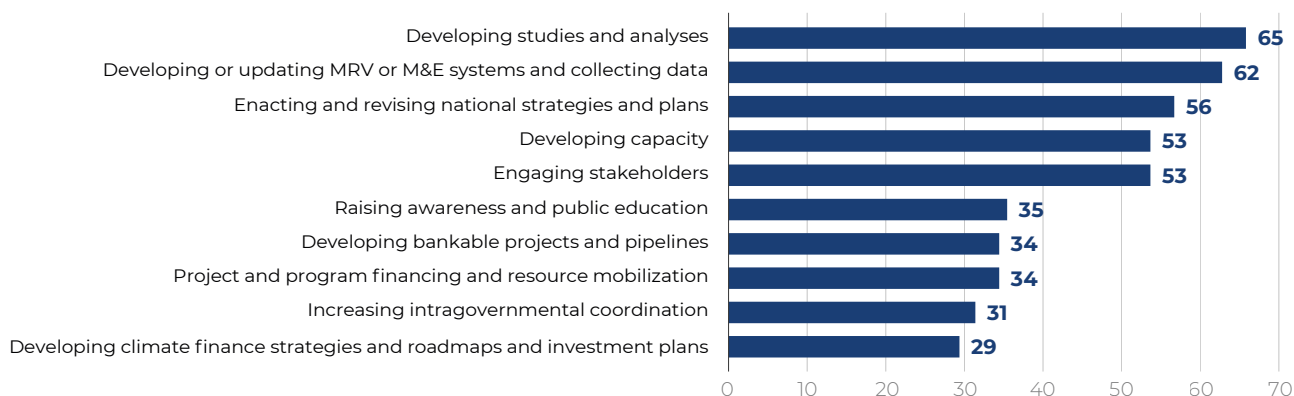


Figure 13 shows that countries requesting subnational government-focused support are often looking for support in the form of **participatory engagement, evidence building, and institutional strengthening**. Activities to enact and revise national strategies and plans (47 countries) and engage stakeholders (47 countries) are more common within subnational government-focused requests compared to overall requests, demonstrating that countries are anchoring subnational climate action in inclusive consultations and clear alignment with national frameworks. This may also indicate that countries are at the early stages of their work on this topic, requiring preparatory support before they can move toward implementation. Requests to develop capacity (46 countries) and develop studies and analyses (44 countries) are also common, reflecting a recognition that subnational actors need stronger institutions, resources, and a solid evidence base to guide policy and planning.

FIGURE 13

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Activity Type Aligned with Subnational Government Needs (2021–2025)



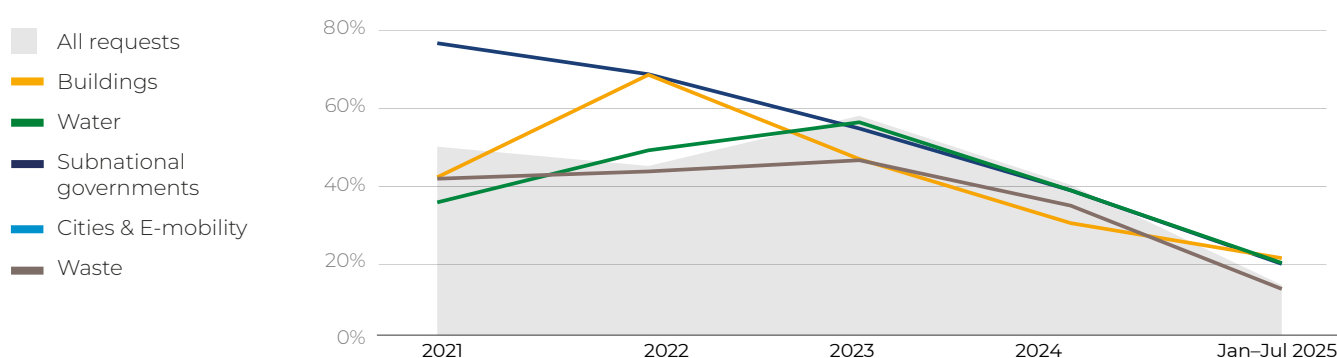
Trends in Support

Of requests circulated since 2021, **52% of all subnational government requests and 49% of all cities or e-mobility requests are supported, higher than the overall support rate during this period (45% supported)**, which may be attributed to increased awareness and support from initiatives like the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) and the Global Covenant of Mayors. **Support for the other topics reflected in Figure 14 is lower than the average support rate:** 43% of buildings-related requests are supported, 38% of waste-related requests are supported, and 43% of water-related requests are supported.⁸

Figure 14 shows that partner support for subnational government requests peaked in 2021 and has steadily decreased in the years that followed. The high rates of support in 2021 and 2022 could be explained by the launch of both the Subnational Climate Action Leaders Exchange (SCALE) and Subnational Government Climate Finance Hub in 2022, stimulating additional capacity to support countries with subnational engagement.

FIGURE 14

Support Rate of Requests Related to Cities, Infrastructure, and Water by Year (2021–2025)



The increase in support for cities- or e-mobility-focused requests in 2023 may be explained by a resurgence of urban life after COVID-19 lockdowns and countries recognizing that subnational climate leadership plays a critical role in implementation.

A number of dedicated initiatives are working to increase support for developing countries to facilitate multilevel governance, including coordination efforts through CHAMP.

More support is needed for water, waste, and buildings-related requests in the following categories:

- **Key topics:** gender equality (64% unsupported) and circular economy (59% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** enacting and revising national strategies and plans (63% unsupported), engaging stakeholders (61% unsupported), developing capacity (61% unsupported), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (60% unsupported).

⁸ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

More support is needed for subnational government and cities- or e-mobility-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** agriculture (70% unsupported), transport (60% unsupported), and buildings (52% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing studies and analyses (56% unsupported), raising awareness and public education (54% unsupported), and developing capacity (51% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Nepal:** In 2021, Nepal requested support to develop an implementation strategy for the NDC's e-mobility targets, including validation workshops with government and nongovernment stakeholders. This request was supported by Climate Analytics.
- **Malawi:** In its NDC implementation plan, launched in April 2024, Malawi requested support to reduce building energy use and thermal stress among building users through national building regulations. This request remains unsupported.



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SECTION 6

Deep Dive into Trends on Fostering Human and Social Development through the NDC Partnership

This thematic axis, under the COP30 Action Agenda, includes four key objectives: promoting resilient health systems (Objective 16); reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty (Objective 17); education, capacity-building, and job creation to address climate change (Objective 18); and culture, cultural heritage, and climate action (Objective 19). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership. While Objective 16 is reflected in the analysis as "health systems," Objectives 17, 18, and 19 are reflected as "equality and human rights," "just transition," "gender equality," and "youth."

Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 90 countries out of 103 have requested support for topics aligned with this thematic axis (87% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership). Over the last five years, there has been marked year-on-year growth in the number of countries requesting support for these topics.

The number of countries requesting just transition-related support has increased more than 14-fold between 2021 and 2024. The number of countries requesting gender equality-related support has also grown significantly, with a seven-fold increase between 2021 and 2024. The topic of youth engagement has followed a similar upward trajectory, with the number of countries requesting youth-focused support increasing 10-fold from 2021 to 2024. While the number of countries requesting health systems-related support has also increased, the trajectory is slower than the other human and social development topics. The number of countries requesting equality and human rights-related support has been the lowest among these topics.

FIGURE 15

Number of Countries Requesting Human and Social Development Support by Sub-Topic and Year (2021–2024)

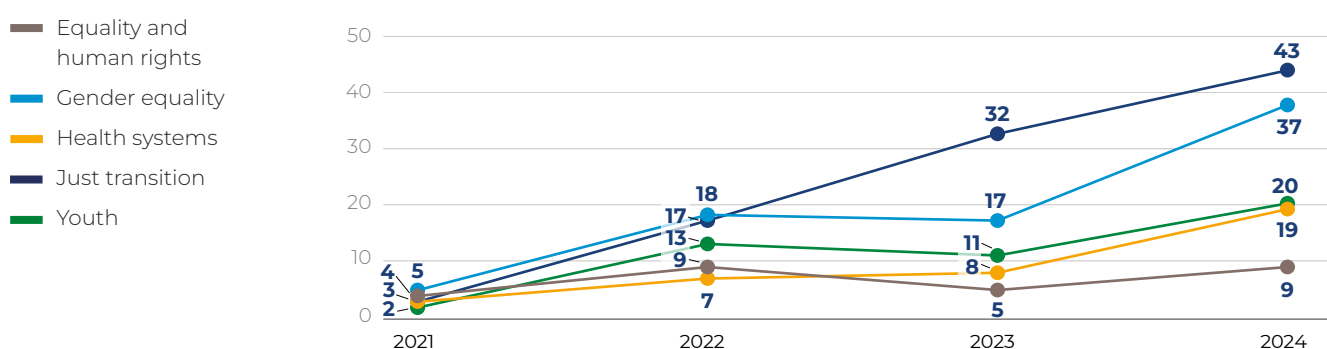
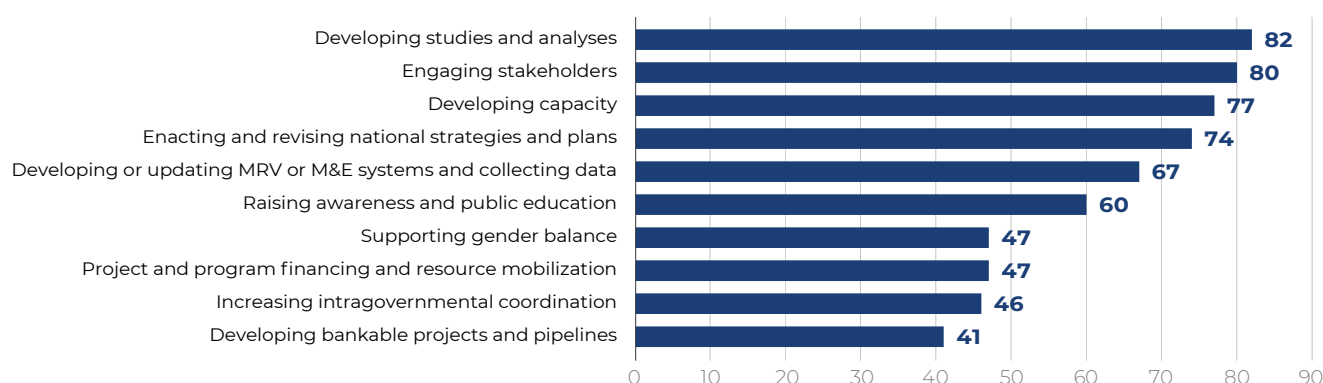


Figure 16 shows that the **activity types that appear most frequently within human and social development requests emphasize institutional strengthening and inclusivity.** Requests for support to develop studies and analyses and engage stakeholders are more common across these requests compared to overall requests. This reflects the recognition that advancing social dimensions of climate action requires both a robust evidence base and participatory processes. Requests to develop capacity and enact and revise national strategies and plans are also common across human and social development requests, highlighting that countries see lasting progress on equity efforts as dependent on stronger institutions, skilled personnel, and supportive national policy frameworks.

FIGURE 16

Number of Countries Requesting Human and Social Development Support by Activity Type (2021–2025)



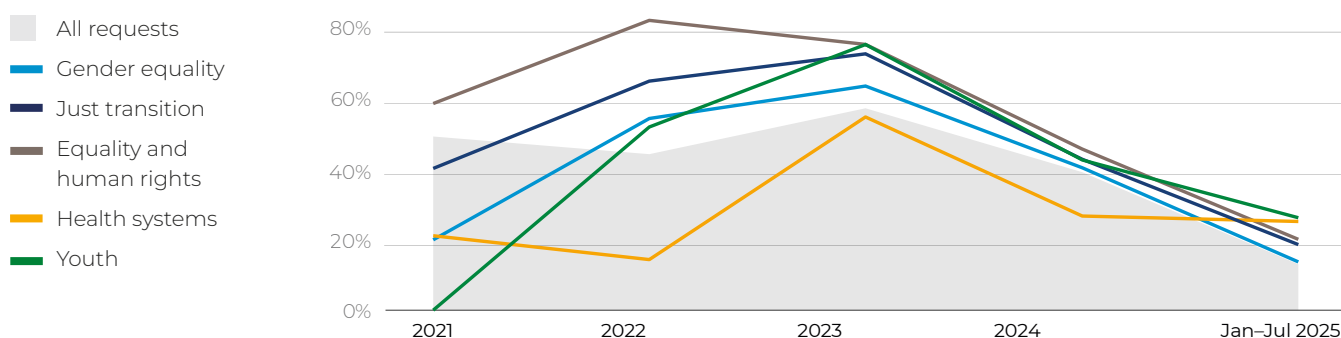
Trends in Support

Of requests circulated since 2021, **support for human and social development requests (50% supported) is higher than the overall support rate for all requests during this period (45% supported).** Breaking this support rate down by topic, there are higher than average levels of support for equality and human rights-related requests (56% supported) and just transition-related requests (54% supported). However, support rates are lower than average for requests related to gender equality (43% supported), youth (41% supported), and health systems (25% supported).⁹

⁹ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

FIGURE 17

Support Rate of Human and Social Development-Related Requests by Sub-Topic and Year (2021–2025)



The support rate for health systems-related requests is consistently below the overall average. This trend shifted in the first half of 2025 when support increased, likely due to efforts to include the health sector in NDCs 3.0. While these support gaps are significant, because these topics are crosscutting—and present as one element of a broader request—it is difficult to attribute the relatively low support rate to human and social development specifically.

A number of partners and initiatives are working to increase support for developing countries in this space. For instance, the International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank, FAO, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) all support various aspects of just transition, ranging from social protection to skills, while UNICEF explores ways to strengthen benefits for youth in the NDCs. Where needed, development partners are injecting additional support aligned with their sectoral or thematic priorities while considering how those priorities intersect with climate. For example, Canada and Wellcome Trust are providing resources to advance climate action and gender and health, respectively.

More support is needed for human and social development-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** waste (64% unsupported), agriculture (61% unsupported), and water (59% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** raising awareness and public education (61% unsupported), supporting gender balance (60% unsupported), developing studies and analyses (59% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (58% unsupported), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (57% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Mexico:** In 2025, Mexico requested support through the Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS for an embedded technical assistant to support with developing and implementing the adaptation component of its NDC and provide technical support for other adaptation-related public policy instruments that incorporate gender and human rights. This request was supported by Germany and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- **Tunisia:** In 2025, Tunisia requested support to integrate youth and green entrepreneurship in the country's climate policy processes through youth training and capacity building workshops, tailored support for youth-led climate startups, development of a youth financing guide, a national workshop and competition on youth-led climate innovation, and support for youth participation in climate conferences and dialogues. This request is unsupported.



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SECTION 7

Deep Dive into Trends on Finance and Investment Requests through the NDC Partnership

This analysis covers the following objectives under the COP30 Action Agenda crosscutting thematic axis: climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance (Objective 20); finance for adaptation (Objective 21); and climate-integrated public procurement (Objective 22). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership and are described below as follows: general "finance and investment," "developing climate finance strategies, roadmaps, and investment plans," "finance and investment for climate mainstreaming," "finance and investment for adaptation," and "integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, and financial regulation."

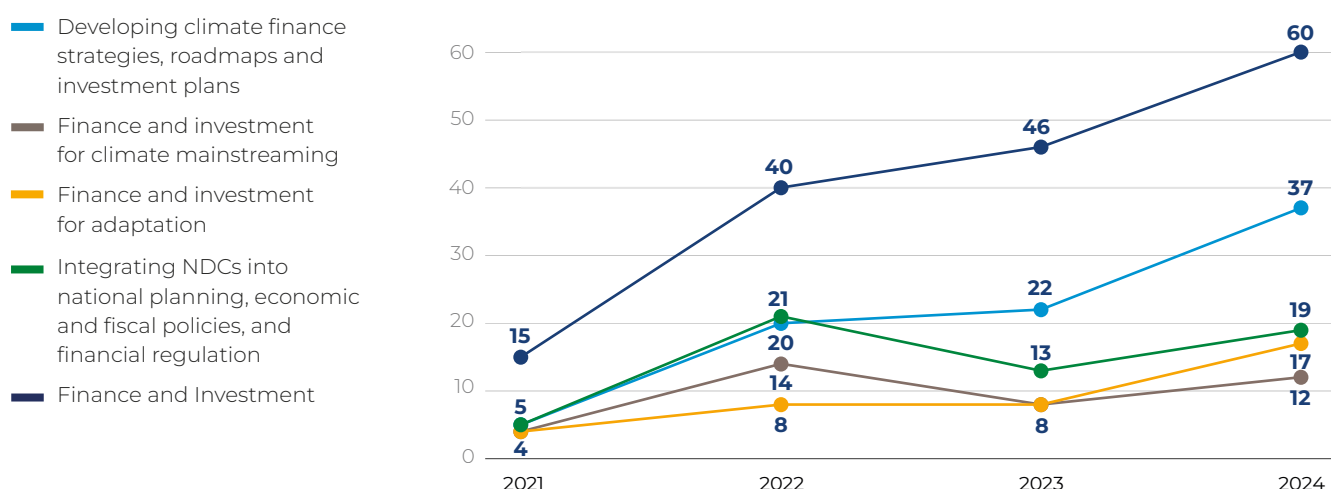
Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 98 countries out of 103 have requested support aligned with these objectives under the crosscutting thematic axis (95% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership). Finance and investment is consistently the most frequently requested key topic through the NDC Partnership, reflecting its central role in enabling climate action.

Since 2021, 93 countries have requested support related to finance and investment. Figure 18 shows that **countries' needs for finance and investment support have grown consistently year on year**. Seventy countries requested support related to developing climate finance strategies, roadmaps, and investment plans. This figure has steadily increased year on year, reflecting that countries recognize well-designed finance strategies are essential to unlock and coordinate support from diverse sources and ensure financial planning translates into effective implementation of climate commitments.

FIGURE 18

Number of Countries Requesting Finance and Investment Support by Sub-Topic and Year (2021–2024)



Forty-eight countries requested support for finance and climate mainstreaming since 2021—though this figure has fluctuated year on year. Thirty-three countries requested support for adaptation finance during this period. While this objective is less prevalent among countries' requests than other climate finance objectives, these needs have also risen steadily year on year, signaling a growing focus on closing the adaptation finance gap. Fifty-seven countries requested support for integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, financial regulation since 2021. This figure has been relatively consistent year on year, which indicates a strong interest in leveraging government spending power for climate objectives.

Countries' finance and investment-related requests cover a broad spectrum of activities, illustrating that countries are seeking support to not only mobilize resources but also establish systems and processes that make finance more effective.

FIGURE 19

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Activity type Aligned with Finance and Investment Needs (2021–2025)



The most common activity type among finance-related requests, as shown in Figure 19, is developing studies and analyses, which mainly reflects that countries need support to carry out prefeasibility and feasibility studies. The second-most common activity type in these requests is to **develop capacity**, highlighting that as many countries face significant knowledge and skills gaps related to mobilizing and managing climate finance, they view institutional strengthening and technical training as essential to ensure long-term, sustainable access to funding. Support to **engage stakeholders** is also commonly requested as part of countries' finance and investment support needs. This suggests that countries see closing the finance gap as dependent on convening a wide array of actors—across ministries and levels of government, development finance institutions, and the private sector—to coordinate and align efforts and resources.

Trends in Support

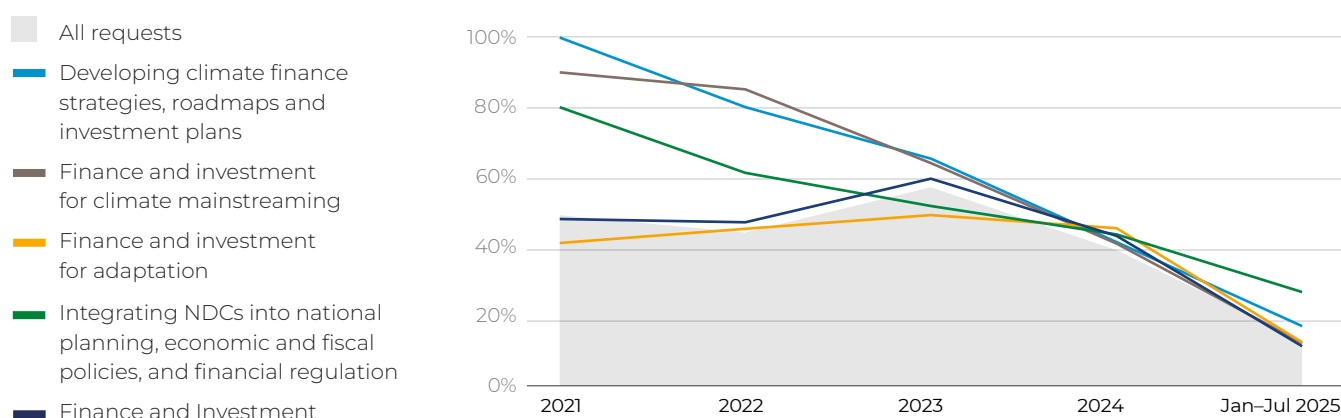
Of requests circulated since 2021, 47% of finance and investment requests have been supported, slightly higher than the overall support rate during this period (45%).¹⁰ Depicting a year-on-year breakdown, Figure 20 reveals **early strength in partner support for these topics, which peaked in 2021 before declining sharply**. The topics within finance-related requests with relatively high support rates in 2021 include: developing climate finance strategies, roadmaps, and investment plans; finance and climate mainstreaming; and integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, and financial regulation.

To strengthen the engagement of ministries of finance and other financial actors in the NDC process, the NDC Partnership has launched dedicated initiatives such as the Readiness Support for Greening Central Banks initiative and its collaboration with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.

¹⁰ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

FIGURE 20

Support Rate of Requests in Finance and Investment by Sub-Topic and Year (2021–2025)



More support is needed for finance and investment requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** transport (67% unsupported) and waste (61% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (58% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (56% unsupported), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (54% unsupported).

More support is needed for finance and investment for adaptation requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** FOLU (73% unsupported) and agriculture (59% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** enacting and revising national strategies and plans (70% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (59% unsupported), and developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (59% unsupported).

More support is needed for climate finance strategies, roadmaps, and investment plan requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** FOLU (67% unsupported) and water (65% unsupported); and
- **Key Topics:** nature and biodiversity (69% unsupported), gender equality (68% unsupported), and the private sector (64% unsupported).

More support is needed for integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, and financial regulation in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** energy (64% unsupported) and FOLU (63% unsupported); and
- **Key Topics:** carbon markets and taxes (62% unsupported), civil society (60% unsupported), and the private sector (50% unsupported).

More support is needed for finance and investment for climate mainstreaming requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** agriculture (64% unsupported) and water (63% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (70% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (68% unsupported), and engaging stakeholders (54% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Eswatini:** In 2023, Eswatini requested support through the Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS to develop a joint NDC, national development plan (covering 2023–2027 and aligned to the NDC), and investment plan. Together, they would outline the program of investments required to implement the NDC and national development plan, along with a strategy for meeting financing needs. This request remains unsupported.
- **Belize:** In its NDC implementation plan, launched in February 2022, Belize requested support to assess finance options for mangrove protection and restoration to enhance the ecosystem's capacity to act as a carbon sink while enhancing adaptation and resilience. This request was supported by Pew and WWF.



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SECTION 8

Deep Dive into Trends on Carbon Markets and Taxes through the NDC Partnership

This analysis covers the following objectives under the COP30 Action Agenda crosscutting thematic axis: harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards (Objective 23); and climate and trade (Objective 24). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 46 countries out of 103 have requested support aligned with these objectives under the crosscutting thematic axis (45% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).

Since 2021, the **number of countries requesting support related to carbon markets and taxes has increased incrementally year on year, reaching the highest point at 19 countries in 2024** as countries began incorporating outcomes of the GST in their requests for support. These countries' carbon markets and taxes requests comprise 1.5% of all requests for support circulated over the last five years through the NDC Partnership. Where the requests include a sectoral focus, the FOLU and energy sectors are the most common.

FIGURE 21

Number of Countries Requesting Carbon Markets and Taxes Support by Year (2021–2024)

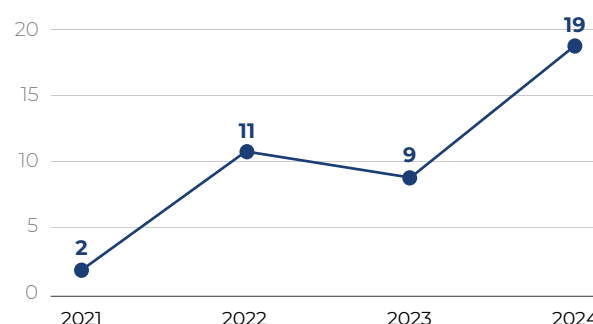
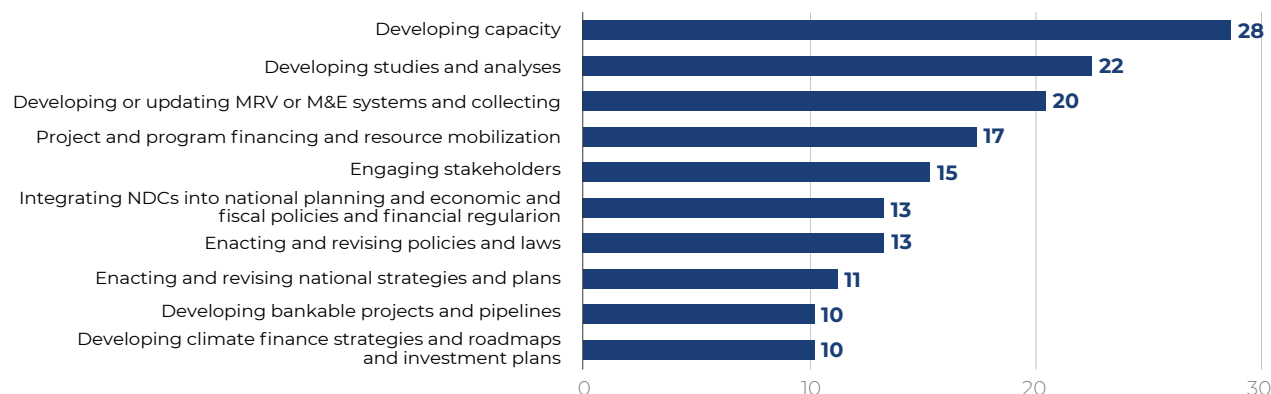


Figure 22 shows that **capacity development is the most common activity type reflected in these requests**. Of the 38 countries requesting support for carbon markets and taxes over the last five years, six countries requested support for embedded advisors focused on government capacity development related to carbon markets. Requests for embedded advisors included, for example, an Article 6 specialist in Laos, an economic advisor in Grenada, and a climate finance advisor in the Republic of Congo.

Five countries requested support to include carbon markets and taxes in their NDC 3.0; these requests included, for example, building capacity on carbon markets and aligning with Long-Term Climate Strategies (LTS) or Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS). Capacity development is the most common activity type within carbon markets and taxes requests. However, compared to all requests during this period, these requests more frequently include activities related to project and program financing and resource mobilization as well as integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, and financial regulation.

FIGURE 22

Number of Countries Requesting Carbon Market and Taxes Support by Top 10 Activity Types (2021–2025)



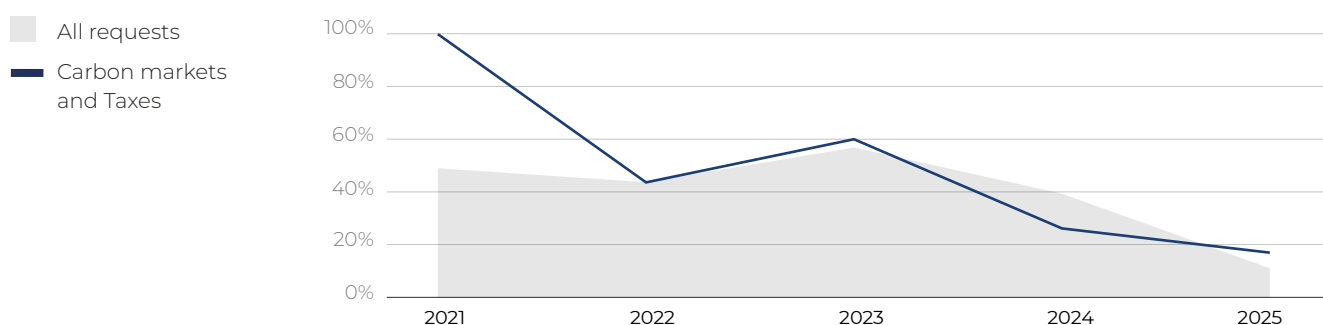
Trends in Support

Thirty-eight percent of carbon markets and taxes requests circulated in the last five years are supported—significantly lower than the overall support rate of requests circulated in this period (45%).¹¹ All three carbon markets and taxes requests circulated in 2021 were supported. The support rate has declined year on year after that point despite the relatively small number of requests on this topic circulated annually.

As Article 6 rules solidify as part of international climate negotiations, an increasing number of partners are scaling up support. This includes significant efforts by GIZ, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the World Bank, Perspectives Climate Research, UNDP and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centres (UNFCCC RCCs).

FIGURE 23

Support Rate of Requests in Carbon Markets and Taxes by Year Circulated to Partners (2021–2025)



More support is needed for carbon markets and taxes-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** FOLU (90% unsupported), industry (76% unsupported), and energy (70% unsupported); and
- **Activities:** enacting and revising policies and laws (79% unsupported), project and program financing and resource mobilization (65% unsupported), and developing capacity (64% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Panama:** In December 2024, Panama requested support through the Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDs to develop sectoral guidelines for carbon market mechanisms, create a national carbon markets strategy, and integrate these mechanisms into Panama's NDC. This request was supported by Climate Analytics with funding through the [Partnership Action Fund \(PAF\)](#).
- **Georgia:** In April 2025, Georgia requested support to develop sector-specific emission factors, marginal abatement cost curves (MACCs), a project pipeline, and technology needs assessment for its climate action framework. This request also included policy and institutional assessments and recommendations to prepare Georgia to participate in Article 6 under the Paris Agreement. This request is unsupported.

¹¹ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.



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SECTION 9

Deep Dive into Trends on Capacity Building through the NDC Partnership

This analysis covers the following objective under the COP30 Action Agenda crosscutting thematic axis: governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness (Objective 26). This objective is reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 98 countries out of 103 have requested support aligned with this objective under the crosscutting thematic axis (96% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership). The trends below reflect NDC Partnership data on requests for support related to the deployment of embedded advisors and other capacity development requests.

Since 2021, the **number of countries requesting support related to capacity development has risen steadily**, underscoring that countries increasingly aim to strengthen institutional and human resources for climate action. The number of countries requesting capacity development support has grown by more than three-fold since 2021, reaching its height in 2024. This reflects GST outcomes, which highlighted the need to accelerate climate action planning by building stronger capacity to advance quickly and at scale. Embedded advisors, placed within a government ministry to advise on specific thematic areas or sectors, is one example of a capacity development mechanism available through the NDC Partnership.

Figure 24 shows **the number of countries requesting support for embedded advisors increases steadily since 2021, growing by more than seven-fold**. This consistent growth highlights the fact that effective implementation of NDCs and related strategies requires both long-term institutional strengthening and immediate in-country technical expertise.

FIGURE 24

Number of Countries Requesting Capacity Development and Embedded Advisory Support by Year (2021–2024)

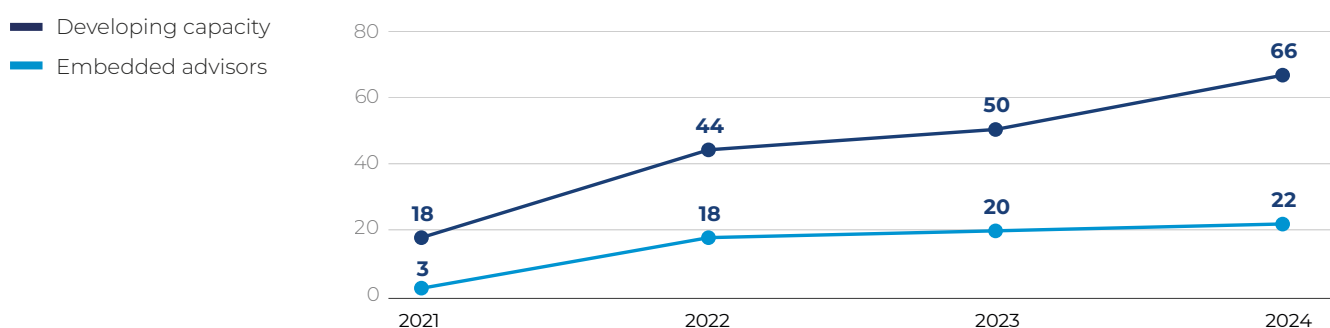


FIGURE 25

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Top 10 Key Topics Aligned with Embedded Advisors Needs (2021–2025)

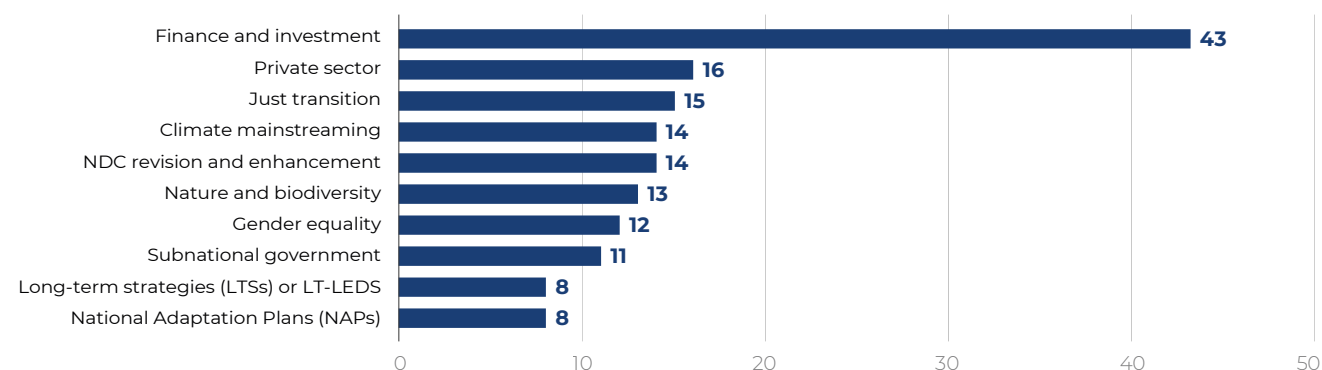


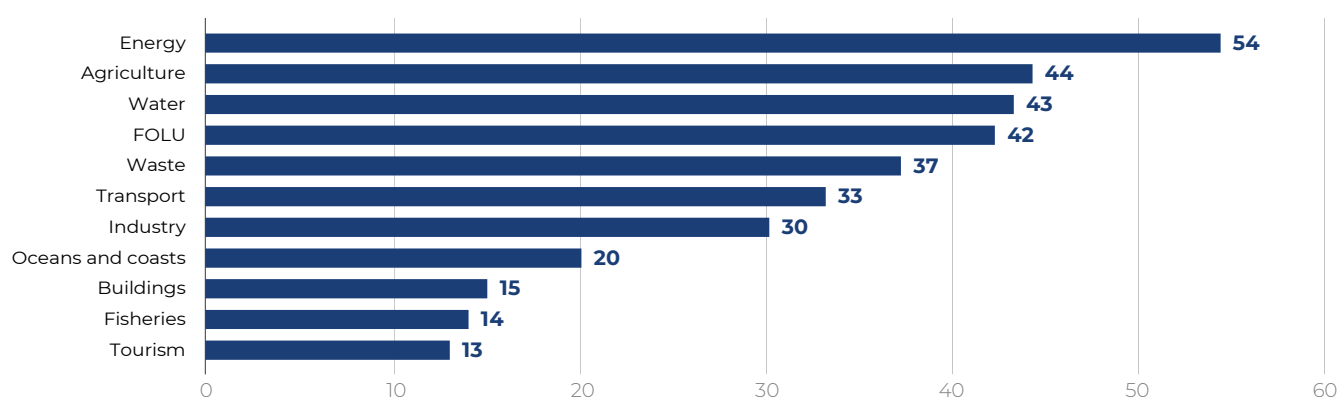
Figure 25 shows that **the most common topic reflected within countries' requests for embedded advisors is finance and investment**. This reflects the need for expertise on climate finance, investment, and economics to bring expertise and additional capacity to key ministries. This includes, for example, the Federal Ministry of Finance in Nigeria, the Ministry of Planning and Development in Ethiopia, and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. As of 2024, 60% of active contracts through Partnership Action Fund (PAF) Window 1¹² are for financial and investment advisors. This trend underscores the critical need for in-country expertise to help structure, mobilize, and manage climate finance.

Another prominent topic within embedded advisor requests is NDC revision and enhancement, which points to the role advisors play in supporting countries' iterative planning cycles. Crosscutting priorities—such as private sector engagement, just transition, and climate mainstreaming—also feature strongly in request for support. This suggests that embedded advisors are valued not only for their technical expertise but also for their ability to integrate climate considerations into whole-of-society and whole-of-government efforts. Embedded advisors bridge policy, practice, and finance, supporting countries in translating climate ambitions into actionable and well-coordinated implementation pathways.

Countries' requests for capacity development support—including embedded advisors and other capacity development activities—cut across topics, activities, and sectors. In this way, capacity development requests mirror trends across all country requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects the fact that **institutional strengthening and skills development are essential to nearly every dimension of climate action**. Overall, the data highlights that countries view capacity development as a foundational enabler across finance, planning, equity, and key economic sectors, making it one of the most common crosscutting areas of support.

FIGURE 26

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Sector Aligned with Developing Capacity Needs (2021–2025)



¹² Window 1 of the PAF multidonor trust fund, which is designed to bridge support gaps, provides resources for embedded advisory support in environment and finance ministries.

Trends in Support

Support for both embedded advisor requests (64% supported) and other capacity development requests (46% supported) circulated since 2021 is higher than the average support rate during this period (45%).¹³

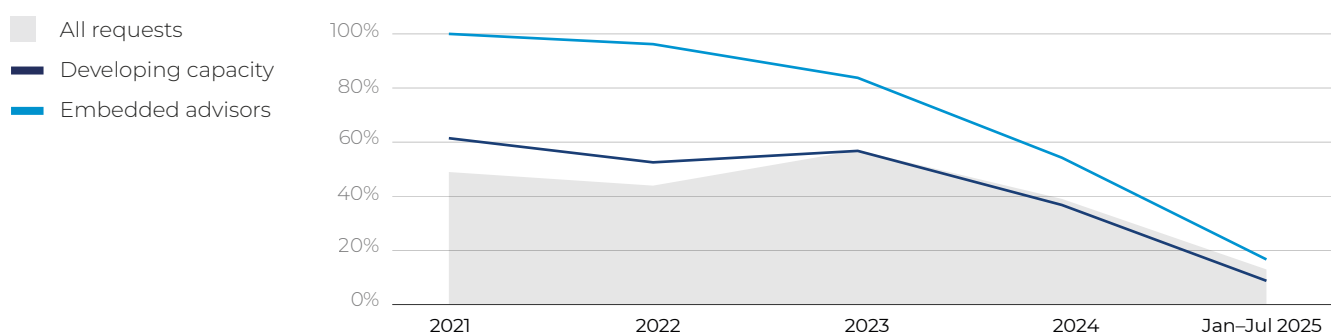
When broken down by year, the support rate for embedded advisors remains consistently higher than the support rate for overall requests over the last five years—reflecting targeted support through specific initiatives and programs, including PAF and the United Kingdom's Technical Assistance Fund.

Partner support for capacity development exceeded overall support averages in 2021 and 2022, following the COVID-19 pandemic. The higher support rate for capacity development and embedded advisor requests during this time was also driven by the NDC Partnership's [Economic Advisory Initiative](#). This initiative, active from June 2020 to August 2022, launched during the COVID-19 pandemic to support governments in preparing climate compatible recovery packages by embedding economic advisors into ministries of finance and planning. All 34 countries that requested support from this initiative received full support for the embedded positions.

Countries continue to request support for embedded capacity through the NDC Partnership, with PAF and dedicated funding from the UK as important sources of support.

FIGURE 27

Support Rate of Requests for Developing Capacity and Embedded Advisors by Year (2021–2025)



More support is needed for capacity development-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** waste (71% unsupported), energy (44% unsupported), and agriculture (38% unsupported); and
- **Key topics:** the private sector (63% unsupported), gender equality (53% unsupported), and nature and biodiversity (44% unsupported).

¹³ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.

More support is needed for embedded advisor requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** Waste (87% unsupported), industry (85% unsupported), and energy (58% unsupported);
- **Key topics:** Long-term strategies (LTSS) or LT-LEDS (79% unsupported), civil society (73% unsupported), and gender equality (61% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** Developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (63% unsupported) and developing studies and analyses (61% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **The Republic of Congo:** In 2020, the Republic of Congo requested support from an economic advisor to help the Ministry of Planning analyze the economic impacts of COVID-19 in relation to operationalizing the Congo Basin Climate Commission and Blue Fund. This request also included designing resilience measures to sustainably manage peatlands, mangroves, and forests to strengthen community resilience. This request was supported and funded by the World Bank with additional funding from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
- **Vanuatu:** In 2023, Vanuatu requested support to strengthen the Department of Climate Change, Ministry for Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (DoCC-MEIDECC)'s capacity to coordinate, monitor, and track the implementation of Vanuatu's NDC. This request is unsupported.



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SECTION 10

Deep Dive into Trends in Technology Requests Through the NDC Partnership

This analysis covers the following objectives under the COP30 Action Agenda crosscutting thematic axis: artificial intelligence (AI), digital public infrastructure and digital technologies (Objective 27) and bioeconomy and biotechnology (Objective 29). These objectives are reflected in countries' requests for support through the NDC Partnership, as described below.

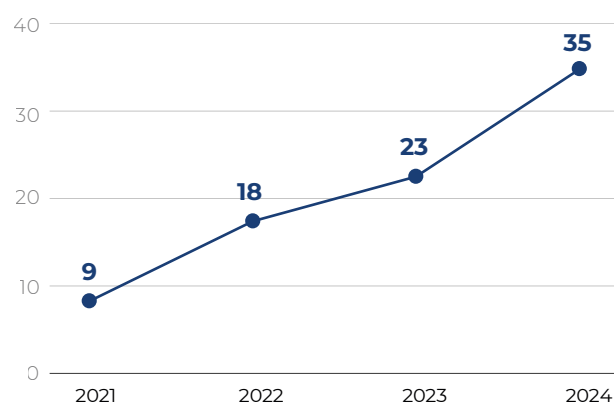
Trends in Requests for Support

Since 2017, 69 countries out of 103 have requested support aligned with these objectives under the crosscutting thematic axis (67% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).

Since 2021, the number of countries requesting support related to technology have risen steadily, underscoring the importance countries place on leveraging technology for mitigation and adaptation. Figure 28 shows a nearly four-fold increase in the number of countries requesting technology-focused support between 2021 and 2024.

FIGURE 28

Number of Countries Requesting Technology Support by Year (2021–2024)



While energy is the most common sector in countries' technology requests over the last five years, the **transport and industry sectors feature more prominently in technology requests than in all requests during this period.** This reflects a broader trend: Countries are linking climate technologies with the energy and transport sectors to enhance mitigation in line with the GST. In many cases, the climate-technology nexus presents as e-mobility requests in the transport sector. For example, the Dominican Republic requested support to develop a business model for modernizing its taxi and concho fleet with electric and hybrid vehicles.



Figure 30 shows that over the past five years, the most common activity types within countries' technology-focused requests for support **have been developing studies and analyses and engaging stakeholders**. Technology-related requests also more frequently include activities related to **developing studies and analyses and developing bankable projects and pipelines** compared to all other requests submitted through the NDC Partnership. This reflects a trend toward governments using technology to streamline and improve the quality of data collection, monitoring, and project preparation.

FIGURE 29

Number of Countries Requesting Technology Support by Sector (2021–2025)

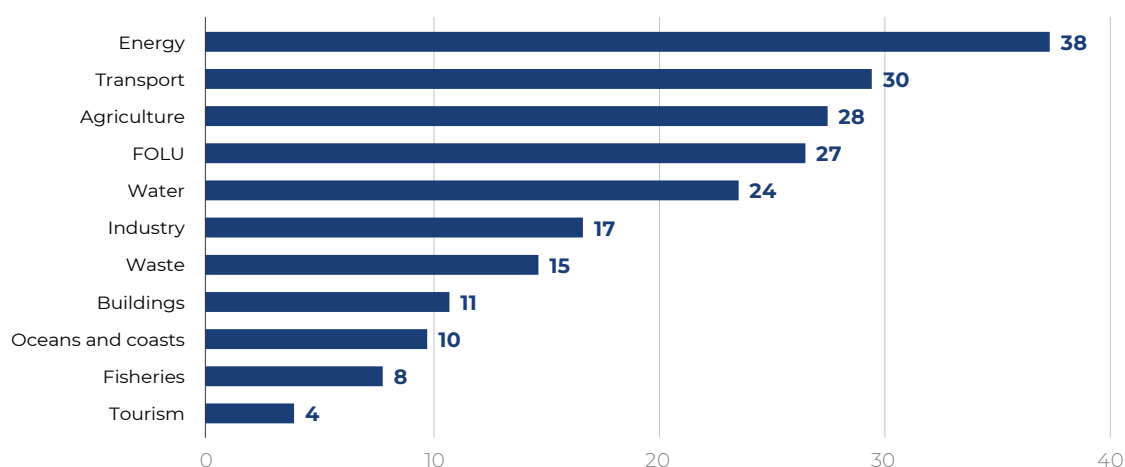
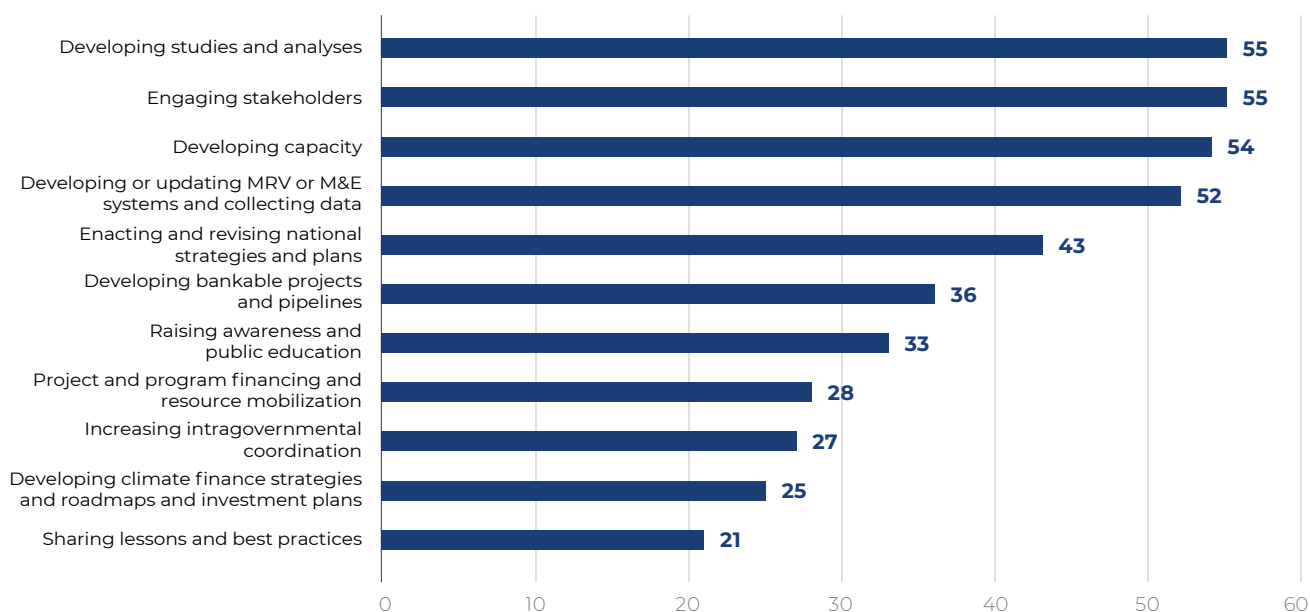


FIGURE 30

Number of Countries Requesting Technology Support by Activity Type (2021–2025)

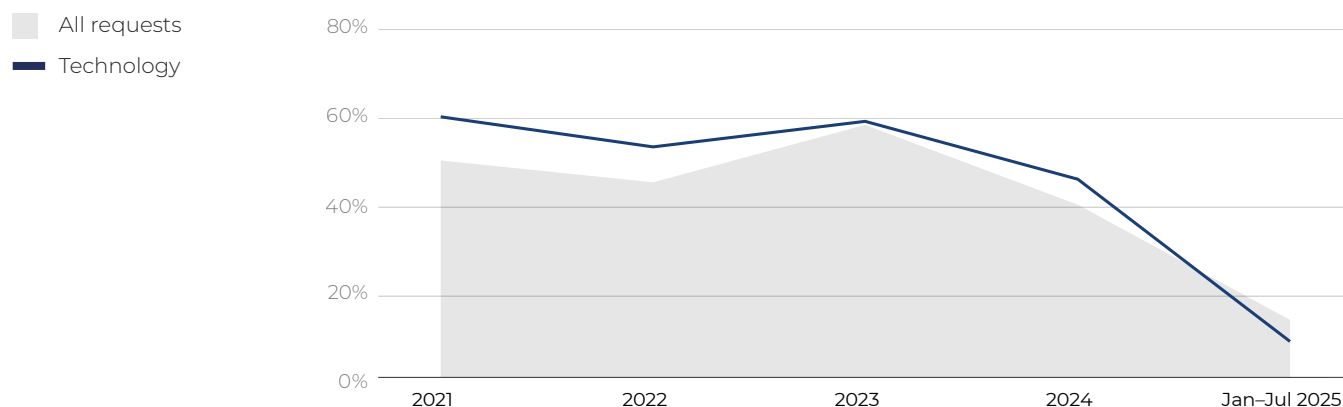


Trends in Support

Of requests circulated since 2021, **47% of technology-focused requests are supported—slightly higher than the overall support rate for requests circulated during this period (45%).**¹⁴ Figure 31 shows that support for technology requests is generally higher than average, year on year. However, as countries continue to prioritize the technology-climate nexus in line with innovation around AI and more cost-effective technologies, partners will need to scale up support to prevent a widening support gap. This could be an entry point for private sector actors with technical expertise that could be adapted to the technology-climate nexus or that can provide technological hardware to streamline climate adaptation and mitigation projects.

FIGURE 31

Support Rate of Technology Requests by Year (2021–2025)



Partner support on technology is evolving as technical solutions change. For instance, while the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNEP continue to support through the [Climate Technology Centre and Network \(CTCN\)](#), several additional partners are increasingly looking at ways to help developing countries leverage AI.

¹⁴ These support rates include support offers received through July 2025.



More support is needed for technology-related requests in the following categories:

- **Sectors:** FOLU (78% unsupported) and fisheries (75% unsupported);
- **Key topics:** NAPs (88% unsupported), heating and cooling (79% unsupported), and climate mainstreaming (75% unsupported); and
- **Activity types:** Developing studies and analyses (62% unsupported), supporting gender balance (61% unsupported), and developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (60% unsupported).

Country request examples:

- **Zimbabwe:** In its 2024 NDC Partnership Plan, Zimbabwe requested support to expand the use of equipment, AI, drones, and forest inventory applications to improve data collection. This request is unsupported.
- **Thailand:** In 2020, Thailand requested support for technology development and transfer. This request included support to develop energy efficient and renewable energy technologies, enhance transport electrification, improve waste management technology and systems at the subnational level, and tools for a climate change vulnerability assessment in six sectors under the NAP. These requests were supported by Adelphi, Germany, WWF, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, ADB, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

ANNEX 1

Methodology

The methodology for the analysis within this companion paper is presented in the table below, which summarizes the kNook taxonomy's application against each of the six thematic axes and 30 objectives. The full kNook taxonomy is available [on the kNook platform](#).

The [kNook](#) is the NDC Partnership's knowledge management system, which consolidates countries' requests for support submitted to the NDC Partnership as well as implementing and development partners' responses to country requests. Each request is tagged by a series of categories, including country, region, sector, focus area, type of support, key topic, activity type, and more.

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
I. Transitioning energy, industry, and transport: (1) tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency, (2) accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, (3) ensuring universal access to energy, and (4) transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner	Energy sector: The energy sector covers the production, sale, or distribution of energy, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other low carbon energy technologies. Transport sector: The transport sector covers the movement of people or goods from point A to point B, including air, land (rail and road), water, cable, pipeline, and space; it relates to infrastructure, vehicle, and operational processes pertaining to transport. Industry sector: The industry sector encompasses economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories. Energy access and affordability key topic: This topic refers to community access to sustainable sources of energy and ensuring these sources are affordable. Energy efficiency key topic: reduction in the amount of energy required to provide products or services, eliminating energy waste Renewable energy key topic: Renewable energy includes generation, sale, or distribution of energy from a source that is not depleted when used. This includes biomass energy (energy produced from waste and living or once-living organisms, including plants such as corn or soy), geothermal energy (production from the heat of the earth as a source of renewable energy), hydropower (energy production from falling water or fast running water), solar power (energy production from sunlight), wave energy (energy production from wind waves, usually in oceanic surfaces), and wind energy (energy production from air flow through wind turbines). Just energy transition: This includes requests with both the “just transition” key topic (defined alongside human and social development below) and “energy” sector tag (defined above).

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
II. Stewarding forests, oceans, and biodiversity: (5) investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, (6) efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification, and (7) efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems	Forestry and other land use (FOLU) sector (presented in the deep dive as “forestry”): FOLU covers activities related to planting and managing forests or the management and modification of the natural environment into built environment or settlements, such as semi-natural habitat and managed woods. Oceans and coasts sector (presented in the deep dive as “oceans”): The ocean and coasts sector encompasses protecting and restoring ocean and coastal ecosystems—including coastal zones where sea and land processes occur and the sustainable development of oceans as an engine for economic growth (blue economy). Nature and biodiversity key topic (presented in the deep dive as “biodiversity”): This topic covers actions aimed at protecting, conserving, restoring, or sustainably managing natural or modified ecosystems that can contribute to climate change mitigation or adaptation while also providing human wellbeing, ecosystem services, resilience, or biodiversity benefits. It also includes requests related to alignment with NBSAPs but not general adaptation targets, water sector requests related to waste, and the NBS keyword only when it is not related to nature-based solutions (NbS; e.g., when “NBS” refers to National Bureau of Statistics).
III. Transforming agriculture and food systems: (8) land restoration and sustainable agriculture, (9) more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems, and (10) equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all	Agriculture sector: The agriculture sector encompasses activities related to growing crops (irrigation, species selection, etc.) and raising animals (i.e., domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce labor and commodities such as meat, eggs, milk, fur, leather, and wool) from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats—excluding fish. It encompasses entries pertaining to food security or the reliable access to enough quantity of affordable and nutritious food—including climate-smart and climate-resilient agriculture and disaster relief interventions for food security. Food systems key topic: Food system encompasses all activities and actors in the production, processing, manufacturing, consumption, and waste of food, and their impacts on nutrition, health and wellbeing, and the environment. Food system transformation includes activities related to food security, nature-positive food production (including agroecology and agroforestry approaches), reducing food loss and waste (such as post-harvest loss), and a shift to sustainable cooking and healthy diets. Requests that center around production of specific foods (like rice or wheat) or food groups (such as fruits and vegetables) are included in food systems. General requests related to agriculture, livestock, or fisheries are excluded from the food systems tag unless an explicit linkage with this definition is present.

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
IV. Building resilience for cities, infrastructure and water: (11) multilevel governance, (12) sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings, (13) resilient urban development, mobility, and infrastructure, (14) water management, and (15) solid waste management	Cities key topic: Cities includes actions targeted towards cities, suburban, and urban areas. E-mobility key topic: E-mobility includes the development or promotion of electric-powered technologies, products, services, and infrastructures to shift the transport industry away from the use of fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Subnational government key topic: The subnational government topic includes activities targeted to engage the second (state or province) and third (municipality) levels of government. Buildings sector: Buildings includes the development, decarbonization, or rehabilitation of physical and organizational structures and facilities, including buildings, housing, and refrigerants. Water sector: Water includes the collection, conservation, and recovery of water resources, including watershed management, efficient water use, liquid waste management, and accessibility to potable water, among others. Waste sector: The waste sector covers management of any discarded, unwanted, or unusable substances, including recyclable, compostable, and inorganic materials.
V. Fostering human and social development: (16) promoting resilient health systems, (17) reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty, (18) education, capacity building, and job creation to address climate change, (19) culture, cultural heritage, and climate action	Health systems sector: Health systems includes activities related to the processes, infrastructures, and institutions that oversee and manage a country's healthcare system or that engage or support communities to access healthcare services, such as engaging with actors and stakeholders involved in healthcare (government agencies, healthcare providers, patients and their families, people and communities, civil society organizations, private sector); including communication strategies and campaigns and healthcare service provision (awareness raising, community engagement in healthcare activities, WASH projects, gender-based violence prevention, etc.); enacting or revising policies, regulations, incentives, and accountability instruments to improve health systems; ensuring sufficient capacities and efficient and equitable allocation of healthcare resources; monitoring and evaluating healthcare system performance; reducing the climate footprint of health system (e.g., reducing emissions, decarbonizing health facilities); enhancing climate resilience in health systems (e.g., climate-proofing infrastructure and supply chains, emergency preparedness, assessment of climate risks vulnerabilities). Gender equality key topic: Gender equality refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. This includes gender-responsive approaches, which work to address and change gender norms, roles and access to resources, to ultimately close gender gaps and achieve greater gender equality and equity.

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
V. Fostering human and social development: (16) promoting resilient health systems, (17) reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty, (18) education, capacity building, and job creation to address climate change, (19) culture, cultural heritage, and climate action	Equality and human rights key topic: Equality and human rights includes efforts to address inequality and have a positive social impact on society, including engagement with marginalized communities (individuals who are usually in the periphery of or oppressed by society) to increase their involvement in climate change action. This key topic encompasses the defense of basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled—including civil and political rights, the right to life, liberty, property, freedom of expression, pursuit of happiness, and equality, among others. Just transition key topic: Just transition covers activities that maximize economic and social opportunities or minimize and address potential adverse impacts of climate action on society, with consideration for those in situations of vulnerability and disadvantage. Such activities may also contribute to reducing inequality and equitably distribute the benefits of climate action. This includes promotion of green jobs and decent work (promoting high quality and green jobs, occupational health and safety, labor standards and workers' rights, etc.); skills development (e.g., curriculum of training programs tailored to green skills, including in the context of technical and vocational education and training [TVET]); social protection measures and policies (e.g., unemployment benefits, employment schemes, pensions, insurance schemes, cash transfers, social services, support to low-income households and displaced populations); participatory processes and social dialogue (e.g., activities that engage affected communities and vulnerable groups in just transition-related processes, and engagement with trade unions, employers' organizations, industry groups, etc.) and general just transition requests (e.g., development or implementation of just transition plans, strategies, or frameworks and employment and social impact assessment of climate change and climate policies.) Youth key topic: The youth key topic includes efforts to increase the involvement or incorporate the voices of youth in climate change action.

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
VI. Unleashing enablers and accelerators, including on finance, technology, and capacity building: (20) climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance, (21) finance for adaptation, (22) climate-integrated public procurement, (23) harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards, (24) climate and trade, (25) reduction of non-CO₂ gases, (26) governance, state capacities, and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning, and preparedness, (27) AI, digital public infrastructure and digital technologies, (28) innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses, (29) bioeconomy and biotechnology, and (30) information integrity in climate change matters	Finance and investment key topic: This topic is applied to all finance-related requests. Finance and investment and climate mainstreaming: This includes requests tagged with both the finance and investment key topic and climate mainstreaming key topic, with climate mainstreaming defined as the integration of climate change considerations into established or ongoing development programs, policies, norms, management strategies, governance processes, or workflows. Developing climate finance strategies, roadmaps and investment plans activity type: This activity includes support for climate finance strategies, roadmaps, and investment plans that provide a framework for mobilizing investments and directing financial flows towards NDC implementation through institutional setting, investments identification, prioritization and mobilization, and barriers assessment. This includes the development of climate finance strategies, national, local, and sectoral NDC investment plans and the development of financial roadmaps. Finance and adaptation: Finance and adaptation includes requests tagged with both the finance and investment key topic and adaptation focus area, with adaptation defined as a when the focus is on resilience, disaster reduction, or buffering climate impacts. Integrating NDCs into national planning, economic and fiscal policies, and financial regulation activity type: This activity type includes support to integrate climate change into national and sectoral development plans, public financial management, public investment management, public procurement, economic and fiscal policies, among others aimed at assessing, mobilizing, and tracking public funds for climate change-related purposes. This includes Climate Public Expenditure Institutional review (CPEIR), carbon pricing, taxonomies, taxes and trading, and payment for ecosystem services. This category also accounts for support to central banks, including climate risk frameworks, disclosure and taxonomy, and policies and regulations to increase green finance. Carbon markets and taxes key topic: Carbon markets and taxes encompasses emissions trading and carbon taxes at either internationally or within a country. This includes requests related to Article 6. Developing capacity activity type: Developing capacity includes enhancing individual and institutional capacity by hiring specialists in climate-relevant subject matter, building capacity to develop and implement climate-related projects, and conducting trainings to enhance technical capacity and ensure delivery of NDC and climate commitments.

COP30 Presidency Action Agenda Thematic Axes and Objectives	Associated kNook Taxonomy
VI. Unleashing enablers and accelerators, including on finance, technology, and capacity building: (20) climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance, (21) finance for adaptation, (22) climate-integrated public procurement, (23) harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards, (24) climate and trade, (25) reduction of non-CO2 gases, (26) governance, state capacities, and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning, and preparedness, (27) AI, digital public infrastructure and digital technologies, (28) innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses, (29) bioeconomy and biotechnology, and (30) information integrity in climate change matters	Embedded advisors: Embedded advisors must be embedded within a government ministry, with the primary objective to strengthen government capacities through advising on a specific thematic area or sector. For M&E tracking purposes, embedded advisors are disaggregated into the following types: economic advisors, finance advisors, and sectoral or thematic advisors (e.g., energy, gender, or adaptation). Embedded advisors do not refer to short-term consultants whose work is tied to a single deliverable. Technology key topic: Technology includes that which is used for the purpose of advancing climate goals, including for mitigation or adaptation. These requests are either tagged under the “e-mobility” key topic or contain at least one of the following key words: AI, digital public infrastructure, digital technologies, bioeconomy, biotechnology, bioengineering, biochar, electric mobility, industrial electrification, vehicle-to-grid tech, or carbon capture.



Insight Brief:

Trends in Country Priorities and Partner Support Across the NDC Partnership 2021–2025 Work Program

Cover photo: Kathmandu valley, Nepal. Photo by Thomas Dutour / Adobe Stock.

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At the bottom of the page, there are four overlapping geometric shapes: a blue triangle on the left, followed by an orange parallelogram, a green parallelogram, and a large dark blue triangle on the right that extends towards the top right corner.