

INSIGHT BRIEF

NDC Partnership Trends in Country Needs and Partner Support Across the COP31 Presidency Action Agenda

NOVEMBER 2026

NDC PARTNERSHIP

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About Insight Briefs

Insight briefs are analyses developed by the NDC Partnership Support Unit, members, or partners to share insights into thematic issues based on requests received by countries and the support provided through the NDC Partnership.

Acronyms

BRIDGE	Climate Implementation Bridge
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHAMP	Coalition for High Ambition Multi-Level Partnerships
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOLU	forestry and other land use
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MRV	measurement, reporting, and verification
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
PAF	Partnership Action Fund
RSLs	request for support letters
SCP	Synergies Collaboration Platform
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature



Photo by NDC Partnership

SECTION 1

Introduction

The NDC Partnership is a global coalition advancing the Paris Agreement by strengthening capacity and collaboration for country-owned climate and development action. Bringing together more than 270 countries and institutions, it aligns support behind country priorities, builds shared knowledge, and generates evidence to inform stronger climate action that drives sustainable development.

This brief presents trends in country requests for support across the NDC Partnership aligned with the 10 priority themes under the COP31 Presidency's Action Agenda, providing a clear picture of countries' support needs and patterns in partner responses leading up to COP31.[1]

1 Details of the COP31 Presidency's Action Agenda priority themes are available on the **COP31 Presidency website**.

Trends are broken down by region, topic, sector, focus area, activity type, building blocks for effective climate action, and support rate over time.[2]

Since 2017, 109 countries have submitted a total of 2,637 requests through request for support letters (RSLs) to the NDC Partnership. Overall, 86% of these requests for support are fully or partially supported.

2 Data is drawn from the NDC Partnership's knowledge management system, kNook, which consolidates countries' requests for support submitted to the NDC Partnership as well as implementing and development partners' responses to country requests. Data was pulled on 16 September 2026. 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. The annex presents a summary of the kNook taxonomy mapped to each of the 10 priority themes under the COP31 Presidency's Action Agenda.

Figure 1 shows the total number of countries (out of 109) that have requested support through the NDC Partnership across each priority theme of the COP31 Presidency's Action Agenda.

Figure 2 further breaks down these requests for support over time. For each year, it shows the proportion of countries requesting support for a specific priority theme, out of all countries that requested support in that year. This allows for comparison over time, controlling for growth in the NDC Partnership's country membership.

Each chapter of this brief focuses on a single priority theme, providing further details and insights into trends in countries' needs and partner support.

FIGURE 1

Total Number of Countries with Requests for Support Through the NDC Partnership by COP31 Priority Theme (Out of 109 Countries)

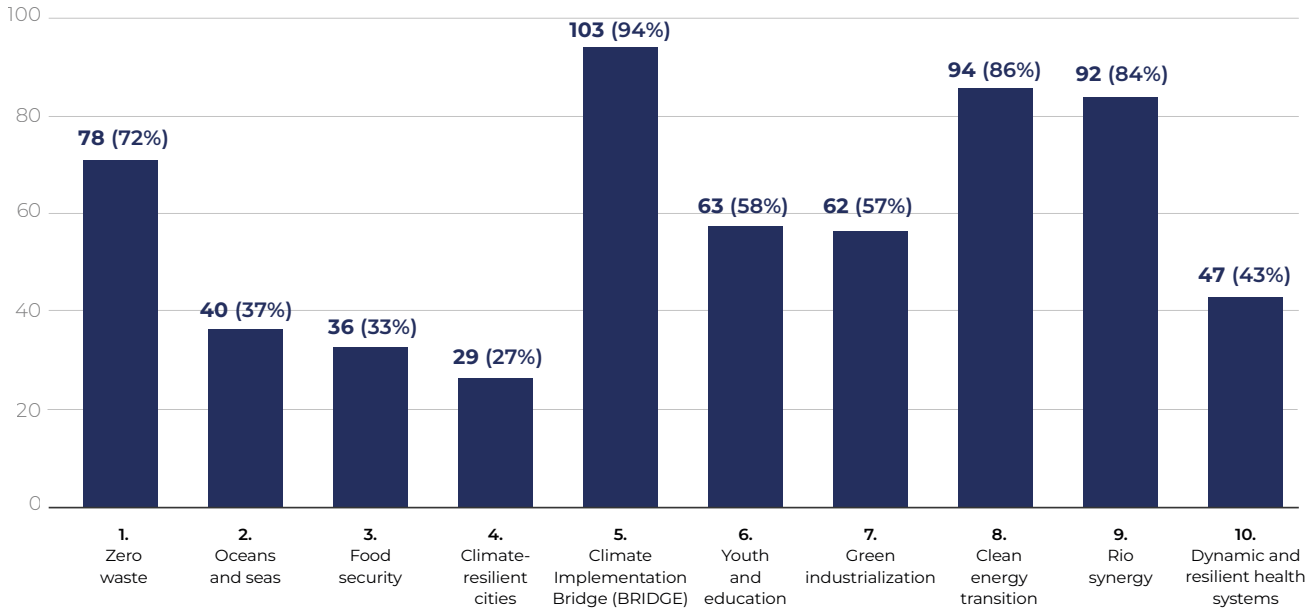
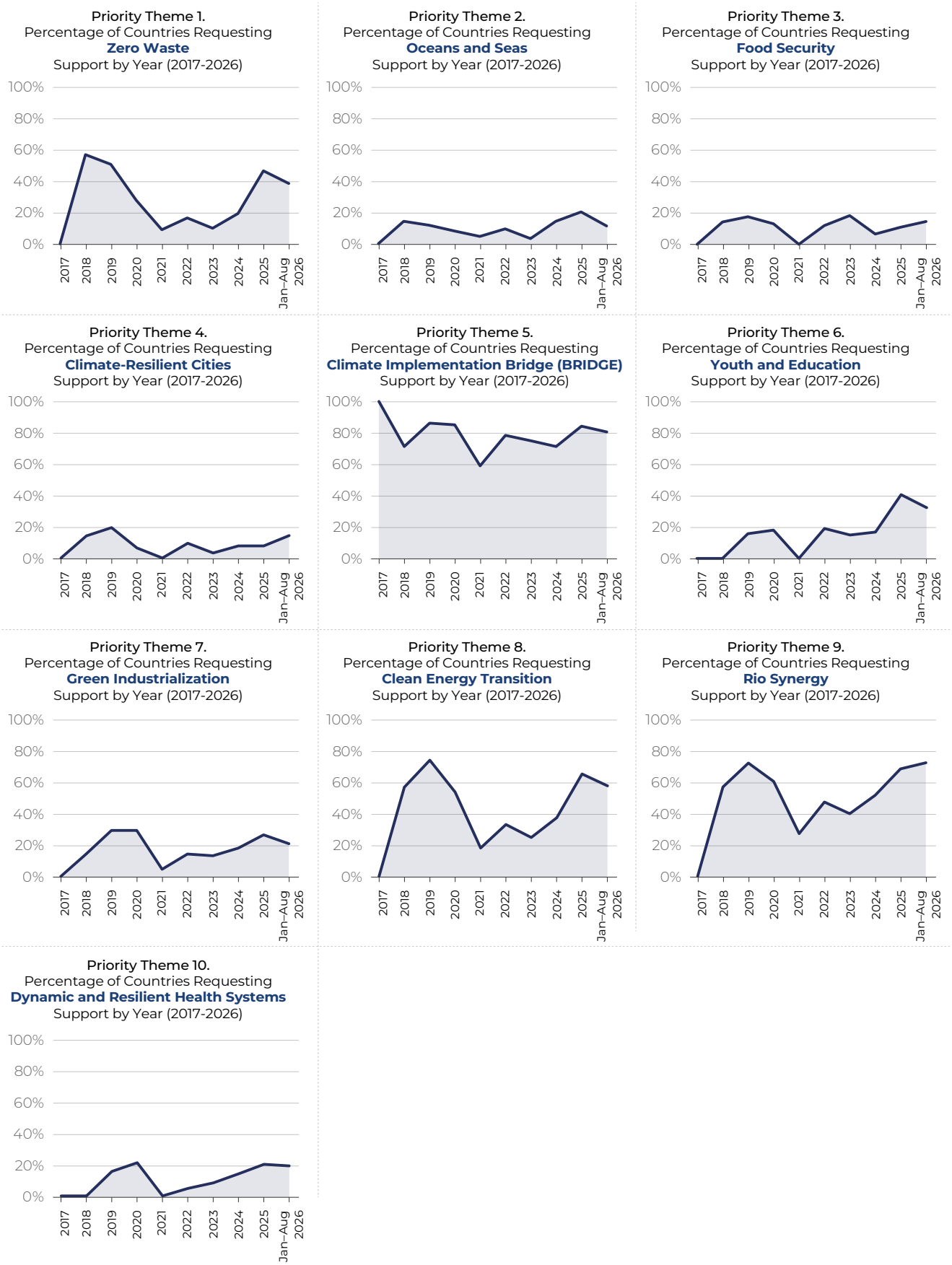


FIGURE 2

Percentage of Countries Requesting Support by Priority Themes and by Year



Zero Waste

Zero waste, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes three core focus areas: preventing food waste, circular economy policies, and methane in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) updates. In addition, the COP31 Presidency has **set a global implementation target** to reduce the increase in waste generation by 50% by 2035.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **zero waste** through the NDC Partnership and where further support is most needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **78 countries out of 109 have requested zero waste support through the NDC Partnership** (72% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[3]

The number of countries requesting zero waste support has risen sharply in recent years, on track for a new high by the end of 2026. Zero waste approaches are an important aspect of climate action. Waste sector methane mitigation has been a constant theme across COPs, including the **COP29 Reducing Methane from Organic Waste Declaration**, the **COP30 No Organic Waste Plan to Accelerate Solutions**, and the **Global Methane Pledge**. These high-level commitments have helped to spur national-level momentum in the waste sector. According to the Global Methane Status Report published in 2025, over 150 countries include or acknowledge the waste sector in their NDCs (United Nations Environment Programme & Climate and Clean Air Coalition, 2025).

3 Requests related to zero waste were first circulated in 2018.

Breaking down zero waste requests for support to the NDC Partnership, **28 countries have requested support for circular economy policies**, while only nine countries have requested support for preventing food waste. Methane in NDC updates is excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

Circular economy requests for support have grown significantly in 2025 and 2026, with demand on track to reach a new high in 2026.

FIGURE 3

Number of Countries Requesting Zero Waste Support by Year

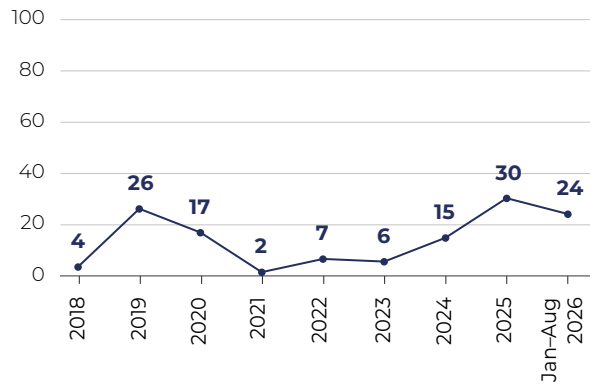
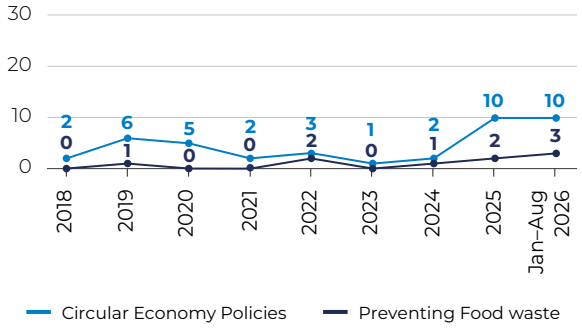


FIGURE 4

Number of Countries Requesting Zero Waste-Related Support by Year and Zero Waste Core Focus Area



BOX 1

How Samoa Is Advancing Zero Waste and Circular Economy Approaches Through an End-of-Life Vehicle Program

Samoa requested support through the NDC Partnership in February 2026 to develop and implement its End-of-Life Vehicle Program, which aims to safely remove, dismantle, and recycle 90% of end-of-life vehicles by 2029. This is projected to prevent 4,722 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) emissions between 2029 and 2035, reduce land and water pollution, and recover valuable materials for reuse or export. While the program applies to both electric and conventional vehicles, it strengthens the resilience of Samoa's emerging electric mobility sector by establishing systems to manage electric vehicle batteries and other components at their end of life—an essential step for ensuring circularity in the future electric vehicle network. This request remains unsupported.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 80% of zero waste requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, slightly lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for zero waste requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

The **support rate for circular economy-focused requests is significantly higher** (66% supported) than the support rate for **preventing food waste-focused requests** (44% supported).

Support gaps for zero waste-related requests are most pronounced in the areas of civil society (53% supported), transport (58% supported), gender equality (59%), and private sector (67%), as well as in activities including developing bankable projects and pipelines (62%), stakeholder engagement (64%), and capacity development (66%).

Further insights on ways to bring additional support to zero waste through the NDC Partnership are summarized in a detailed **insight brief**. The detailed insight brief builds on experts' views shared by 16 organizations through a thematic partner discussion held by the NDC Partnership Support Unit in July 2026.

A growing number of countries requesting support, coupled with a falling support rate, ***points to the need for further focus on zero waste.***

Oceans and Seas

Oceans and seas, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes four core focus areas: blue carbon integration, coastal ecosystem resilience, ocean observation and data partnerships, and support for coastal communities.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **oceans and seas** through the NDC Partnership and where further support is most needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **40 countries out of 109 have requested oceans and seas support through the NDC Partnership** (37% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[4]

Breaking down oceans and seas requests for support to the NDC Partnership, **ocean observation and data partnerships**[5] **is the most requested, with a total of 25 countries requesting support**[6]. This is followed by coastal ecosystem resilience (14 countries) and support for coastal communities (11 countries). Blue carbon integration is excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

In 2024 and 2025, there was a notable **increase in the number of countries requesting support for ocean observation and data partnerships**, aligning with the launch of the Oceans and Climate Change Dialogues, which have taken place since 2023 at the direction of the COP27 Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan mandate. During the June 2026 Dialogue, Parties discussed the importance of protecting and restoring the ocean for climate, biodiversity, and people (International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2026).

FIGURE 5

Number of Countries Requesting Oceans and Seas Support by Year

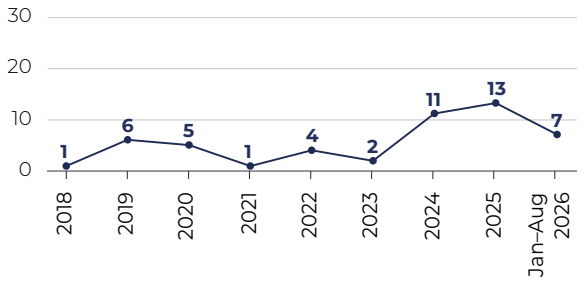
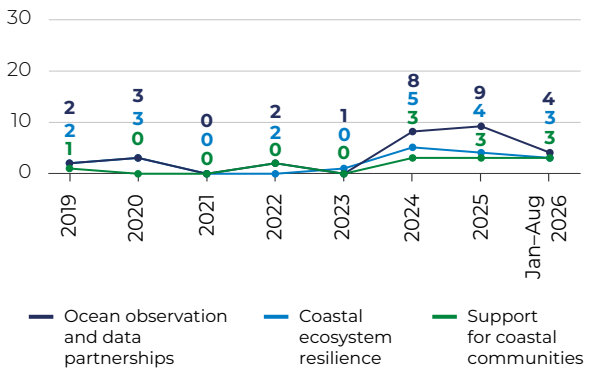


FIGURE 6

Number of Countries Requesting Oceans and Seas-Related Support by Year and Oceans and Seas Core Focus Area



4 Requests related to oceans and seas were first circulated in 2018.

5 This analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. The taxonomy used represents a broader set of requests for support than the core focus areas. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

6 While requests related to oceans and seas were first requested in 2018, they were not specific to any of these three focus areas. Requests related to at least one of these focus areas began in 2019.

BOX 2

How Tunisia Is Advancing Climate Change Adaptation Through the Development of a Sustainable Blue Economy Investment Plan

Tunisia requested support through the NDC Partnership in March 2025 to develop an NDC-aligned investment plan for a sustainable and resilient blue economy. As coastal areas in Tunisia are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, the main priority in the adaptation component of the country's NDC is coastal resilience grounded in socioeconomic development. With support from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), funded through the Partnership Action Fund (PAF), the Tunisian Ministry of Environment aims to identify priority areas for pilot adaptation projects with the participation of local communities, which will then inform an assessment of investment needs for the blue economy.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 68% of oceans and seas requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for oceans and seas requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs. A growing number of countries requesting support, coupled with a falling support rate, points to the need for further focus in this area. Collaboration with and targeted support through initiatives like the Blue NDC Challenge and Mangrove Breakthrough NDC Taskforce are helping match specialized support to countries in these areas.

Across the COP31 Presidency's core oceans and seas focus areas, **ocean observation and data partnerships has the highest support rate** (31% supported), followed by coastal ecosystem resilience (16% supported). Requests for **support for coastal communities have the lowest support rate** (13% supported). However, each of these areas comprises a small subset of all oceans- and seas-focused requests.

Support gaps for oceans- and seas-related requests are most pronounced in the areas of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs; 37% supported), youth (45%), and civil society (47%), as well as in activities including sharing lessons and best practices (36%)—one of the areas with the largest support gaps under the COP31 Action Agenda—supporting gender balance (40%), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (42%).

Food Security

Food security, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes four core focus areas: food–water–climate nexus, finance for women farmers, youth for food and climate, and climate-resilient agriculture.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **food security** through the NDC Partnership and where further support is most needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **36 countries out of 109 have requested food security support through the NDC Partnership** (33% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[7]

7 Requests related to food security were first circulated in 2018.

While the number of countries seeking agriculture sector-focused requests for support has increased significantly over time, **the number of countries requesting food security support has remained relatively constant over time, reaching its highest level in 2023.** An analysis based on a sample of 35 NDCs 3.0 shows that two thirds report climate-related impacts on agrifood systems and food security, and one third specifically note the impacts on food security and nutrition (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], n.d.).

Breaking these requests for support down further, **finance for women farmers is historically the most commonly requested through the NDC Partnership, with 40 countries requesting support for this area since 2017**. This is followed by food–water–climate nexus (17 countries), climate-resilient agriculture (10 countries), and youth for food and climate (five countries).

Notable growth has been seen since 2023 in **the number of countries requesting support for finance for women farmers**, reflecting growing prioritization across both access to finance and gender equity within food systems.

FIGURE 7

Number of Countries Requesting Food Systems Support by Year

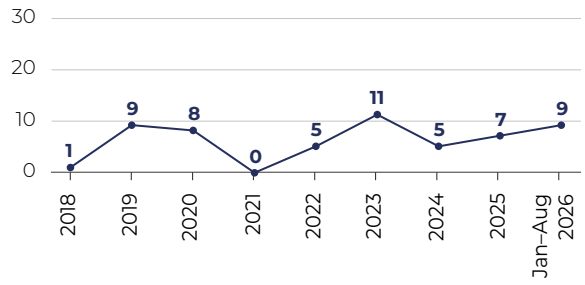
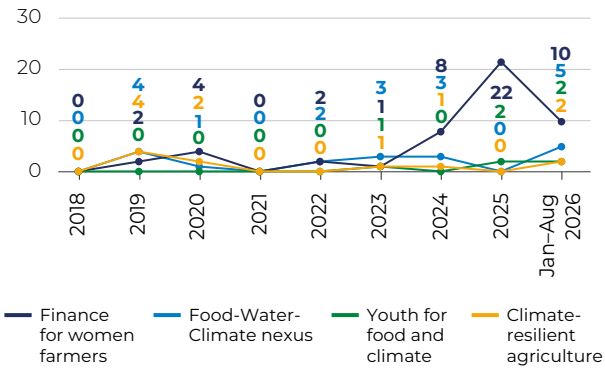


FIGURE 8

Number of Countries Requesting Food Systems Support by Year and Core Focus Area



BOX 3

How Somalia Is Advancing Food Security Through NDC Implementation Planning

Somalia requested support through the NDC Partnership in April 2026 for technical experts to support the water-energy-food systems nexus through the development of a national assessment report, multistakeholder coordination, institutional capacity assessments, integrated governance guidelines, and knowledge transfer within government institutions. Through this integrated approach, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources aims to institutionalize the implementation of NDC 3.0 by transitioning from isolated, sectoral planning to an integrated approach that maximizes coordination and synergies, reduces trade-offs, and ensures long-term resource security. This request is partially supported with funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 77% of food security requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, slightly lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for food security requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.



Photo by Amin Rois / Adobe Stock

Across food security requests for support, **climate-resilient agriculture has the highest support rate** (80% supported). This is followed by food–water–climate nexus (74% supported). The significantly lower-than-average support rate for finance for women farmers requests (58% supported) signals high support needs given notable growth in demand in this area since 2023. **Requests for youth for food and climate have the lowest support rate** (20% supported), also signaling high support needs.

Support gaps for food security-related requests are most pronounced in the fisheries sector (0% of the three country requests have been supported)—reflecting a significant support gap under the COP31 Action Agenda—and waste sector (44% supported), as well as in activities including developing bankable projects and pipelines (39% supported).

Collaboration with and targeted support through NDC Partnership members like FAO, the Global Action Drive, and WWF are helping match specialized support to countries in these areas. The NDC Partnership collaborates with and contributes to a number of similar initiatives as countries come forward with increasing demand for food security.

Climate-Resilient Cities

Climate-resilient cities, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes four core focus areas: whole-life building emissions, green building certification, sustainable finance for cities, and resilient infrastructure and standards. In addition, the COP31 Presidency has **set a global implementation target** to reduce energy intensity in the building sector by at least 25% by 2035.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **climate-resilient cities** through the NDC Partnership and where additional support is most needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **29 countries out of 109 have requested climate-resilient cities support through the NDC Partnership** (27% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[8]

8 Requests related to climate-resilient cities were first circulated in 2018.

The number of countries requesting climate-resilient cities support has gradually increased since 2021, nearly doubling between 2025 and early 2026. Urban areas account for a growing share of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with the percentage of their emissions rising from 62% of the global share in 2015 to 67%–72% in 2020 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2023). Cities are critical for achieving emissions reductions and advancing climate-resilient development given significant growth projections—an additional 2.5 billion people are projected to be living in urban areas by 2050 (Dodman et al., 2022; IPCC, 2023).

FIGURE 9

Number of Countries Requesting Climate-Resilient Cities Support by Year

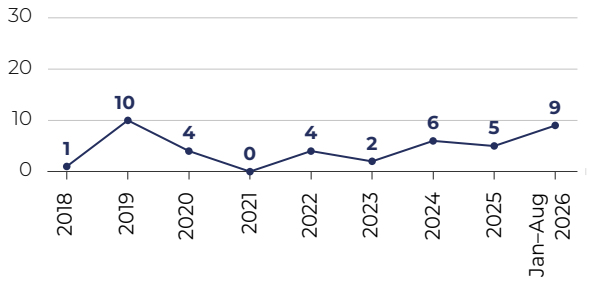




Photo by Jacob Spencer / Adobe Stock

Breaking down climate-resilient cities requests through the NDC Partnership, **support for whole-life building emissions**[9] **has the largest number of countries requesting support (17 countries), with 17 countries requesting support for this area since 2017**. This is closely followed by sustainable finance for cities (14 countries) and resilient infrastructure and standards (six countries).[10] Green building certification is excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

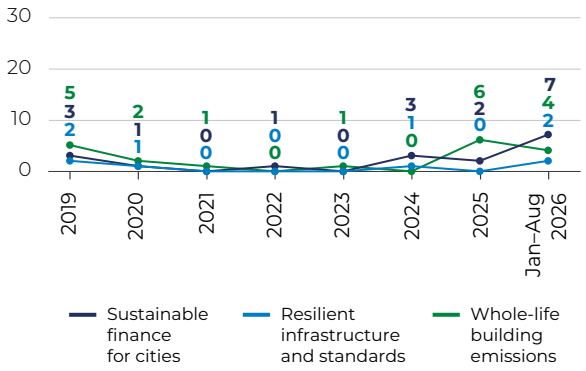
In 2026, there has been **a notable spike in the number of countries requesting support for sustainable finance for cities** ahead of COP31, where the Presidency of Türkiye will launch the Sustainable Urban Resilience Financing Facility—a bridging mechanism bringing together existing initiatives, financing instruments, and implementation mechanisms to accelerate cross-sectoral urban resilience investment in low- and middle-income countries.

9 This analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. Analysis conducted for "whole-life building emissions" covers mitigation measures in the building sector irrespective of whether the building location is specified to be within a city. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

10 As above, analysis conducted for "resilient infrastructure and standards" does not specify the location within cities but represents the best application of the kNook taxonomy.

FIGURE 10

Number of Countries Requesting Climate-Resilient Cities Related Support by Year and Core Focus Area



BOX 4

How Chile Is Advancing Climate-Resilient Cities Through Whole-of-Government Capacity

Chile requested support through the NDC Partnership in June 2025 for an action plan on the implementation of carbon footprint calculation in housing projects, led by the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism. This includes developing a manual for the calculation of the carbon footprint in housing projects, creating a training program, and implementing strategic communications and public trainings aimed at officials, decision-makers, and relevant stakeholders in the housing and urban sector. This request represents a strategic advance in the integration of climate change into Chile's public housing policy. This request remains unsupported.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 77% of climate-resilient cities requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for climate-resilient cities requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across climate-resilient cities requests for support, **whole-life building emissions has the highest support rate** (70% supported), followed by resilient infrastructure and standards (67% supported). **Sustainable finance for cities has the lowest support rate** (59% supported).

Support gaps for climate-resilient cities-related requests are most pronounced in the transport (72% supported) and energy (83% supported) sectors—reflecting one of the most supported areas under the COP31 Action Agenda—as well as in activities including engaging stakeholders (58% supported), developing or updating measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) or monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and collecting data (60% supported), developing capacity (64% supported), and developing studies and analyses (64% supported).

Climate-resilient cities are a critical aspect of multilevel governance to support effective and ambitious climate action. **The NDC Partnership collaborates with the Coalition for High Ambition Multi-Level Partnerships (CHAMP)** across three implementation pillars—climate governance, national action, and finance—to expand the global commitment to multilevel governance as a cornerstone of effective climate action. As part of this collaboration, World Resources Institute (WRI), together with the NDC Partnership Support Unit, is delivering the Accelerating Climate Transitions through Subnational Action (ACT) Programme, which will provide targeted, partner-delivered support to four CHAMP-endorsing NDC Partnership member countries to strengthen multilevel climate delivery through December 2028.



Photo by zhouyilu / Adobe Stock

***Climate-resilient cities are a critical** aspect of multilevel governance to support effective and ambitious climate action.*



Photo by Crossboundary

Climate Implementation Bridge

The Climate Implementation Bridge (BRIDGE) is one of the 10 COP31 Action Agenda priority themes and includes five core focus areas: country-driven, demand-based support; national implementation architecture; turning NDCs and NAPs into projects; bankable project pipeline; and mobilizing finance at scale. The COP31 Presidency has **set a global implementation target** to expand the BRIDGE Mechanism by 2035 to accelerate the implementation of NDCs and support investable project portfolios.

In line with the BRIDGE objectives, this chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **finance and investment** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, the NDC Partnership has coordinated country-driven, demand-based support through engagement with 109 countries, **103 of which have requested finance and investment-focused support** (94% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership). **Finance and investment has consistently been the most common key topic reflected in countries' requests for support.**

The number of countries requesting finance and investment support steadily grew between NDC cycles (2021–2024). Demand is expected to increase further in 2026 as countries transition back from NDC development to NDC implementation.

Breaking down the BRIDGE core focus areas, **NDC-aligned investment planning**[11] **has the highest number of countries requesting support (101 countries)**. This is followed by private sector engagement (96 countries),[12] mobilizing finance at scale (89 countries), and developing bankable projects and pipelines (83 countries).

11 While "NDC-aligned investment planning" is narrower than the core focus area "national implementation architecture," this analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

12 As above, "private sector engagement" has been added to this analysis as it is a key element of the BRIDGE, while not explicitly included as a distinct core focus area in the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas.

Growth in requests across all four of these focus areas has been seen since 2021. In 2026 specifically, an **increasing number of countries are requesting support for developing bankable projects and pipelines**, while **countries requesting private sector engagement** grew sharply up until 2025. These consistently prioritized needs align well with the objectives of the BRIDGE.

The BRIDGE aims to demonstrate how countries' climate action readiness can be translated into investment pathways and financing packages through support focused on strategic diagnostics, capacity development, project pipeline development, targeted financing design, and engagement with investors and financing instruments. This focus on closing the gap between ambition and finance will be operationalized through a series of country-led pilots.

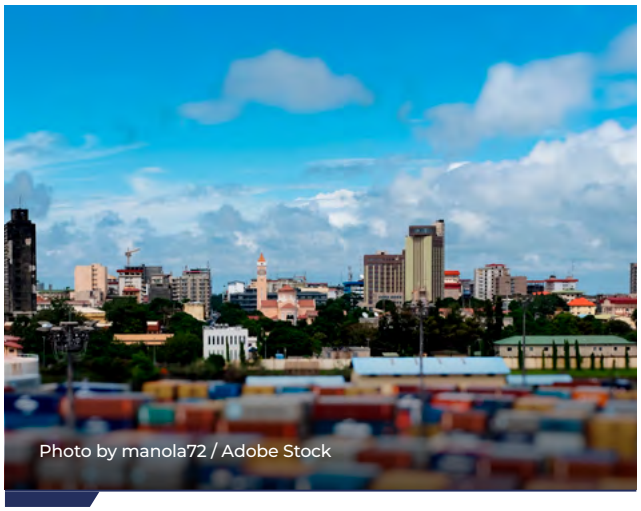


Photo by manola72 / Adobe Stock

The number of countries requesting private sector engagement ***grew sharply up until 2025.***

FIGURE 11

Number of Countries Requesting Finance and Investment Support by Year

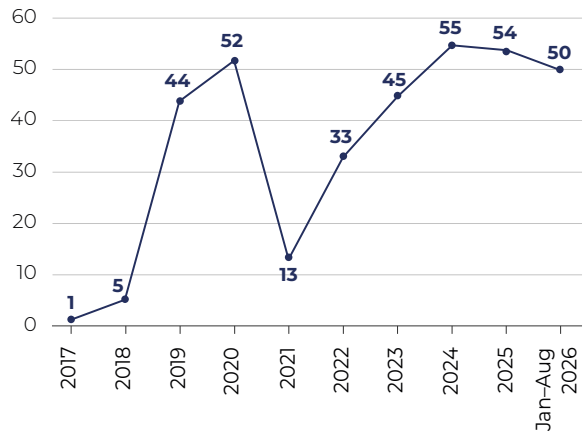
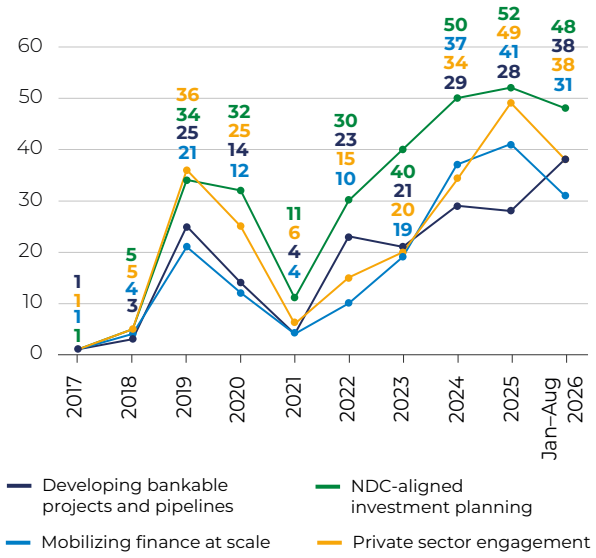


FIGURE 12

Number of Countries Requesting Support by Climate Implementation Bridge Core Focus Area by Year



BOX 5

How Guinea Is Advancing NDC 3.0 Implementation Through Development of Bankable Projects and Pipelines

Guinea requested support through the NDC Partnership in February 2026 to develop bankable climate projects in the mining sector, alongside a climate finance roadmap and capacity building for government staff. Identified in Guinea's NDC 3.0 as both a strategic development sector and highly vulnerable to climate change, the mining sector requires investment-ready projects to access international climate finance and advance implementation of national climate commitments. This request remains unsupported.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 80% of finance and investment requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, slightly lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for finance and investment requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across the COP31 Presidency's core BRIDGE focus areas, **private sector engagement has the highest support rate** (79% supported). This is followed by NDC-aligned investment planning (75% supported) and developing bankable projects and pipelines (69% supported). Requests for **mobilizing finance at scale have the lowest support rate** (66% supported).

Support gaps for finance and investment-related requests are most pronounced in the health sector (51% supported), tourism sector (53% supported), and water sector (61% supported), as well as in supporting gender balance (58% supported), sharing lessons and best practices (58% supported), and developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (64% supported).

In an effort to improve access to finance, the NDC Partnership is deepening engagement with ministries of finance. Partners like Germany, the European Investment Bank, and the World Bank are providing critical support to central banks, while Finance in Common and the International Development Finance Club are providing support for national development banks to improve the enabling environment for green investments. Additionally, coordinated approaches are being strengthened through efforts like the Country Platforms Hub and collaboration between the NDC Partnership Support Unit and the Green Climate Fund, helping countries align climate priorities, partner support, and financing around country-led, programmatic investment platforms.

Youth and Education

Youth and education, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes five core focus areas: meaningful voice in negotiations, climate literacy and education, international youth cooperation, green workforce capacity, and high-level youth dialogue. This theme is supplemented by the objectives of the Presidency Youth Climate Champion,[13] recognizing the importance of the meaningful engagement of children and young people in climate decision-making.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **youth and education** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed. Support for youth and education through the NDC Partnership is focused on advancing youth engagement in NDC implementation, therefore **this chapter focuses specifically on youth engagement.**

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **63 countries out of 109 have requested youth engagement support through the NDC Partnership** (58% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).

The number of countries requesting youth engagement support has steadily increased over time. Young people and children have a critical role to play as leaders and positive agents for urgent climate action. They are also increasingly facing overlapping climate hazards that threaten their health and education (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], 2026). At the same time, persistent unemployment and a growing youth population will require a concerted effort to bridge a skills gap and support young people in adapting to new technologies and workforce needs (WRI, 2025a).

13 For further information, consult the COP31 Presidency's 3rd letter to the Parties.

Breaking down the youth and education requests for support through the NDC Partnership, **youth-focused climate literacy and education sees the most countries requesting support (49 countries),** followed by youth-focused green workforce capacity development (46 countries)[14]. Meaningful voice in negotiations, international youth cooperation, and high-level youth dialogue are excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

14 This analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

FIGURE 13

Number of Countries Requesting Youth and Education Support by Year

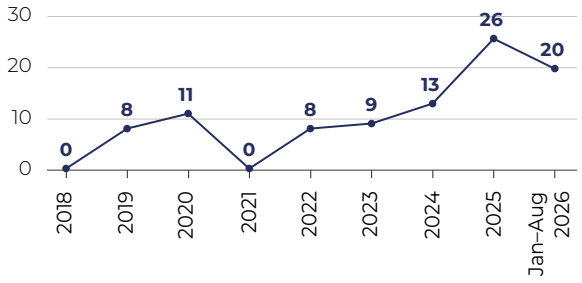
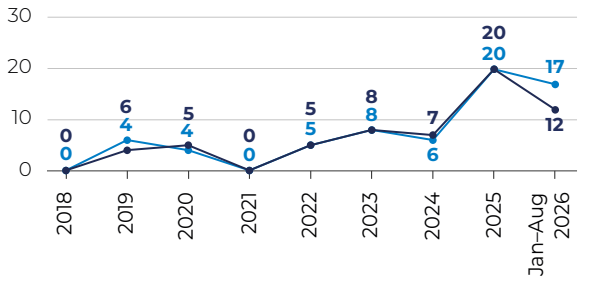


FIGURE 14

Number of Countries Requesting Youth and Education-Related Support by Year and Core Focus Area



BOX 6

The Bahamas' Mainstreaming of Youth- and Child-Focused Education Policies

The Bahamas requested support through the NDC Partnership in April 2025 to develop a climate education curriculum framework for schools. Through this approach, the Office of the Prime Minister, Climate Change and Environmental Advisory Unit, aims to enhance climate literacy and integrate climate change into the national education system. These efforts involve training educators, developing climate-related learning resources, and establishing a roadmap for embedding climate change throughout The Bahamas' education system. This request will be supported through the recruitment of a Technical Advisor for Climate Change Integration in The Bahamas' Education System, supported through PAF.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 68% of youth and education requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for youth and education requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across the COP31 Presidency's core youth and education focus areas, **climate literacy and education has the highest support rate** (65% supported), while 59% of green workforce capacity requests are supported.

Support gaps for youth and education-related requests are most pronounced in the fisheries sector (37% supported)—one of the areas with the largest support gaps under the COP31 Action Agenda—health systems (40% supported), and waste sector (41% supported), as well as in activities including developing bankable projects and pipelines (39% supported) and sharing lessons and best practices (40% supported).

Collaboration with and targeted support through NDC Partnership members like UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are helping match specialized support to countries in these areas. The NDC Partnership collaborates with and contributes to a number of similar initiatives, including the Global Initiative on Jobs & Skills for the New Economy alongside WRI, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and Systemiq, as countries plan for the realities of skills and labor market needs and a growing youth population.

Green Industrialization

Green industrialization, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes five core focus areas: international cooperation, decarbonization hubs, market creation and demand, near-zero emission technologies, and sustainable value chains. In addition, the COP31 Presidency has **set a global implementation target** to increase the use of circular materials in the manufacturing and production sectors to at least 15% by 2035.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **green industrialization** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **62 countries out of 109 have requested green industrialization support through the NDC Partnership** (57% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[15]

15 Requests related to green industrialization were first circulated in 2018.

The number of countries requesting green industrialization support has increased over time. Green industrialization has become a cornerstone of climate action, economic development, and energy security. As countries shift from planning to implementation, achieving green industrialization at scale will require aligned action to mobilize policies, finance, technology, and partnerships (United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], n.d.). Accelerating green industrialization through industrial decarbonization, clean technology manufacturing, and the growth of renewable energy value chains is critical for meeting climate goals while also boosting competitiveness, resilience, job creation, and inclusive economic growth (UNIDO, n.d.).

Breaking down green industrialization requests through the NDC Partnership, **near-zero emission technologies has the highest number of countries requesting support (17 countries),** while only eight countries have requested support on international cooperation. Decarbonization hubs, market creation and demand, and sustainable value chains are excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

FIGURE 15

Number of Countries Requesting Green Industrialization Support by Year

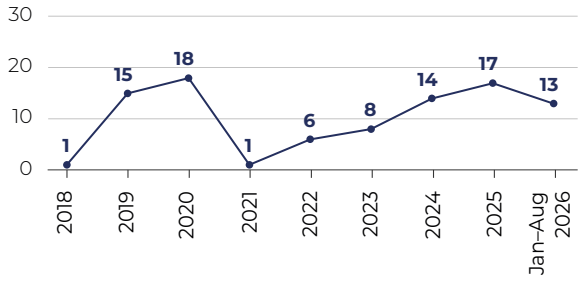
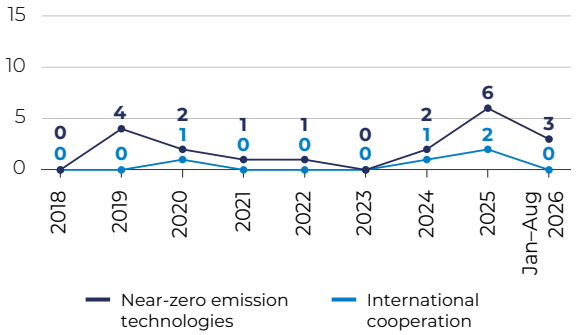


FIGURE 16

Number of Countries Requesting Green Industrialization-Related Support by Year and Core Focus Area



BOX 7

How Armenia Is Advancing Green Industrialization

Armenia requested support through the NDC Partnership in October 2025 to design hydrofluorocarbon phase-down plans under the Global Cooling Pledge. With support from UNDP, the country seeks to foster public-private collaborations to update and improve the refrigerant management system as well as develop a cooling action plan to ensure alignment with Armenia's obligations under the Kigali Amendment and national emissions reduction targets.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 86% of green industrialization requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, equal to the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for green industrialization requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across core green industrialization requests for support through the NDC Partnership, **the support rate for near-zero emission technologies is significantly higher** (84% supported) than the support rate for **international cooperation** (60% supported).

Support gaps for green industrialization-related requests are most pronounced in the areas of just transition (70% supported), subnational government (73% supported), renewable energy (75%) and private sector engagement (76%)—one of the most supported areas under the COP31 Action Agenda—as well as in activities including developing bankable projects and pipelines (64%), capacity development (71%), and stakeholder engagement (76%)—also one of the most supported areas under the COP31 Action Agenda.

Green industrialization milestones at COP30 included the launch of the **Belém Declaration on Global Green Industrialization** and the issuance of the **Joint Statement and Roadmap on International Assistance and Partnerships for Green Industry Transitions**. The task ahead is to turn these commitments into country-led green industrial strategies, investable project pipelines, greater demand for low-carbon products, and coordinated financial and technical support (UNIDO, n.d.).

Collaboration with initiatives like the Global Matchmaking Platform, a support mechanism of the Climate Club and UNIDO, is helping match specialized support to countries in these areas.

Clean Energy Transition

Clean energy transition, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes five core focus areas: clean cooking access; grids, storage, and flexibility; efficiency and sustainable cooling; electrification pathways; and nationally grounded transition. In addition, the COP31 Presidency has set a global implementation target to raise the share of final energy demand met by electricity from just over 20% today to 35% by 2035 (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], 2026).

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **clean energy transition** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **94 countries out of 109 have requested clean energy transition support through the NDC Partnership** (86% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[16]

16 Requests related to clean energy transition were first circulated in 2018.

Energy has consistently been the most common sector reflected in countries' requests for NDC development, implementation, and financing support.

The number of countries requesting clean energy transition support has steadily increased over time, on track for a new high by the end of 2026. Global energy consumption is steadily increasing, with demand for heating and cooling technologies in particular rising in response to more frequent and intense extreme weather events around the world (WRI, 2025b). The case for renewable energy has grown stronger, driven by increased energy demand, combined with heightened energy security concerns due to increased geopolitical tensions and volatility in global fossil fuel markets, as well as falling costs for renewable technologies.[17] The year 2024 marked a record year for renewable energy generation, underscoring an accelerating transition toward cleaner and more resilient energy production (IRENA, 2026).

17 The cost of three key renewable technologies fell significantly between 2010 and 2024: solar photovoltaics declined by 87% to USD 708/kW, onshore wind by 55% to USD 1,066/kW, and battery energy storage systems by 93% to USD 197/kWh. These costs fell to their lowest recorded levels in 2025 and are projected to further decline in the coming 5 to 10 years (International Renewable Energy Agency [IRENA], 2026).



Photo by AlexGo / Adobe Stock

FIGURE 17

Number of Countries Requesting Clean Energy Transition Support by Year

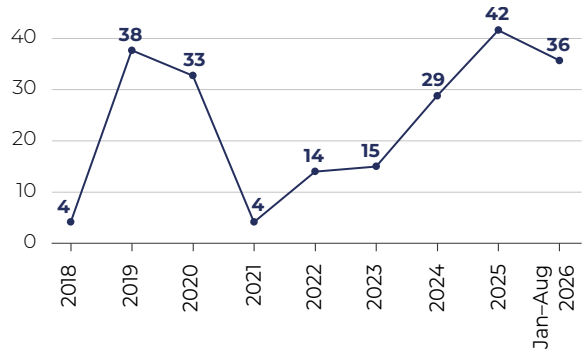
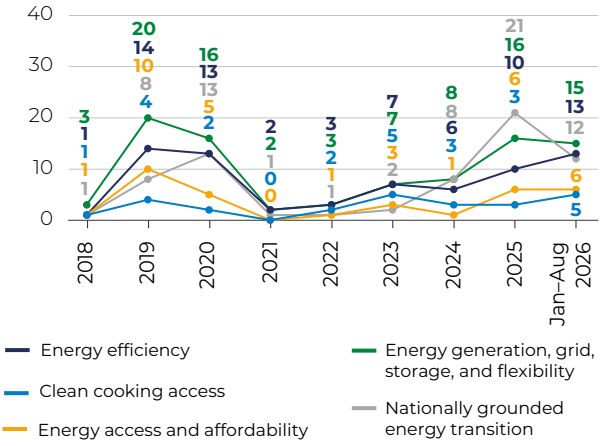


FIGURE 18

Number of Countries Requesting Clean Energy Transition-Related Support by Year and Energy Core Focus Area



Breaking down clean energy transition requests, **energy generation, grid, storage, and flexibility**[18] **sees the most countries requesting support through the NDC Partnership (63 countries).** This is followed by nationally grounded energy transition (53 countries), energy efficiency (52 countries) [19], energy access and affordability (27 countries),[20] and clean cooking access (20 countries).

Since 2021, an **increasing number of countries are requesting support for a nationally grounded energy transition**, with this core focus area dominating requests in 2025. In recent years there has also been a **steady increase in countries requesting support for energy efficiency**.

18 While "energy generation, grid, storage, and flexibility" is not fully aligned with the "energy grid, storage, and flexibility" core focus area in that it includes "generation," this analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

19 As above, "energy efficiency" is broader than the core focus area "efficiency and sustainable cooling."

20 As above, "energy access and affordability" is broader than the core focus area "electrification pathways."

BOX 8

How Palestine Is Advancing the Clean Energy Transition Through NDC-Aligned Investment Planning

Palestine requested support through the NDC Partnership in April 2026 for a feasibility assessment and investment roadmap for transitioning priority water sector facilities to solar energy systems. Through this cross-sectoral approach, the Palestinian Water Authority—with support from the Netherlands—aims to reduce GHG emissions from the water sector and contribute to meeting its NDC targets. In parallel, these efforts will strengthen energy security by reducing exposure to electricity supply risks, given that only 10% of Palestine's electricity is generated domestically.



Photo by BananaShot / Adobe Stock

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 80% of clean energy transition requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, slightly lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for clean energy transition requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across energy-focused requests for support through the NDC Partnership, **energy efficiency has the highest support rate** (82% supported). This is followed by clean cooking access (77% supported), energy access and affordability, and energy generation, grid, storage, and flexibility (both 76% supported). **Requests for a nationally grounded energy transition have the lowest support rate** (70% supported).

Support gaps for clean energy transition-related requests are most pronounced in the areas of finance and investment (71% supported), technology (72%), and private sector engagement (74%), as well as in activities including capacity development (71%), stakeholder engagement (72%), and studies and analyses (76%)—one of the most supported areas under the COP31 Action Agenda.

Collaboration with and targeted support through initiatives like the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance and the Climate Club are helping to strengthen knowledge exchange and match specialized support to countries in these areas. The NDC Partnership is exploring collaboration with a growing number of similar initiatives, such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance, Climate Analytics, the Science Panel for the Global Energy Transition, and the International Institute for Sustainable Development, as countries come forward with increasing demand for clean energy transitions.

Rio Synergy

Rio synergy, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes five core focus areas: wildfire and restoration pilots, carbon sinks and land stewardship, biodiversity in adaptation, cross-convention coordination, and replicable regional models.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **Rio synergy** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed.

Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, of the 109 countries requesting support through the NDC Partnership, **84% (92 countries) have requested Rio synergy support.** Specifically, 66% (72 countries) have requested **biodiversity**-aligned support and 83% (91 countries) have requested **desertification-aligned support.**

The number of countries requesting Rio synergy-aligned support has steadily increased over time, on track for a new high by the end of 2026. While the number of countries requesting biodiversity-aligned support has fallen slightly since 2024, requests for desertification-aligned support continue to grow. The year 2026 marks a "Triple COP Year," bringing with it increased attention to synergies and alignment opportunities across the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity [CBD], and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD]). The implementation of climate, biodiversity, and land commitments can bring about important synergies, including increased efficiency across ministry planning processes, access to a wider range of technical and financial resources, and the identification of solutions that produce co-benefits across climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and land restoration (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 2025).

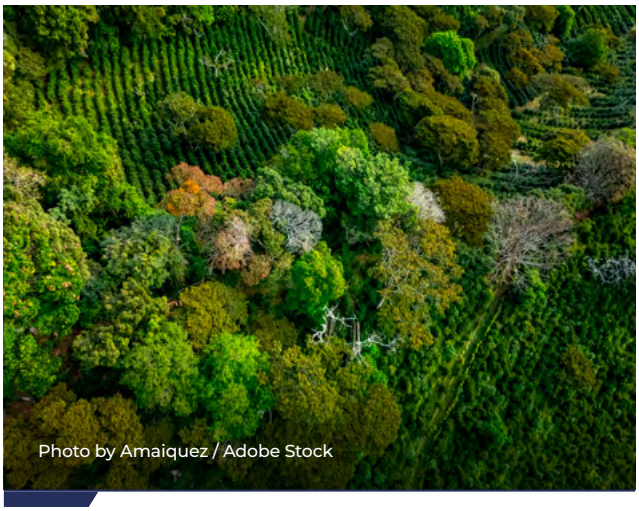
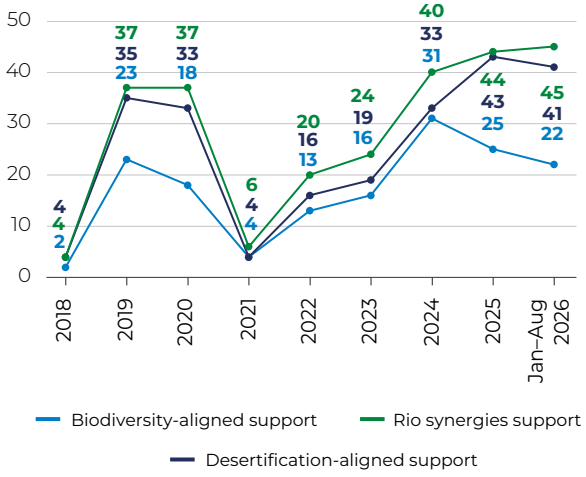


Photo by Amaiquez / Adobe Stock

*The **implementation of climate, biodiversity**, and land commitments can bring about important synergies.*

FIGURE 19

Number of Countries Requesting Rio Synergy Support by Year



BOX 9

How Panama Is Improving the Transparency and Clarity of Its NDC Targets by Integrating Biodiversity and Desertification Commitments

Panama requested support through the NDC Partnership's Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS in December 2024 to update its NDC by integrating biodiversity and desertification commitments, aiming to improve the transparency and clarity of the targets. Supported by UNDP, this process includes developing a robust MRV system, as well as maximizing synergies in areas such as ecosystem restoration and forest protection.

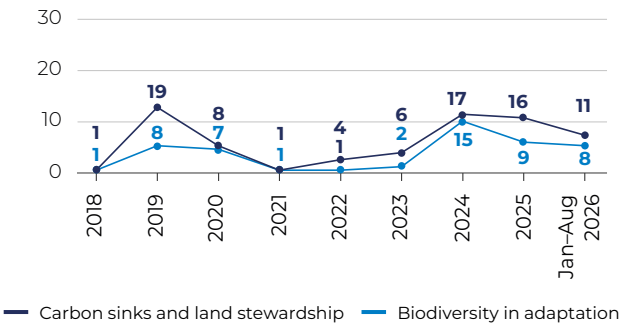
Launched in 2025, Panama's "**Nature Pledge**" is a single, government-approved framework that integrates its NDC 3.0, updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and updated Land Degradation Neutrality strategy to align national planning with the Paris Agreement, Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the UNCCD—creating one coherent pathway for 2025–2035.

Breaking down Rio synergy requests for support through the NDC Partnership, **carbon sinks and land stewardship**[21] **sees the most countries requesting support (53 countries), while 38 countries have requested support for biodiversity in adaptation**. Wildfire and restoration pilots, cross-convention coordination, and replicable regional models are excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

Leading up to COP31, UNCCD COP17, and CBD COP17, **requests for support across both carbon sinks and land stewardship and biodiversity in adaptation remain steady**, highlighting the importance of this "Triple COP Year."

FIGURE 20

Number of Countries Requesting Rio Synergy-Related Support by Year and Core Focus Area



21 This analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. Analysis conducted for "carbon sinks and land stewardship" focuses more broadly on requests covering the topic of nature and biodiversity in the forestry and other land use (FOLU) sector. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 73% of biodiversity-related requests and 79% of desertification-related requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, both lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for biodiversity and desertification requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across the COP31 Presidency's core Rio synergy focus areas, **carbon sinks and land stewardship has the highest support rate** (79% supported), while 66% of **biodiversity in adaptation-focused** requests are supported.

Support gaps for **biodiversity-aligned** requests are most pronounced in the areas of developing studies and analyses (65% supported), developing capacity (68%), and developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (70%). Support gaps for **desertification-aligned** requests are most pronounced in two of the same areas—developing studies and analyses (73% supported), one of the most supported areas under the COP31 Action Agenda, and developing capacity (64%)—and also in engaging stakeholders (65%).

Since 2023, the NDC Partnership has deepened engagement with nature coalitions through the Synergies Collaboration Platform (SCP). The SCP was established to address the interconnected crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. It aims to support the implementation of synergistic actions that tackle both issues simultaneously. The SCP stems from the COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature, and People, and is currently managed by a small team supported by Ambition Loop. The platform involves collaboration among various key actors, including the secretariats of the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD), COP presidencies, the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, and more than 20 other initiatives.

The NDC Partnership is actively involved in the SCP's working group on Policy Coherence and Matchmaking, which includes sharing requests and leveraging support with other matchmaking organizations, coordinating engagement with in-country facilitators, supporting the integration of NDCs and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and knowledge building. Additionally, the NDC Partnership collaborates specifically with the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership to support integrated implementation of NDCs and NBSAPs through coordinated country engagement, aligned support, and strengthened collaboration across climate and biodiversity agendas. Collaboration focuses on alignment to ensure that country priorities—particularly those related to nature–climate synergies—are effectively translated into coordinated support and implementation, without duplication of efforts.

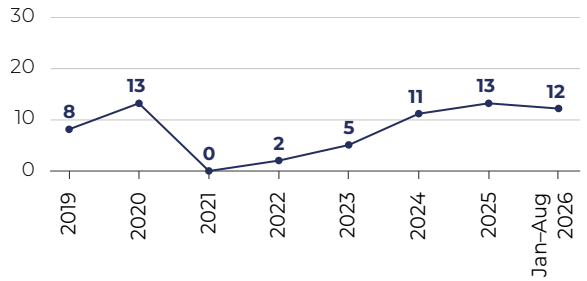
Dynamic and Resilient Health Systems

Dynamic and resilient health systems, as described under the COP31 Action Agenda, includes seven core focus areas: resilient, low-carbon infrastructure; risk assessment and surveillance; early warning and response; AI and digital health; climate-competent workforce; one health and coordination; and cooperation and sustainable financing.

This chapter summarizes how countries are approaching the topic of **dynamic and resilient health systems** through the NDC Partnership and where more support is needed.

FIGURE 21

Number of Countries Requesting Dynamic and Resilient Health Systems Support by Year



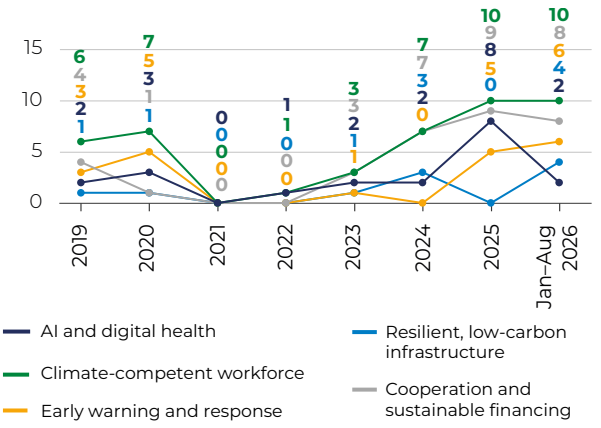
Trends in Country Requests for Support

Since 2017, **47 countries out of 109 have requested dynamic and resilient health systems support through the NDC Partnership** (43% of all countries that have requested support through the NDC Partnership).[22]

The number of countries requesting support for dynamic and resilient health systems reached its highest level in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, and has seen steady growth after a drop in requests in 2021. The number of health-related requests for support through the NDC Partnership will likely reach a new high by the end of 2026. Climate change is recognized as one of the largest threats to human health, and these impacts are projected to increase as GHG emissions rise (World Health Organization [WHO], 2023). Health systems face the dual responsibility of enhancing their resilience to growing climate-related shocks, while also reducing their carbon footprint, which accounted for approximately 5% of global emissions in 2019 (WHO, 2023). A total of 128 Parties (91%) mention health in their NDCs 3.0 (WHO, 2026).

FIGURE 22

Number of Countries Requesting Dynamic and Resilient Health System-Related Support by Year and Core Focus Area



22 The requests on dynamic and resilient health systems were first circulated through the NDC Partnership in 2019.

Of the health systems core focus areas within the COP31 Action Agenda, **climate-competent workforce[23] sees the most countries requesting support through the NDC Partnership (34 countries)**. This is followed by cooperation and sustainable financing (28 countries), early warning and response (18 countries), AI and digital health (17 countries), and resilient, low-carbon infrastructure (10 countries). In recent years, there has been a **notable increase in countries requesting support for early warning and response from zero in 2024 to six in 2026.** Risk assessment and surveillance and one health and coordination are excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

23 This analysis represents the best possible application of the kNook taxonomy against the COP31 Presidency's Action Areas. See the annex for more information about how the kNook taxonomy was mapped against these Action Areas.



Photo by whatamiii / Adobe Stock

BOX 10

How Iraq Is Advancing Dynamic and Resilient Health Systems Through Whole-of-Society Approaches

Iraq requested support through the NDC Partnership in August 2026 for human capacity building and the development of a framework to enable the health system in the Kurdistan Region to predict, respond to, and adapt to the health impacts from climate change. Grounded in a whole-of-society approach, the Ministry of Health and the Board of Environmental Protection and Improvement aim to train medical and community health personnel on assessing and managing climate-related health risks, as well as establish a coordination network among health, environmental, social welfare, and academic entities to exchange data and enhance equitable early warning systems. This request is unsupported.



Photo by jatupron / Adobe Stock

Trends in Partner Support

Overall, 68% of health system requests circulated through the NDC Partnership are supported, significantly lower than the overall support rate for all requests circulated through the NDC Partnership (86%).

Over time, the support rate for health systems requests has fallen, in line with the fall in the overall support rate for all requests through the NDC Partnership. This trend reflects both the decrease in available support in recent years and the fact that it often takes months or years to confirm support for country needs.

Across the COP31 Presidency's core health system focus areas, **early warning and response has the highest support rate** (70% supported). This is followed by resilient, low-carbon infrastructure (67% supported); climate-competent workforce (60% supported); and AI and digital health (57%). **Requests for cooperation and sustainable financing have the lowest support rate** (51% supported).

Support gaps for dynamic and resilient health systems-related requests are most pronounced in the areas of civil society (48% supported)—one of the areas with the largest support gaps under the COP31 Action Agenda—finance and investment (51% supported), and gender equality (59% supported), as well as in activities including engaging stakeholders (59% supported), developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data (61% supported), developing capacity (62% supported), and developing studies and analyses (66% supported).

Collaboration with partners such as Wellcome Trust, including through PAF, is enabling implementing partners to respond to countries' health-related climate priorities, helping to close these support gaps and meet the growing demand for dynamic and resilient health systems.

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ANNEX

Methodology

The methodology for the analysis within this brief is presented in the table below, which summarizes the kNook taxonomy's application against each of the 10 priority themes and their core focus areas. The full kNook taxonomy is available within **the kNook platform**.

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, building blocks for effective climate action, key topic, activity type, and more.

COP31 Presidency Action Agenda Priority Themes and Core Focus Areas	Associated kNook Taxonomy
1. Zero waste:	**Waste sector** or **circular economy key topic**: The waste sector covers the management of any discarded, unwanted or unusable substances, including recyclable, compostable, and inorganic materials. The circular economy key topic covers economic systems focused on minimizing waste and making the most of resources, includes projects related to recycling and maximizing efficiency in resource use.
(I) preventing food waste	**Waste sector** (see above) **and food systems key topic**: The food systems key topic encompasses all the activities and actors in the production, processing, manufacturing, consumption, and waste of food, and their impacts on nutrition, health and well-being, 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 which 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 food systems tag unless an explicit linkage with this definition is present.
(II) circular economy policies	**Circular economy key topic** (see above)
(III) methane in NDC updates	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.

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2. Oceans and seas:	**Oceans and coasts sector**: 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).
(I) blue carbon integration	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(II) coastal ecosystem resilience	**Oceans and coasts sector** (see above) and **adaptation focus area**: The adaptation focus area centers on resilience, disaster reduction, and buffering climate impacts.
(III) ocean observation and data partnerships	**Oceans and coasts sector** (see above) and **developing or updating measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) or monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and collecting data activity type:** The developing or updating MRV or M&E systems and collecting data activity type pertains to the development of systems and tools to measure and collect data to assess a baseline scenario or track changes over time, assisting partners and countries in synthesizing and analyzing information systematically to better meet their NDC goals. Includes MRV systems (measurable, reportable, and verifiable implementation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, enhancing transparency through the tracking of national GHG emission levels, finance flows received or impact of mitigation actions), for finance, mitigation, and adaptation and considers GHG inventories, project inventories, and GIS/remote sensing (the science of gathering, analyzing, managing, and mapping spatial location data and feature events on earth to better understand climate change), among others.
(IV) support for coastal communities	**Oceans and coasts sector** (see above) and **just transition key topic:** The just transition key topic encompasses 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, skills development, social protection measures and policies, participatory processes and social dialogue, and general just transition requests.
3. Food security:	**Food systems key topic**: The food systems key topic encompasses all the 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 which 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 food systems tag unless an explicit linkage with this definition is present.
(I) food–water–climate nexus	**Food systems key topic** (see above) and **water sector**: The water sector encompasses the collection, conservation, and recovery of water resources, including watershed management, efficient water use, liquid waste management and accessibility to potable water, among others.

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(II) finance for women farmers	**Agriculture sector** and **gender equality key topic:** The agriculture sector encompasses activities related to growing crops (irrigation, species selection, etc.) and raising animals (i.e., livestock—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. This does not include fish. This sector 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. The gender equality key topic 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.
(III) youth for food and climate	**Food systems key topic** (see above) and **youth key topic**: The youth key topic pertains to efforts to increase the involvement or incorporate the voices of youth in climate change action.
(IV) climate-resilient agriculture	**Food systems key topic** (see above) and **agriculture sector** (see above) and **adaptation focus area**: The adaptation focus area centers on resilience, disaster reduction, and buffering climate impacts.
4. Climate-resilient cities:	**Cities key topic**: Cities includes actions targeted towards cities, suburban, and urban areas.
(I) whole-life building emissions	**Building sector** and **mitigation focus area**: The building sector encompasses the development, decarbonization, or rehabilitation of physical and organizational structures and facilities, including buildings, housing, and refrigerants. The mitigation focus area pertains to emissions reduction.
(II) green building certification	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(III) sustainable finance for cities	**Cities key topic** (see above) and **finance and investment key topic**: The finance and investment key topic pertains to all finance-related requests.
(IV) resilient infrastructure and standards	**Building sector** (see above), **disaster risk reduction key topic**, and **adaptation focus area**: The disaster risk reduction key topic pertains to practices that build individual, community, organizational, and state ability to prepare and recover from climate disasters and extreme weather events. This includes (not limited to) early warning systems and tools, integrated water management, and issues pertaining to drought management (the promotion of better land management to reduce drought and desertification). The adaptation focus area centers on resilience, disaster reduction, and buffering climate impacts.

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5. Climate Implementation Bridge (BRIDGE):	**Finance and investment key topic:** The finance and investment key topic pertains to all finance-related requests.
(I) country-driven, demand-based support	Encompasses **all countries** engaged through the NDC Partnership.
(II) national implementation architecture	**NDC-aligned investment planning building block for effective climate action**: The NDC-aligned investment planning building block focuses on activities related to planning or mobilizing climate finance and investment, including developing investment plans or strategies, investment identification and prioritization, and project and pipeline development and implementation. This does not include developing government capacity for resource mobilization or designing and implementing policies and regulations to enable climate investments which are captured under separate building blocks.
(III) turning NDCs and NAPs into projects	**Developing bankable projects and pipelines activity type**: The developing bankable projects and pipelines activity type entails the identification, assessment, and development of specific projects or pipelines of projects (from early-stage identification and origination to financial structuring). This includes concept notes, prefeasibility and feasibility assessments for specific projects (technical, economic, environmental, social, and governance, etc.), development of bankable projects and pipelines of projects, financial structuring of projects, and proposals to access international sources of finance (multilateral development banks, climate funds, etc.).
(IV) bankable project pipelines	**Developing bankable projects and pipelines activity type** (see above)
(V) mobilizing finance at scale	**Project and program financing and resource mobilization activity type**: The project and program financing and resource mobilization activity type encompasses support to access climate finance from public and private sources for specific projects and initiatives, including through the development of financial vehicles and mechanisms to aid in resource mobilization. This includes blended finance mechanisms, financial mechanisms or vehicles (national climate funds, green bonds, revolving funds, etc.), and access to capital markets.
(VI) private sector engagement (included in this analysis due to significant relevance to broader BRIDGE efforts)	**Private sector key topic**: The private sector key topic encompasses activities designed to engage the private sector in NDC development and implementation, focusing on the private sector as a whole rather than individual stakeholder groups. This includes assessments of general private sector needs, public–private partnerships, mapping of private sector partners, innovative financial mechanisms/vehicles, assessments of private capital markets, and private sector engagement. This should not include requests related to only specific private sector actors such as farmers or the logging industry.
6. Youth and education:	**Youth key topic**: The youth key topic pertains to efforts to increase the involvement or incorporate the voices of youth in climate change action.

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(I) meaningful voice in negotiations	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(II) climate literacy and education	**Youth key topic** (see above) and **Raising awareness and public education activity type**: The raising awareness and public education activity type encompasses efforts directed towards enhancing public knowledge and raising awareness about climate change, including the integration of climate change into national curricula and educational campaigns.
(III) international youth cooperation	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(IV) green workforce capacity	**Youth key topic** (see above) and **Developing capacity activity type**: The developing capacity activity type entails 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.
(V) high-level youth dialogue	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
7. Green industrialization:	**Industry sector**: The industry sector encompasses economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
(I) international cooperation	**Industry sector** (see above) and **participating in international exchanges and convenings activity type**: The participating in international exchanges and convenings activity type entails cooperation between nations to meet their NDC goals (i.e., peer exchanges, Official Development Assistance, regional alliances), includes technical assistance requested to support climate change-related event attendance of government or civil society members (i.e., climate negotiations, conferences, peer-to-peer exchanges, etc.) and submission of inputs, preparation for, and participation in international discussions under the UNFCCC, including pre-COP, COP, or the subsidiary bodies.
(II) decarbonization hubs	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(III) market creation and demand	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(IV) near-zero emission technologies	**Industry sector** (see above), **technology key topic**, and **mitigation focus area**: The technology key topic encompasses activities that involve adopting, regulating, enabling, or optimizing either hardware or software technology solutions for the purpose of advancing climate goals for both mitigation and/or adaptation. Hardware includes equipment and products, for example: clean cooking tech, appliances, electric-powered technologies (e.g., electric vehicles), and physical infrastructure of renewable energy technology. Software includes digital technology, for example: artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing, digital public infrastructure, and e-learning. General renewable energy, energy efficiency, and agricultural requests, that do not mention technology, are excluded. The mitigation focus area pertains to emissions reduction.

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(V) sustainable value chains	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
8. Clean energy transition:	**Energy sector**: The energy sector encompasses the production, sale, storage, or distribution of energy; includes renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other low-carbon energy technologies.
(I) clean cooking access	**Energy sector** (see above) and **food systems key topic:** The food systems key topic encompasses all the activities and actors in the production, processing, manufacturing, consumption, and waste of food, and their impacts on nutrition, health and well-being, 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 which 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 food systems tag unless an explicit linkage with this definition is present.
(II) grids, storage, flexibility	**Renewable energy key topic**: The renewable energy key topic pertains to the generation, sale, storage, 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), hydro power (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).
(III) efficiency and sustainable cooling	**Energy efficiency key topic**: The energy efficiency key topic pertains to the reduction in the amount of energy required to provide products or services, eliminating energy waste.
(IV) electrification pathways	**Energy access and affordability key topic**: The energy access and affordability key topic pertains to the improvement of a community's access to sustainable sources of energy and ensuring these sources are affordable.
(V) nationally grounded transition	**Energy sector** (see above) and **whole-of-government engagement building blocks for effective climate action**: The whole-of-government engagement building block pertains to activities that focus on improving coordination across ministries and levels of government. This includes establishing or strengthening interministerial coordination mechanisms and supporting engagement across government entities (e.g., finance ministries, line ministries, subnational governments, central banks, public development banks) by establishing structured engagement mechanisms, clarifying institutional responsibilities for NDC implementation, establishing reporting arrangements between government levels, and aligning actions.

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9. Rio synergy:	The Rio synergy thematic area is comprised of biodiversity and desertification-related requests which are identified as follows. **Biodiversity-related requests** are identified through the **Nature and biodiversity key topic tag**: The nature and biodiversity key topic encompasses actions aimed at protecting, conserving, restoring, and/or sustainably managing natural or modified ecosystems that can contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation while also providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience, and/or biodiversity benefits. This also includes requests related to alignment with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Examples of requests that would not be tagged as "nature and biodiversity": General adaptation targets, water sector requests related to waste, NBS keyword only when it is not related to nature-based solutions (NbS) (e.g., "NBS" = National Bureau of Statistics and not nature-based solutions). **Desertification-related requests** are identified through either the **FOLU sector**, **agriculture sector**, **water sector**, or **food systems key topic tags**: The forestry and other land use (FOLU) sector encompasses 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. The agriculture sector encompasses activities related to growing crops (irrigation, species selection, etc.) and raising animals (i.e., livestock—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. This does not include fish. This sector 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. The water sector encompasses the collection, conservation, and recovery of water resources, including watershed management, efficient water use, liquid waste management and accessibility to potable water, among others. The food systems key topic encompasses all the activities and actors in the production, processing, manufacturing, consumption, and waste of food, and their impacts on nutrition, health and well-being, 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 which 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 food systems tag unless an explicit linkage with this definition is present.
(I) wildfire and restoration pilots	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(II) carbon sinks and land stewardship	**Nature and biodiversity key topic** (see above) and **Forestry and other land use (FOLU) sector** (see above)

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(III) biodiversity in adaptation	**Nature and biodiversity key topic** (see above) and **Adaptation focus area**: The adaptation focus area centers on resilience, disaster reduction, and buffering climate impacts.
(IV) cross-convention coordination	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(V) replicable regional models	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
10. Dynamic and resilient health systems:	**Health systems sector**: The health systems sector encompasses 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. This includes engaging with actors and stakeholders involved in healthcare, including communication strategies and campaigns and healthcare service provision; 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; and enhancing climate resilience in health systems.
(I) resilient, low-carbon infrastructure	**Health systems sector** (see above) and **buildings sector**: The building sector encompasses the development, decarbonization, or rehabilitation of physical and organizational structures and facilities, including buildings, housing, and refrigerants.
(II) risk assessment and surveillance	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(III) early warning and response	**Health systems sector** (see above) and **disaster risk reduction key topic**: The disaster risk reduction key topic pertains to practices that build individual, community, organizational, and state ability to prepare and recover from climate disasters and extreme weather events. This includes (but is not limited to) early warning systems and tools, integrated water management, and issues pertaining to drought management (the promotion of better land management to reduce drought and desertification).
(IV) AI and digital health	**Health systems sector** (see above) and **technology key topic**: The technology key topic pertains to activities that involve adopting, regulating, enabling, or optimizing either hardware or software technology solutions for the purpose of advancing climate goals for mitigation and/or adaptation. Hardware includes equipment and products, for example: clean cooking tech, appliances, electric-powered technologies (e.g., electric vehicles), and physical infrastructure of renewable energy technology. Software includes digital technology, for example: artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing, digital public infrastructure, and e-learning. General renewable energy, energy efficiency, and agricultural requests, that do not mention technology, are excluded.

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(V) climate-competent workforce	**Health systems sector** (see above) and **developing capacity activity type** or **just transition key topic**: The developing capacity activity type pertains to 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. The just transition key topic encompasses 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; skills development; social protection measures and policies; participatory processes and social dialogue; and general just transition requests.
(VI) one health and coordination	Excluded from the analysis due to the lack of available data.
(VII) cooperation and sustainable financing	**Health systems sector** (see above) and **finance and investment key topic**: The finance and investment key topic pertains to all finance-related requests.

NDC Partnership Trends in Country Needs and Partner Support Across the COP31 Presidency Action Agenda

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