



CLIMATE ACTION ENHANCEMENT PACKAGE

Lessons in developing implementation-ready NDCs

MARCH 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NDC Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) was launched in 2019 to support countries in enhancing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and in fast-tracking the implementation of these as part of the 2020 update process. Under the Paris Agreement, countries develop NDCs to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and implement solutions to adapt to the effects of climate change. The first round of NDCs were developed in 2015, and every five years these are updated in an effort to ratchet up ambition to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. This enables countries to align their climate and development agendas with sustainable growth and review their ambition based on technological and financial development.

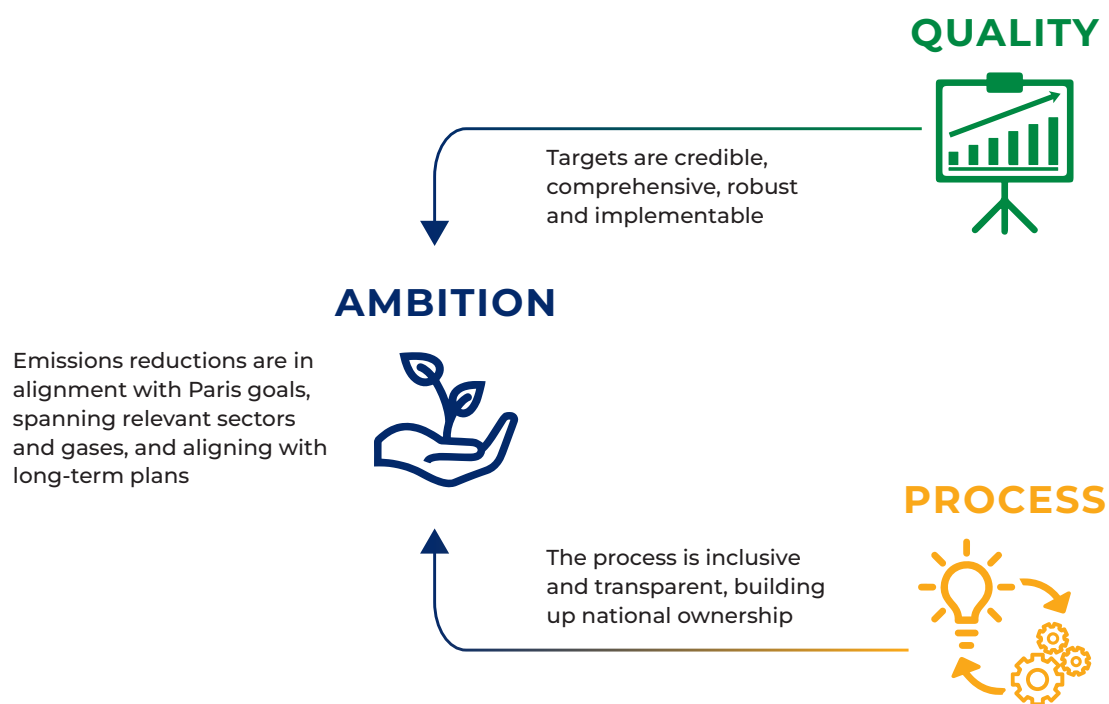
Through CAEP, the NDC Partnership deployed over USD 55 million in support of 67 developing country members' NDC update efforts. This support was delivered through the technical and financial contributions of 46 partners, illustrating the impact of the

Partnership model. Drawing together partners with diverse skill sets and expertise to provide coordinated support has enabled countries to ratchet up their ambition and implementation efforts.

This report outlines diverse and effective ways in which CAEP activities supported NDC enhancement in the 2020 round of updates. NDC enhancement is multifaceted and is defined in this analysis as an improvement in NDC ambition, quality, or process, with quality and process creating the critical enabling components to further ratchet up ambition (**Figure 1**).

A systematic assessment of 55 CAEP-supported NDCs¹ against 72 indicators, which capture improvements in terms of ambition, quality, and process, was undertaken.² Observed enhancements in the updated NDCs were mapped against the CAEP support received, highlighting where the specific objectives of CAEP activities were ultimately realized in the updated NDC.³

Figure 1. Capturing NDC enhancement through the pillars of ambition, quality, and process



1 This includes NDCs submitted before 30 November 2021. The full list of countries is included in Annex 1.

2 The full list of indicators can be found in Annex 2.

3 Each CAEP activity is catalogued against objectives defined in the country requests for CAEP support. These objectives were closely mapped against the set of indicators defined in Annex 2 so that the analysis could identify when a CAEP activity was linked to successful NDC enhancement.

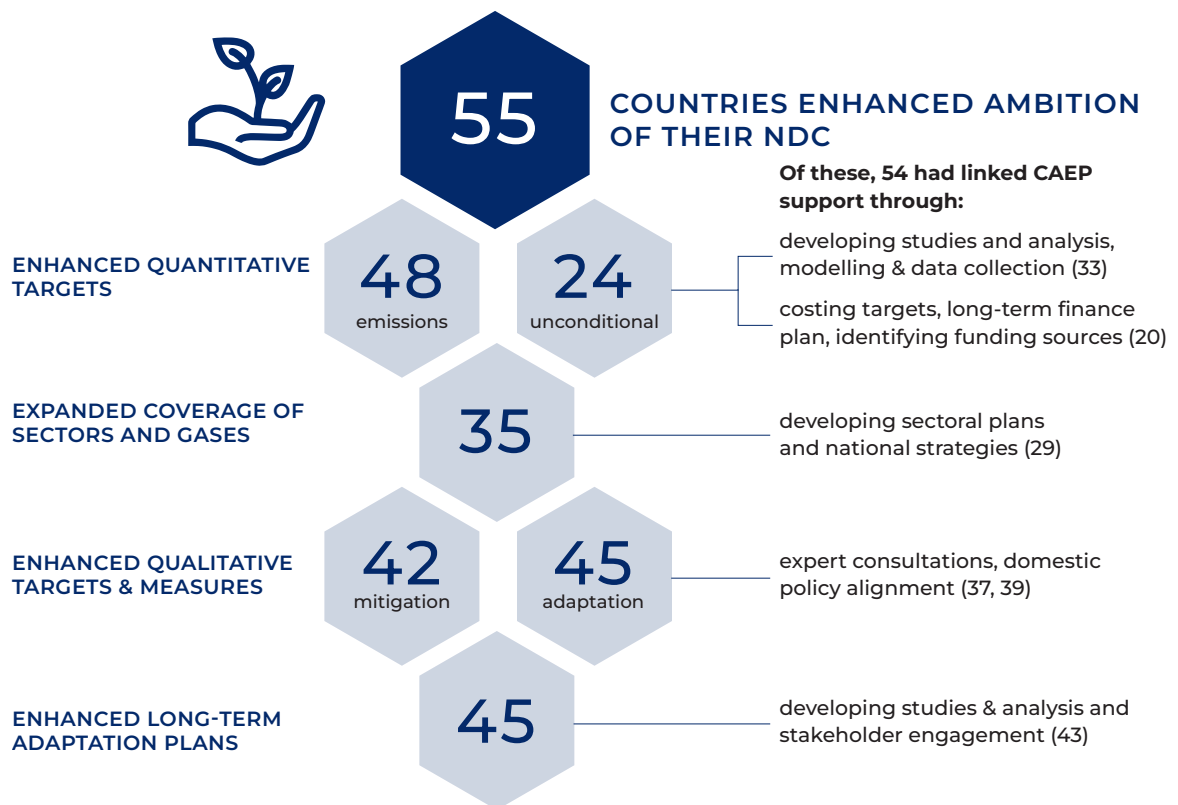
AMBITION

CAEP support enabled countries to raise their ambition and put in place higher mitigation and adaptation targets (Figure 2). Of the 55 countries that strengthened the ambition of their NDCs, 54 had improvements that can be linked to CAEP support. CAEP activities that contributed to these enhancements included technical, coordination and engagement support. Mitigation ambition was raised in various ways, either by setting more ambitious emissions reduction targets (48),⁴ or indirectly through expanding the coverage of sectors and gases (35), or elaborating on the measures required to meet those targets (42). The adaptation component (45) was enhanced by countries that developed National Adaptation Plans

(NAPs) or other national adaptation strategies setting out measures to strengthen adaptation capabilities and resilience across the key vulnerable sectors.

Successful CAEP support targeting NDC ambition included programs combining analysis and engagement with a strong focus on country ownership. In South Africa, CAEP supported the identification and prioritization of adaptation needs, provided technical support for modeling and costing of targets, and coordinated stakeholder engagement. Through a collaborative process, driven by strong country ownership, its adaptation strategy was expanded to include specific measures to reduce climate risk in key sectors. A deep dive outlining lessons learnt from CAEP support in South Africa can be found in section 4.1.

Figure 2. NDC enhancement through ambition



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support.

⁴ The number in brackets represents the number of countries that enhanced that component of their NDC update, out of a sample of 55 countries. The full set of results can be found in Annex 2.

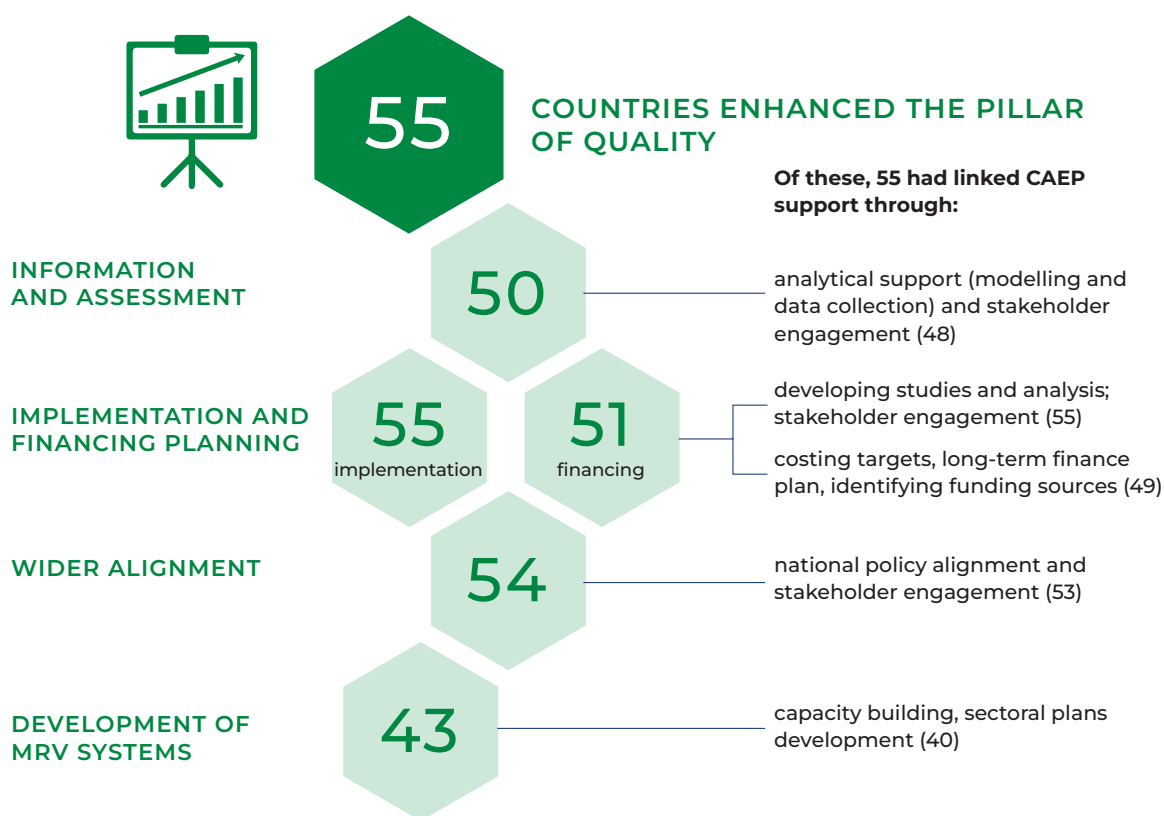
QUALITY

All 55 updated NDCs demonstrated enhancement in NDC quality, supporting detailed, achievable, and strategic targets (Figure 3). CAEP support has been linked to enhancements within all those countries, mainly through analytical and technical support, as well as engagement and capacity building. In particular, technical support for the process of data collection, analysis, and assessment ensured that NDC targets are based on robust evidence and modeling techniques (50). Support additionally focused on developing a stronger foundation for implementation (55), and financing of targets and plans (51). NDC quality enhancements also encompassed alignment with

wider strategic objectives (54) such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Just Transitions, as well as development of the countries' MRV systems (43).

Pakistan strengthened its targets and monitoring systems, demonstrating the value of robust analytical and information systems for NDC ambition. Supported by CAEP, the Government of Pakistan commissioned a study focusing on strengthening the national analytical capacity for measuring and accounting GHG emissions and streamlined data collection for selected sectors, strengthening its MRV system. Further information can be found in section 4.2

Figure 3. NDC enhancement through quality



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support. MRV stands for monitoring, reporting and verification.

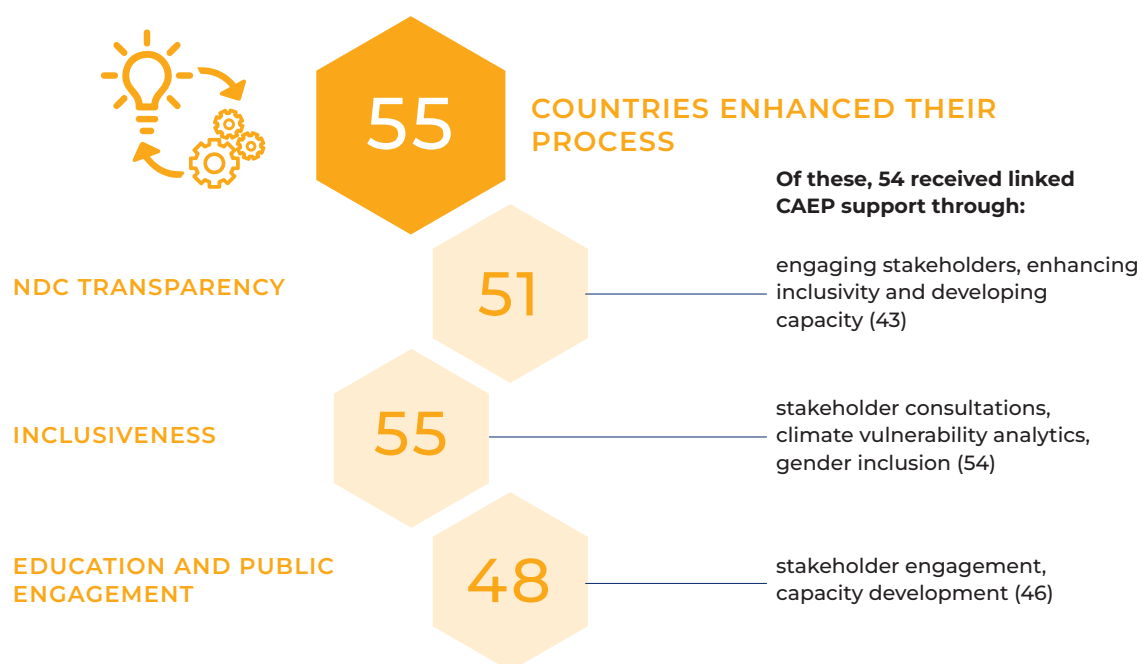
5 The number in brackets represents the number of countries that enhanced that component of their NDC update, out of a sample of 55 countries. The full set of results can be found in Annex 2.

PROCESS

On process enhancement, 55 of the 55 countries demonstrated enhancement in NDC transparency and inclusiveness (Figure 4). CAEP support for the NDC process was linked to 54 of those through activities ranging from stakeholder engagement and capacity building, to supporting gender balance. Updated NDCs were more transparent (51) and inclusive of a wide range of stakeholders, including vulnerable groups (55). As part of the revision process, countries also worked to educate and engage with the wider public to raise awareness around climate change and mobilize climate action at all levels of society (48).

CAEP activities had a strong emphasis on engagement and consultation, supporting more transparent and inclusive NDCs. In Colombia, CAEP supported the coordination of a mechanism for community participation, ensuring diverse inputs were included in the NDC review round. In Peru, close to 1,500 Indigenous leaders were consulted, resulting in the creation of the Platform of Indigenous Peoples to face Climate Change. More information on both countries can be found in sections 4.3 and 4.4, respectively.

Figure 4. NDC enhancement through process



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support.

Looking ahead, countries' priorities will shift to investment planning and implementation, while keeping an eye out for further ambition-raising opportunities. While significant groundwork was laid through CAEP to fast-track implementation, additional needs remain. These involve strengthening implementation arrangements and developing climate

finance plans to enable investment and financing of NDC implementation. These two areas encompass themes ranging from establishing stronger sub-national cooperation and commitments to facilitating engagement in international carbon markets and developing long-term strategies.

1 INTRODUCTION

Under the Paris Agreement, countries develop **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and implement solutions to adapt to the effects of climate change.

The first round of NDCs were developed in 2015, and are updated every five years in an effort to ratchet up ambition to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. The updating of NDCs presents countries with significant opportunities to align their climate and development agendas to promote sustainable growth, but also presents challenges in reinventing policies and operations and mobilizing enough investment.

In the first round of NDCs, a lack of planning and engagement, limited costing and budgeting, and weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms hindered countries' ability to put in place ambitious, realistic and implementable NDCs. The level of ambition of the 2015 submissions was deemed insufficient to reach the mitigation targets set out in the Paris Agreement.⁶ **Figure 5** outlines the key challenges that countries faced in developing their first round of NDCs.

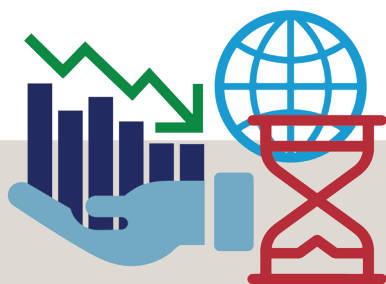
Figure 5. Challenges countries faced in the first round of NDC submissions



Note: SDG, Sustainable Development Goal; MRV, monitoring, reporting and verification; SMART specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.

6 Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions; UNFCCC; 10-30-2015; <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/07.pdf>

The NDC Partnership’s Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)⁷ was launched in 2019 to provide countries with rapid and dedicated support to enhance the quality, process, and ambition of their NDCs in 2020. In total, CAEP deployed over USD 55 million in support of 67 developing country members. This includes USD 27.6 million from the NDC Partnership’s Technical Assistance Fund (TAF), and over USD 26.5 million directly from 46 implementing partners.⁸ This support was directly deployed through implementing partners, including institutional and



Box 1. The NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership promotes collaborative action to enhance NDC ambition and support implementation. Transformational change is needed to cut emissions and adapt to a changing climate, all while meeting development needs. Such change requires groundbreaking coordination to mobilize resources globally, with speed and scale. Country governments can submit requests for support to the NDC Partnership, tailored to national needs for enhancing or implementing their NDCs. These requests identify their NDC implementation priorities and the specific type of support that is needed to turn their NDCs into actionable policies, programs and projects. Through collaboration between the country governments, implementing partners and development partners, the Partnership works to accelerate and scale up NDC implementation and sustainable development.

associate members of the NDC Partnership, as well as non-members. Implementing partners provided countries with customized technical assistance, using their own resources, projects or programs and, where needed, applying for additional resources through the TAF. The full list of implementing partners that provided support through CAEP can be found [here](#).

This analysis outlines the diverse and effective ways in which CAEP activities supported NDC enhancement in the 2020 round of updates. A systematic assessment of 55 CAEP-supported NDCs,⁹ against 72 indicators which capture the various characteristics of ambition, quality, and process, was completed.¹⁰ Observed enhancement in the updated NDCs was mapped against the CAEP support received by countries, highlighting where the specific objectives of CAEP activities were ultimately realized.¹¹

NDC quality and strengthened processes are both key components to unlock greater NDC ambition (Figure 6). NDC enhancement in ambition can be observed in stronger emissions reduction targets or expanded adaptation strategies. For the raised ambition to be credible, NDCs also require a strong enabling environment, which is captured with components of NDC quality and process. Quality captures the more robust or complete data, models and information used to inform decision making, as well as whether appropriate implementing structures are in place (spanning governance, financing, institutional arrangements, and monitoring and verification systems). Process corresponds with the transparency and inclusiveness of the NDC development and implementation, engaging with key stakeholders and raising societal awareness around the impacts of climate change.

The leveraging of quality and process to support ambition illustrates the impact of the Partnership model. Drawing together partners with diverse skill sets and expertise to provide coordinated support enables countries to go further with their ambition and, most importantly, gives them confidence that their ambitions can be implemented.

⁷ The initiative was launched under the leadership of the governments of the Netherlands and Costa Rica as co-chairs of the NDC Partnership.

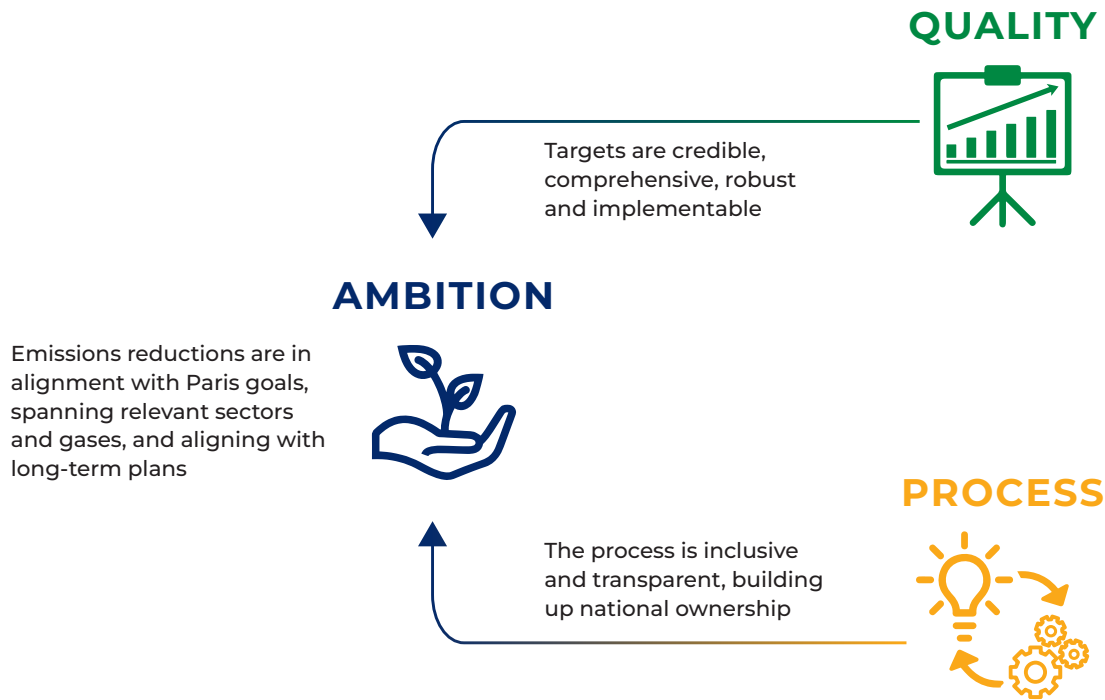
⁸ TAF funders include: Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)), Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Norway (Royal Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment and The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Sweden (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Global Agenda Department), UK (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy). In addition, Germany, through the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, supported CAEP directly through a contribution to the Support Unit.

⁹ This includes NDCs submitted before 30 November 2021. The full list of countries is included in Annex 1.

¹⁰ The full list of indicators can be found in Annex 2.

¹¹ Each CAEP activity is catalogued against objectives defined in the country requests for CAEP support. These objectives were closely mapped against the set of indicators defined in Annex 2 so that the analysis could identify when a CAEP activity was linked to successful NDC enhancement.

Figure 6. Capturing NDC enhancement through the pillars of ambition, quality, and process



All 55 assessed NDCs demonstrate some form of enhancement since their first publication which can be directly linked to CAEP support:



55 updated NDCs demonstrate enhanced ambition; of these, 54 received CAEP support targeting at least one component of ambition. Activities targeting ambition included conducting studies and analyses, developing sectoral plans, and aligning with domestic policies.



All 55 updated NDCs assessed demonstrate enhancement in NDC quality. All 55 received CAEP support ranging from analytical and technical support to stakeholder engagement and capacity building.



55 countries demonstrated enhancement in NDC process through transparency and inclusiveness; of these, 54 received CAEP support targeting these components. The support provided included stakeholder engagement and capacity building, as well as activities explicitly focused on inclusivity including gender balance.

All assessed NDCs demonstrate some form of enhancement since their first publication which can be directly linked to CAEP support:

This report highlights the role of CAEP support in the observed NDC enhancement. It is structured as follows:

- Section 2 outlines the framework with which NDC enhancement was analyzed.
- Section 3 illustrates how NDC enhancement was supported by CAEP, highlighting key trends under ambition, quality, and process.
- Section 4 showcases country examples of how the 2020 NDCs were enhanced with support from CAEP.
- Section 5 looks ahead with recommendations on areas of focus to further support NDC enhancement over the next five years.

2 DEFINING NDC ENHANCEMENT

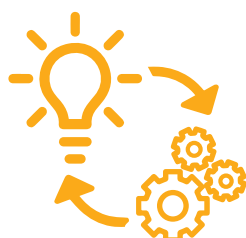
NDC enhancement is characterized by NDC ambition, quality, and process:



Ambition refers to strengthening mitigation or adaptation targets and actions over time. Countries may raise ambition by strengthening emissions reduction (including the addition of sector-specific targets), or by broadening the scope to include wider coverage of sectors or gases. Countries may also raise ambition by moving from conditional to unconditional targets, shortening timelines, adding qualitative policies and measures, or setting out their long-term adaptation strategies.



Quality enhancement includes strengthening underlying data, and ensuring NDCs are detailed, achievable, and verifiable. Data gathering and robust methodologies support evidence-based NDC targets and detailed action plans, including sector-specific plans, costing, and financing. Clear governance structures and strategic alignment with national policy and long-term strategies (LTS), including additional information on capacity gaps and barriers to inform adaptation planning, ensure the targets are achievable given countries' resources. Including or strengthening mechanisms for monitoring and oversight is important for tracking progress and verifiability of the set targets.



Process captures enhancement in NDC transparency and inclusiveness of key stakeholders and vulnerable communities. These components strengthen the credibility of NDCs, ensuring inputs and targets reflect the needs and priorities of communities impacted. It includes designing strategies to mainstream climate change through education and awareness-raising campaigns. An inclusive process leads to greater involvement of all levels of government as well as the public, following the whole-of-society approach.

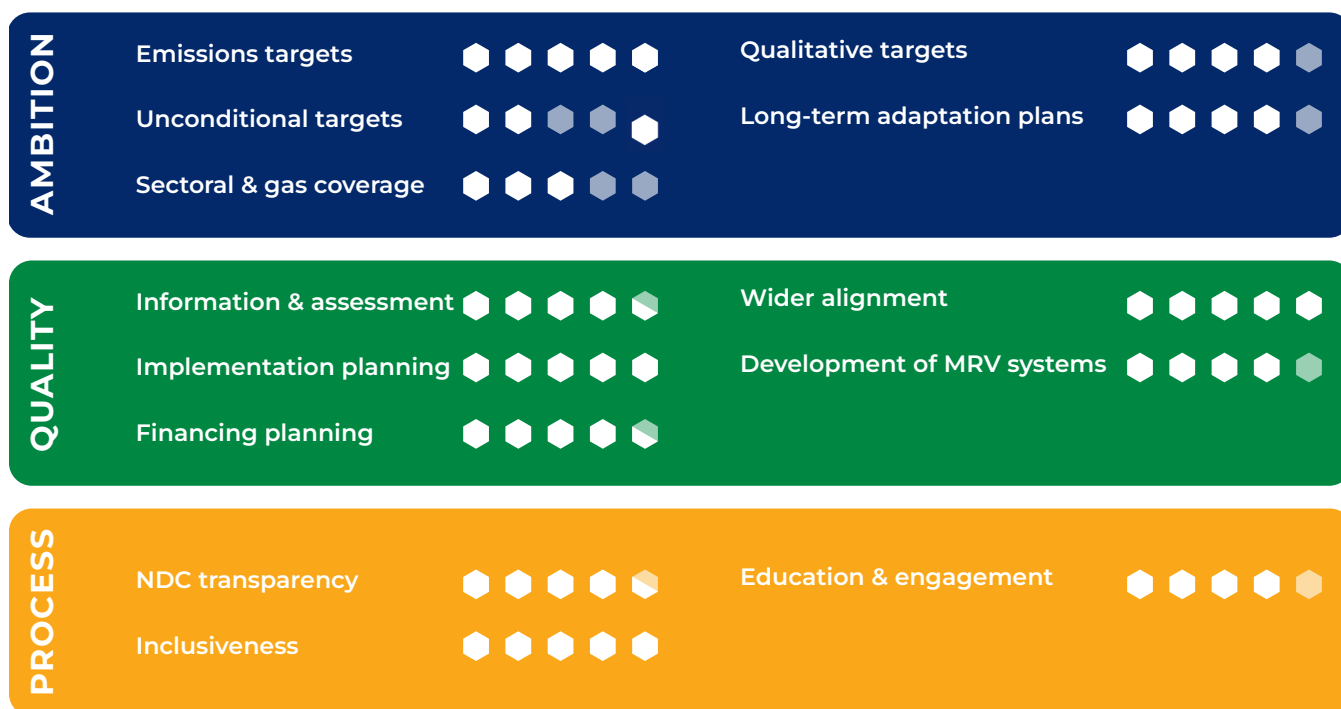
Enhancement is identified through the comparison of countries' first and second or updated NDCs across 72 indicators. The 72 indicators are split into the pillars of ambition (28 indicators), quality (36 indicators), and process (8 indicators), enabling a well-rounded assessment of the enhancement of NDCs.¹² These indicators are based on a robust literature review of key components to delivering successful NDCs, as well as input from experts delivering

NDCs on the ground. By comparing an NDC against its previous version, the analytical focus is on absolute terms rather than making qualitative judgements in what is essentially an intra-country comparison. This comparison illustrates the principle that NDCs are designed to serve specific country context and priorities, and should be considered relative to their own previous iterations.

The following analysis highlights key trends linking NDC enhancement in ambition, quality, and process with CAEP support received. NDC enhancement trends are derived from assessing a sample of 55 updated NDCs that received CAEP support. Observed

enhancement is summarized in **Figure 7**. The following section expands on ambition, quality, and process observed, assessing how CAEP activities supported this.

Figure 7. NDC enhancement across countries, illustrating the key trends within each pillar



Note: Each hexagon represents 11 countries (out of 55 in total).

¹² The number of indicators under each pillar is not a reflection of its relative importance, but rather an effort to ensure that each pillar covers the topics comprehensively. For the full set of indicators see Annex 2.

3 NDC ENHANCEMENT AND CAEP SUPPORT

NDC enhancement is a multifactor, multiprocess endeavor, rendering direct attribution of any one support offering, including CAEP, challenging. This analysis makes use of the NDC enhancement framework presented in the previous section and matches CAEP support to specific indicators of NDC enhancement. The analysis looks specifically at the intended outcomes of CAEP support provided to each country and assesses whether the country's NDC was enhanced along similar indicators.

3.1 OVERVIEW OF CAEP SUPPORT

The NDC Partnership launched CAEP to fast-track support for NDC enhancement and implementation. Through a coordinated approach, 46 partners are delivering NDC enhancement support to 67 countries through the common framework of CAEP. CAEP support includes activities ranging from developing studies and analysis on specific topics, through engaging stakeholders and revising national strategies, to supporting gender balance and transparency. Each type of CAEP support has been mapped to an outcome that it intended to achieve. The mapping of these for each country can be seen in Annex 3.

Figure 8. CAEP supported 67 countries through over USD 55 million for NDC enhancement



3.2 SUPPORTING NDC ENHANCEMENT

This section presents a summary of key trends in how CAEP activities supported NDC enhancement. The

3.2.1 AMBITION

CAEP support was critical in enabling countries to raise their ambition and put in place higher mitigation and adaptation targets. CAEP activities supported 54 of the 55 countries with enhanced NDC ambition observed in at least one component (see Figure 9 and Figure 10). Activities provided a range of support required to unlock ambition, from technical assistance to engagement coordination. Studies and technical analysis facilitated an evidence-based process for expanding and concretizing mitigation targets. Additionally, detailed reviews of countries' vulnerability and development of prioritization tools fed into more comprehensive adaptation strategies. Complementing analytical support for target setting, CAEP supported countries in developing their investment planning

section outlines key trends under ambition, quality, and process, complemented by specific country examples illustrating findings.

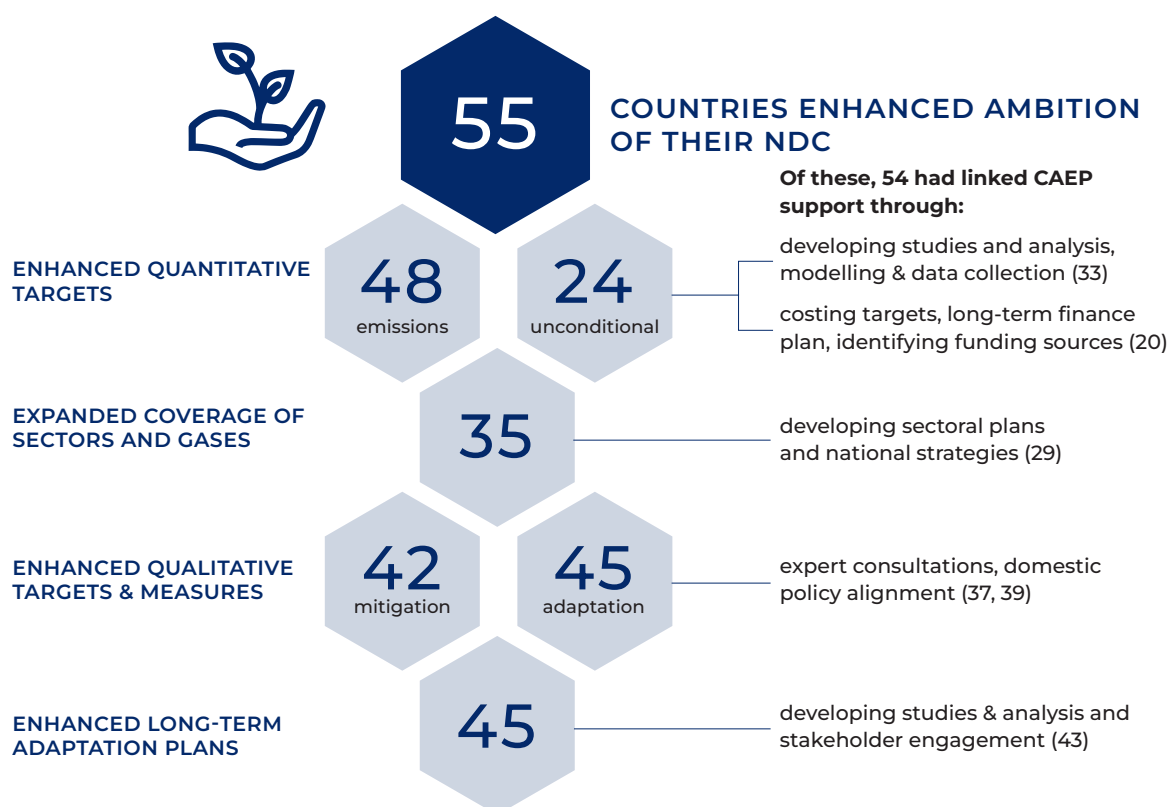
and inclusive community engagement, establishing components required for credibly ramping up target ambition.

Four trends illustrate how CAEP support is linked to enhancement in NDC ambition (Figure 9):

- Enhanced quantitative targets
- Expanded coverage of sectors and gases
- Enhanced qualitative targets and measures
- Enhanced adaptation ambition

These trends do not present an exhaustive list of ways in which CAEP support was linked to enhancement in NDC ambition. However, they serve to highlight important commonalities across countries and draw conclusions on the types of CAEP support that catalyzed meaningful NDC enhancement.

Figure 9. NDC enhancement through ambition



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support.

Enhanced quantitative targets

CAEP support enabled countries to raise their ambition and put in place higher mitigation targets (Figure 10). Mitigation ambition was raised in various

ways, either by setting more ambitious emissions reduction targets (48)¹³, or by introducing or strengthening their unconditional targets (24).

Figure 10. 48 out of 55 countries raised overall target ambition, resulting in an average increase of 15% in mitigation target



Of the 24 countries that enhanced unconditional targets, 20 received CAEP support targeting governmental coordination and investment planning.

Increasing unconditional targets reflects increased national ownership in target ambition, irrespective of international financial support. CAEP activities supporting unconditional targets included components on revising national strategies and policies, and increasing intragovernmental coordination. This illustrates countries taking a more cross-cutting and comprehensive approach to the NDC update, mainstreaming it within national processes. Complementarily, CAEP supported investment planning conducive to leveraging national budgets for meeting unconditional targets. Belize illustrates this process, as

enhancing its investment planning unlocked greater ambition.

Additionally, six countries set fully unconditional targets in their 2020 NDC. Argentina, Colombia and Chile transitioned from a mix of conditional and unconditional targets to fully unconditional economy-wide mitigation targets, setting absolute GHG limits by 2030. Albania and Costa Rica updated their 2015 unconditional targets by committing to greater emissions reductions. Finally, Laos transitioned from committing to actions in the previous NDC to establishing a new quantitative unconditional target of 60% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 compared with the baseline scenario.

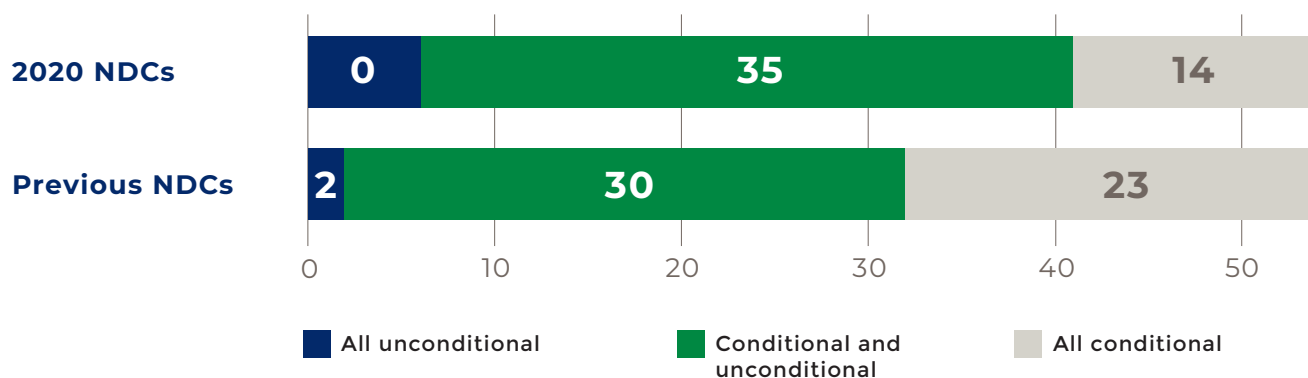
Box 2. Investment Planning in Belize

Investment planning in Belize, through allocating a national budget for NDC implementation and identifying the outstanding funding gaps in its NDC, placed the country in a strong position to fund and deliver its unconditional targets. Funding, either from national initiatives or international funding partners, committed to cover 10% of the total cost of mitigation activities and 54% of the cost of meeting the adaptation targets.

CAEP supported the Government of Belize in developing its costing studies and identifying sources of finance. Belize had three linked costing studies, which contributed to its NDC enhancement in costing its targets, including the cost of climate inaction, and identifying national and international funding sources.

¹³ Enhancing emissions reductions targets is determined either through countries setting a GHG target where there was not one before, or through increasing the amount of emissions that will be mitigated in comparison to the target set in 2015.

Figure 11. NDC conditionality in countries receiving CAEP support



Demonstrating a link between unconditionality and raising overall ambition of targets, 23 out of 24 countries that expanded their unconditional targets also increased their emissions reduction targets.

Most countries that demonstrated enhancement in unconditionality also increased their commitment to overall emissions reductions, demonstrating that enhancement in unconditionality is not necessarily at the expense of the scale of overall targets.

Box 3. Unconditionality across NDCs

Pakistan is transitioning from fully conditional commitments in 2015 to a 2021 NDC combining conditional and unconditional commitments. It increased the overall target from 20% to 50% total reduction below business as usual (BAU) by 2030, including 15% with domestic resources and 35% with international support.

Ethiopia is using both conditional and unconditional commitments in both NDCs. However, in its 2020 NDC it also increased its emissions reduction

ambition from 64% to 69% from BAU by 2030. It set clearer commitments, outlining the proportions that are conditional and unconditional, complemented with clear baselines, actions, and targets.

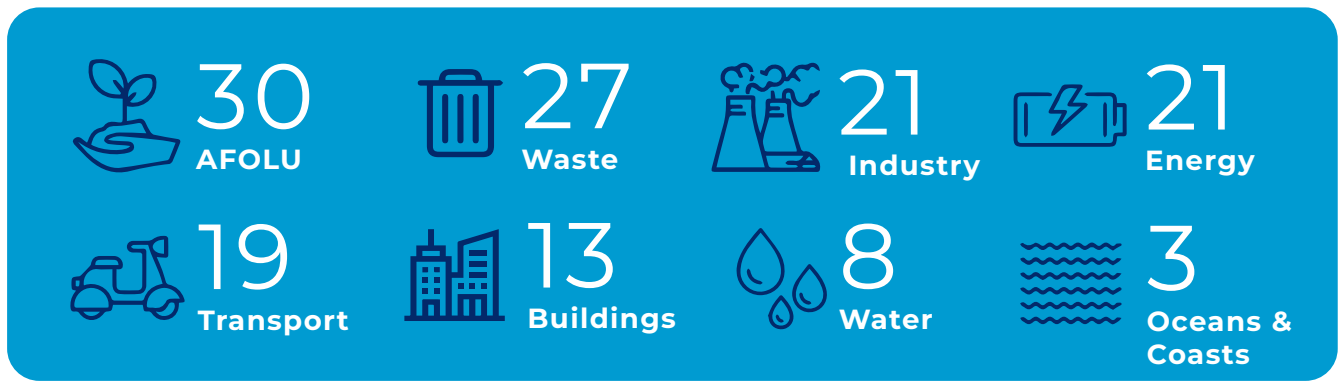
The Dominican Republic aims to meet its unconditional targets with a mix of domestic, private (5%), and public finance (2%). It increased emissions reductions from 25% to 27% GHG emissions by 2030, updating the underlying methodology used in the previous submission and incorporating a 7% unconditional GHG reduction target.

Expanded coverage of sectors and gases

44 countries increased their sectoral coverage exclusively, with CAEP supporting the process of setting specific mitigation targets at the sector level (Figure 12). These sectors include land use (AFOLU, agriculture, forestry and other land use), buildings, energy, industrial, waste, transport, water, and coasts. The top three types of CAEP activities linked to these enhancements were designing sectoral plans, enacting and revising national strategies, and developing targeted studies and analysis.

35 countries expanded both their sectoral and gas coverage compared to 2015, including more gases beyond CO₂ (Figure 13). The support received was linked to actions that were conducive to expanding NDC coverage. These focused on conducting studies and analysis of GHGs, aligning with the emissions sources described in the IPCC 2006 Reporting Guidelines.

Figure 12. Countries expanded their coverage across a wide range of sectors



Note: Numbers represent the number of countries out of 55 that enhanced their sector coverage to include the specific sector in their NDC.

Figure 13. Enhanced gas coverage



Note: The number is the total number of countries out of 55 that enhanced that component of gas coverage relative to their 2015 coverage.

45 out of 55 countries increased the sectoral scope of adaptation targets, with health, water and agriculture being the most enhanced sectors.

CAEP supported 23 of these 45 countries, focusing on gathering information required to increase the scope as well as ensuring the increase in scope was

matched by an expansion to MRV systems. CAEP support targeting adaptation targets was mostly focused on developing studies and analysis to support well-informed and robust targets, MRV strengthening support, and stakeholder engagement.

Enhanced qualitative targets and measures

42 out of 55 countries demonstrated enhancement in their qualitative targets for mitigation, and 45 did so for adaptation, receiving CAEP support focused on stakeholder engagement and strategy development.

The update in qualitative targets included a range of measures such as creating guidelines, criteria and tools to reduce the vulnerability of groups or sectors. These measures enhance the overall ambi-

tion of the NDC by providing more specific information on the targets outlined, and increasing credibility and accountability. Of the countries which improved qualitative targets and measures, 37 and 39, respectively, received CAEP support targeting mitigation and adaptation. Country requests for CAEP support focusing on qualitative measures were predominantly in the form of expert consultations and domestic policy alignment.

Enhanced long-term adaptation plans

Of the 45 countries that enhanced their long-term adaptation strategies, 43 received CAEP support targeting this component. These updates included more sectors, increasing the number and level of detail of measures required to meet their NDC targets, and establishing which institutions are responsible for specific actions within the strategy. CAEP supported studies and analysis required to update strategies, as well as the updating and aligning of strategies with broader national plans.

Box 4. Namibia NDC identifies barriers to its adaptation strategy

Namibia's NDC identifies barriers to implementation on a sectoral basis. These include institutional, technological, organizational and financial barriers, allowing the government to highlight resource mobilization needs for implementing the NDC.

Namibia highlights the role of the NDC Partnership in overcoming the barriers it faces through a coordinated and collaborative process, linking government with experts and implementing partners. The three barriers it illustrates are risks around investments in climate activities, funding needs and technical expertise. To improve the risk–return profile of low-carbon technology investments, Namibia is assessing various de-risking instruments that include insurance, guarantees and derivative-based products. Additionally, the financial and technical

24 countries updated information on barriers to achieving adaptation targets. Understanding barriers to adaptation enables the development of effective long-term adaptation strategies that can be effectively implemented. 23 of those countries received linked CAEP support, demonstrating that outlining barriers to adaptation is a useful exercise to identify capacity gaps and start planning how they could be addressed.

support provided by the NDC Partnership includes closing information gaps in areas that are critical to determining the status and effectiveness of the NDCs.

Overcoming barriers around technical needs will facilitate the NDC planning and implementation process. Through CAEP support, Namibia is conducting assessment and evaluation of essential baseline data. This includes both socio-economic variables, such as GDP, industrial production, population, consumption and expenditure, and environmental variables such as land use, soil quality, water quality, precipitation and evaporation. The NDC Partnership plans to make provision for the collection of baseline data as well as the expansion of tracking and monitoring data related to the various aspects of the NDC implementation process.

3.2.2 QUALITY

All 55 updated NDCs demonstrated enhancement in NDC quality leading to detailed, achievable and strategic targets – conditions conducive to higher ambition. By enhancing NDC quality, countries demonstrate a stronger foundation for supporting the implementation and financing of targets and plans.

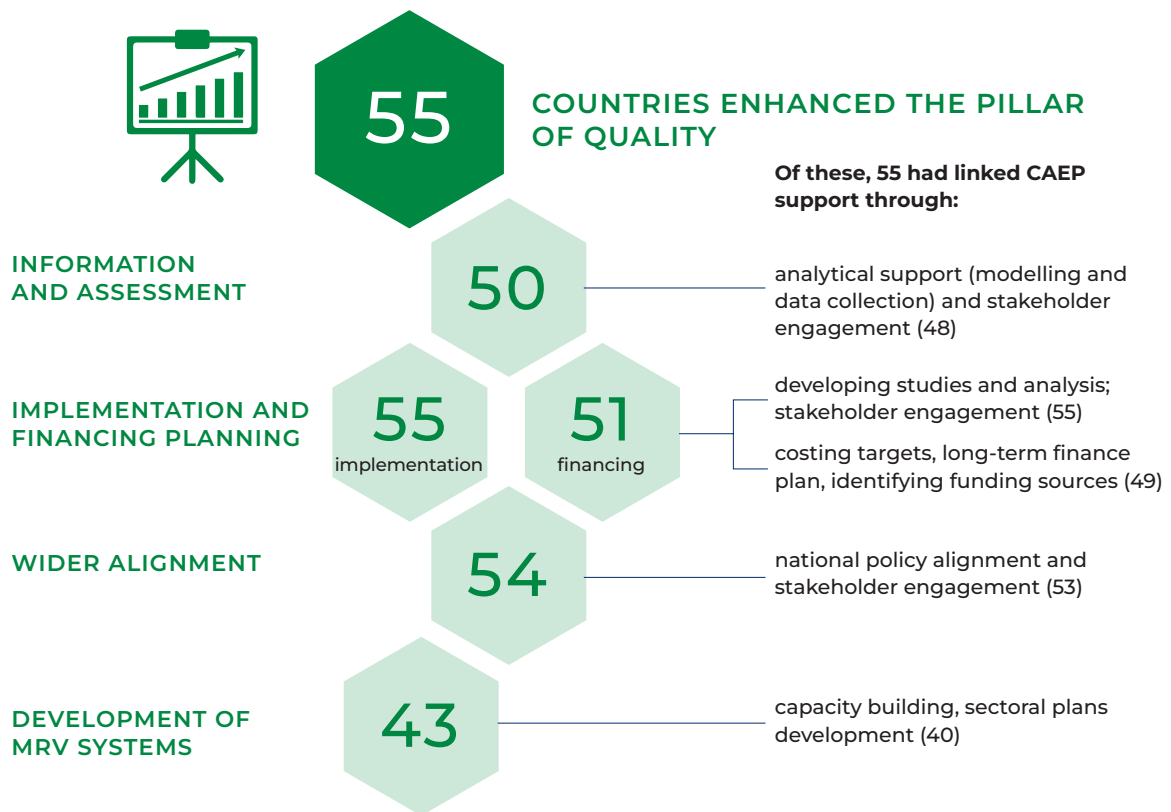
All 55 countries received CAEP support targeting components of quality through analytical and technical support, as well as engagement and capacity building. The most common CAEP activities linked to quality enhancement included developing studies and analysis for more informed and robust targets, as well as support for stakeholder engagement and government coordination.

Four trends are elaborated on below to illustrate the link between NDC quality enhancement and CAEP support (Figure 14):

- Information and assessment
- Implementation and financing planning
- Wider alignment
- Development of MRV systems

These trends do not present an exhaustive list of ways in which CAEP support was linked to enhancement in NDC quality, but serve to highlight important commonalities across countries.

Figure 14. NDC enhancement through quality



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support. MRV stands for monitoring, reporting and verification.

Information and assessment

50 out of 55 countries demonstrated enhancement in the quality of information on climate risks and of mitigation target modeling used in the NDCs.

Of these 50 countries, 48 received CAEP support for information strengthening, where activities had a strong focus on both analytical support and stakeholder engagement. The type of CAEP sup-

port delivered demonstrates that countries leveraged both technical sources of information to include in their NDC, and information on stakeholder priorities. Of the total activities linked to enhancement in NDC information, a higher proportion are linked to adaptation-specific enhancement, demonstrating the value of a robust evidence base for designing ambitious and strategic adaptation targets.

Box 5. Quantifying climate change risks informed Zimbabwe’s adaptation measures

Zimbabwe enhanced the information for its NDC by quantifying climate change risks and vulnerabilities at national and sub-national levels and identifying priority adaptation measures for climate-resilient development with CAEP support.

CAEP support facilitated the development of Zimbabwe’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP), through a sub-national risk assessment and quantification of impacts across key sectors. The analysis was comprehensive, evaluating impacts on human, social, natural and financial capital.

The quantified risks fed into the NDC through the identification of key regional vulnerabilities and costing of climate inaction. Adaptation priorities were informed by the quantitative analysis that disaggregated the impacts of climate change on specific regions and projected them into the future, until 2080. This informs the long-term planning, beyond the horizon of NDC targets to 2030. Additionally, the impacts of higher incidence of rainfall and drought have been costed. Costing of climate inaction helps estimate the damages arising from climate change and feeds into the government’s financial decision making.

Implementation and finance planning

The implementation and finance planning activities embedded in NDCs created a strong foundation to deliver on ambition. Countries receiving CAEP support are capitalizing on the NDC revision cycle to more effectively transition to NDC implementation with clearer institutional arrangements, data and financing strategies for the years ahead.

55 countries showed enhancement within their implementation plans and arrangements, all of which received linked CAEP support. Enhancement included establishing sectoral plans, carbon market mechanisms and defining institutional arrangements and timelines for policy implementation.

Within implementation planning, an area of focus was institutional strengthening in support of implementation. Of the 55 countries that made improvements to their implementation plans, 48 received directly linked CAEP support that helped define institutional arrangements for implementation, 40 were supported within institutional strengthening, and 48 in capacity-building activities.

Additionally, 51 of the 55 countries enhanced components supporting investment planning, which included costing targets, identifying funding options and designing LTS. Updated NDC sources range from climate finance options, such as green bonds or blue

carbon, to identified potential international or domestic funding sources. Additionally, they include reference to private sector engagement and measures to reduce investor risks and barriers to finance. Nine countries made progress in developing their long-term climate finance plan, while 28 countries intend to develop one in the coming years.

Of those countries that demonstrated enhancement related to investment planning, 49 received CAEP support targeting this element. Activities had a strong stakeholder engagement component, with countries driving an inclusive process for determining investment needs and long-term planning.

Complementarily, countries enhanced their reporting on financial needs for meeting targets and quantifying the impacts of weather-related disasters. Reporting on financial needs focuses on communicating the cost of achieving NDC targets. Of the 33 countries that outlined the costs of achieving their mitigation and adaptation NDC targets, 25 were backed by CAEP support in developing specific costing studies and analyses.



Box 6. Examples of investment planning, financing, and costing

With the use of the Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) fund, Antigua and Barbuda show ambition to increase investment in informal sectors that cannot access traditional funding. The government also implemented a tourist levy to finance a Climate Resilience and Development Fund (CRDF), as part of the strategy to increase domestic funding sources.

Zimbabwe is currently developing a Climate Finance Facility with support from the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe. This initiative will provide funding for green infrastructure developments in the energy, transport, waste, water and sanitation sectors.

Reporting on the costs of climate inaction vary by exposure to climate impacts. Vietnam estimates that the costs due to sea-level rise will reach 2% of GDP by 2050. Saint Lucia estimates its cost of inaction to reach 25% of its GDP by 2050, while Nigeria predicts that, without adaptation actions, the climate impact may cost between 6% and 30% of GDP by 2050.

While most countries included an overall cost of achieving targets, the most effective communication of the target financing was seen in those NDCs that costed each of their actions. This creates a greater degree of transparency and clarity. Cambodia is a noteworthy example of this, listing its costed actions in the NDC Annex, together with detailed information on implementing entity, co-benefits, existing technological capabilities and gender considerations.

Wider alignment

54 NDCs demonstrated alignment with wider strategic goals, such as other national plans, SDGs and Just Transitions. Wider strategic alignment enables countries to deliver on a broader strategic agenda supporting national development. Specifically, 45 NDCs enhanced the link to SDGs, 30 explicitly referenced Just Transition considerations, and 29 illustrated their NDC interlinkages with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

53 of the 54 countries showing greater alignment with these goals received directly linked CAEP support. Support focused on activities including aligning with existing national priorities, revising national strategies and plans, and conducting stakeholder engagement.

Box 7. Wider strategic alignment leads to more encompassing adaptation targets

Paraguay's NDC enhanced its wider strategic alignment by clearly presenting its adaptation strategy and the alignment of this with national and international goals. CAEP funded an exercise that reviewed and identified synergies between Paraguay's adaptation strategy and relevant strategic plans, such as the National Development Plan 2030, SDGs, Sendai, and the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Paraguay's updated NDC includes 25 clearly outlined adaptation objectives which establish a transparent and aligned adaptation strategy. The description of the objectives includes an outline of the scope, plan of action, capacity gaps and support required to overcome them, institutions responsible for implementation, stakeholders involved, and alignment with specific NAP, SDGs and Sendai objectives. This ensures that the adaptation goals are well connected to all the above-mentioned agendas.

Box 8. CAEP supports an enabling environment for Just Transition

29 of 30 countries that enhanced their Just Transition considerations were directly supported by CAEP. Support included equally prevalent components of analytical support and facilitation of widespread engagement and inclusiveness. This reflects countries' understanding that effective alignment with Just Transition targets and initiatives needs to be evidence-based and reflect input from marginalized and at-risk stakeholders.

Despite the relatively limited number of NDCs that have explicitly included Just Transition considerations, NDCs enhanced several dimensions which are complementarily supported by CAEP activities:

Understanding a country's climate vulnerability is important to draw out the sectoral and regional scope for the Just Transition plan. Vulnerability reporting was enhanced by 50 of the 55 countries. 32 NDCs that quantified their biophysical risks, and 37 of those that updated information on climate risks, were supported by CAEP in doing so.

Socio-economic impacts were considered by 38 NDCs, all of which received linked CAEP support. The relevant CAEP activities were linked to SDG alignment and taking a whole-of-society approach to setting the NDC targets.

Stakeholder consultations with vulnerable groups are essential to understanding the issues they face and identify whether the set climate targets create synergies with required solutions.

Development of MRV systems

40 out of 43 countries which enhanced their MRV systems received CAEP support for this enhancement. CAEP activities focused on developing or updating MRV/monitoring and evaluation systems and collecting data were most commonly delivered alongside stakeholder engagement and analytical support. Some countries are attempting to make their MRV systems more comprehensive: 22 intend for their

MRVs to track progress against cross-cutting plans such as SDGs, and 19 to track climate-related financing.

CAEP supported capacity building to effectively implement MRV systems, complemented by support on intergovernmental coordination. Implementing partners provided technical support and training to government officials and supported the handover process to relevant stakeholders.

3.2.3 PROCESS

The process pillar assesses whether the NDC is communicated in a transparent manner, tracing the assumptions and methodologies used to create its targets. It also tracks whether the process of NDC revision and implementation is inclusive of the needs and vulnerabilities of relevant stakeholders. The pillar is important in understanding the degree of national ownership of the NDC. Ownership is reflected through the government taking responsibility and involving various stakeholders in the revision process to ensure the NDC accurately reflects national capabilities, priorities and needs.

55 countries demonstrated enhancement in NDC transparency and inclusiveness. Within 54 countries,

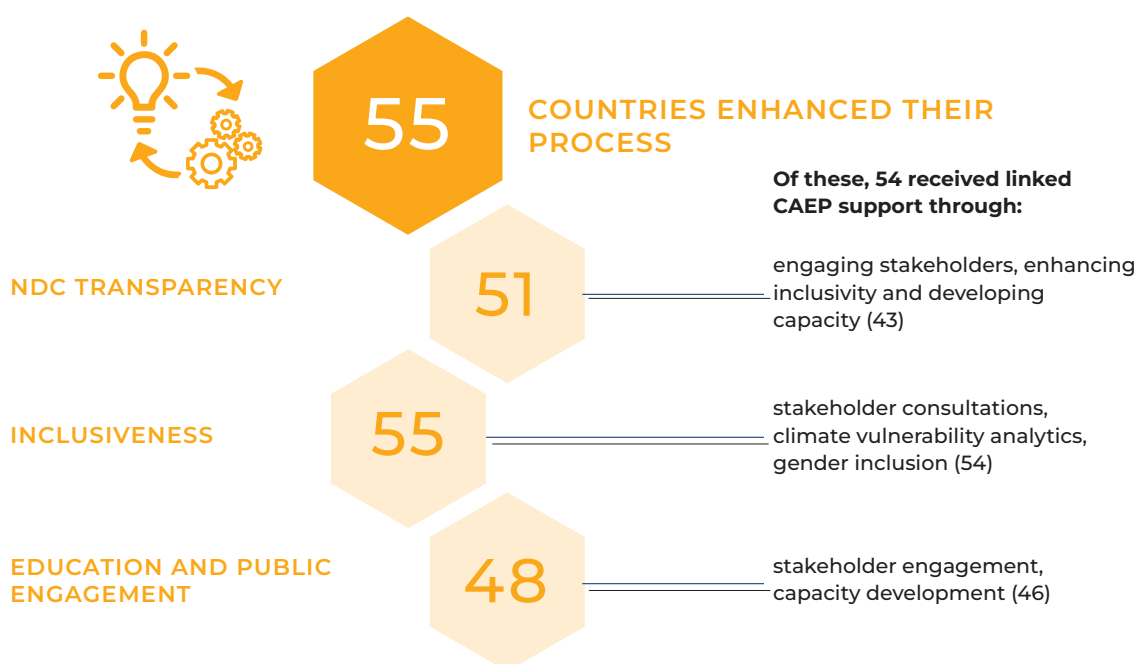
at least one component of process can be linked to activities supported by CAEP. These activities range from stakeholder engagement and capacity building to those explicitly enhancing inclusivity such as supporting gender balance.

Key enhancement trends observed within this pillar are:

- NDC transparency
- Inclusiveness
- Education and public engagement

These trends do not present an exhaustive list of ways in which CAEP support was linked to enhancement in the NDC process, but serve to highlight important commonalities across countries.

Figure 15. NDC enhancement through process



Note: The total sample of countries is 55. The number in the hexagons represents the number of countries that enhanced their NDC on that component. The number in parenthesis is the total number of countries that displayed enhancement on that component and received linked CAEP support. MRV stands for monitoring, reporting and verification.

NDC transparency

In demonstrating an increase in alignment with good practice on transparency, 51 out of 55 countries enhanced their alignment with ICTU (Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding) standards. ICTU standards are designed to

generate NDC transparency in the modelling behind targets and commitments, the specific planning approaches that will be deployed, and the assumptions used to set targets and timelines. CAEP supported 43 of these countries with activities including engaging stakeholders, enhancing inclusivity and developing capacity.

Box 9. Dominican Republic enhances its NDC transparency

By following the ICTU template, the Dominican Republic's NDC used a standardized approach to provide information about the data collection, modeling and assumptions that feed into its targets. A third of CAEP activities centered around improving the data collection process and identifying climate impacts that feed into the NDC's targets. With the ICTU structure, the NDC outlines methods, process

and information sources used to develop each of its components.

Additionally, of the countries that aligned with the ICTU standards, 40 improved their reporting on topics around inclusiveness, as demonstrated in the Dominican Republic's NDC. Within the ICTU template, the country's approach to gender, youth, sub-national commitments, human rights and just transitions is clearly laid out.

Inclusiveness

55 countries took more inclusive approaches to their NDCs, considering distributional impacts of commitments and associated policies on vulnerable groups. Of the 55 countries, 54 received CAEP support targeting inclusiveness.

Information on gender saw the greatest enhancement, evident for 53 out of 55 countries, with 49 cases linked to CAEP support. Activities around this theme included stakeholder consultations on gender, research into ways gender plays into climate vulnerability, and measures that target female empowerment as part of the climate strategy. Additionally, 42 countries targeted youth needs, with 39 linked to CAEP support. The support involved inclusive stakeholder

engagement and capacity building, focused on diversity of participants and awareness raising about the importance of youth participation.

Inclusiveness was a cross-cutting consideration across CAEP activities. Activities linked to process inclusiveness were also associated with developing analysis, enacting national strategies, and updating MRV systems. 46 out of 55 countries that enhanced their process inclusiveness also enhanced their target inclusiveness, suggesting that the inclusion of more vulnerable groups resulted in more inclusive targets. Similarly, 41 out of 55 countries enhanced both the NDC inclusiveness and their NDC alignment with SDGs, demonstrating the link between sustainable development and gender, youth and socio-economic inclusion.

Box 10. Burkina Faso mainstreaming gender through the NDC enhancement process

Burkina Faso expanded ten sectoral action plans to include strong gender mainstreaming elements. CAEP support focused on coordination and stakeholder engagement, liaising with key stakeholders to gain their input and validation of the plans. Next to increasing adaptive capacity and reducing GHG emissions in key sectors, gender equity was a

lead priority of the process. This involved actions such as improving data gathering and analysis of gender-disaggregated impacts of climate change, building capacity on the importance of considering gender in climate change strategies, and ensuring that gender equality is a key component of any climate projects and programs designed for each sector.

Box 11. Pakistan's NDC sets targets on youth engagement

Pakistan's NDC is one of only three CAEP-supported NDCs that set explicit targets on youth engagement. While 42 countries considered the impacts of climate policies on youth, few included these as actual targets of their NDCs. Pakistan's targets aim to promote youth involvement with the NDC's objectives by improving education, offering volunteering opportunities, encouraging research and innovation

around climate-oriented solutions, and creating job opportunities that support NDC implementation. Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change also conducted a youth survey to map the degree of climate awareness and current engagement. The survey results were particularly informative about the role of youth in undertaking adaptation and mitigation measures in their communities and neighborhoods.

Education and public engagement

48 NDCs involved awareness raising, advocacy and education-related activities, with CAEP supporting 46 of these through education and public engagement. In addition to engaging stakeholders and developing capacity, awareness raising and public education across regions were the most linked activities. Stakeholder engagement was a type of support in high demand by countries updating their NDCs, and the second most linked CAEP activity overall.

Widespread engagement ensures key stakeholders are involved in the processes of NDC development and implementation. Many countries went through a process of consultation and validation of their NDC targets with stakeholders. This involved stakeholders with technical expertise (e.g., academics, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)), local governments, private companies, and members of communities most affected by climate change (e.g., vulnerable groups such as women or Indigenous communities).

Box 12. Indonesia was entirely focused on public engagement

With targeted CAEP support focused on facilitating inclusive public engagement, capacity building and delivery of NDC readiness support, the Indonesian NDC demonstrated enhancement in climate change education, stakeholder consultations and consideration of the distributional impacts of NDC action among vulnerable groups.

This included the design of an effective consultation process aiming to socialize, consult and gain inputs from key stakeholders in the NDC targets. The consultation process involved a series of seminars and workshops aiming to validate the NDC with participants of civil society, build capacity, and mobilize government and the private sector. In this sense, CAEP support in Indonesia translated into enhanced NDC implementation readiness and more robust and granular NDC targets. Support included a comprehensive mapping of needs and financing gaps at the sub-national level, identifying local sectoral priorities across six geographical regions. This work also

supported the country in strengthening the role of local communities in NDC and LTS implementation (e.g., clarifying coordination mechanisms and MRV process at the sub-national level), and integrating inter-generational considerations, gender mainstreaming and participation of other vulnerable groups in the NDC revision process.

CAEP's implementing partner in Indonesia supported the development of the public campaign strategy to target stakeholders that will implement the NDC. The targeted stakeholders include public institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, financial institutions, universities, and community-level groups. The campaign strategy includes production of marketing material, social media content and engagement events to promote a better understanding of the government's climate action. Indonesia intends its awareness and education campaigns to build capacity and reduce social vulnerability by raising the level of public knowledge on climate change.

4 COUNTRY DEEP DIVES

This section presents examples illustrating CAEP-supported NDC enhancement. The examples illustrate how CAEP effectively supported enhancement, drawing out findings on the country's ability to implement and take the NDC forward.

These examples are:

- South Africa's NDC ambition enhancement supported by CAEP in aligning its targets with the 1.5°C scenario, developing sectoral plans and expanding the adaptation strategy
- Pakistan's enhancement of NDC quality through a 'whole-of-government' approach, MRV and financing mechanisms
- In terms of process, discussing widespread stakeholder consultations and efforts to include vulnerable groups in Colombia and Peru's NDCs

4.1 AMBITION: SOUTH AFRICA

Driven by strong country ownership, South Africa enhanced the ambition of its NDC with stronger emissions reduction targets and a revised adaptation strategy. This was achieved through leveraging the knowledge and expertise of local stakeholders and strengthening the robustness of underlying modeling to inform targets. Country ownership was demonstrated through strong presidential leadership, national support of local stakeholders, and extensive scientific capacity and research from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the University of Cape Town. These efforts were supported by NDC Partnership member, SouthSouthNorth (SSN), which has extensive experience working with the Government of South Africa on climate action, policy and technical analysis related to mitigation, adaptation and climate finance.

South Africa's enhanced emission reduction target reduces maximum emissions in 2030 by 32% compared to the previous NDC, and includes an interim target for 2025. Under the mitigation targets set in the 2015 NDC, emissions could have

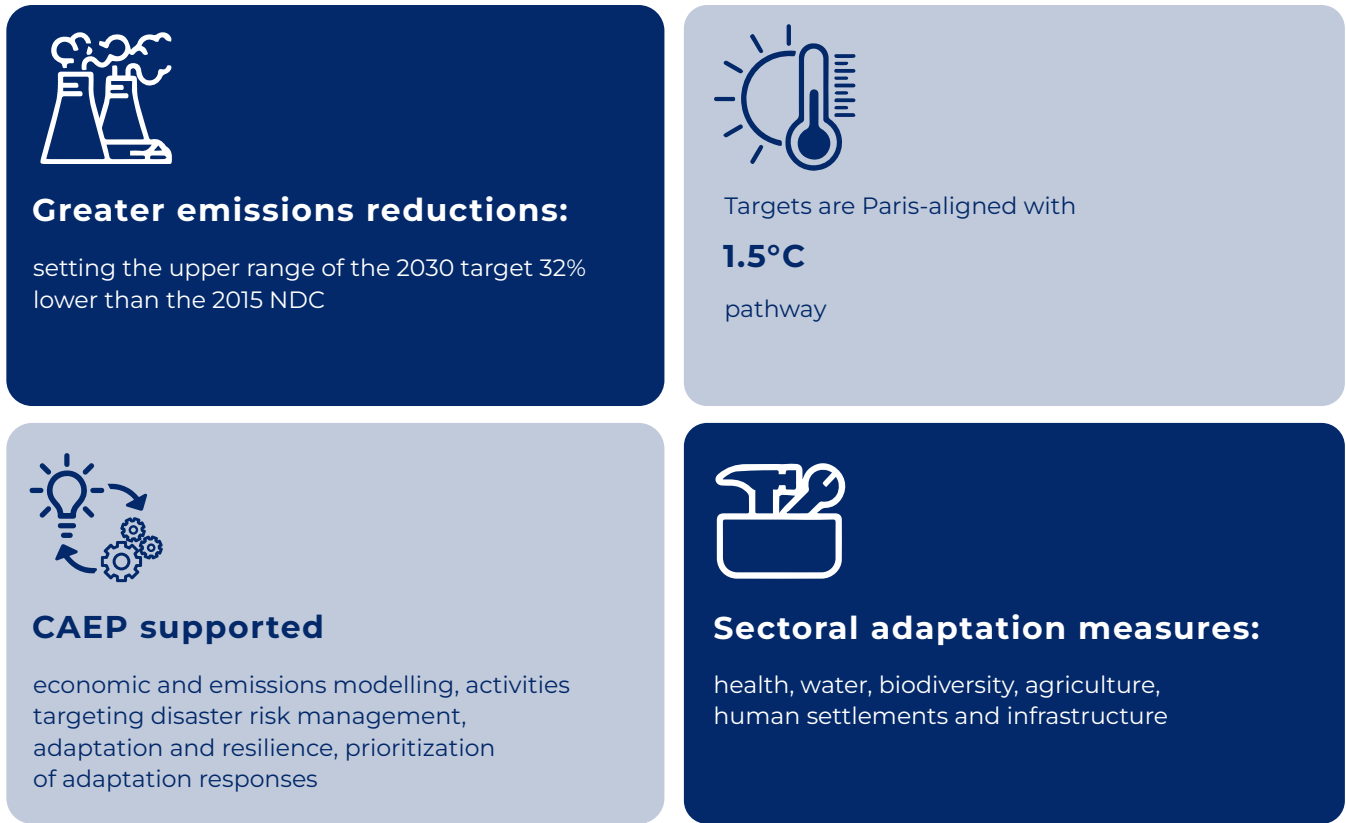
increased up to 18% between 2018 and 2030, reaching 614 Mt CO₂e.¹⁴ By contrast, the updated NDC aims for an emissions reduction of 12–32% over the same period, and up to 17% for the interim target in 2025. Additionally, South Africa is one of 15 countries of the 55 to have aligned its emissions reductions with the 1.5°C scenario.

CAEP support aimed to build a robust evidence base for setting South Africa's 2020 enhanced mitigation ambitions. Over 60% of CAEP financing in South Africa was used to identify long-term mitigation targets and measures and assess the NDC's impacts. A primary focus of CAEP-funded activities was supporting economic modeling to study emissions reduction scenarios to 2030 and beyond based on current and planned policies. This involved the analysis of net zero pathways for various sectors, especially hard-to-mitigate sectors such as iron and steel and cement, as well as additional work on energy security and grid integration in sectors such as electricity and



¹⁴ Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Overview; Climate Watch; 09/27/2021; Climate Watch (2021)

Figure 16. South Africa, NDC enhancement



Greater emissions reductions:

setting the upper range of the 2030 target 32% lower than the 2015 NDC



Targets are Paris-aligned with

1.5°C

pathway



CAEP supported

economic and emissions modelling, activities targeting disaster risk management, adaptation and resilience, prioritization of adaptation responses



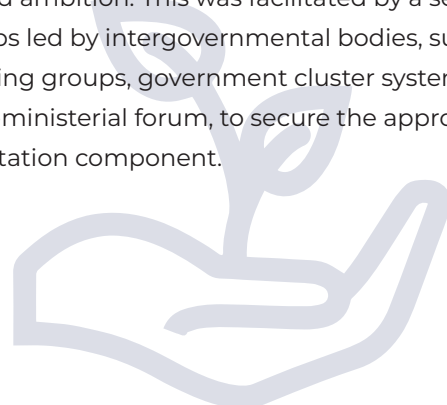
Sectoral adaptation measures:

health, water, biodiversity, agriculture, human settlements and infrastructure

transport. Analysis by University of Cape Town provided important input to inform the target setting in the update of South Africa's NDC. Other activities focused on expanding South Africa's energy and economic (computable general equilibrium, CGE) models to include emissions from land use and waste sectors, as well as risk and vulnerability assessments.

South Africa's updated NDC includes sectoral adaptation measures, targeting disaster risk management, adaptation and resilience. To directly address South Africa's growing climate risks, the sectors of health, water, biodiversity, agriculture, human settlements and infrastructure were prioritized. The sectoral breakdown is an improvement on the 2015 NDC, which included economy-wide adaptation initiatives. Additionally, the updated NDC clearly outlines the goals for 2021–2030, the assumptions, modeling, context and current efforts that are under way. It also provides an estimation of the adaptation investments required over this period, based on SouthSouthNorth (SSN) analysis.

Besides expanding its scope, the Government of South Africa developed a tool to identify and prioritize adaptation needs which fed into South Africa's adaptation communication. Simultaneously, stakeholders at the levels of national, provincial, and local governments were consulted to identify key regional vulnerabilities to assess alignment with the needs and priorities identified. Engagement of the wider South African society, in particular youth, was an essential part of the NDC revision process. This process aimed to co-develop the adaptation strategy and ensure that country ownership was central to establishing its scope and ambition. This was facilitated by a series of workshops led by intergovernmental bodies, such as the working groups, government cluster systems and the inter-ministerial forum, to secure the approval of the adaptation component.



4.2 QUALITY: PAKISTAN



Pakistan raised its NDC's ambition through expanding the adaptation strategy and increasing its GHG mitigation targets from 20% to 50% by 2030, from BAU. Showing ownership and commitment, Pakistan's target includes an unconditional component to meet 15% of emissions reductions with national resources. Enhancement in mitigation and adaptation targets and actions has been supported by NDC Partnership through Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the World Bank¹⁵.

In addition to raising its ambition, enhancements across the quality pillar created a stronger enabling

environment for Pakistan to meet its targets. Pakistan took a 'whole-of-government' approach to NDC implementation, ensuring it is a collaborative and inclusive process. The specific consultations with vulnerable groups, assisted by UNDP and WWF, resulted in broader engagement, buy-in, and standalone targets for gender mainstreaming and youth engagement. Pakistan also improved its MRV system with GIZ and UNDP support, in order to track progress made against its targets and, with World Bank assistance, explored a variety of funding options. The climate finance options ranged from green bonds to carbon pricing that would mobilize financing for implementation. Approximately 75% of observed enhancement for Pakistan can be linked to CAEP support.

Figure 17. Pakistan, NDC enhancement



Note: M&E, Monitoring and Evaluation

¹⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization, World Wide Fund for Nature

Pakistan adopted a collaborative whole-of-government approach to its climate strategy, ensuring appropriate coordination across stakeholders at all levels. The Ministry of Climate Change received CAEP support to facilitate engagement at national and sub-national levels and include additional ministries and sectors in the NDC. The NDC Partnership also supported the NDC review process by mobilizing and coordinating international partners and providing support across a variety of topics. Additionally, institutional strengthening was promoted through activities supporting the Ministry of Climate Change in planning, modeling, capacity building, and coordination with representatives at different levels of governance. Pakistan expanded its NDC to cover new sectors and topics such as blue carbon, health, waste, water, sanitation and hygiene, and air pollution; vulnerable groups such as women and youth; and new gases such as HFCs. With the help of NDC Partnership, new cooperation to support these initiatives outside CAEP support was built with Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), and the Canadian Embassy. These activities supported the Ministry of Climate Change in engaging sub-national governments and key sectors and strengthening ownership for implementation.

In addition to creating an enabling environment for NDC implementation, Pakistan is improving its monitoring capacity to track progress against its mitigation and adaptation targets. Pakistan has improved its MRV system, which establishes historical baselines, validates data quality, analyzes mitigation progress and inputs into compliance reporting. This process has been supported by GIZ, UNDP and WWF through an MRV assessment, strengthened GHG emissions methodology, and streamlined data collection and calculations for selected sectors. For the adaptation component of its NDC, Pakistan is currently piloting an additional monitoring and evaluation system with FAO support, focusing on the agriculture sector.

To support implementation, Pakistan identified various financial mechanisms – both market- and non-market-based. Besides international funding sources, such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Fund, it is exploring national strategies to increase green finance. For instance, Pakistan has already committed USD \$800 million of national resources to develop its afforestation program, the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program, which is estimated to reduce 148.76 Mt CO₂e of emissions over the next ten years. Establishing further financing mechanisms will enable Pakistan to enhance its ambition in the future. The NDC considers options such as green bonds, nature performance bonds, carbon pricing, blue carbon and a sustainable finance framework, which would issue green, social and sustainability bonds to mobilize climate finance in order to achieve NDC goals.





4.3 PROCESS: COLOMBIA

Colombia's NDC increased the ambition of its mitigation and adaptation targets, enabled by the technical support received through CAEP. Colombia's updated NDC pledges to emit no more than 170 million tCO₂e by 2030, reflecting a 51% emissions reduction compared to BAU. This demonstrates a significant increase in ambition compared to the 2015 target, which set the limit at 275 million tCO₂e. Its adaptation strategy was expanded from 9 to 27 commitments. It spans themes of food security, water security, biodiversity, health, and infrastructure. These were identified as highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change based on a comprehensive climate risk assessment framework developed for the NDC. CAEP support enabled Colombia to access sophisticated technical expertise within a short time frame. The implement-

ing partners providing the technical expertise included National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Germany through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), the European Commission, Vision on technology for a better world (VITO), World Bank, and World Resources Institute (WRI)¹⁶. This was central to developing a robust methodological framework to conduct modeling, collect data, meaningfully engage actors, and subsequently set achievable and ambitious mitigation and adaptation targets.

Figure 18. Colombia: NDC enhancement



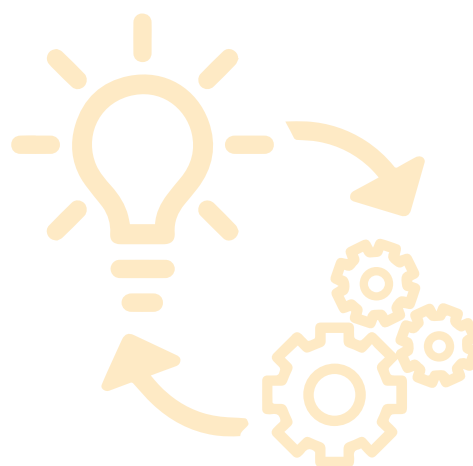
¹⁶ National Renewable Energy Laboratory, World Wildlife Fund for Nature, Food and Agriculture Organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO), World Resources Institute

Supported by CAEP, Colombia delivered an inclusive NDC update process by rolling out a significant stakeholder engagement plan to consult on and validate its NDC targets. Technical workshops were organized with entities from the public, private, academic and civil society to discuss technical aspects of the NDC. Additionally, 17 workshops were funded both nationally and regionally to raise public awareness of new NDC targets. To reach a broader audience, a mechanism for open participation was implemented through a platform for community participation and a specialized survey. CAEP supported the coordination of this public engagement and provided resources to ensure that the vast amounts of information were collected and processed. Results were used as inputs for the NDC review rounds and led to adjustments of the updated NDC targets.

The updated submission underlines Colombia's commitment to vulnerable communities, including women, Indigenous people, afro-descendants and rural populations. Grassroots communities and institutions were consulted to encourage their participation in the NDC update. Colombia's Indigenous and afro-descendant population, comprising around 6.5 million people, plays a fundamental role in the protection and sustainable use of forests. Similarly, rural communities are essential to safeguarding the country's food security. This inclusive process allowed for concerns of vulnerable groups to be heard, considered and addressed when designing NDC targets.

Two new policies are being developed alongside the NDC that will lead to gender mainstreaming and the incorporation of climate change in national education programs. CAEP financing was used to commission a social and gender distributional impact assessment of the mitigation and adaptation options. It considered inequalities and vulnerability factors, as well as identified possible corrective measures to offset negative impacts. This analysis will feed into the national gender equality policy, Política Pública Nacional de Equidad de Género, which will be updated in the next five years to explicitly include the effects of climate change. This revision process was led in coordination with Ministry of Education, feeding into an update to Colombia's national environmental education policy, Política Nacional de Educación Ambiental. It is planned to incorporate climate change risks and the impacts on human rights and gender equality into formal education from primary school to higher education.

Raising awareness around the NDC update process motivated action from the private sector, creating a new avenue for an inclusive implementation process. The presidential announcement of the revised NDC's submission to UNFCCC¹⁷ was publicized by mainstream media outlets and it also gained significant attention on social media networks. Effective communication has therefore contributed to gaining interest from national development banks and financial institutions seeking to explore opportunities in climate financing around green credits, loans and bonds. There is also a growing trend in corporations tracking their carbon footprint against national climate commitments on a voluntary basis.



¹⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

4.4 PROCESS: PERU



Peru enhanced its NDC ambition by committing to further emissions reductions and developing sector-specific adaptation plans. Peru's NDC has increased its mitigation ambition, committing to emit no more than 179 MtCO₂eq in 2030 conditionally, and 209 MtCO₂eq unconditionally. This represents a range of emissions between 30 and 40% lower than the 2015 commitment. For its adaptation component, Peru expanded from its previous work areas (water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and health) to include transport and tourism. In addition, the NDC is supported by research into the specific climate vulnerabilities facing Peru and new modeling techniques.

In addition to enhanced mitigation targets, Peru's NDC update has followed a multilevel, multisectoral and multistakeholder implementation process.

Approaching climate strategy through the three dimensions ensures it is comprehensive and inclusive. 'Multilevel' refers to various levels of governance, from national to regional to departmental. 'Multisectoral' refers to the high-emitting or high-risk sectors. 'Multistakeholder' refers to the relevant stakeholders for the NDC revision and implementation process, which include the private sector, academia, NGOs, Indigenous communities and other vulnerable groups. To implement this approach, Peru followed an extensive program of stakeholder consultations with key public and private actors as well the most vulnerable groups, including women and Indigenous communities. Through CAEP, Fundación Avina, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), SouthSouthNorth (SSN), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)¹⁸ contributed to building capacity for the implementation of the NDC following the principles outlined above.

Figure 19. Peru: NDC enhancement



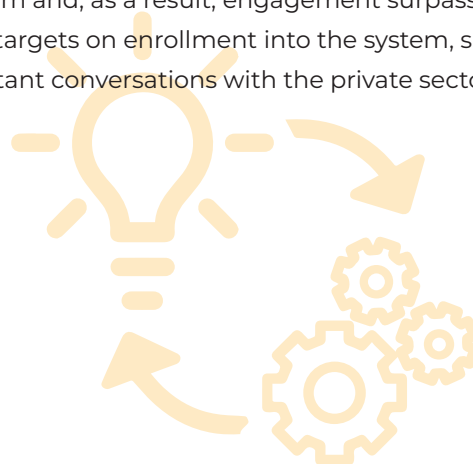
¹⁸ Global Green Growth Institute, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), SouthSouthNorth, United Nations Capital Development Fund, World Wildlife Foundation for Nature

Through CAEP, implementing partners supported multilevel capacity building and coordination, as well as the development of road maps for regional climate strategies. World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) were some of the leading implementing partners supporting the development of regional GHG inventories, which will be integrated into Regional Government Climate Change Development Strategies. Engagement through various workshops introduced the procedures, orientation and guidelines necessary for GHG inventories to be adapted to the regional context. In particular, a co-development process with three pilot regional governments was conducted for content creation and validation. The engagement also identified concrete actions for GHG reductions that fed into regional action roadmaps, contributing to meeting the national emissions targets. CAEP's macroregional contact nodes created a helpful network to liaise with the various regions.

The multisectoral focus was present in the development of GHG inventories, regional roadmaps and LTS. GGGI provided guidance to regional governments for the development of GHG inventories following the guidelines for the National GHG Inventory (INFOCARBONO), as prescribed by the IPCC. Besides these key sectors, extensive CAEP-funded work was undertaken in the forestry sector (through GGGI and WWF), identifying commitments, monitoring advances and analyzing impacts. The sectoral work also fed into LTS development. Activities led by GGGI aimed to update the key baseline information and assumptions for the five NDC priority sectors (agriculture, LULUCF (land use, land-use change, and forestry), waste, energy and transport), as well as provide technical assistance for the update and expansion of the 2050 low-emissions strategy. The LTS will become the central planning tool for Peru's climate action, and should therefore remain comprehensive and focused on the priority sectors.

In support of the multistakeholder approach, the Government of Peru organized workshops and consultations to encourage active participation of vulnerable groups in the NDC update process. The first stage of this process included 48 workshops, involving a total of 2,200¹⁹ participants (61% women, 39% men). Subsequently, consultations were held with close to 1,500 Indigenous leaders to understand their needs, vulnerabilities and the role they can play in Peru's climate strategy. Through the work of UNCDF, Indigenous communities were also accounted for in the design of a guarantee fund for green investment, which included explicit analysis of their involvement. Additionally, WWF supported the Peruvian government's initiative 'Dialoguemos', which planned further engagement with Youth, Academia, Women and Unions. The engagements were planned to secure their involvement in the NDC implementation and participation in the National Climate Change Commission.

Engaging the private sector stakeholders was an important part of the NDC revision process, gaining their involvement in implementation and meeting emissions reduction targets. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM²⁰) facilitated a series of dialogues and workshops between representatives of the private sector and ministries in order to identify the scope of their involvement in relevant sectors. The main output of this engagement was systematized work plans. Additionally, the participatory approach of the NDC was reinforced by creating the Registro Nacional de Medidas de Mitigación, which enables private and public institutions to input their contributions to Peru's climate objectives. CAEP launched the 'Nono the Bear' campaign to encourage participation in the platform and, as a result, engagement surpassed the initial targets on enrollment into the system, sparking important conversations with the private sector.



¹⁹ Reporte de Actualización de las NDC del Perú; Gobierno del Perú; 2021-2030; Peru NDC (2021).
²⁰ Ministerio del Ambiente

5 CONCLUSION: LOOKING AHEAD TO 2025

With enhanced NDCs submitted, countries are quickly moving to implementation. Many elements critical to successful implementation have already been reflected in the NDCs, including those highlighted in this report regarding improved quality and strengthened processes.

Moving from plans to action will require further strengthening implementation and investment plans. These two areas encompass many themes, ranging from establishing stronger sub-national cooperation and commitments, to facilitating engagement in international carbon markets, and developing LTS.

At the same time, countries will be looking to build on efforts undertaken to update their 2020 NDCs to further ratchet up ambition in 2025. The positive impact CAEP had on countries' ability to update their NDCs and raise their ambition should be directly carried forward through interim implementation support, and further NDC enhancement support in 2025.

5.1 Implementation plans

Several countries developed NDC implementation plans in parallel with their NDC to reflect the new targets and actions, while others will develop or update existing plans over the coming months. In total, the NDC Partnership expects 24 countries to develop or update their Partnership Plans in 2022, in line with their newly submitted NDCs.

NDC implementation requires a clearly defined enabling environment. As discussed throughout the report, most countries enhanced their implementation strategy through strengthening institutional arrangements, capacity building and widespread stakeholder engagement. Strong country ownership was beneficial to this process, feeding into pre-exist-

ing structures and dividing responsibilities. The inclusive processes involved a range of stakeholders across the public and private sectors, as well as representatives of vulnerable communities. Continued efforts in these areas, particularly for countries where this has not yet been solidified, are important to pave the way for successful implementation.

Expanding sub-national commitments can mobilize additional knowledge and resources for NDC implementation. Of the 55 NDCs analyzed in this report, 13 set sub-national targets. Although these are not relevant to all country contexts, sub-national alignment can serve as a tool to enhance ambition, ownership and improve process inclusiveness. It is also a way to verify the achievability of targets and mobilize additional resources to meet them. By integrating sub-national and non-state actors into national climate action, CAEP support recipients have already demonstrated enhanced country-ownership in line with the whole-of-society approach to NDC updating and implementation.²¹

To support implementation, countries can focus on developing Long Term Strategies ahead of the next NDC revision round. Governments can support long-term development plans in harmony with wider strategic goals with climate targets.²² Beyond their NAPs, some NDCs are simultaneously developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) plans, Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), LTS and sector-specific plans looking at their sustainable development into the future. Developing these alongside the NDC provides a broader perspective on the strategic side of implementation, enabling the identification of how current action benefits longer-term goals.

²¹ NDC Update Report; New Climate Institute; Marie-Jeanne Kurdziel, Julie Emmrich, Xander van; November 2021; Kurdziel, Emmrich, van Tilburg and Roeser (2021) Time to Pull the Brake

²² Shaping a COP26 Decision on Long-term Climate Strategies; World Resources Institute; By Katie Ross; 12-06-2020; WRI (2021) How Long-term Strategies Relate to Other Aspects of the Paris Agreement

5.2 Investment plans

In addition to developing or updating their implementation plans, countries are strengthening their ability to attract investment through the development of investment plans, costing of targets and institutional strengthening. Six countries have already developed national or sectoral investment plans, with plans under development in a further 13 countries.

Costing NDC targets can help unlock financing for implementation and to support greater ambition in targets. Countries can leverage international and national expertise to fine-tune NDC scope, data and methodologies for robust target costing. This can be complemented with capacity-building programs and analytical support in collaboration with international partners. As a result, countries have a better idea of the resource requirements to meet their NDC and can gain confidence in raising their ambition.

Additionally, to support institutional strengthening, embedded advisors can be deployed within sectoral, planning or finance ministries. This can ensure

that key government decision makers are involved in discussions about NDC planning and implementation.

Exploring various financing options is not only a way to secure resources for implementation, it can also provide opportunities for integrating Just Transition strategies. Just Transition considerations present the opportunity to systematize the inclusion of equity and marginalized communities.

As countries move to implement their climate commitments, their ambitions must be matched with necessary financial and technical assistance.

The successes of CAEP set out in this report illustrate the effectiveness of bringing together partners with diverse skill sets and expertise to provide coordinated support, enabling countries to go further with their ambition and, most importantly, providing the confidence that their ambitions can be realized. Building on the success and momentum of CAEP, members are well positioned to provide the much-needed implementation support and to continue to deliver climate action through the Partnership model.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Countries in the sample

The table below lists all countries that received CAEP support, and which of these were included in the sample for this analysis. Only those countries that submitted an updated or second NDC by 30 November 2021 were included in the analysis.

Table 1. CAEP countries (67) and those included in the analysis (55)

	Country	Included in analysis	New or updated NDC submission date
1	Albania	Yes	12-10-2021
2	Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	02-09-2021
3	Argentina	Yes	12/29/2020; revision on 11/02/2021
4	Armenia	Yes	05-05-2021
5	Belize	Yes	09-01-2021
6	Benin	Yes	10-12-2021
7	Bolivia	No	
8	Burkina Faso	Yes	10-09-2021
9	Cambodia	Yes	12-30-2020
10	Cameroon	Yes	10-11-2021
11	Central African Republic	No	01-24-2022
12	Chad	Yes	10-19-2021
13	Chile	Yes	04-09-2021
14	Colombia	Yes	12-30-2020
15	Costa Rica	Yes	12-10-2020
16	Côte d'Ivoire	No	
17	Dominican Republic	Yes	12-28-2020
18	Ecuador	No	03-29-2019*
19	Eswatini (Swaziland)	Yes	10-12-2021
20	Ethiopia	Yes	07-22-2021
21	Gabon	No	
22	Gambia	Yes	09-12-2021
23	Georgia	Yes	05-05-2021
24	Grenada	Yes	11-30-2020
25	Guatemala	No	
26	Honduras	Yes	05-19-2021
27	Indonesia	Yes	07-21-2021
28	Jamaica	Yes	07-01-2020
29	Jordan	Yes	10-12-2021

	Country	Included in analysis	New or updated NDC submission date
30	Kyrgyz Republic	Yes	10-09-2021
31	Lao PDR	Yes	05-10-2021
32	Lebanon	Yes	03-15-2021
33	Liberia	Yes	08-03-2021
34	Malawi	Yes	07-29-2021
35	Mali	Yes	10-11-2021
36	Mexico	Yes	12-29-2020
37	Mongolia	Yes	10-13-2020
38	Morocco	Yes	06-22-2021
39	Mozambique	No	12-27-2021
40	Namibia	Yes	07-29-2021
41	Nepal	Yes	12-08-2020
42	Niger	No	12-13-2021
43	Nigeria	Yes	07-30-2021
44	Pakistan	Yes	10-22-2021
45	Palestine	Yes	10-10-2021
46	Panama	Yes	12-27-2020
47	Papua New Guinea	Yes	12-15-2020
48	Paraguay	Yes	07-15-2021
49	Peru	Yes	12-18-2020
50	Philippines	No	04-15-2021*
51	Republic of the Marshall Islands	Yes	12-31-2020
52	Rwanda	Yes	05-20-2020
53	Saint Lucia	Yes	01-27-2021
54	Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	07-30-2021
55	Seychelles	Yes	07-29-2021
56	Somalia	Yes	07-30-2021
57	South Africa	Yes	09-27-2021
58	St. Kitts	Yes	10-25-2021
59	Sudan	No	05-31-2021**
60	Tajikistan	Yes	10-12-2021
61	Tonga	Yes	12-09-2020
62	Uganda	No	10/12/2021
63	Uruguay	No	
64	Vanuatu	Yes	03-22-2021
65	Vietnam	Yes	09-11-2020
66	Zambia	Yes	07-30-2021
67	Zimbabwe	Yes	09-24-2021

Note: Countries that have released a new or updated NDC past the cut-off date have not been included in the analysis.

* first NDC submission

** Interim update

Annex 2: Enhancement framework

The table below presents the complete set of indicators used to define enhancement in the analysis. The enhancement observed in the 2020/21 NDCs is assessed relative to the previous submission in 2015/16. The total number of countries is 55.

Table 2. Overview of indicators and countries that enhanced them

Indicator	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting
NDC Quality			
Information gathering and assessment		50	
quantified biophysical risks		34	
use of scenario-based modeling for setting and costing targets	41	34	
gap analysis and/or stocktaking of climate action currently taking place and implications for targets			40
update of climate risks		39	
Implementation plans and arrangements		55	
individual sectoral plans for action within the NDC			43
inclusion of a planning statement for adaptation		45	
clear outlining of carbon market mechanisms	25		
clear outlining of plan for meeting targets	44	45	
defined institutional arrangements that target implementation			49
institutional strengthening for NDC implementation			41
capacity-building action plan for implementation			48
information on timelines for policy implementation and/or investment			28
information on solutions to address policy/legal/regulatory barriers			19
information on technical assistance gaps			44
Wider strategic alignment to support NDC targets and sustainable development		54	
inclusion of Just Transition considerations			30
NDC embedded within Net-Zero strategy			12
alignment of targets with national long-term mitigation plans	45		
alignment of targets with national long-term adaptation plans		46	
time frame aligned with national plans cycle			40
points of consistency with the SDGs			45
inclusion of key structural sectors that support targets indirectly	36		
identification of cross-sectoral synergies	33	35	
information on new sectoral trends	30	27	

Indicator	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting
interlinkages with Sendai Framework		29	
Investment and engagement plans		51	
introduction of clear cost of achieving targets			33
inclusion of the cost of climate inaction			15
long-term climate finance plan			37
identified domestic funding sources			31
identified international funding sources			34
private sector engagement plan			26
information on NDC-related financial mechanisms			24
information on measures to reduce investor risks and barriers to finance			16
Monitoring capacity		46	
monitoring, results and verification system			43
monitoring and evaluation system			31
MRV systems associated with other cross-cutting plans such as SDGs			22
MRV systems associated with financing			19
Ambition			
Increase in scale of goals		54	
increase in ambition through the type of target set	13		
increase in emission reduction target	48		
increase in proportion of target that will be met through mitigation actions within the country	27		
update long-term adaptation strategy		45	
update of barriers to achieving adaptation targets		24	
alignment with 1.5 or 2-degree scenario		18	
Increase in scope of contribution		54	
inclusion of AFOLU sector emissions in targets	30		
inclusion of buildings sector emissions in targets	13		
inclusion of energy sector emissions in targets	21		
inclusion of industrial sector emissions in targets	21		
inclusion of waste sector emissions in targets	27		
inclusion of transport sector emissions in targets	19		
inclusion of water sector emissions in targets in target	8		
inclusion of oceans and coasts sector emissions	3		
inclusion of GHGs beyond CO2	23		

Indicator	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting
additional gases included	26		
inclusion of SLCP (short-lived climate pollutants) targets	6		
increase in the number of adaptation targets		46	
increase in the sectoral scope of adaptation targets		45	
increase in the geographical scope of adaptation targets		9	
non-state and/or sub-national commitments			13
increase in non-GHG targets	40		
qualitative targets and measures	42	45	
geographical coverage	3	4	
Increase in timeline ambition		29	
shortened timelines to meeting targets			3
introduction of interim targets (2025 and 2030)			29
Increase in financing ambition		33	
increase in national financing commitments			23
increase in number of unconditional targets			24
Process			
ICTU standards		51	
Does the NDC align with ICTU communication standards?			51
Target inclusiveness		55	
Does the NDC include information on gender-responsive considerations (e.g., gender analysis)?			53
Does the NDC include information on youth-specific needs and roles?			42
Does the NDC include information related to vulnerable groups (e.g., those highly impacted by climate and natural hazards, women, children, elderly, disabled and indigenous people, etc.)?			43
Does the NDC include targeted awareness-raising, advocacy and education-related activities?			48
Have the socio-economic impacts of NDC targets and measures been considered?			38
Process inclusiveness		48	
mentions the use of inclusive processes for developing their NDC targets			41
inclusiveness in implementation planning processes			30

Note: All but six indicators fall only into one category between mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting. Indicator values show how many countries enhanced this indicator. Sub-pillar values (in bold) show how many countries enhanced within at least one of the indicators within this category.

Annex 3: CAEP support summary

The table below shows activity-level-intended outcomes by country, with the darkest grays representing above-average frequencies. Each CAEP activity can be associated with more than one intended outcome. The table shows the relative weights of each intended outcome per country; each line should be read across (percentages for each country row sum to 100%). The intensity of grey corresponds to the proportion of CAEP activities that were linked to each intended outcome.

Table 3. CAEP activities provided linked to intended outcomes

Country	Ambitious and detailed targets	Expanded coverage	Adaptation targets	Sectoral plans	Implementation planning	Targets aligned with existing policy	Realistic and achievable targets	Well-informed and robust targets	Credible targets (resources identified)	Mechanisms for monitoring and oversight	Inclusivity	Transparency	Capacity development for NDC enhancement
Albania	7%	11%	15%	7%	4%	7%	7%	19%	0%	4%	7%	7%	4%
Antigua and Barbuda	2%	0%	9%	7%	12%	12%	2%	16%	4%	9%	21%	2%	4%
Argentina	4%	0%	15%	0%	4%	22%	0%	11%	0%	11%	7%	7%	19%
Armenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	14%	0%	0%	5%	14%	10%	14%	14%
Belize	0%	1%	3%	6%	13%	19%	12%	14%	8%	5%	14%	0%	6%
Benin	2%	9%	0%	7%	11%	7%	5%	13%	4%	11%	9%	5%	16%
Bolivia	7%	7%	2%	16%	10%	7%	0%	14%	7%	12%	16%	2%	2%
Burkina Faso	9%	0%	0%	6%	3%	12%	12%	6%	0%	9%	29%	6%	9%
Cambodia	11%	3%	3%	11%	11%	14%	6%	8%	0%	8%	17%	3%	6%
Central African Republic	7%	0%	0%	7%	19%	15%	4%	30%	4%	7%	4%	0%	4%
Chile	9%	0%	0%	12%	3%	21%	9%	21%	0%	0%	15%	0%	9%
Colombia	3%	4%	5%	5%	14%	9%	5%	14%	5%	15%	11%	3%	7%
Costa Rica	0%	0%	4%	17%	0%	4%	0%	13%	0%	8%	25%	13%	17%
Côte d'Ivoire	13%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	13%	13%	0%	13%	7%	0%	0%
Dominican Republic	6%	1%	6%	0%	14%	10%	0%	13%	18%	7%	7%	6%	13%
Ecuador	1%	1%	6%	1%	11%	14%	6%	11%	11%	10%	15%	1%	10%
Eswatini (Swaziland)	3%	4%	3%	5%	4%	9%	4%	15%	5%	7%	26%	4%	11%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	6%	15%	21%	3%	3%	18%	6%	0%	6%	21%
Gabon	0%	0%	4%	31%	8%	12%	4%	15%	8%	4%	4%	8%	4%
Gambia	7%	7%	7%	0%	7%	7%	21%	7%	7%	7%	14%	7%	0%
Georgia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%
Grenada	9%	2%	7%	5%	2%	12%	0%	16%	0%	9%	21%	9%	7%

Country	Ambitious and detailed targets	Expanded coverage	Adaptation targets	Sectoral plans	Implementation planning	Targets aligned with existing policy	Realistic and achievable targets	Well-informed and robust targets	Credible targets (resources identified)	Mechanisms for monitoring and oversight	Inclusivity	Transparency	Capacity development for NDC enhancement
Guatemala	4%	4%	2%	0%	11%	7%	7%	13%	4%	9%	13%	7%	18%
Honduras	6%	2%	0%	8%	15%	4%	17%	8%	8%	10%	12%	2%	10%
Indonesia	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	43%	0%
Jamaica	0%	3%	0%	8%	3%	8%	11%	14%	14%	6%	22%	0%	11%
Jordan	0%	0%	0%	18%	6%	18%	6%	0%	6%	24%	12%	0%	12%
Kyrgyz Republic	8%	8%	8%	4%	8%	8%	4%	8%	4%	12%	16%	0%	12%
Laos	0%	0%	5%	0%	9%	5%	0%	14%	5%	27%	5%	0%	32%
Lebanon	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	22%	4%	0%	22%	4%	26%	9%	9%
Liberia	0%	11%	0%	11%	4%	14%	4%	11%	7%	7%	18%	7%	7%
Malawi	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%	8%	4%	19%	0%	0%	15%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	25%	13%	0%	13%	13%	0%	0%	25%
Mexico	0%	0%	17%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	17%	8%	0%	0%	17%
Mongolia	2%	12%	2%	2%	7%	7%	2%	14%	19%	5%	12%	2%	12%
Morocco	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%	25%	0%	25%	0%	0%	13%
Mozambique	3%	11%	14%	6%	6%	9%	3%	3%	9%	14%	6%	3%	14%
Namibia	0%	9%	0%	9%	9%	18%	18%	9%	0%	18%	9%	0%	0%
Nepal	4%	4%	3%	5%	10%	10%	8%	14%	3%	10%	16%	1%	12%
Niger	8%	5%	5%	5%	10%	7%	2%	15%	7%	10%	7%	8%	12%
Nigeria	2%	2%	6%	11%	5%	17%	6%	9%	9%	3%	11%	3%	16%
Pakistan	13%	3%	9%	6%	0%	6%	3%	28%	0%	16%	6%	0%	9%
Palestine	4%	4%	0%	24%	12%	12%	0%	0%	8%	8%	20%	4%	4%
Panama	0%	0%	2%	2%	12%	4%	12%	15%	13%	12%	4%	0%	25%
Papua New Guinea	7%	0%	0%	18%	0%	18%	4%	14%	0%	11%	14%	0%	14%
Paraguay	8%	0%	15%	8%	0%	4%	8%	12%	0%	15%	19%	0%	12%
Peru	3%	3%	3%	13%	3%	8%	0%	15%	10%	13%	13%	5%	13%
Republic of the Marshall Islands	0%	0%	6%	12%	6%	12%	0%	0%	18%	12%	12%	0%	24%
Rwanda	5%	0%	10%	5%	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	19%
Saint Lucia	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	26%	9%	18%	12%	18%	3%	0%	9%
Sao Tome and Principe	0%	0%	6%	6%	19%	19%	6%	13%	6%	0%	13%	6%	6%
Seychelles	0%	0%	11%	11%	16%	21%	5%	5%	5%	11%	0%	0%	16%
Somalia	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	0%	17%	17%	0%	17%

Country	Ambitious and detailed targets	Expanded coverage	Adaptation targets	Sectoral plans	Implementation planning	Targets aligned with existing policy	Realistic and achievable targets	Well-informed and robust targets	Credible targets (resources identified)	Mechanisms for monitoring and oversight	Inclusivity	Transparency	Capacity development for NDC enhancement
South Africa	0%	0%	18%	15%	8%	13%	8%	18%	3%	0%	10%	8%	0%
Sudan	3%	0%	7%	3%	7%	13%	3%	17%	10%	7%	13%	3%	13%
Tajikistan	19%	16%	0%	14%	5%	5%	0%	16%	3%	5%	8%	3%	5%
Tonga	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	15%	0%	7%	7%	22%	4%	4%	22%
Uganda	9%	2%	11%	9%	0%	11%	2%	20%	2%	11%	2%	9%	9%
Uruguay	9%	0%	0%	45%	0%	9%	0%	27%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Vanuatu	0%	10%	10%	10%	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	10%
Vietnam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	17%	8%	0%	21%	0%	21%
Zambia	3%	3%	3%	6%	14%	6%	3%	11%	11%	14%	6%	8%	14%
Zimbabwe	4%	7%	4%	11%	4%	9%	7%	12%	11%	12%	4%	7%	11%

Note: Chad, Cameroon and St Kitts and Nevis are included in the overall analysis, however activity level information was not available at the time of the construction of this table.