

# ANDORRA

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 2.0 (2022)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	—
Needs granularity	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	—
Timeframe	<b>Strong</b>	NDC has two targets (2035 and 2050) but with no needs quantified (p.7).	<b>Strong</b>	NDC has two targets (2030 and 2050) (p.8) but with no needs quantified.	—
Conditionality	<b>Absent</b>	There is no mention of conditionality in the NDC.	<b>Limited</b>	Conditionality mentioned generally as not having received international support to date (p.38). <b>Example(s):</b> "No international support has been received to date for the implementation of mitigation or adaptation actions." (p.38)	▼
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	Implementation plan (p.17-19) details measures, targets, outcomes, and programs but lacks details on specific implementing bodies (apart from the public administration) and funding allocations. <b>Example(s):</b> "Progressive electrification of the public vehicle fleet, reaching 30% electric vehicles by 2030 and 70% in 2050. This includes adding 7 electric vehicles per year until 2035, and rationalizing the fleet by reducing the total number of vehicles by 1%, 35 fewer vehicles by 2050." (p.18)	<b>Limited</b>	The implementation plan section of the NDC (p.33-41) details targets and mechanisms but does not specify how this will be implemented and does not give information on timelines, funding allocations, or implementing bodies. These include the following subsections: (1) legal and strategy, (2) innovation, technology and capacity building, (3) participation, collaboration, and cooperation, and (4) finance which identifies measures, implementing entities.	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes only one general reference to private sector involvement in the National Commission on Energy and Climate Change, which is attended by members of the private sector (p.36). <b>Example(s):</b> "It is attended by representatives from the public administration, the private sector, the third sector, professional associations, the research sector, as well as youth through representatives of the National Youth Forum of Andorra." (p.38)	▼
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC refers to several laws and strategies throughout the document such as the National Energy and Climate Change Strategy (EENCC) (p.17), 21/2088 (Litecc), NZEB (p.19) and has plans to develop a NAP (p.17) but lacks detail on alignment with specific measures. <b>Example(s):</b> "To implement its NDC, Andorra relies on the national process of updating the National Energy and Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy contains five action programs and, in the area of mitigation, is the roadmap for achieving carbon neutrality." (p.17)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC references several laws and plans throughout the document, such as the National Energy Transition and Climate Change Strategy (p.33-34), Andorran Strategy for Environmental Education and Sustainability (p.36), National Sustainable Mobility Strategy (p.33), but lacks detail on alignment with specific measures.	—

# BOTSWANA

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 2.0 (2024)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2022)		Progress (▲/▼/▬)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	Needs for both mitigation and adaptation are fully costed (p.25). <b>Example(s):</b> “Currently, it is estimated the budget for the updated NDCs is US\$6.2 billion. Of this amount, adaptation is expected to constitute US\$2.5 billion, while mitigation is expected to come up to US\$3.7 billion.” (p.25)	<b>Moderate</b>	Only needs for mitigation are costed in the NDC (p.3). <b>Example(s):</b> “It is estimated that to achieve the set target of 15% GHG emission reduction by 2030, the country would require approximately USD 18.4 billion” (p.3)	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	Only total mitigation and total adaptation needs are quantified, with no granular breakdown (p.25).	<b>Limited</b>	Only the total needs for mitigation are quantified. Sectors are identified, with no granular breakdown (p.3).	▬
Timeframe	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC’s implementation time frame is 2023-2030 and does not cover up through 2035 (p.38). <b>Example(s):</b> “The reference period is 2023-2030. The projection year is 2030.” (p.38)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC implementation period is through 2030 (p.1). <b>Example(s):</b> “Botswana intends to achieve an overall emissions reduction of 15% by 2030, taking 2010 as the base year.” (p.1)	▼
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	Conditional and unconditional needs are quantified for both mitigation (p.24, Fig. 7) and adaptation (p.14, Fig 2) finance, expressed as USD and % of budget (p.25, Fig 6).	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC mentions that a mix of government and international support will be needed to support mitigation measures (p.3) but does not quantify the split between domestic and international financing needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “Therefore, future activities need to be conducted on the following key issues: ▪ Identification of sources of funding for implementation of the mitigation measures ▪ Share of government and international contribution to support the mitigation measures” (p.3)	▲
Implementation readiness	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC includes a detailed implementation plan with objectives, activities, duration, responsible party, and budget needed (p.27, Table 6).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC’s ‘Means of Implementation’ section mentions that budget for mitigation and adaptation will need to increase but does not define how. The NDC also mentions the need for a conducive legal framework but gives no details on the framework (p.1). <b>Example(s):</b> “Consequently, there must be conducive legal frameworks in place to enable the achievement of the national target.” (p.1)	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC makes general references to private sector participation (p.18, 27, 28), and also describes specific policy actions for creating an enabling environment to achieve targets for energy and transport (Table 3, p.19-20). <b>Example(s):</b> “Other national priorities that will support the energy mitigation measures include energy efficiency programmes, which will be achieved by enhancing the private sector through the identification of financially viable energy efficiency projects that provide significant energy and/or emissions savings in the country.” (p.18) “The implementation of the country’s adaptation and mitigation plans will be achieved through the participation of all parties: the central government, the local government, the private sector, private-public partnerships, communities, and departmental partnerships.” (p.27)	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC references general alignment with national priorities and policy, such as the National Energy Policy, National Integrated Transport Policy (p.25), and other strategic documents, but does not provide detailed breakdown of its alignment with specific measures. <b>Example(s):</b> “As all the identified NDCs mitigation and adaptation measures are aligned to the national priorities as defined in the National Energy Policy, the National Integrated Transport Policy, and other strategic documents, they will be automatically monitored and evaluated at sectoral level and reported in the NMES.” (p.25)	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC mentions that a NAP is in development (p.1), which will align sectoral objectives with the NDC. <b>Example(s):</b> “Botswana is developing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Action Plan which will highlight all the priority areas including Climate Smart Agriculture which include techniques such as low to zero tillage, multi-cropping to increase mulching which reduce evapotranspiration and soil erosion.” (p.2)	▲

BRAZIL

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 2.0 (2024)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2023)		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	Limited	Needs are partially costed. Only one program, the Arc of Restoration in the Amazon initiative, is costed within the NDC (p.22).  <b>Example(s):</b> “In total, it is estimated that investments of around R\$200 billion will be needed [for the Arc of Restoration in the Amazon programme.” (p.22)	Absent	No needs costed.	▲
Needs granularity	Strong	The NDC defines needs for the forestry sector with the Arc of Restoration initiative (p.22).	N/A	N/A	▲
Timeframe	Moderate	The NDC has a period of implementation up to 2035 (2020-2035) (p.25), working towards a goal of climate neutrality by 2050 (p.21).	Moderate	The NDC has a period of implementation up to 2030 (2020-2030) (p.3), working towards a goal of climate neutrality by 2050 (p.21).	–
Conditionality	Limited	The NDC generally mentions international support and cooperation in the NDC by inviting non-state and private actors to support the NDC and other climate objectives (p.18, 35) but does not quantify conditional finance required.  <b>Example(s):</b> “Brazil invites the international community and non-state actors to contribute to the Brazilian effort with financial, technological and capacity-building resources.” (p.18)	Strong	The NDC notes that the objectives are all unconditional (p.9).  <b>Example(s):</b> “Regarding the issue of means of implementation, the Brazilian NDC remains unconditional, yet it welcomes support from developed countries, as well as South-South cooperation initiatives on a complimentary basis, with a view to generate global benefits.” (p.9)	▼
Implementation readiness	Moderate	Brazil has a detailed implementation plan, listing mechanisms, priorities, and implementing bodies for achieving the climate plan such as sustainable sovereign bonds, climate funds, and currency hedging program under its Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) (p.18-19), and describes financial mechanisms such as the Amazon Fund (p.20), the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF) (p.21), and the role of the national development Banks (BNDES) (p.21).	Limited	There is only a general implementation strategy for the NDC, mentioning the development of a Climate Change Plan that will encompass means of implementation (p.4), but there is a lack of detailed implementation pathways or planning in the NDC.  <b>Example(s):</b> “The targets will be translated into policies and measures to be detailed and implemented by the Brazilian Federal government.” (p.3)	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	Strong	The NDC provides comprehensive private sector strategies, particularly within the “Incentives and Means of Implementation” section (p.14).  <b>Example(s):</b> “Brazil’s Foreign Private Capital Mobilization and Currency Hedging Program (Eco Invest Brasil Program) was created in 2024 with the aim of establishing the structural conditions to overcome the challenges of attracting long-term foreign private investment and reducing the cost of capital.” (p.19)	Limited	There are general references to private sector mechanisms (e.g. RenovaBio, p.9), but the NDC does not provide a comprehensive finance strategy or specific mechanisms to engage private capital.	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	Strong	The NDC explicitly links multiple sectoral strategies and national development plans, such as Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture (ABC+ Plan) (p.15) and the 2050 National Energy Plan (PNE)” (p.15). Several plans/documents in development will include further implementation details (p.10, 11).  <b>Example(s):</b> “Sixteen sectoral and thematic adaptation plans are being developed.” (p.12) “The national mitigation strategy will be accompanied by seven sectoral plans.” (p.15)	Moderate	There is clear alignment to national plans, with specific strategies mentioned in the NDC (p.9). The NDC references multiple national plans, but lacks detail on how these are aligned with specific measures.  <b>Example(s):</b> Plans referenced: “Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)”, “Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan)”, and “Sectoral Adaptation Plan for a Low Carbon Agriculture for Sustainable Development (Plan ABC+)” (p.9)	▲

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2020)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Moderate</b>	Needs costed for mitigation only (p.17-36). <b>Example(s):</b> “The total estimated cost of implementing the contribution has been calculated at 224,517.74 kUSD. Funding for the program is expected to be obtained from a Concessional Loan from the GCF, primarily to cover the import of raw materials, parts, and technology in the case of boilers. The total estimated cost of implementing the contribution has been calculated at 5388,425.76 kCUP.” (p.20)	<b>Moderate</b>	Needs costed for mitigation only (p.13-19). <b>Example:</b> “Total cost estimated for the implementation of the contribution is USD 7723 million. The financing is to be attained from two sources: long term credits to namely cover the import of technology (for the amount of USD 4713 million) and self-financing (specifically USD 3010millions from the state budget).” (p.13)	—
Needs granularity	<b>Moderate</b>	Project-level needs for mitigation measures specified and fully costed (p.17-36) but adaptation measures (p.13) only specified and not costed.	<b>Moderate</b>	Project-level needs for mitigation measures specified and fully costed (p.13-19) but adaptation measures (p.10-11) only specified and not costed.	—
Timeframe	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC has an implementation timeframe from 2031-2035 (p.11).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC has an implementation timeframe from 2020-2030 (p.8).	—
Conditionality	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC contains details about conditionality split per mitigation measure identified but with varying specificity (p.17-36). Some measures identify costs split by conditionality whereas others are general. <b>Example(s):</b> “Long-term credit support in the amount of USD 224,517.74 is required for the implementation of the contribution. Foreign direct investment and financing from developed countries are required, in accordance with the Paris Agreement.” (p.20) “The contribution will be conditioned on the support received.” (p.24)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC contains details about conditionality split per mitigation measure identified but with varying specificity (p.13-19). Some measures identify costs split by conditionality whereas others are general. <b>Example(s):</b> “Conditioning for the execution of the Contribution. Long term credits are required for the amount of USD 4713 million to implement the contribution.” (p.13) “The support of a USD 2291 million in long term credit is required for the implementation of the conditional contribution.” (p.17)	—
Implementation readiness	<b>Strong</b>	Detailed implementation plan for mitigation measures (p.13-19) with information on targets, timeframe, implementation entities, costs.	<b>Strong</b>	Detailed implementation plan (p.13-19) for mitigation measures with information on targets, timeframe, implementing entities, costs.	—
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	—
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Strong</b>	Several national plans are referenced within the NDC, such as the National Energy Transition Strategy, Program for the Development of Resilient and Low-Carbon Transportation, National Forestry Plan and many others. Each mitigation measure also details the strategy/plan relevant to that measure.	<b>Strong</b>	There is clear alignment to several national plans, with specific strategies and approaches addressing climate change mentioned in the NDC (p.4, 6).  Plans referenced throughout the document: State Plan to Confront Climate Change (Tarea Vida), National Economic and Social Development towards 2030 (PNDES 2030), Annual Economic Plan.	—

# ECUADOR

Indicator	New NDC: <u>NDC 2.0 (2025)</u>		Previous NDC: <u>NDC 1.0 (2019)</u>		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC quantifies total needs. (p.9, 13). <b>Example(s):</b> “This projection has been established based on the available information and amounts to approximately USD 6.5 billion, of which 27% is unconditional and 73% is conditional.” (p.13).	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Absent</b>	Only total needs costed, with no further granularity given (p.13). <b>Example(s):</b> “This projection has been established based on the available information and amounts to approximately USD 6.5 billion, of which 27% is unconditional and 73% is conditional.” (p.13, 104)	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	▲
Timeframe	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC has a timeframe up to 2035 (2026-2035) (p.54).	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC has a timeframe of below 2030 (2020-2025) (p.14).	▲
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC provides the conditionality split for total needs (p.13, 104).	<b>Limited</b>	Measures in the NDC are organized by conditionality but the amount of finance needed is not specified. (p.18-22, 33-36).	▲
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	Implementation strategy contains information on implementing entities for mitigation and adaptation measures (p.55-84) but lacks granularity on how these measures will be implemented (e.g. timeline, budget, targets, etc.). <b>Example(s):</b> “Ecuador, through the National Environmental Authority, has sovereignly decided to establish the following institutional arrangements based on sector 2.3.1 of this document.” (p.75) “The CICC has the role of intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination and brings together national authorities from different sectors, along with representatives of local governments, to implement adaptation actions.” (p.75)	<b>Limited</b>	General implementation strategy (p.18-22, 33-36) detailing specific measures for mitigation and adaptation and general mention of implementing institutions per sector (p.32) but no further details on funding, timeline, etc. <b>Example(s):</b> “As a result of the agreements and commitments made during Ecuador’s NDC formulation process (2019), the sectoral ministries directly linked to climate change adaptation management are [...]” (p.32)	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	General references made on private sector involvement (p.7, 17, 37, 47, 75) but no comprehensive finance strategy or mechanisms to engage private capital. <b>Example(s):</b> “It is important to emphasize the involvement of governmental and non-governmental actors, academia, the private sector, local governments, etc. throughout the preparation process of this document.” (p.37)	<b>Limited</b>	General reference on private sector involvement (p.11), mentioning its role in the development of the NDC but lacks comprehensive strategy or mechanisms to engage private capital. <b>Example(s):</b> “It is important to emphasize the extensive involvement of governmental and non-governmental actors, academia, the private sector, local governments, and others throughout the development of this instrument, ensuring its validity and technical strength.” (p.11)	–
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Moderate</b>	There is clear alignment to national plans, with specific sectors mentioned in the NDC (p.31). The NDC references multiple national plans but lacks detail on how these align with specific measures. <b>Example(s):</b> “The lines of action for the Second NDC for the USCUS sector were built on the basis of the REDD+ Action Plan “Forests for Good Living” (0160-2025).” (p.56) “In accordance with national regulations, Ecuador has several climate change management instruments, including: National Climate Change Strategy, National Climate Change Mitigation Plan, National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.” (p.31)	<b>Moderate</b>	There is clear alignment to national plans, with specific strategies mentioned in the NDC. The NDC references multiple national plans, but lacks details on how these align with specific measures. <b>Example(s):</b> “Considering a sectoral approach to the topic of adaptation, it is worth mentioning that the Food Sovereignty, Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture, and Fisheries sector is one of the sectors prioritized by the National Climate Change Strategy [...]” (p.5) “Some of the most significant impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities are shown below from a sectoral perspective (referring to the six priority sectors for adaptation established by the National Climate Change Strategy).” (p.28)	–

# KENYA

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 2.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2020)		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	Mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting needs are quantified (p.14, 20). <b>Example(s):</b> “The estimated budget required for the implementation of the mitigation activities for the period 2031 to 2035 is USD 22.5 Billion” (p.14) “The estimated budget required for the implementation of the adaptation initiatives... is USD 17.7 Billion.” (p.20)	<b>Strong</b>	Both mitigation and adaptation needs are fully costed (p.1, 8,15).	–
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	Needs are defined for total mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting objectives, with no additional granularity (p.14, 20).	<b>Limited</b>	Needs are only quantified for total mitigation and total adaptation, with no additional granularity (p.1, 8,15).	–
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC timeframe covers until 2035 (p.10). The NDC also expresses Kenya’s intent of becoming a “low emission society by 2050” (p.18).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC timeframe spans 2020-2030 (p.1).	▲
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC provides information on conditional and unconditional finance required for both mitigation (p.14) and adaptation (p.19). <b>Example(s):</b> Mitigation: “Subject to national circumstances, Kenya intends to bear 19% (USD 4.28 Billion) of the mitigation cost from domestic resources, while the balance of USD 18.34 Billion (81%) is subject to international support.” (p.14) Adaptation: “Subject to national circumstances, Kenya intends to mobilize domestic resources to cater for 19% of the adaptation cost, while 81% of the adaptation cost will require international support in form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support.” (p.19)	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC provides information on conditional and unconditional finance required for both mitigation (p.8) and adaptation (p.15). <b>Example(s):</b> “Subject to national circumstances, Kenya intends to bear 21% (3,725 million USD) of the mitigation cost from domestic resources, while the balance USD 14,000 million (78% of this) is subject to international support.” (p.8) “Kenya intends to mobilize domestic resources to cater for 10% of the adaptation cost, while 90% of the adaptation cost will require international support in form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building” (p.15)	–
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC identifies implementing mechanisms through NCCAPs (p.12), Climate Change Directorate coordination (p.26), and institutional frameworks (p.7-8). It also identifies several key policies to support the implementation of both mitigation and adaptation across sectors, including the Kenya Vision 2030 (p.7). However, it lacks detailed timelines and specific budgets for individual actions.	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC identifies the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) as lead agency (p.6), describes Climate Change Units (CCUs) at sectoral level, and mentions specific priorities and implementing entities, but lacks detailed timelines and specific budgets for individual actions.	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions to strengthen “the engagement of the private sector to leverage on the private sector among other finance sources to finance adaptation actions” (p.22) as an adaptation priority, but there is no comprehensive mobilization strategy.	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC identifies specific action for private sector action for its adaptation program, such as mobilizing financial resources from capital markets or eco-labelling products to promote green procurement (p.16), but lacks a comprehensive strategy with specific instruments.	▼
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Limited</b>	There is a clear alignment with Kenya Vision 2030 and other plans mentioned (p.7). Links to NCCAPs and NAP (p.7) established but not directly tied to specific project pipelines. “This NDC will be updated before the implementation period to comply with the Medium Term Plans (MTPs) of the new national long-term vision.” (p.30)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC explicitly aligns with Kenya Vision 2030, National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAPs), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and various sectoral policies (p.4-5), but not directly tied to specific project pipelines.	–

# LESOTHO

Indicator	New NDC: <u>NDC 2.0 (2025)</u>		Previous NDC: <u>NDC 1.0 (2018)</u>		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	Both mitigation and adaptation needs are fully costed (p.71). <b>Example(s):</b> “The estimated total cost of implementing the revised NDC is US\$1 billion for mitigation and US\$ 1.5 Billion for adaptation.” (p.71)	<b>Moderate</b>	Only mitigation needs are costed (p.14). Adaptation needs are described but not quantified. <b>Example(s):</b> “Meeting the conditional target requires an overall investment estimated at 0.59 billion US\$ between 2015 and 2030 of which 0.32 billion US\$ is conditional upon the following.” (p.14)	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	Needs are defined for total mitigation and adaptation, with no additional granularity (p.71).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC only defines total needs for mitigation (p.14).	—
Timeframe	<b>Absent</b>	The implementation period is 2023-2030 (p.45).	<b>Limited</b>	The implementation period from 2015-2030 (p.14).	▼
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC defines that some measures will be conditional and/or unconditional, but the amount of finance is not quantified (Table 7, p.45-48).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC defines the conditional finance needed for mitigation finance (p.14).	▼
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC provides detailed implementation plan pathways, mechanisms, timelines, specific actions, measurable outcomes in the tabular format, separate for mitigation (p.45-48) and adaptation (p.79) but does not provide costs or budgets for each implementation pathway.	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC includes a table containing: “Key Sectorial Strategies and Targets for the Implementation of Lesotho’s Mitigation Contribution” (Table 4, p.22-23), which details implementation plan with mechanisms, targets and timelines mentioned for mitigation and adaptation by sector, but does not provide costs or budgets for each pathway.	—
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes a general reference to private sector, including the private sector as “other key implementing entities” for various proposed mitigation measures (p.51-53) but no strategy is given for private sector mobilization.	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC provides clear alignment with plans, such as linking the housing adaptation measures to National Climate Change policy 2017-2027. Similarly, there is linkage to other plans with the given indicators, and outcomes in a tabular format (Section 6.2, p.86), but does not link the plans to specific financing strategies.	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC is aligned with the country’s National Strategic Development Plan, and the GHG mitigation objectives described in the NDC are consistent with the National Energy Policy, Draft Renewable Energy Policy and Climate Change Policy and Strategy detailed in a tabular format (p.22,23). However, plans are not linked to specific financing or budgets.	—

# MALDIVES

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2020)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	—
Needs granularity	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
Timeframe	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC's timeframe is until 2035 (p.5).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC covers the 2020-2030 period (p.4).	—
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	<p>The NDC states an explicit percentage of climate finance expenses it can provide domestically, and notes the importance of conditional finance (p.10).</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"Given that we are already experiencing loss and damage, and have passed the critical window for timely action, the Maldives is compelled to allocate scarce domestic resources to fund 44.07% of climate finance expenses, despite being one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change and contributing negligible global emissions." (p.10)</p>	<b>Limited</b>	<p>The need for conditional finance is generally mentioned, but the amount needed is not defined (p.10).</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"As the Maldives is a highly indebted Small Island Developing State at the frontline of the climate emergency, all mitigation using domestic resources should be considered ambitious. Thus, it is fair for a country like the Maldives, to put forward a conditional target while aspiring to significantly increase that target on the basis of available finance, technology and capacity." (p.10)</p>	▲
Implementation readiness	<b>Limited</b>	<p>General implementation strategies, actors, and existing legislation are mentioned with some institutional references (p.15, 26, 27), but the NDC lacks detailed implementation plans with specific timelines, budgets, or mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"Develop appropriate policies, standards and other tools in line with the existing legislation, including the Construction Act (Act No. 4/2017) and the Water and Sewerage Act (Act No. 8/2020)." (p.26)</p> <p>"Strengthen the national legislative framework to advance the formulation and adoption of national plans and development activities in line with climate resilience." (p.27)</p>	<b>Absent</b>	<p>While general implementation strategies are mentioned with some institutional references, the NDC lacks detailed implementation plans.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"As the Ministry mandated with the climate change portfolio, the Ministry of Environment has updated the NDC in consultation with all relevant stakeholders." (p.7)</p>	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	<p>The NDC includes a general reference to private sector engagement (p.33), however no specific finance strategy or mechanisms are detailed.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"Strengthen public-private partnerships to effectively implement climate policies throughout the [tourism] sector." (p.33)</p>	<b>Limited</b>	<p>The NDC includes a general reference to private sector engagement (p.19), however no specific finance strategy or mechanisms are detailed.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"The Government of Maldives will actively seek ways to increase both public and private resources for climate action." (p.19)</p>	—
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Limited</b>	<p>The NDC mentions alignment with national development needs and sectoral priorities but lacks specific details on how finance needs tie to concrete national plans or project pipelines.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"Develop appropriate policies, standards and other tools in line with the existing legislation, including the Construction Act (Act No. 4/2017) and the Water and Sewerage Act (Act No. 8/2020), to climate-proof water and sanitation infrastructure, encourage rainwater harvesting in buildings, promote sustainable stormwater management and groundwater recharge, and incorporate flood management options in road development programmes." (p.26)</p>	<b>Absent</b>	<p>The NDC mentions alignment with national plans and developmental needs generally, but lacks specific details.</p> <p><b>Example(s):</b></p> <p>"Strengthen the legislative framework by establishment of a National Planning Act and Physical Planning Act. The legislation will facilitate integration of climate change into development planning while considering the economies of scale for public services, land use planning and population consolidation." (p.14)</p>	▲



# MARSHALL ISLANDS

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2018)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	—
Needs granularity	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC covers 2031-2035, picking up from the previous NDC's timeframe. The NDC includes references to net zero throughout the document by 2050 (p.8). <b>Example(s):</b> "Together, these efforts put RMI on the right path to transition away from fossil fuels and achieve net zero by 2050." (p.8)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC sets targets for 2025 and 2030 and has a long-term objective of net zero by 2050 (p.1). <b>Example(s):</b> "[The NDC includes] a reaffirmation of its aspiration to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 at the latest." (p.1)	—
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes general references to the need for international support (p.8) but does not quantify conditional versus unconditional financing needs. <b>Example(s):</b> "However, when it comes to the full achievement of these goals, RMI cannot implement this NDC without the full support of the international community." (p.8)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes general reference to the need for international support (p.3) but does not quantify conditional versus unconditional financing needs or provide specific amounts. <b>Example(s):</b> "International support remains critical for realizing our updated NDC." (p.3)	—
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC provides general implementation strategies, mentioning specific institutions and some concrete mechanisms for sectors. Examples include partnerships with GIZ for low carbon sea transport (p.6), renewable energy projects in Ebeye supported by Japan (p.5), and work with World Bank on urban resilience projects (p.9). The Tile Til Eo Committee provides institutional coordination (p.17).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC describes an implementation plan generally, to be developed under the country's 2050 strategy, which is in development (p.11). <b>Example(s):</b> "This 2050 Strategy is intended to provide a framework under which more detailed implementation plans, strategies and projects can be developed." (p.11)	▼
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes general reference to private sector involvement in stakeholder engagement as part of an "all-of-society approach" (p.17) and briefly mentions the private sector when discussing engagement with stakeholders (p.26) but does not include specific finance strategies or mechanisms for private sector mobilization.	<b>Absent</b>	There is no mention of private sector engagement, instruments, or mobilization strategies in the NDC.	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC explicitly references alignment with several other national and sectoral plans for both mitigation and adaptation, describing priorities and plans for the energy (p.4-5), transport (p.6), waste (p.7), and forestry (p.7-8) sectors. Hyperlinks to more detailed plans are also provided (p.9). However, no finance needs are directly tied to these comprehensive planning frameworks.	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC only has a vague link to national strategic plans, "RMI's updated NDC was developed as part of the process to produce and adopt RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy, September 2018" (p.4), but lacks detail on the alignment.	▲

# MOLDOVA

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2020)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC quantified needs for both mitigation (p.38) and adaptation (p.70). <b>Example(s):</b> “According to the NZ30 scenario, from 2025 to 2030, Moldova must mobilize approximately €40 billion in investment to meet the short-term decarbonization target...The cumulative investment costs until 2050 are estimated at €140 billion.” (p.38) “Regarding the costing for the NCCAP 2030, 1,836 million lei are needed for the period 2023-2027” (p.70)	<b>Strong</b>	Needs for mitigation (p.9), adaptation (Table 3.4-3, p.57), and cross-cutting (Table 3.4-1, p.51) measures are quantified. <b>Example(s):</b> “[For mitigation measures], appropriate international financial support equal to about US\$ 5 billion, i.e. about US\$ 500 million per year until 2030, is needed; the support needed will be in addition to the domestic allocations to cover the required abatement costs.” (p.9)	—
Needs granularity	<b>Moderate</b>	For adaptation, project-level costs are quantified (Annex 2, p.79). For mitigation the total is given and only a few actions are quantified.	<b>Moderate</b>	Finance for specific project-level actions are defined for adaptation (p.57-61), while only total mitigation needs are quantified, with no additional granularity (p.9).	—
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The general implementation timeframe of the NDC is until 2035 (p.5), but the needs for mitigation are quantified over a 2030 and 2050 timeframe (p.38), while adaptation needs are quantified through 2030 (p.70).	<b>Moderate</b>	The general Implementation timeframe is until 2030 (p.4), while some adaptation needs are quantified through 2040 (p.55).	—
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	For mitigation, the NDC makes a general reference to international support needed (p.40). For adaptation, Table 3.4-1 provides a yearly breakdown of state budget and external source of financing required to achieve the national adaptation plan by 2030 (p.70). <b>Example(s):</b> “Support is needed in addition to the domestic allocations to cover the required abatement costs.” (p.40)	<b>Limited</b>	For both mitigation and adaptation, the NDC notes that international support will be required, but only defines the amount of international support required for mitigation (p.9). <b>Example(s):</b> “Given the scale of adaptation challenge, to put in place an effective response and recovery system at the national level in the Republic of Moldova, aggregated effort of both domestic budget and international support is needed.” (p.61)	▲
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	For mitigation, the NDC references LEDP 2030, the legal framework for Paris-aligned emissions reductions, but does not directly tie financing into its implementation strategy (p.33-35). For adaptation, a detailed implementation plan including a yearly budget, and identified implementing partners are identified (p.68-70). There is also a detailed implementation plan with budgets required in the Annex 1 (p.74-79).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC provides detailed implementation mechanisms with clear responsible entities and some timelines. Specifically, for adaptation, a very detailed implementation plan is included, defining lead actors, timelines, indicators, and budget required for specific actions (Table 3.4-1 and 3.4-2, p. 51-55). However, less detail is provided for mitigation needs.	—
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC identifies the importance of private sector investment (p.40) and identifies several mechanisms to encourage private investment, such as guarantees, syndicated loans, private public partnerships, and others (p.23). <b>Example(s):</b> “Simplifying the authorization, certification, and licensing procedures for renewable energy plants is expected to encourage private investment.” (p.6) “Moldova can enhance the profitability of private assets through policies that make investing in private sector projects more financially attractive. In some cases, blended concessional financing with private capital or subsidized funds—such as guarantees, syndicated loans, and credit lines for on-lending purposes—is needed to reduce perceived risks for private investors and make climate projects more attractive.” (p.23)	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC makes many references to the importance of engaging with the private sector throughout, and mentions specific mechanisms. The NDC also details “private sector engagement” within its adaptation planning priorities (p.34), identifying specific priorities and actions, such as capacity building tools, regulatory and financial incentives and private public partnerships. <b>Example(s):</b> “Develop CCA project pipelines and its updating in a programmatic manner for promoting both public and private investment in climate resilience.” (p.32) “The construction of better quality roads, resistant to climatic effects, would help to increase the competitiveness of the sector and the security on the roads. For this to be achieved, the transport sector of Moldova needs to catalyze public and private sector investments and enhance climate action for building a reliable transport infrastructure network.” (p.65)	—
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Moderate</b>	Seven sector specific objectives are defined from the LEDP 2030 and are integrated into the NDC, but finance needed for achieving these objectives is not defined (p.33). For adaptation, the NNCAP 2030 is integrated into the NDC, including specific objectives, budgets, and implementing parties (p.68-73, Annex 1 (p.74-79).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC explicitly references national plans and sectoral strategies such as the National Development Strategy (p.28), energy strategy (p.38-39), the National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development (p.39), and the Republic of Moldova Strategy for climate change adaptation (p.57).  For adaptation, the NDC notes, “the current NDC incorporates sectoral adaptation priorities identified and discussed during the development of sector-specific adaptation planning documents” (p.41), and defines finance needs implementing the national adaptation strategy (p.57- 61).	—

# MONTENEGRO

Indicator	New NDC: <u>NDC 3.0 (2025)</u>		Previous NDC: <u>NDC 1.0 (2021)</u>		Progress (▲/▼/─)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC quantifies needs for mitigation but does not quantify needs for adaptation (p.13). <b>Example(s):</b> “Regarding the costs of implementation, the mitigation effort required for Montenegro to achieve its NDC targets for 2030 and 2035 is estimated at €1,566,761,634.” (p.13)	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	Only total needs for mitigation are quantified (p.13).	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	▲
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The timeframe for implementation is 2025-2035 (5 years) (p.3). The NDC also notes that the Ministry of Energy is mandated to transition to a low-carbon economy by 2050 (p.5). <b>Example(s):</b> “Ministry of Energy who is mandated to elaborate the National Energy and Climate Plan to achieve strategic goals by 2030 and transition to a low-carbon economy by 2050.” (p.5)	<b>Limited</b>	The implementation period of the NDC is 2021-2030 (p.2).	▲
Conditionality	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC does not mention conditionality.	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC does not mention conditionality.	─
Implementation readiness	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC provides some detail on institutional arrangements and general policy frameworks (p.5), but lacks specific funding commitments, detailed timelines, and clear pathways for mobilizing identified finance needs.	<b>Limited</b>	Mitigation measures are listed in the NDC’s Annex II. However, there is limited detail on how these measures will be implemented (p.21-24).	─
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Absent</b>	There is no mention of private sector engagement or mobilization.	<b>Limited</b>	There is a general mention of engaging with the private sector (p.7,13). <b>Example(s):</b> “[Updating of the mission and mandate of the Working Group on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change] should result in improved governing processes and institutional arrangements for oversight and coordination of adaptation related issues, as well as setting up the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism that includes the private sector, as well as women and other vulnerable groups.” (p.7)	▼
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC makes references to national plans, such as the “National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)” (p.8), but with no additional detail.	<b>Limited</b>	In Annex II, which describes mitigation measures, the NDC references a few cases where measures are aligned with national plans or policies, such as Programme for Improving Local Government Energy Efficiency (p.23) and targets for biodegradable waste (p.24). The NDC mentions that creation of a NAP (p.1) and “preparing an Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans” (p.8) is in progress. <b>Example(s):</b> “In accordance with the Law on Efficient Energy Use, local governments are obliged to prepare a Programme for Improving Local Government Energy Efficiency for a period of three years.” (p.23)	▼

# NEPAL

Indicator	New NDC: <u>NDC 3.0 (2025)</u>		Previous NDC: <u>NDC 2.0 (2020)</u>		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	Both mitigation and adaptation needs are fully costed. <b>Example(s):</b> “The total cost of the NDC’s quantified mitigation targets till 2035 are estimated to be USD 73.74 billion (14.68% unconditional and 85.32% conditional).” (p.32) “For the NDC’s adaptation priorities till 2035, the total cost was estimated to be in the range of USD 18 to 20 billion dollars.” (p.33)	<b>Moderate</b>	Only mitigation needs are costed in the NDC. <b>Example(s):</b> “The cost of achieving Nepal’s NDC conditional mitigation targets is estimated to be USD 25 billion.” (p.19)	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC costs mitigation needs by specific targets/actions (p.3-7). Only total adaptation needs are quantified with no further granular breakdown (p.33).	<b>Limited</b>	Only total mitigation needs are costed, with no further granular breakdown provided (p.19).	▲
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The implementation period of the NDC is until 2035 (p.15), working towards a goal of net zero by 2045. <b>Example(s):</b> “[...] and is aligned with the efforts to achieve net-zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2045 as detailed in its Long-term Strategy for Net-zero Emissions.” (p.1)	<b>Limited</b>	The implementation period of the NDC is 2021-2030 (p.8).	▲
Conditionality	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC quantifies unconditional and conditional finance required for each mitigation targets (p.3-7). For adaptation finance, there is no mention of conditionality.	<b>Strong</b>	NDC quantifies conditional and unconditional finance needed to achieve its mitigation targets (p.19) <b>Example(s):</b> “The cost of achieving Nepal’s NDC conditional mitigation targets is estimated to be USD 25 billion. The cost of achieving unconditional targets outlined in the NDC is estimated to be USD 3.4 billion. This estimate only covers activity-based targets and does not include the cost of policies, measures and actions.” (p.19)	–
Implementation readiness	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC includes a very detailed implementation plan, outlining targets, timelines and budgets in a tabular format (p.3-7, 26-29). The NDC defines roles, timelines for implementing specific objectives, projects, or actions in the ‘Policy and Measures’ section (p.7-12). <b>Example(s):</b> “By 2030, national policies and acts on energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency will be formulated and the overall capacity will be strengthened to ensure adequate energy security and energy mix. By 2035, 400 local governments will formulate and start implementing the Municipal Energy Plans.” (p.7)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC includes implementation strategies with targets and some timelines for mitigation measures (p.4-8), but for adaptation includes only a general implementation plan, listing priorities and stating that a NAP is forthcoming (p.16,18). <b>Example(s):</b> “[Urban Settlements] adopt national building codes and prepare Integrated Urban Development Plans (IUDPs) emphasizing low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements in all municipalities. By 2025, revise the urban environment management guidelines to incorporate activities 8 related to promoting low carbon and climate resilient urban settlements.” (p.7) “Nepal will submit an adaptation communication, which will include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).” (p.16)	▲
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC provides a clear plan for private finance mobilization, describing mechanisms such as carbon markets, green bonds, and blended finance (p.32) to increase private sector participation. <b>Example(s):</b> “Nepal will also explore innovative financial tools such as carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, green energy bonds, blended finance models and multi-funder trust funds. Derisking private sector investments will be facilitated through credit guarantees, green credit lines, and climate risk insurance, which will also provide financial security to vulnerable communities.” (p.32) “Nepal will strategically mobilize domestic and international resources, while prioritizing grants for adaptation, and loss and damage. It will leverage concessional loans, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and equity in productive sectors that do not increase debt burdens. Internal sources such as national budgets, private sector investments, public-private partnerships, venture capital, citizen investment funds, and carbon taxes will also play a pivotal role.” (p.32)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes only general references to the private sector (p.7, 20), without including any specific actions or strategies. <b>Example(s):</b> “By 2030, create an enabling environment for both public and private sector to treat industrial and municipal waste, including faecal sludge.” (p.7) “Finance: Develop NDC financing and investment framework along with a strategy to streamline access to funds while bridging the gaps in the public and private sectors.” (p.20)	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC shows a strong level of alignment with national and sectoral plans, detailing how measures in the NDC align with different policies on a sectoral level in the ‘Policies and Measures’ section (p.7-12). <b>Example(s):</b> “Energy generation and supply[...]: By 2030, national policies and acts on energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency will be formulated and the overall capacity will be strengthened to ensure adequate energy security and energy mix. By 2035, 400 local governments will formulate and start implementing the Municipal Energy Plans.” (p.7)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC lists Nepal’s key policy for adaptation, are listed demonstrating alignment with national climate strategies (p.17-19), and mentions alignment with various plans for mitigation targets, such as Integrated Urban Development Plans (IUDPs) (p.7), but overall, the NDC lacks detail on how the NDC aligns with specific measures in national or sectoral plans.	▲

# SAINT LUCIA

Indicator	New NDC: <u>NDC 3.0 (2025)</u>		Previous NDC: <u>NDC 1.0 (2021)</u>		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Moderate</b>	Only mitigation needs are costed (p.9). Adaptation needs are discussed but not quantified. <b>Example(s):</b> “The estimated capital expenditure to implement the mitigation commitments of NDC 3.0 is USD 247 million, plus USD 178 million for the geothermal plant, should the resource be productive, and an additional USD 84 million for grid upgrades, to be re-evaluated when developing specific project plans for implementation.” (p.9)	<b>Moderate</b>	Only needs for mitigation are quantified. <b>Example(s):</b> “The total indicative cumulative investment costs to achieve the mitigation targets by 2030 are expected to be in the order of USD \$368 million (at 2020 prices).” (p.3)	■
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	Only aggregate mitigation needs (with 2 additional actions) are costed (p.9).	<b>Limited</b>	Only total mitigation needs are provided (p.3), with no further granularity given.	▲
Timeframe	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC covers 2025-2035 (p.19).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC covers 2021-2030 (p.11).	■
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions the importance of international support (p.12-13) but does not quantify the amount needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “[St. Lucia] aims to build resilience across all sectors; however, successful implementation of these measures hinges on international cooperation, climate finance, technology and capacity-building support.” (p.12-13)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions the need for international support (p.2,5) but does not quantify the amount of support needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “Substantial international support will be needed to achieve the adaptation and mitigation activities proposed in this NDC.” (p.5)	■
Implementation readiness	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC identifies detailed mitigation targets but lacks information on financing implementation. For adaptation, implementation of objectives by sector are mentioned but they lack detail and provide no information on timelines or budgets for specific actions (p.10-12).	<b>Limited</b>	Implementation is mentioned generally and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is identified as playing “a strong role in developing the NDC” (p.13). However, it lacks detailed implementation plans with specific timelines and mechanisms.	■
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC references engagement with the private sector (p.15, 25) but lacks a strategy for mobilization of the private sector. <b>Example(s):</b> “The engagement of stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society was key to ensuring the interest and buy-in to the NDC process and revised targets.” (p.25)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC references the existence of a private sector engagement strategy (p.4), does not detail it in the NDC. The NDC also mentions that the private sector was engaged in the design on the NDC but does not say to what extent (p.14). <b>Example(s):</b> “In the engagement of stakeholders and the development of climate-relevant instruments, the Government of Saint Lucia is guided by its Cabinet-approved Climate Change Private Sector Engagement Strategy and the Climate Change Communications Strategy.” (p.4)	■
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC states that it builds on “existing processes, data collection, policies, initiatives, and commitments - including the NETS, NEP, NAP, SASAPs, BUR 1, the draft Electricity Act and draft IRRP” (p.24). The NDC is also linked to the Climate Change Act 2024, NAP (2018-2028), and Medium-Term Development Strategy (p.5, 14). However, finance the alignment is limited in granularity and level of detail.	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC states that it builds on “existing processes, data collection, policies, initiatives, and commitments - including the NETS, NAP, SASAPs, BUR development and Saint Lucia’s Climate Change Research Policy and Strategy” (p.14). The NDC is also linked to the Medium-Term Development Strategy 2020-2023 with specific pillars aligned to SDGs (p.7). However, the alignment is limited in granularity and level of detail.	■

# SINGAPORE

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2022)		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	–
Needs granularity	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The implementation period is from 2031-2035 (p.3). Singapore is also working towards net zero by 2050 (p.7). <b>Example(s):</b> “Singapore is working towards its long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.” (p.7)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC implementation period is 2021-2030 (p.3). Singapore is also working towards net zero by 2050 (p.22). <b>Example(s):</b> “In addition, Singapore will also aim to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.” (p.22)	–
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC generally mentions that international cooperation is required (p.27). <b>Example(s):</b> “Given Singapore’s national circumstances, our domestic abatement potential is limited and our needle-moving decarbonisation pathways are contingent on international cooperation to succeed.” (p.27)	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of conditionality in NDC.	▲
Implementation readiness	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC lists several examples of implementation, noting, “individual sectors have set out concrete and ambitious plans in a whole-of-nation push to decarbonise.” (p.25). These implementation mechanisms include a carbon tax (p.24), demand-side measures (p.26), and private-public partnerships (p.26). However, the plan has limited detail on timelines, budgets, and implementing entities.	<b>Limited</b>	General implementation strategy mentioned but no details provided. The NDC mentions the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) drives implementation (p.4-5) and references the Singapore Green Plan 2030 (p.6), but lacks detailed implementation plans with timelines, budgets, or specific mechanisms.	–
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes one reference to ongoing initiatives to “to mobilise greater flows of private investment to unlock additional mitigation outcomes globally” (p.26) and is also exploring private-public partnerships as solutions, but the NDC generally lacks information on private sector mobilization. <b>Example(s):</b> “One notable solution we are exploring to reduce industry emissions is CCS. Singapore, through a private-public partnership model, is actively exploring the viability of a cross-border CCS project.” (p.26)	<b>Absent</b>	No mention of private engagement or instruments.	–
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC references various plans, such as the Singapore Green Plan 2030 (p.7), National Hydrogen Strategy 2022 (p.13), Sustainable Jurong Island plan (p.12), Green Data Centre Roadmap 2024 (p.26), but lack detail on the alignment with the NDC.	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC includes only vague links to national plans including the Singapore Green Plan 2030, National Climate Change Strategy 2012, Sustainable Singapore Blueprint 2015, Singapore’s Climate Action Plan (2016), and various sectoral roadmaps (p.7). However, they lack detail on the alignment with the NDC.	–

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2024)		Previous NDC: NDC 2.0 (2023)		Progress (▲/▼/—)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Limited</b>	Needs (or investments) are only partially costed, with a few specific actions quantified (p.24, 26). <b>Example(s):</b> “ADNOC has allocated \$23 billion (AED84.4 billion) to accelerate investments to scale up practical and commercially viable initiatives decarbonization and low-carbon solutions.” (p.24) “ADNOC is also decarbonizing its offshore... This \$3.8 billion (AED14 billion) investment is expected to reduce offshore oil & gas carbon footprint by up to 50% by 2026.” (p.26)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC includes quantified mitigation needs (p.26). <b>Example(s):</b> “As part of the UAE Net Zero 2050 Strategic Initiative, the nation conducted a thorough assessment of funding needs. All planned measures and policies are backed by rigorous and transparent financial assessments and models. These include an estimated AED 134 billion approximately to fund investments between 2023 and 2030.” (p.46)	▼
Needs granularity	<b>Strong</b>	A few examples of action-specific investment are mentioned (p.24, 26).	<b>Limited</b>	Only total needs for mitigation (net zero) are quantified (p.46).	▲
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC implementation period is until 2035, as a milestone towards net zero by 2050 (p.4).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC implementation period is until 2030, as a milestone towards net zero by 2050.	—
Conditionality	<b>Absent</b>	There is no mention of conditionality.	<b>Absent</b>	There is no mention of conditionality.	—
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC mentions several specific mechanisms for implementing the NDC and delivery of financing such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), private public partnerships (PPPs), energy performance contracts (EPCs), private finance initiatives (PFIs) and green sukuk (p.64). However, these mechanisms are only generally described, lacking detail on budgets, timelines, and implementing actors. <b>Example(s):</b> “For example, it is setting power purchase agreements (PPAs) to ensure a competitive power market for international and private investments. By positioning itself as an attractive destination for foreign direct investment (FDI), the UAE is supporting its economy while decreasing its reliance of governmental support and public investments.” (p.64) “Similarly, the government aims to create investable opportunities in the industrial and buildings sectors. Large-scale infrastructure projects will be financed through public-private partnerships (PPPs) to optimise cost efficiencies and risk management.” (p.64)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC mentions several specific mechanisms and policies for implementing the NDC and deliver financing such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), private public partnerships (PPPs), energy performance contracts (EPCs), private finance initiatives (PFIs) (p.46-47). However, these mechanisms are only generally described, lacking detail on budgets, timelines, and implementing actors. <b>Example(s):</b> “Additional initiatives to support the UAE’s financial requirements include the design of a sustainable activities taxonomy to facilitate international investments, consistent climate data disclosure, public/private sector mobilization, and stringent and transparent regulations.” (p.47)	—
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC makes several references to the importance of engaging with the private sector and suggests creating private public partnerships and private finance initiatives to close finance gaps (p.64). <b>Example(s):</b> “Large-scale infrastructure projects will be financed through public-private partnerships (PPPs) to optimise cost efficiencies and risk management.” (p.64) “The UAE launched ALTÉRRRA at COP28, committing USD 30 billion to catalyze the USD 250 billion target by 2030, making it the world’s largest private investment vehicle for climate action.” (p.16)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC makes several references to the importance of engaging with the private sector and suggests creating private public partnerships and private finance initiatives to close finance gaps (p.46-47). (See example(s) above)	—
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC is aligned with specific sectoral strategies such as the Dubai Integrated Waste Management Masterplan 2021-2041 and the Dubai Waste Minimization Strategy 2020-2041. (p.31). The NDC also describes existing federal and emirate-level policy levers and initiatives for each sector for mitigation (p.14-20) and adaptation (p.42-63).	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC describes existing federal and emirate-level policy levers and initiatives for each sector for both mitigation (p.17-36) and adaptation (p.38-46).	—



# URUGUAY

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2024)		Previous NDC: NDC 2.0 (2022)		Progress (▲/▼/–)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	<b>Absent</b>	No needs costed.	–
Needs granularity	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC has a timeframe to 2035 (2031-2035) (p.65), but also makes several references to long-term climate strategy through 2050 (p.2, 9, 59, 68, 72).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC has a timeframe to 2030 (2025-2030) (p.5), and mentions a long-term strategy though 2050 (p.32).	–
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	Targets are split by conditionality for each measure identified for mitigation (p.44- 47, 57-58), but the NDC does not quantify the amount of conditional finance needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “The conditional objectives for specific additional means of implementation presented below should be considered independent of the unconditional objectives included in item 5.1.1 and imply greater ambition with respect to those objectives.” (p.45)	<b>Limited</b>	Conditionality is mentioned generally, but does not quantify the amount of conditional finance needed (p.14-15, 21-25, 62). <b>Example(s):</b> “Uruguay’s 2030 NDC2 mitigation targets with a Conditional scope, as well as the mitigation measures included in Section 5.3.2, must be supported by specific additional means of implementation, such support being primarily, but not exclusively, non-reimbursable and/or concessional public external financing.” (p.62)	–
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC refers to several roadmaps (Hojas de Ruta) (p.54) for different sectors which identify a generic implementation plan. There are also measures with priorities targets/outcomes (p.52, 57-60), but no information on timelines, budgets, and roles/responsibilities. <b>Example(s):</b> “By 2035, the average annual increase in the sanitation service connection rate is expected to be approximately 3.5%, consistent with the growth that has been maintained in recent years.” (p.58)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC contains an annex (p.72-94) arranged by sector, measure and thematically with details on objectives, contributions to various strategies (adaptation goal, loss and damages assessment, gender categorization, etc.), international frameworks, and responsible parties. However, the NDC lacks detail on budgets and timelines.	–
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC has a dedicated section (Section 2.4, p.7-8), which identifies the involvement of the private sector in scaling up efforts and support and financial mechanisms. These include a strategic approach to promote private investment through dialogues and tailored tools, financial guarantee instruments, and methodological guide for GHG emission estimations. However, it lacks detail on how finance will be mobilized. <b>Example(s):</b> “In implementing this NDC, we will seek to identify and promote private investment and job creation in the areas and economic sectors linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation.” (p.8) “[A] new guarantee instrument was approved to facilitate financing for sectors or investments that contribute to more environmentally sustainable production.” (p.8)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC includes general reference(s) to the private sector with several mechanisms mentioned, but does not include a finance mobilization strategy. <b>Example(s):</b> “By 2030, a public-private financing instrument will have been implemented to improve climate resilience in new and/or existing buildings and urban infrastructure, including the approach of adaptation based on ecosystems.” (p.10) “By 2030, a public-private financing instrument will have been designed and implemented for the implementation of adaptation measures in the coastal zone.” (p.11)	▲
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Strong</b>	There is clear alignment to national plans, with specific strategies mentioned in the NDC. The NDC references multiple national plans, such as the National Circular Economy Strategy (p.9), National Sustainable Bioeconomy Strategy (p.32), the National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector (p.31), and others. <b>Example(s):</b> “By identifying and connecting these plans with the NDC3, Uruguay can implement measures that are economically viable and environmentally sustainable, ensuring that adaptation policies contribute to the well-being of producers and the conservation of ecosystems.” (p.53) “For each of these sectors, a Roadmap was developed with a 2035 horizon, identifying current strategic processes in the country linked to the agricultural sector in general and to specific chains in order to identify strategic lines and synergistic actions that contribute to the resilient development of the AFOLU sector.” (p.56)	<b>Strong</b>	There is clear alignment to national plans, with specific strategies mentioned in the NDC. The NDC references multiple national plans, such as, National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), (p.1) Long-Term Climate Strategy (ECLP) (p.1), National Adaptation Plans (PNAs) (p.31-32), and others. The NDC’s Annex (p.72-94) demonstrates which frameworks, both international and national align with each NDC measure.	–



# ZAMBIA

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2021)		Progress (▲/▼/─)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	Needs are from the previous NDC, and were not updated for the NDC 3.0. Total needs through 2030 therefore remain USD \$35 billion (p.1, footnote). Needs are also partially costed for one sector (drought response) (p.13). <b>Example(s):</b> “The government of Zambia estimated the required resources at US\$941 Million as the total funding requirement to respond to the drought emergence.” (p.13)	<b>Strong</b>	Total needs for the NDC are quantified (p.1). <b>Example(s):</b> “Substantial international support means adequate international resources, both bilateral and multilateral support estimated at USD \$ 35 billion.” (footnote, p.1)	─
Needs granularity	<b>Moderate</b>	Needs are costed for one sector (drought resilience, p.13).	<b>Limited</b>	Only total mitigation needs are provided (USD \$ 35 billion), with no additional granularity provided (p.1).	▲
Timeframe	<b>Absent</b>	The timeframe for implementation is 2015-2030 (p.3).	<b>Limited</b>	The timeframe for implementation is 2015-2030 (p.4).	▼
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC notes that domestic finance will be used and that international finance is also required, but does not specify how much (p.26). <b>Example(s):</b> “This commitment also entails that the Government of Zambia is utilizing resources from domestic budgetary allocations to address climate action.” (p.26)	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC notes that the \$35 billion needed is contingent on “substantial international support” (p.1).	▼
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC notes that the “effectiveness of the NDC implementation will be ensured through the ongoing development of the revised NDC implementation Framework, NDC Investment Plan and NDC Capacity Building programme” (p.10) and refers to several institutional arrangements for implementing the NDC (p.11).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC notes that the “effectiveness of the NDC implementation will be ensured through the ongoing development of the revised NDC implementation Framework, NDC Investment Plan and NDC Capacity Building programme” (p.10) and refers to several institutional arrangements for implementing the NDC (p.7-8).	─
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC recognizes the importance of private sector engagement, and notes that a framework for mobilizing private finance is forthcoming (p.17), but a private sector mobilization strategy is not included in the NDC. <b>Example(s):</b> “As a follow up step to this NDC 3.0, Zambia will revise the NDC implementation framework to broaden the scope for mobilizing highly concessional financing including grants and interest free loans. The framework will also include promotion of fiscal policy instruments and financial sustainability tools that attract green financing. The framework will also emphasize utilization of instruments such as Public Private Partnership, Equity and private Sector investments.” (p.17)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC makes only general references to engaging with the private sector (p.8, 7, 14). <b>Example(s):</b> “The Technical Committee on Climate Change comprises representatives from relevant Ministries and a broad range of other stakeholders, including private sector, civil society, financial institutions, among others.” (p.8) “Develop a National Wildlife Adaptation Strategy and ensure its implementation through supportive policies, local community, civil society and private sector participation.” (p.14)	─
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC refers to several national and sectoral plans (p.4-5), but lacks detail on how these plans align with the NDC.	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC refers to several national and sectoral plans/strategies, such as Zambia’s Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), a National REDD+ Strategy (p.3) and the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) (p.6), but lacks detail on how these plans align with the NDC.	─

# ZIMBABWE

Indicator	New NDC: NDC 3.0 (2025)		Previous NDC: NDC 1.0 (2021)		Progress (▲/▼/─)
	Strength	Rationale	Strength	Rationale	
Needs scope	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC quantifies needs for both mitigation (p.16) and adaptation (p.8). <b>Example(s):</b> “The total investment cost of meeting the mitigation contribution is approximately US\$ 19 billion.” (p.16) “Zimbabwe requires about USD 10.31 billion for implementing the adaptation actions between 2023 and 2030.” (p.8)	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC quantifies need for mitigation only, and does not quantify adaptation needs.	▲
Needs granularity	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC quantifies only total needs for mitigation, with no further granularity (p.16), while adaptation needs are defined for each priority sector (p.8).	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC estimates costs for individual mitigation measures in key sectors: energy (p.24), IPPU (p.25), AFOLU (p.26), and waste (p.27).	▼
Timeframe	<b>Moderate</b>	Mitigation targets are through 2035, while the timeframe for adaptation priorities is 2030. The NDC also references a Long-term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategy with a 2050 horizon (p.31).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC’s timeframe is through 2030, and the document also Emissions Development Strategy with a 2050 horizon (p.28)	─
Conditionality	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions the need for international support, but does not quantify how much is needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “The mitigation contribution outlined above is conditional on appropriate international support.”(p.16)	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions the need for international support, but does not quantify how much is needed. <b>Example(s):</b> “The mitigation contribution outlined above is conditional on appropriate international support.” (p.22)	─
Implementation readiness	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC defines priority actions and indicators for mitigation objective and provides some detail on implementing entities and potential sources of financing in the “Sector-level Mitigation Actions” section (p.17-28).	<b>Moderate</b>	The NDC defines the institutional framework for implementing the NDC (p.30) and identifies key stakeholders for each sector (p.31), but could include more detail on measures for implementation.	─
Private sector mobilization strategy	<b>Absent</b>	The NDC does not include any details on mobilizing private finance	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC mentions the need for private sector engagement (p.32) but does not provide any specific strategies for mobilization. <b>Example(s):</b> “The private sector will play an important role in financing and implementing the NDC, provided there is an enabling environment and appropriate incentives.” (p.32)	▼
Alignment with national and sectoral plans	<b>Strong</b>	The NDC includes a table with existing policies, strategies, actions, and plans related to climate change mitigation (p.30- 33), which describes the objectives, instruments, sector, and implementing body of each plan or strategy, showing strong alignment with national priorities. The NDC is also aligned with the country’s NAP (p.8).	<b>Limited</b>	The NDC lists national policies and priorities which align with the NDC objectives, such as the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the Low Emissions Development Strategy (p.28), but includes limited detail, especially at the sectoral level.	▲

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