

2020 PARIS AGREEMENT **NDC** AMBITION CONTRIBUTIONS

Country Assessments CVF Climate Survival Leadership Barometer

APRIL 2022



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I. FOREWORDS

H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Chair of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)



PRIME MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH

Foreword

The IPCC6 Assessment report unequivocally warrants that human activity has irreversibly altered the planetary order. Despite contributing least to the underlying causes, the countries of the CVF are the worst sufferers of climate change. Regardless of the outcome of the COP26, the year 2022 will be critical for the world to continue and enhance the necessary action to avoid a climate catastrophe. It is the year to ensure that pledges made in Glasgow lead to action. We have already progressed from vulnerability to resilience, and it is time for us to move forward to prosperity.

As the presidency, Bangladesh has been working closely with the other CVF nations to make the most vulnerable voices heard. Together, with the support of Troika (Ethiopia, Marshall Islands, and now Ghana), we are forging alliances to strengthen our fraternity. The Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration adopted by the CVF leaders to place our demand has garnered the moral and political support of the global community. The CVF-V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund has enhanced our capacities to deliver on key priorities on climate action.

Bangladesh has recently completed the 'Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan,' a strategic framework for implementing climate resilience initiatives. I am happy that other CVF nations are also developing their Climate Prosperity Plans.

The "2020 Climate Survival Leadership Barometer" report highlights our commitment to deliver the Paris Agreement. This excellent compilation will help share best practices for our adaptation and mitigation efforts. I am optimistic that it will also guide us to coordinate informed policy decisions.

10 Magh 1428
24 January 2022


Sheikh Hasina



H.E. Dr. A. K. Abdul Momen, MP, Honourable Foreign
Minister of Bangladesh



পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী
FOREIGN MINISTER



GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
DHAKA

Message

The countries of the Climate Vulnerable Forum are already facing the adverse impacts of climate change in the form of increased frequency, intensity, and length of cyclones, floods, droughts, heatwaves, river erosion and other extreme events. It is of utmost importance that the global community reaches the target of restraining the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

I feel proud to say that the CVF nations are doing their part by taking various initiatives to combat this existential threat and Bangladesh is honored to chair this Forum. With continued engagement and persuasion by the CVF members and other like-minded countries, the position of 'UN Special Rapporteur to Protect Human Rights in the context of climate change' was created by the UN Human Rights Council in 2021. CVF countries are working on their own Climate Prosperity Plan taking the ideas from the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan prepared by Bangladesh. We have placed our demands and ambitions through the adoption of the Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration. Together we are successfully progressing in our journey from vulnerability to resilience and then to prosperity.

The developed nations must urgently fulfill the commitment of 100 billion US dollar annual contribution to address the challenges of climate change with equal distribution for adaptation and mitigation. It is also critical that all countries, particularly the major emitting nations, declare ambitious and aggressive NDCs, and then take urgent steps to reach the targets. Each year thousands of people are being uprooted from their sweet homes and traditional jobs are being forced to move to cities and towns creating slums. They are uprooted due to global warming and development partners should share responsibilities to help rehabilitate them.

The initiatives of each CVF country to adapt and mitigate climate change can work as guiding principles for the world to take decisive measures. To this end, the publication of "2020 Climate Survival Leadership Barometer" will be an excellent reference. I thank everyone involved in the process for this timely publication.

(Dr. A. K. Abdul Momen, MP)

H.E. Md. Shahab Uddin, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Bangladesh

"The boldest efforts are needed from all nations to keep within reach the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement on which our survival truly depends. After the 'midnight hour', despite some progress, we remain under extreme threat as more countries than not fail to deliver on time the promises made at Paris five years ago. We therefore call on every nation that fell short to urgently strengthen its national climate action targets.

Future generations rely on us all to keep our word and to pass judgement on those that fail to act. The gap between action and words has never been greater, with the world failing the Barometer test just as the pressure cooker of the planet is reaching boiling point. Many countries rose to the challenge, and together their leadership will be remembered as much as those who failed us will not be forgotten, especially by young people of today. Of the 160 nations that individually committed, fewer than half delivered a result worthy of



their commitments. We cannot speak of a climate crisis when there is so little time left and yet allow five more years of insufficient action to prevail".



H.E. President Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of the People's Majlis of the Maldives, CVF's Thematic Ambassador for Ambition

"Despite the failure of most countries to submit NDCs, we are inspired by the striking new ambition shown by many nations from across the world. We have seen commitments to carbon neutrality within the decade, to 100% renewable energy, and to strengthen resilience against climate disasters. We need all nations to urgently follow this climate leadership".

H.E. Saima Wazed Hossain, Chairperson of the Bangladesh National Advisory Committee on Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Autism, Thematic Ambassador for Vulnerability

"Often, the greater the intensity of the loss, and the longer individuals continue to live with these uncertainties and fears, the more likely it is that this one experience will lead to chronic anxiety, depression and conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). And if a person already has a propensity for mental health conditions, a manifestation or increased intensity of those conditions will occur. This will prevent the individual from living a full, productive, and balanced life and will lead to dependence on expensive health and social safety net programs, increasing the economic burdens on countries that can least afford them.

Having said all that, I want us to also consider the actual experience of the most vulnerable communities that are part of the CVF. And I want us to acknowledge and value the resilience, persistence, and immense tenacity with which people from these communities continue to bounce back and thrive, despite the many



challenges they face on a regular basis. The strength these most vulnerable groups demonstrate should be a guide to us, and we in fact, need to learn from them so that we may plan and prepare for a more resilient and empowered communities that can persevere and overcome hardships".



Prof. Dr. Patrick Verkooijen, CEO of the Global Center on Adaptation, the CVF's Managing Partner

"The CVF Barometer's assessment that over 60 nations strengthened their resilience actions and targets – more so than raised mitigation ambition – shows that governments are more serious about adaptation than ever before. The climate emergency has clearly arrived. Despite the concerning lack of delivery by many, the efforts of governments under the midnight deadline do represent the most significant strengthening of adaptation action to-date. We look forward to building on the success of this year of action and to further accelerate a truly global transformation for climate resilience throughout 2021".



Abul Kalam Azad, Special Envoy of the CVF Presidency of Bangladesh

This report represents a valuable resource for all countries to consider what it takes to enhance the ambition of the Paris Agreement contributions to adapt to climate change and reduce emissions over time. The famous "NDCs", or nationally determined contributions are vital: they represent what individual countries bring to make sure the Paris Agreement's goals can be realized and implemented in the real world. As the Marshall Islands' NDC indicated: "The NDCs have become the most important public documents for the future of the world and the survival of our human civilization as we know it."¹ Indeed, the Marshall Islands President, HE David Kabua, signed their 2020 NDCs update himself.

Our presidency of the CVF was overwhelmed by the response to the "Midnight" call launched by Her Excellency, Sheikh Hasina, the honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh and the CVF Chair. After all, some 70 countries answered the call within a few weeks at the end of 2020. Notably, fewer than half of the Paris Agreement parties delivered, including a great number of the major polluting nations. In addition, the ultimate statement of ambition did very little to close the gap between the current trajectory of planetary emergency and the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal of the Paris Agreement that we all agreed to strive towards, to protect the most vulnerable people and nations. Of course, this faltering enhancement of ambition occurs place alongside a shortfall on the promised USD 100 billion of annual climate finance support for developing countries and the disruption wrought by the global



COVID-19 pandemic. Although the CVF itself made a strong effort to deliver revised NDCs, despite our extremely limited capacities. Notwithstanding being struck by both the climate crisis and the shocks of the pandemic in 2020, and even though we are least responsible for causing the climate crisis, several CVF countries continued to make submissions in 2021 as have some other nations.

As more countries strive to advance their efforts to ensure the Paris Agreement succeeds, I hope that the assessments of NDCs in this report will help drive a true intensification of efforts by all countries. Together with delivery of the promised climate finance such an endeavours will be indispensable to the survival of the most vulnerable.

¹ Republic of the Marshall Islands December 2020 NDC Update Communication, retrieved from:

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Marshall%20Islands%20Second/RMI%20NDC-UpdateUPDATED_01.20.2021.pdf

Prof. Dr. Saleemul Huq, Chair of the CVF's Expert Advisory Group

"When COP26 was pushed to 2021 everyone agreed the COVID-19 pandemic should not delay climate action. The morning after midnight, though, we woke to less than half of the Paris Agreement's parties delivering on its most core provisions to raise the ambition of their contributions to meet the Agreement's central goals. By not strengthening the NDCs – so many commitments that are now five years old – the Paris regime has failed its first and most important test. Right now, this apparatus has foundered and the international community will have to answer as to whether it can be rebuilt.

The huge disruptions of 2020 clearly played a role in inhibiting widespread compliance with the Paris Agreement, even if global emissions fell by more than 7%. That level of emission cuts is precisely what is needed each year until 2030 to keep the Paris 1.5°C goal within reach. The world can and must do better. One way or another, climate justice must be done for those whose futures remain in the balance. This 2021 recovery year is now the pivotal moment to inject real climate ambition into national efforts worldwide that communities will benefit from".





II. INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the revised national efforts (or “NDCs”²) that countries committed to revise every five years starting in 2020 to deliver on the Paris Agreement. The report focuses on those nations that met the first 2020 deadline under the Paris Agreement to ensure the ambition to deliver the Paris Agreement would be in line with its goals to adapt to climate change and ensure a limit of warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Following the October 2020 launch of the Climate Vulnerable Forum’s (CVF) “Midnight Survival Deadline for the Climate”, which served to remind governments of the obligations they had taken on at UN Climate Change Conference at Paris, or COP21, the CVF monitored in real time each NDC submitted up until the end of 2020, specifically through midnight on December 31. The CVF linked this deadline and national NDCs to survival because of the quickly closing window of opportunity to limit warming within the bounds of Paris Agreement goals, together with the accelerating stresses and impacts linked to the fast-changing climate.³

The CVF’s NDC monitoring tool, called the “2020 Climate Survival Leadership Barometer”, provided a constantly updated appraisal of whether the NDCs submitted up to the end of 2020 had strengthened national adaptation and/or mitigation targets versus each country’s earlier or original, typically 2015, commitments to act upon the Paris Agreement. The individual NDC assessments themselves, and the methodology and criteria used to underpin them, are published for the first time with this report. Taken together, they provide a unique resource of how a broad range of different NDCs can be considered to advance or impede ambition for climate action.

The CVF analysed the total number of revised NDCs submitted by 73 countries at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) before December 31, 2020 the actual deadline agreed by parties at COP21 in Paris for the submission of new or updated NDCs under the Paris Agreement. The Barometer and this report do not assess NDCs submitted after 2020, since they fall outside the agreed deadline. The UNFCCC Secretariat published a synthesis report on NDCs under the Paris Agreement on 26 February 2021 stating 75 Parties submitted revised NDCs before December 31, 2020.^{4 5}

The upshot is that nations failed on both the Paris Agreement and the COP21 conclusions, agreed in Paris in 2015. Against a backdrop of the global COVID-19 pandemic, and the postponement of UNFCCC COP26, only 40% of countries responded to the UNFCCC call for new national climate ambitions in 2020 and the critical moment for raising ambitions, as well as ensuring a green recovery from COVID-19. Nevertheless, the 2020 NDC submissions do represent the most significant upgrade of formal ambition under the Paris Agreement since 2015, particularly for adaptation. The full results of the country evaluations contained in this report are outlined in the following section “Summary Results.”

The report’s main section constitutes of the individual country NDC assessments. The report includes the following annexes (a) target sufficiency, (b) a reference guide to promote information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) guidance concerning NDCs, (c) guidance on enhancing Paris NDC Targets in 2020, (d) a full barometer data table, and (e) a glossary of acronyms.

² NDCs stand for “Nationally Determined Contributions” (towards achieving the UNFCCC Paris Agreement on climate change).

³ For information regarding the shortfall of mitigation ambition: UNEP, 2020. Emissions Gap Report 2020. Retrieved from:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34438/EGR20ESE.pdf?sequence=25>

2020. Retrieved from: <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2020>

⁴ Leaders Communique: 2018 CVF Virtual Summit.

⁵ This report only includes those countries which have submitted NDCs before Midnight 31 December 2020 and excluded a number of countries which were included in the UNFCCC secretariat report.

The report additionally includes three maps showing (a) the countries that submitted revised NDCs to the UNFCCC before 31 of December 2020, (b) countries that have strengthened mitigation and (c) countries that have strengthened adaptation.

The analysis focused on how countries strengthened the ambition of their respective NDCs with respect to mitigation, adaptation and resilience. The sections on strengthening mitigation and adaptation were based on how countries improved – or failed to improve – their revised NDCs compared to their first or previous NDC. If the country presented its first NDC in late 2020 it was compared with its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

The section on strengthening mitigation focused on analysing whether the countries strengthened their mitigation commitments by presenting an increase or not in their numerical emissions targets for 2030. Targets which sometimes vary in the way they are measured or presented are compared between the first and the updated NDCs for evidence of a numerical strengthening in emissions removal or not. Their conditional and unconditional goals, or the sectorial targets, the baseline, and the level of GHG emissions in the first NDC and the revised NDC were analysed, although whether a target was conditional or unconditional was not used to downgrade the assessment of a country's updated NDC where that country strengthened the numerical mitigation target. Similarly other countries were not assessed as strengthening their mitigation.

The Paris Agreement Ambition Mechanism

Under the Paris Agreement, each Party shall communicate its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years. While any party to the Paris Agreement may communicate a new NDC at any time, all parties are expected to submit revised NDCs every five years, with the year 2020 being the first deadline, and 2025 the second. For any NDC, whether submitted on a common timeframe, or at any other time, according to UNFCCC decisions, these must represent a progression beyond the current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition. As such, Article 4 of the Paris Agreement indicates that “each Party's successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances”. The CVF Climate Survival Leadership Barometer thereby analyses each of the revised NDC submitted by December 31, 2020, and compared each country's revised NDC with the first NDCs previously submitted by each country to the UNFCCC. The individual evaluation of each country, as contained in this report, compared the revised NDC and the first/earlier NDC, providing key information on whether the updated NDCs actually strengthened ambition in adaptation and/or mitigation or not.

Barometer Report Reference Data

This Barometer report utilized the following sources as reference data for its assessments:

- CAIT, Methane data, retrieved:
<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/data-explorer/historical-emissions>
- Integrated Carbon Observation System, Global Carbon Budget 2020 data, retrieved:
<https://www.icos-cp.eu/science-and-impact/global-carbon-budget/2020>
- World Bank, Forest cover data, retrieved:
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS>

III. SUMMARY RESULTS

The CVF Climate Survival Leadership Barometer tracked the delivery of new 2020 NDCs by all countries under the Paris Agreement, with results highlighting the most significant increase in global ambition to tackle the climate emergency since 2015, despite the failure by most countries to respond or to do so. Only 40% of countries responded to a key UNFCCC call for new national climate ambition in 2020 and 70 nations strengthened their national NDC climate targets under the Paris Agreement by the "survival deadline" of midnight on 31 December.

Within the UNFCCC and under the Paris Agreement Article 7, parties agreed to establish a global goal for enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing climate change vulnerability, and strengthening resilience. Parties recognise that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all and that each party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

This report presents the country evaluation results of the CVF Climate Survival Leadership Barometer.

- 8 countries submitted a second NDC, 3 countries submitted their first NDC late in 2020 and 62 countries submitted an updated NDC
- 160 countries committed to submit enhanced NDC in 2020, out of which 73 submitted and 69 improved their targets
- 68 countries strengthened adaptation and resilience
- Overall, 1.7 billion people worldwide are now covered by stronger NDC resilience actions
- 54 countries strengthened their emissions targets
- The new commitments cover 23% of global CO2 emissions and 38% of world GDP

Total from the countries that submitted revised NDCs by 31 December 2020:

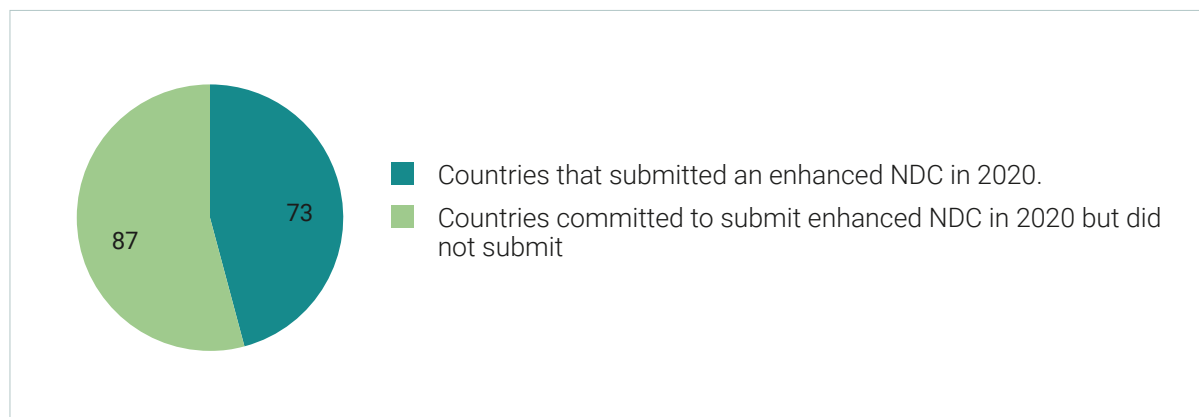
- 90% include risk management on the revised NDC
- 88% address agriculture
- 86% address water
- 88% incorporate health as part of their adaptation targets within their revised NDC
- 75% incorporate gender considerations or targets as part of their revised NDC

Regarding the CVF countries that submitted revised NDCs by 31 December 2020:

- 100% incorporate adaptation legislation and/or adaptation strategies
- 94% have embedded national adaptation plans (NAPs) within NDC targets.
- 82% incorporate locally led adaptation
- 47% incorporate Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities

Results in graphics

- Countries committed to submit enhanced NDC in 2020 and submissions of enhanced NDCs in 2020



- Strengthening of adaptation and resilience in the submitted updated NDCs by 31 December 2020

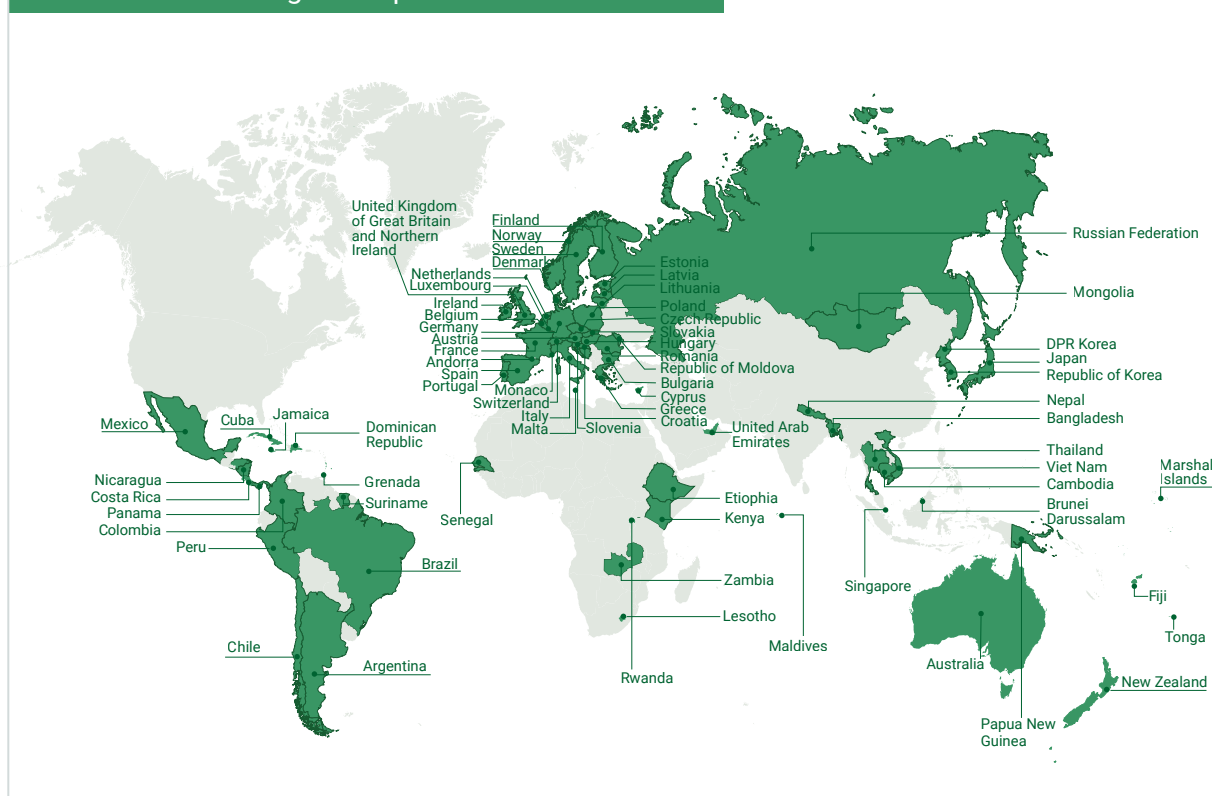


- Strengthened in mitigation in the submitted updated NDCs by 31 December 2020



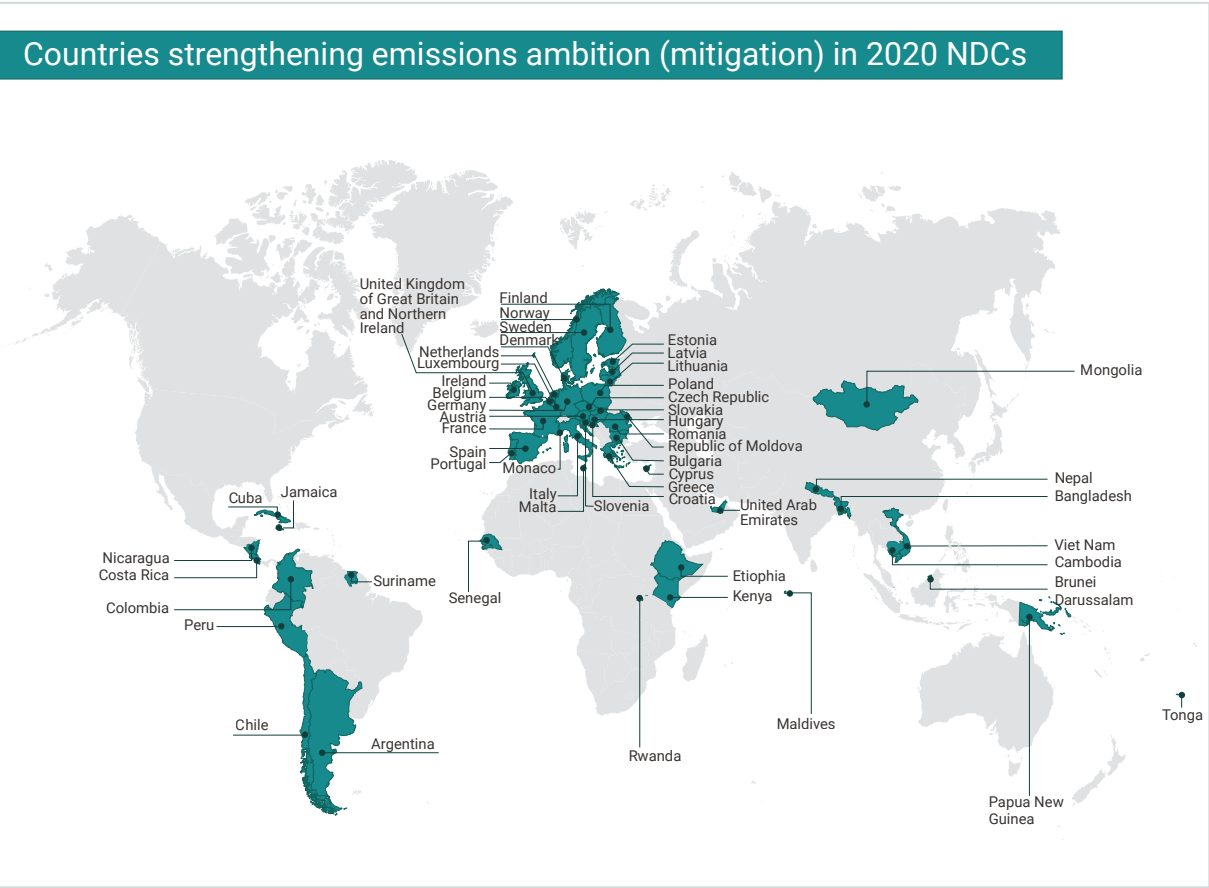
IV. MAPS

Countries submitting NDC updates to the UNFCCC



Countries strengthening resilience ambition (adaptation) in 2020 NDCs





V. COUNTRY PAGES

This section presents an overview of the CVF Climate Survival Leadership Barometer country evaluation report.

Each country assessment presents the underlying analysis that was used to determine whether the Barometer considered a country's NDC for 2020 to have strengthened adaptation and resilience and/or mitigation ambition. It also indicates the date when the first and revised NDCs were submitted, and if the revised NDCs are listed as final or interim, as applicable.

1. ANDORRA

NDC submission date	08 Jan 2017
Revised NDC submission date	19 May 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Andorra's first NDC did not mention adaptation actions.

In the revised NDC, Andorra incorporated a section on adaptation and indicated that it had developed the "National Energy and Climate Change Strategy" (Nov 2020), which included five action programs and 17 activities. It is the tool for achieving neutrality; developing a climate change adaptation plan to cope with the current and expected future situation; structuring a financing system to carry out the planned actions; raising awareness, educating and training the population; developing research and innovation tasks essential to understand and respond to the new environmental and technological challenges. Following a study of the impact and vulnerability in relation to climate change, Andorra considers its adaptation priority areas to be health, agriculture, energy, and tourism. The revised NDC stated that 43 adaptation measures had been identified. Andorra's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation – No**

Andorra's mitigation targets are the same as the mitigation targets submitted in the first NDC. Andorra commits to reduce its equivalent emissions by 37% by 2030, in relation to BAU (Business-As-Usual) scenario.

2. ARGENTINA

NDC submission date	16 Nov 2016
Revised NDC submission date	29 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Argentina’s first NDC highlighted that the country started the development phase of its National Adaptation Plans (NAP). The first NDC comprised an “Adaptation component” segment, which included the “National circumstances, vulnerability and climate change impacts,” and had a set of initial needs on adaptation, such as identifying risks, strengthening alert systems, and land management.

Argentina’s revised NDC has a clear section on adaptation and stipulates the preparation of the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change. In the adaptation section of the revised NDC, 35 priority adaptation measures are identified in seven sectors of the country to address the different territorial, socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities to climate change. The NDC lists its vulnerabilities, goals, adaptation targets to reduce vulnerabilities, and its adaptation capacities. The measures consider the gender and diversity perspective and contribute to other international policy frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sendai Framework, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Argentina’s adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the second NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, Argentina committed to not exceeding the net emission of 483 MtCO₂e in 2030. In the updated NDC, Argentina committed to an absolute and unconditional goal, applicable to all sectors of the economy, of not exceeding the net emission of 359 MtCO₂e by in 2030. The revised NDC strengthened mitigation ambition as the new goal is equivalent to a total reduction in emissions of 19% by 2030 compared to the historical maximum of emissions reached in 2007, and a reduction of 25.7% compared to the previous NDC.

3. AUSTRALIA

NDC submission date	08 Nov / 2016
Revised NDC submission date	30 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Australia’s first NDC indicated that the government was working on building climate resilience and supporting adaptation to climate change. Australia mentioned the country was working to develop a “National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy” during 2015.

The revised NDC included a section on Australia’s action to advance adaptation and resilience and indicated governmental investment in building resilience and adapting to the challenges of a changing climate, both domestically and in the region. At time of submission, domestic investments comprised over \$15 billion in natural resource management, water infrastructure, drought and disaster resilience and recovery, including \$369 million in climate science and adaptation research and services. Australia also stated its commitment to developing an adaptation proposition ahead of COP26. Australia’s adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No

Australia's mitigation targets were the same as the NDCs submitted in 2016. Australia committed to an economy-wide target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26% to 28% below 2005 levels by 2030 including land use, land-use change and forestry and forestry (LULUCF).

4. BANGLADESH

NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	31 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Interim

- Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

The first NDC mentioned ten key areas of intervention to address adverse impacts of climate change and 14 broad adaptation priorities. It outlined Bangladesh's accomplishments on adaptation and resilience (for example the creation of funds, construction of embankments, and building cyclone resilient houses). Next steps included the long-term vision for adaptation in the country and synergies with mitigation measures. Bangladesh also stated that a roadmap was under preparation to formulate a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) intended to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.

The updated NDC mentioned that the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) has undertaken 789 projects with investment of 443 million USD, to implement the strategic actions of the prepared Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. It also indicated that the government is currently in the process of formulating its NAP. Moreover, the updated NDC described the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100), which incorporates an integrated and holistic plan for water resources management, strategies at national level to tackle the impacts of climate change in areas as infrastructure, livelihoods of vulnerable communities, and water. The updated NDC also includes strategies for cross-cutting issues such as sustainable land use, spatial planning, agriculture, food security, nutrition, livelihoods, water management, renewable energy, and earthquakes. Bangladesh's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, the country committed to an unconditional contribution to reduce GHG emissions by 5% from BAU levels by 2030 in the power, transport, and industry sectors, and a conditional 15% reduction in GHG emissions from BAU levels by 2030 in the power, transport, and industry sectors, subject to appropriate international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

In the updated NDC, Bangladesh reconfirmed the same, prior mitigation commitments from its first NDC mentioned above. However, the revised NDC included a new commitment to implement the 2018 Bangladesh National Action Plan for Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, which aims to reduce black carbon emissions by 40% and methane emissions by 17% in 2030 compared to a BAU scenario. As methane emissions (2016: 80.4 MtCO₂) have closely corresponded in levels

to Bangladesh's fuel derived CO₂ emissions (2016: 75.8 MtCO₂), these new targets represent a substantial strengthening of mitigation ambition. The new quantified focus on methane contrasts with the initial NDC's restricted contributions towards the quantified reduction goal for only the three sectors of power, transport, and energy-related industry.

5. BRAZIL

NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	9 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Interim*

* Brazil communicated in its updated NDC that: *"the possibility of adopting a more ambitious long-term objective at the appropriate time is not ruled out."*

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – No

Brazil's first NDC mentioned that their NAP was being finalized and will provide a basis to strengthen the country's adaptation capacity, assess climate risks and manage vulnerabilities at the national, state, and municipal levels. Housing and basic infrastructure – especially in the areas of health, sanitation, and transportation – were stated as key areas for adaptation policies.

The updated NDC did not include targets, goals, or adaptation measures.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No

Brazil mitigation targets were the same targets as those submitted in the first NDC: Brazil is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in 2025 by 37%, compared to 2005 and to reduce its emissions in 2030 by 43%, compared to 2005.

6. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

NDC submission date	31 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission date	No Data*
NDC submission type	First NDC late in 2020 (Replacing INDC)
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

*The country did not submit a NDC before 31 December 2020

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

In its INDC, the Government of Brunei Darussalam indicated to have developed plans addressing the adverse impacts of climate change and identified climate related risks and priority sectors. The INDC mentioned that the vulnerability study provided a starting point for NAP.

The first NDC stated that Brunei Darussalam's main priorities in the preparation of its NDC was the development of the "Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy" (BNCCP), which was launched on 25 July 2020 and outlined the principles, values, and strategies needed to pave the way for low carbon and climate-resilient pathways. The first NDC incorporates a series of climate

adaptation strategies to foster resilience and adaptation capacity in the country, such as the BNCCP, which serves as the basis of Brunei Darussalam's NDC, current climate impacts mitigation projects, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The first NDC identifies ten core national strategies. Brunei Darussalam's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the first NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

Brunei Darussalam's Intended NDCs are focused on the energy sector, land transport sector and forestry sector. The country committed to reduce total energy consumption by 63% by 2035 compared to BAU scenario; to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from morning peak hour vehicle use by 40% by 2035 compared to a BAU scenario; and, to increase the total gazette of forest reserves to 55% of total land area, compared to the current levels of 41%.

Brunei's first NDC committed to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% relative to BAU levels by 2030. This is an economy wide NDC with 2015 as the base year. It also indicates that the BNCCP Strategy on Renewable Energy – to increase the total share of renewable energy to at least 30% of total capacity in the power generation mix by 2035. Therefore, this NDC represents a strengthening of mitigation ambition through the formulation of a clear, national target on an earlier timeframe, while maintaining also earlier priorities.

7. CAMBODIA

NDC submission date	05 Feb 2017
Revised NDC submission date	31 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Cambodia's first NDC included a section on climate adaptation and vulnerability to climate change and presented a list of thirteen priority actions. Agriculture, infrastructure, forestry, human health, and coastal zones were mentioned as their most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change.

The updated NDC included a section on Cambodia's adaptation contributions. It presented the country's vulnerability to climate change and priorities for adaptation and resilience. The revised NDC stated 58 prioritized adaptation actions, in line with the vulnerability of the country, in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, human health, urban land use planning, livelihoods, poverty, biodiversity, tourism, and water resources. The updated NDC highlighted enabling actions to facilitate the implementation of actions within the NDC – in areas such as education and information – and paid particular attention to gender and vulnerable groups to contribute to a more inclusive society. Cambodia's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, Cambodia aimed at a maximum reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions of 27%

versus BAU by 2030. Cambodia committed to undertaking voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the LULUCF target of increasing forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030.

In the updated NDC, Cambodia's new emissions reduction commitment including forestry and other land use sectors (FOLU) is estimated to be 41.7% versus BAU by 2030 of which 59.1% is from FOLU, which represents a substantial strengthening of mitigation ambition. The updated NDC improved mitigation in different ways with coverage increased to include climate change mitigation targets in the agricultural and waste sectors, and with more detailed actions in key sub-sectors such as energy efficiency. It also indicates that significant effort has been made to develop a solid framework for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).

8. CHILE

NDC submission date	09 Feb 2017
Revised NDC submission date	08 April 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Chile's first NDC included a section on adaptation and vulnerability to climate change in which it committed to implementing concrete actions to increase resilience in the country, within the framework of a NAP for climate change and sectorial plans. The first NDC also presented a list of eight adaptation actions.

The updated NDC presented a clearer section for the adaptation component. Chile's contribution to adaptation is structured in two areas: i) climate change policies, strategies, and plans, and ii) areas of greatest urgency in climate adaptation actions. The updated NDC indicated that adaptation contributions were aligned with the SDGs. The updated NDC also indicated eight adaptation commitments, such as defining objectives, goals and elements structuring the adaptation component in its Long-Term Climate Strategy, strengthening the coordination of climate action on adaptation at the national level through the NAP for 11 priority sectors: and strengthening climate change capacities at the subnational level by 2025. Chile's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, Chile committed to reduce its CO₂ emissions per GDP unit by 30% below the country's 2007 levels by 2030, and a conditional commitment to reduce its CO₂ emissions per GDP unit by 2030 until it reaches a 35% to 45% reduction with respect to the 2007 levels. Chile also indicated specific contributions to the LULUCF sector, which includes the recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest land that account for an annual equivalent of around 600,000 tonnes of CO₂ absorption by as of 2030. IMF economic data⁶ records Chile's GDP in 2007 at \$174 billion (current prices) and the IMF projects that in 2026 Chile's GDP will be \$438 billion (current prices), a 150% increase in GDP, with annual GDP growth of 5.3% projected for 2026. Therefore, with GDP more than doubling over the period the emissions reduction target from the initial NDC would in any of the first

NDC's scenarios raise the level of CO₂ emissions versus the base year. Chile's 2010 GHG emissions inventory amounted to 91.6 gigatonnes (Gt) for that year, excluding LULUCF.

Chile's updated NDC replaced the first NDC's previous emission intensity indicator with an overall GHG emissions level goal. Chile committed through the updated NDC to a GHG emission budget excluding LULUCF not exceeding 1,100 MtCO₂e between 2020 and 2030, with a GHG emissions maximum (peak) by 2025, and a GHG emissions level of 95 MtCO₂e by 2030. Chile posits that these targets represent an intermediate point on the road to carbon neutrality by 2050. Given that the updated NDC also indicates that LULUCF would reduce between 30% and 45% of projected 2030 emissions levels as outlined in the updated NDC, the new targets represent a considerable strengthening in mitigation ambition.

9. COLOMBIA

NDC submission date	11 July 2018
Revised NDC submission date	29 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Colombia's first NDC included a section on adaptation that stated eight general strategic lines and 10 prioritized adaptation measures such as strengthening awareness, improving the capability of some agricultural sectors to adapt to climate change and increasing coverage of protected areas.

The updated NDC included an adaptation section which described Colombia's national circumstances as well as its climate risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities and support needs. It comprised adaptation commitments, in which Colombia indicated the main institutional arrangements that will be made to manage climate change, such as the "National Climate Change System" (SISCLIMA), with decision making undertaken among public and private institutions at regional and national level. Other major arrangements included in the updated NDC are the National Information System on Climate Change, the "National Climate Change Policy" (PNCC) and the "National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change" (PNACC). Colombia's updated NDC also provided an extensive description of its 30 adaptation targets. and Colombia's adaptation contribution has accordingly been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, Colombia committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% with respect to projected emissions for the year 2030. In the updated NDC, Colombia committed to emit a maximum of 169.44 MtCO₂e in 2030, which is equivalent to a 51% reduction in emissions compared to the 2030 emission projection in the reference scenario and constitutes a substantial strengthening in mitigation ambition. The revised NDC also commits to initiating an absolute reduction in emissions between 2027 and 2030 moving towards carbon neutrality by mid-century.

10. COSTA RICA

NDC submission date	12 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Both

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Costa Rica's first NDC included a section on adaptation which indicated that a NAP was currently being developed. It also listed adaptation actions for 2016-2030 such as disaster risk reduction, community-based adaptation, and ecosystem-based adaptation. Some vulnerable sectors such as water supply, agriculture, and biodiversity were identified.

In the updated NDC, Costa Rica committed to strengthening the country's resilience to climate change by improving capacity-building, providing information for decision-making, and including the criteria of adaptation in financing and planning instruments. The updated NDC indicates the areas of greatest urgency in climate change action to adaptation and the political progresses on climate change legislation, such as the submission of the Risk Management Action Plan (2016), the National Adaptation Plan (2018), and general guidelines for incorporating resilience measures in public infrastructure (2020). Each of the 16 adaptation guidelines indicated in the updated NDC include specific targets related to one or several SDGs. An example is Costa Rica's commitment to facilitate public access to climate information and services by 2030. Costa Rica's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, Costa Rica committed to an absolute maximum of emissions of 9,374,000 net MtCO_{2e} by 2030, with a proposed trajectory of per capita emissions of 1.73 net tonnes per capita by 2030; 1.19 net tonnes per capita by 2050 and -0.27 net tonnes per capita by 2100.

In the updated NDC, Costa Rica committed to an absolute maximum of net emissions by 2030 of 9.11 MtCO_{2e} in that year, including all gases and all sectors covered by the corresponding National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. This amounts to a strengthening by approximately 3% of the prior 2020 emissions target. In the revised NDC, Costa Rica also commits to a maximum budget for net emissions in the period 2021 to 2030 of 106.53 MtCO_{2e} including all gases and all sectors covered by the corresponding National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases. According to the revised NDC, this goal is consistent with the trajectory of 1.5C and with the trajectory of the National Decarbonization Plan, the Long-Term Strategy presented by Costa Rica in 2019 and is a middle target to net zero emissions in 2050.

11. CUBA

NDC submission date	29 Dec 2016
Revised NDC submission date	16 Sept 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Cuba's first NDC submitted a list of six adaptation priorities, with a segment on adaptation financing.

The updated NDC included a section on Cuba's climate, where the vulnerabilities and specific priorities for adaptation measures are specified. Cuba adopted the "State Plan for Confronting Climate Change", known as "Tarea Vida" (Life Task). The plan has five strategic actions, and 11 tasks. Cuba's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, which was based on the potential of renewable sources available in the country, Cuba mentioned the installation of 2 144 MW of power connected to the national electricity grid which includes: 19 bioelectric plants attached to sugar mills with 755 MW from the pipe and forest biomass, 13 wind farms with 633 MW, 700 MW from solar installations and 74 small hydroelectric plants.

The updated NDC presented a 10-year timeframe from 2020-2030. It outlined Cuba's strengthened climate mitigation and includes a section of Cuba's 2017 "Tarea Vida" (Life Task) state plan.

In the energy sector (electricity generation), Cuba commits to:

- Increasing electricity generation based on renewable sources of energy in the Cuban electricity matrix up to 24% by 2030.
- Increasing energy efficiency and savings.
- Reducing carbon-intensive land transport.

In the AFOLU sector, Cuba commits to:

- Increasing the country's forest cover to 33% in the year 2030.
- Reducing GHG emissions from pig production in Cuba.

These commitments amount to a substantial strengthening of mitigation ambition with the revised NDC.

12. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NDC submission date	20 Sept 2017
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Dominican Republic's first NDC mentioned the National Adaptation Action Plan (PANA-RD), and identified the most vulnerable sectors in the country: water for human consumption, energy (electricity generation component), the National System of Protected Areas, human settlements, and tourism. In the first NDC, the planning themes for the strategic approach to adaptation identified were: ecosystem-based adaptation, increase in adaptive capacity and decrease in territorial/ sector vulnerability, integrated water management, health, food safety, infrastructure, floods and droughts,

coastal-marine, risk management and early warning systems

The updated NDC contained an adaptation element (component 2), in which the strategic vision, objectives, and institutional agreements were included. Six strategic sectors were established with specific focus areas, objectives, and lines of action. The sectors are water security and food security sector (agriculture), climate resilient cities sector (infrastructure, human settlements), health sector, ecosystems, biodiversity and forests sector, tourism sector and the coastal-marine resources sector. The adaptation component was strengthened in the updated NDC through more adaptation strategies, sectors, and targets.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No⁷**

The first NDC indicated a commitment of a 25% reduction in emissions from the base year of 2010 by 2030. In 2010, Dominican Republic’s reference scenario indicated per capita emissions of 3.6 tCO₂e or approximately 34 MtCO₂e in total emissions (31 MtCO₂e according to report reference data), therefore the NDC committed to GHG emissions of 23.25-25.5 MtCO₂e by 2030. This is conditional on the support being favourable, predictable, making climate financing mechanisms viable, and correcting the failures of existing market mechanisms.

In the updated NDC, the country committed to reduce 27% of GHG emissions with respect to BAU by 2030, with a target of 20% conditioned on external finances and 7% unconditional on domestic finances, this being distributed in 5% corresponding to private sector and 2% to the public sector. Under BAU, emissions in 2030 are projected to be 51 MtCO₂e, or two-thirds higher than 2010 emissions, while the new target would result in emissions of 37 MtCO₂e. Therefore, although there is now an unconditional component to the new target, and while the percentage of this new target is higher, the effective mitigation ambition of the new mitigation target has been reduced and would result in approximately 12 MtCO₂e higher emissions than the initial NDC’s mitigation target for 2030.

13. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

NDC submission date	02/10/2016
Revised NDC submission date	19 Sept 2019
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – No**

The first NDC of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea included a section on climate adaptation with a general goal of recovering degraded natural eco-environment, improving its function, establishing economic, social, and environmental structures to cope with climate change, and increasing its capacity to adapt to climate change at an advanced level.

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s updated NDC did not include adaptation targets.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

⁷ The original Barometer assessment was corrected subsequent to more detailed analysis of the national emissions data.

The first NDC indicated an unconditional contribution of GHG reduction of 8.0% by 2030 versus BAU. It indicated that the national contribution could be increased up to 40.25% with international support. The first NDC indicated GHG emission projections for 2030 to be 187.73 MtCO_{2e} while conditional and unconditional emissions commitments would see DPRK reduce emissions by 75.61 MtCO_{2e} to reach a total of 112.12 MtCO_{2e} in GHG emissions by 2030.

The updated NDC indicated an unconditional contribution of GHG reduction of 16.4% by 2030. According to the updated NDC, the reduction rate could increase up to 36% with international support. The updated NDC indicates that CO₂ emissions are expected to reach 218 MtCO₂ in 2030 per BAU while DPRK commits to reduce GHG emissions by 78.8 MtCO_{2e}. While this is a higher percentage of reductions for both conditional and unconditional commitments, these would result in 2030 GHG emissions of 139 MtCO_{2e}, or higher than the initial NDC, due to the now higher new projected emissions scenario for 2030, hence the mitigation ambition is assessed as not having been strengthened.

14. ETHIOPIA

NDC submission date	08 March 2017
Revised NDC submission date	31 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Interim*

* Ethiopia communicated in its updated NDC that it was a summary of Ethiopia's first NDC. The Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy, 10-year development plan (20020/21-2029/30) as well as Ethiopia's long-term ambition of realising a carbon neutral economy will be communicated soon.

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Ethiopia's first NDC included an adaptation segment, with a description of current, near-term, medium, and long-term plans and strategies to overcome the impacts of climate change ranging from droughts and floods to capacity-building and disaster risk management.

In the updated NDC, the country indicated twelve steps undertaken for the preparation of the adaptation action including updating or adding information on adaptation targets, impacts and vulnerabilities, and updating or adding information on national, sub-national, and sectoral long-term planning and goals. Ethiopia mentioned the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and indicated it is fully aligned with the 10-year Development plan targets and indicators. The country presented the means of implementation, the resources required to implement the NDC both for mitigation and for adaptation in terms of US\$. Ethiopia's updated NDC prioritized adaptation interventions and setting a 2018 baseline and 2030 targets. It identified around 45 adaptation interventions which will be presented in the final NDC report. Ethiopia's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In its first NDC, Ethiopia committed to limit its net GHG emissions in 2030 to 145 MtCO_{2e} or lower, which was intended to be a 255 MtCO_{2e} reduction from the projected BAU emissions in 2030 of 400 MtCO_{2e}, or a 64% reduction from the BAU scenario in 2030.

Ethiopia declared in its updated NDC that BAU emissions in 2030 would be slightly higher at 412.1 MtCO₂e, an increase of 12.1 MtCO₂e over the 2030 BAU baseline projections presented in the first NDC.

Thanks to methodological improvements in GHG inventory accounting (including: GHG sources, global warming potentials, and country-specific parameters for livestock and biomass), a substantial change in the revised NDC has corrected Ethiopia’s GHG emissions in the base year 2010 to 262 MtCO₂e versus the 150 MtCO₂e indicated in its first NDC. Although the resulting 2030 emissions reductions shares are smaller than originally foreseen, the revised NDC results in a much more substantial absolute reduction in the real 2010-2030 GHG emissions of 58 MtCO₂e in the revised NDC versus 5 MtCO₂e in the first NDC, which represents an order of magnitude strengthening in the absolute GHG emissions reduction now forecast versus Ethiopia’s actual 2010 emissions. For this reason, Ethiopia was assessed as having strengthened its mitigation ambitions.

15. EUROPEAN UNION⁸

NDC submission date	05 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	18 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

The EU NDC is identical for all 27 EU member states, as follows:

- Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

The European Union’s first NDC did not mention climate adaptation.

The revised NDC stated that a new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change was also going to be presented by the European Commission in 2021 as part of the European Green Deal (the EU announced it on February 2021). It was also highlighted that the revised NDC prepares for implementing its “Next Generation EU” plan for sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

- Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC the EU committed to a binding target of a minimum 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.

In the updated NDC, the EU and its Member States, acting jointly, are committed to a binding target of a net domestic reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.

⁸ Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

16. FIJI

NDC submission date	21 April 2016
Revised NDC submission date	31 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Fiji's first NDC included an adaptation segment highlighting seven key challenges for the country with a proposed way forward, action and time bound indicators. The adaptation objective of Fiji's National Climate Change Policy is to reduce the vulnerability and to enhance the resilience of Fiji's communities to the impacts of climate change and disasters.

In the updated NDC Fiji included an adaptation component and quantified its climate vulnerability and adaptation needs. Several commitments and adaptation actions were communicated including the operationalization of its NAP, which contains 160 adaptation measures to be prioritized over its five-year time frame, split across a total of 10 components. Moreover, the updated NDC presents 12 targets, five of which are adaptation target such as adopting climate-smart agriculture practices, developing simplified and standardised early warning and monitoring systems, and relocating particularly vulnerable communities. Adaptation and resilience strengthened ambition through more sectors and adaptation measures.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No

In the first NDC Fiji committed to a 30% emission reduction target compared to BAU, 10% to be achieved through the implementation of the Green Growth Framework, utilizing resources available in country (unconditional) whereas the remaining target was to be met with the availability of external funding amounting to US\$500 million (conditional). The reference year for the first NDC is 2013, and the period for defining actions are 2020-2030. The first NDC also contained a goal of achieving close to 100% renewable energy for electricity generation by 2030 (compared to around 60% in 2016).

In the updated NDC, Fiji recommitted to reduce 30% of BAU CO₂ emissions from the energy sector by 2030, in an absolute reduction as compared to reference year for emissions. Of the 30% reduction of BAU baseline CO₂ emissions, 10% will be achieved "unconditionally" using available resources in the country and 20% achieved "conditionally". The base year of the updated NDC is 2013 (same as the first NDC). The time frame for implementation was reduced by one year and is now defined as 2021-2030. The renewable energy target from the first NDC was also reiterated. Accordingly, Fiji was deemed not to have increased ambition of its mitigation commitments submitted in the first NDC.

17. GRENADA

NDC submission date	21 April 2016
Revised NDC submission date	30 Nov 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Grenada's first NDC indicated a review of the "National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan" (NCCPAP) as part of the NAP process. It included a section on adaptation with actions and objectives such as enhancing institutional frameworks, building coastal resilience, and improving water resource management.

In its second NDC, Grenada committed to continue reporting data and information on quantified co-benefits of adaptation actions in its NAP and national communications. It also indicated that Grenada would continue to build coherence with the NDC and NAP to comprehensively address loss and damage. This will include strengthening resilience by enhancing its ability to respond to impacts beyond the limits of adaptation and addressing human mobility and settlements. Moreover, the government acts within the guidelines of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. Grenada was assessed as strengthened its adaptation contribution in the second NDC.

- **Strengthened mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC, Grenada committed to an indicative reduction of 40% of 2010 by 2030. In the Updated NDC, Grenada commits to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% of the 2010 emissions levels by 2030, conditional on external funding, which represents maintenance but not strengthening of mitigation ambition.

18. JAMAICA

NDC submission date	09 April 2017
Revised NDC submission date	30 Jun 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

In its first NDC, Jamaica included a section on adaptation. It indicated that Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework was prepared under a Government of Jamaica//EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR) Project. The first NDC mentioned that the adaptation Planning process at national level was addressed, and five objectives of the Policy Framework were specified.

In the updated NDC, Jamaica defined adaptation as a cross-cutting topic and suggested there would be mitigation co-benefits, for example, in the energy and land-use sectors. It mentioned several ongoing projects contributing to GHG emissions reduction and resilience, such as "The Integrated Management of the Yallahs and Hope River Watershed Management Areas (Yallahs-Hope) Project," which aims to improve the conservation and management of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services within the region. Jamaica's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In its initial NDC, Jamaica committed to a mitigation of emissions scenario in its target year of 2030, pledging an unconditional emissions contribution of 7.8% below BAU by 2030 and a conditional contribution contingent on international support of 10% below BAU by 2030, with 2005 as the base year.

Jamaica committed in the updated NDC to a GHG reduction of 25.4% relative to BAU emissions in 2030 without international support (unconditional) and 28.5% reduction relative to BAU in 2030 conditional upon international support. The BAU to 2030 has been calculated with reference to 2005.

19. JAPAN

NDC submission date	07 Nov 2016
Revised NDC submission date	31 Mar 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience** –Both Japan’s first NDC and its updated version did not mention climate adaptation.
- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition** – No

In the first NDC, Japan indicated a reduction of 26.0% by fiscal year (FY) 2030 compared to FY 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to FY 2005) (approximately 1.042 billion tCO₂e as 2030 emissions). It is the same target submitted in the updated NDC, where it is indicated that Japan will continue to aim at resolutely achieving a reduction of 26.0% by FY 2030 compared to FY 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to FY 2005). The country did not increase mitigation ambition. Neither Japan’s first NDC nor its updated version mentioned climate adaptation.

20. KENYA

NDC submission date	27 Dec 2016
Revised NDC submission date	27 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience** – Yes

In its first NDC Kenya indicated that it developed the “National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010)” and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013). A National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and a National Climate Change Framework Policy were under preparation. Kenya indicated it would operationalize these policies and plans by implementing climate change actions in areas such as afforestation, reforestation, geothermal and other clean energy development, energy efficiency, climate smart agriculture, and drought management. The first NDC has a section on adaptation in which priority actions are linked to 17 sectors including energy, land reform, and tourism.

In the updated NDC Kenya included a more complete section on adaptation and loss and damage including nine commitments that enhance adaptation ambition, such as amplifying adaptive capacity and climate resilience across all the sectors of the economy. It also presented a list of 50

prioritized adaptation programs divided into 13 sectors that included disaster risk reduction, agriculture, and energy infrastructure. The total cost of adaptation actions up to 2030 is estimated at USD43.927 billion. Kenya will mobilize 10% and requires 90% from international support. The M&E framework also mentioned in the updated NDC will track the progress of climate actions and results. Kenya's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, Kenya committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂e and in line with its sustainable development agenda. In the updated NDC, Kenya commits to reduce GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂e. As the scenario for 2030 BAU emissions remains the same and the reduction commitment has increased from 30 to 32%, Kenya has been assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

21. LESOTHO

NDC submission date	19 Jan 2017
Revised NDC submission date	22 Jun 2018
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

In the first NDC Lesotho included a section for the adaptation contribution which reported a sectoral vulnerability assessment to climate change was carried out on key sectors (agriculture, water resources, forestry, rangelands, and health). The first NDC listed Lesotho's climate change adaptation projects and included a section for reporting on long- and near-term adaptation visions, goals, and targets. The first NDC had a section on "Reporting on Current and Planned Adaptation Undertakings and Support," there were eight priority program areas, and each of the programs had an estimated cost.

In the updated NDC, the country included a section on contributions to climate change adaptation. Lesotho submitted a summary table of adaptation actions: conditional, unconditional, capacity requirements, technology requirements and finance requirements. Lesotho's adaptation needs were updated. The revised NDC presents adaptation targets in twelve sectors (agriculture, water, human health, energy, gender, infrastructure, environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, tourism, land use, culture and cross-cutting), with their intended policy-based action. Lesotho's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC, Lesotho committed to unconditionally cut its GHG emissions by 10% by 2030 compared to a BAU scenario. It also indicated that reaching a target of a 35% reduction versus BAU by 2030 would be conditional upon international support. In the updated NDC, Lesotho reconfirmed its previous unconditional target of a 10% reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU by 2030. It also clarified a conditional target that under certain conditions of international support would bring the total GHG reduction to sum 35% of BAU emission levels by 2030. As the mitigation commitment

remained unchanged, Lesotho was therefore assessed to have not strengthened mitigation ambition.

22. MALDIVES

NDC submission date	21 April 2016
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

The Maldives' first NDC included a section for its adaptation contribution that assessed 10 sectors: Enhancing food security, infrastructure resilience, public health, enhancing water security, coastal protection, safeguarding coral reef, tourism, fisheries, early warning, and systematic observations and cross-cutting issues.

The updated NDC included a section for enhanced adaptation efforts. Ten sectors and two cross-cutting issues were listed with explanations on the current situation for each of them as well as key objectives. The updated NDC improved targets and provided for more measures in the adaptation section than in the first NDC. In coastal protection, for instance the Maldives inserted mainstream climate change risks into coastal development policies. It also mentioned the Maldives' ongoing adaptation projects such as the Climate Smart Resilient Island Initiative, launched by President H.E Ibrahim Mohamed Solih at the U.N. Climate Action Summit in 2019. Additionally, the revised NDC intends to facilitate actions to realize government's visions towards a 'Blue Economy' promoting sustainable economic growth while safeguarding the oceans, plans to phase out single-use plastic and initiatives to protect and preserve fragile environment such as our commitment to protect at least one island, one reef and one wetland from each atoll in our country. Moreover, the Maldives will account for any mitigation co-benefits from adaptation and/or economic diversification as mitigation actions. Maldives was assessed as strengthened its adaptation contribution in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, the Maldives committed to actions to unconditionally reduce 10% of its GHG emissions (under BAU) by 2030. According to Maldives' first NDC, these actions could be scaled-up to a 24% reduction by 2030 versus BAU, conditional to sustainable development supported and enabled by the availability of funds, technology transfer and capacity building.

In its updated NDC, the Maldives commits to a 26% reduction of emissions in 2030 versus BAU under the same conditions of sustainable development, supported and enabled by availability of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building. Moreover, the Government of Maldives believes it has a responsibility to take a transformational economic and environmental path to development and aims to reach net-zero by 2030 provided there is extensive support and assistance from the international community. The increase in both the conditional target from 24% to 26%, together with the aspirational target of achieving net zero emissions by 2030, represent a substantial increase in mitigation ambition. However, this strengthening in numerical targets is qualified by the Maldives' abandonment of an unconditional GHG emissions target, as featured in the initial NDC.

23. MARSHALL ISLANDS (THE REPUBLIC OF)

First NDC submission date	08 Jan /2018
Revised NDC submission date	30 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The first NDC indicated by the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) commits to further developing and enhancing the existing adaptation framework to build upon integrated disaster risk management strategies, including through development and implement of a national adaptation plan, and indicated that the country has a National Climate Change Policy Framework included in its 2014 – 2018 Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) that lists adaptation goals.

The second NDC has twin focuses on adaptation and resilience: Adaptation communication and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The Marshall Islands' second NDC commits to submit an adaptation communication National Adaptation Plan to the UNFCCC, in addition to committing to adopt a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach in all NDC-related planning, programming and implementation. The 2020 second NDC update further elaborates on disaster risk financing with the Marshall Islands working towards and beyond the InsuResilience Partnership Vision 2025, in an additional strengthening of adaptation and resilience ambition.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC, RMI communicated –as an indicative target– its intention to reduce its GHGs emissions to 45% below 2010 levels by 2030. In the second NDC in 2018, the country committed to an economy-wide target GHG reduction to “at least” 45% below 2010 levels. In an update to the second NDC communicated in December 2020, the second NDC's 2018 targets were reaffirmed. Because no actual specified increase in ambition was committed to with the 2018 or 2020 NDCs, except to, at minimum, reach the level of the previously communicated target, Marshall Islands was assessed as not having strengthened mitigation ambition in its updated NDC. The 2020 NDC, however, did include a new domestic shipping emissions target of 40% below 2010 levels by 2030, and “full decarbonization” of the shipping sector by 2050. Transport represents approximately 12% of the Marshall Islands domestic emissions and was not a sector covered by the 2018 NDC. Yet, the 2020 update confirms that this new shipping target is a contribution to the 2018 NDC targets, rather than additional to them. Therefore, the new shipping emissions target does not clearly contribute to an overall strengthening in mitigation ambition. Likewise, the 2020 NDC update communicates the Marshall Islands Electricity Roadmap with details of how the 2018 NDC targets could be reached faster, though without providing any specific updates to those targets.

24. MEXICO

NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	29 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Mexico's first NDC included an adaptation component with commitments for the period 2020- 2030. The priority of these actions is the protection of communities from adverse impacts of climate change. To meet those priority goals, Mexico committed to strengthen the adaptive capacity of at least 50% of those municipalities categorised as "most vulnerable".

The updated NDC included a section on adaptation measures that follow five general themes and 27 lines of action focused on implementation. The five themes are: (1) Prevention and management of harms to the human population and the territory, (2) Resilient production systems and food safety, (3) Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, (4) Comprehensive water resources management with a focus on climate change and (5) Protection of strategic infrastructure and tangible cultural heritage. Each action line is linked to one or more SDGs. The revised NDC mentioned monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms that will enhance the System for Information on Advances in Transparency (SIAT) of the NDC (SIAT – NDC). Mexico's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In its initial NDC, Mexico committed to a 25% unconditional GHG reduction by 2030 versus BAU, inclusive of a 22% reduction in GHGs and a 51% reduction in black carbon emissions. It also communicated that this reduction could be scaled-up to 40% conditional on international support, including a 36% GHG reduction and a 70% reduction in black carbon emissions by 2030 versus BAU. In the updated NDC, Mexico repeated the two unconditional and conditional GHG and black carbon reductions without mention of the overall mitigation target. However, the BAU scenario in the updated NDC reported lower emissions for both 2010 (804 MtCO_{2e} vs. 906 MtCO_{2e}) and 2030 (991 MtCO_{2e} vs. 1,110 MtCO_{2e}) versus the initial NDC. As Mexico's mitigation targets are essentially the same in both NDC iterations, Mexico was assessed as not having strengthened mitigation ambition.

25. MONACO

NDC submission date	25 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Monaco's first NDC indicated that an adaptation strategy will be made up of an action plan accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation framework.

The updated NDC included a section on adaptation measures divided into three main areas: urban heat islands; nature in the city; and coastal areas. For each area, the situation and ongoing projects are highlighted as well as key objectives. The revised NDC also indicated the Principality's government is channelling part of its funding internationally towards organisations working to combat the harmful effects of climate change, including the WHO, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, to remedy the effects of climate change on human health and how it threatens the fundamental right of individuals to live in a healthy environment. Monaco has been assessed as

strengthened its adaptation contribution in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

The first NDC indicated the target to reduce its emissions by 50% by 2030, compared with the reference year of 1990.

The updated NDC indicates that Monaco has set itself the objective, within the framework of this NDC to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030.

26. MONGOLIA

NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	13 Oct 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Mongolia's first NDC listed adaptation needs, with goals and targets of five sectors and included a section on the adaptation component.

The updated NDC specifies that there is an ongoing project (2018-2021) aimed at developing a NAP through which specific adaptation action will be identified. The initial estimate of financial needs for the adaptation component of Mongolia's updated NDC implementation is US\$5.2 billion. The revised NDC presented eight key sectors of adaptation with several targets for each. For instance, regarding arable farming, one target is saving water for irrigation by using plastic-films/mulches on potato and vegetable fields. Mongolia's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, Mongolia commits to implement mitigation measures with a result of an annual reduction of 7.3 MtCO₂e. of economy-wide emissions in 2030, corresponding to a 14% reduction compared to a BAU scenario, excluding LULUCF.

In the updated NDC, Mongolia increased its ambition by committing to a 22.7% reduction in total national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, compared to the projected emissions under a BAU scenario. In addition, the country indicates that if conditional mitigation measures such as the carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented, Mongolia could achieve a 27.2% reduction in total national GHG emissions. Along with that, measures to remove GHG emissions by forest were determined, which according to the updated NDC, it sets the total mitigation target of Mongolia as 44.9% of GHG emission reduction by 2030 versus BAU, which would achieve a larger absolute and relative GHG emission reduction than the initial NDC. Although emission levels under the BAU scenario for 2010 and 2030 were each reported as higher within the revised NDC (2010: 25.8 vs. 21.9 MtCO₂e; 2030: 74.3 vs. 51.2), given the inclusion of LULUCF actions, the total mitigation ambition has been assessed as strengthened.

27. NEPAL

NDC submission date	04 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	08 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

In the first NDC, Nepal communicated that it had initiated the process for the formulation of NAPs. Nepal's adaptation needs for future, and in the context of post- 2020 will be envisioned through the NAPs. It places climate change adaptation at the centre of its development plans and policies, which aim to strengthen implementation a of Environment-Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) framework in village development committees.

The second NDC indicated that Nepal will submit an adaptation communication, which will include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans, and actions through the NAP. Furthermore, the document listed eight thematic areas and four cross-cutting areas covering its adaptation priorities. It lists 14 key policy priorities and commitments to adaptation by Nepal. It included all 753 local governments that will prepare and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive adaptation plans by 2030. The second NDC includes adaptation commitments, such as the commitment that all 753 local governments will prepare and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive adaptation plans by 2030, It sets down that the NAP will be updated every 10 years and by 2025, a national strategy and action plan on loss and damage (L&D) associated with climate change impacts will be devised. Nepal's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the second NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC Nepal submitted mitigation targets based on national actions, such as implementing 4,000 MW of hydroelectricity by 2020 and 12,000 MW by 2030, among others. Nepal submitted actions on afforestation, carbon sequestration, moving towards an environmentally sustainable transport system, promoting climate friendly practices in agriculture, waste management and air pollution control and, Building Codes. In forestry, Nepal's first NDC targeted refers to Nepal's Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025) which aimed to enhance Nepal's forest carbon stock by at least 5 percent by 2025 compared to 2015 to reduce the mean annual deforestation rate.

Nepal's revised NDC includes expanded 2030 clean energy generation targets of 15,000 MW, of which 5-10 % will be generated from mini and micro-hydropower, solar, wind and bioenergy. Of this, 5,000 MW is an unconditional target while the remainder is dependent upon the provision of funding by the international community.

In addition, the updated NDC has activity-based targets and policy targets in key sectors, including emissions reductions in selected sectors.

Related to Energy:

- By 2030, ensure 15% of total energy demand is supplied from clean energy sources.

Related to Transport:

- By 2030, increase sales of e-vehicles to cover 90% of all private passenger vehicle sales, including two-wheelers and 60% of all four-wheel public passenger vehicle sales. The public passenger target does not consider electric rickshaws and electric tempo shared taxis.

Residential cooking and biogas:

- By 2030, ensure 25% of households use electric stoves as their primary mode of cooking.
- By 2025, install 500,000 improved cookstoves, specifically in rural areas.
- By 2025, install an additional 200,000 household biogas plants and 500 large scale biogas plants (institutional/industrial/ municipal/community).

Related to Forestry:

- By 2030, maintain 45% of the total area of the country under forest cover (vs. Nepal's had approximately 41% of forest cover for 2015-2018), which is broadly in line with the first NDC's forest commitment.

The aggregate of all these actions and targets results in Nepal being assessed as having strengthened its mitigation ambition with its revised, second NDC.

28. NEW ZEALAND

NDC submission date	04 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	22 April 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Interim*

New Zealand communicated that the Minister for Climate Change has requested the Climate Change Commission to provide advice and recommendations to the Government on whether the NDC should change to make it consistent with the global 1.5°C temperature goal and, if so, how. The Climate Change Commission will be providing its advice in early 2021.

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – No**

New Zealand's first NDC, did not include a clear adaptation component. The country indicated that forestry and other land use approaches assumed accounting would apply existing IPCC methodologies to distinguish areas subject to direct human-induced change from those under pre-existing management, such as accounting provisions to address natural disturbance, land-use flexibility, legacy effects, non-anthropogenic effects and would continue to apply, building on existing guidance. In the updated NDC, New Zealand committed to establishing measures to plan for the impacts of climate change, with a national climate change risk assessment and a NAP. However, it does not provide a timeline or detailed information on the date of submission and the characteristics of sectors that will be included. While this is positive/ambitious target, it is not considered to be a strong target nor to have strengthened adaptation ambition.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC New Zealand committed to reduce GHG emissions to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. In the Updated NDC, New Zealand confirmed the ongoing validity of its first NDC. In addition, following legislation enacted in late 2019, the NDC update submitted indicated that New Zealand now had a new domestic target to reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases (other than biogenic

methane) to zero by 2050. It also set a new domestic target to reduce emissions of biogenic methane to 24% to 47% below 2017 levels by 2050, including to 10% below 2017 levels by 2030. The short-term targets to 2030, however, are yet to be strengthened, and therefore, New Zealand was not assessed to have strengthened the mitigation ambition of its NDC.

29. NICARAGUA

NDC submission date	02 Sept 2018
Revised NDC submission date	23 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Nicaragua's first NDC included a section on adaptation and listed thirteen adaptation priorities.

The updated NDC presented the status of adaptation through different country sectors. Nicaragua used a multi-criteria approach for the adaptation component, considering poverty reduction, cost effect, policies, inclusion of indigenous people and contribution to mitigation. The revised NDC also included targets, objectives, and priority sectors for adaptation. Nicaragua's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, the energy sector's mitigation targets were to increase the percentage of electric generation through renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass by 60% by 2030, which represents an increase of 35% with respect to 2007 for the participation of renewable energy within the national electricity mix, considering the increase in coverage.

In the updated NDC, Nicaragua commits to increasing renewable sources by up to 65% in the energy mix by 2030. It also indicates that such increased ambition will contribute to reducing emissions from the energy sector compared to the 2018 baseline. For this to be accomplished, and according to the updated NDC, a national study to identify potential areas to expand the production of renewable energy and an analysis of financial, technical, and technological gaps for the increase in power generation by 65% would be required. Given the increased renewable energy target for 2030, Nicaragua was assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

30. NORWAY

NDC submission date	20 June 2016
Revised NDC submission date	06 Feb 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – No

Norway has not included adaptation in neither the first NDC nor the updated NDC.



● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the first NDC, Norway committed to a target of an at least 40% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

In the updated NDC, to reduce emissions by at least 50% and towards 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030. Norway seeks to fulfil the enhanced ambition through climate cooperation with the European Union.

31. PANAMA

NDC submission date	17 April 2016
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Panama’s first NDC mentioned the country’s support for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies and for projects around the world through donations to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It highlighted the Governmental Plan which identified prioritized sectors and lines of action to increase their resilience, reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and facilitate the country’s transition to an economy low in GHG emissions.

The updated NDC specified that Panama presented for the first-time commitments including development and implementation of climate instruments of planning and management that mark the route towards adaptation and resilience, through the elaboration and implementation of six sector plans and four sector guides on climate change. The strategic areas included in the updated NDC intended to reduce emissions while promoting synergies and potential benefits in resilience. Panama’s revised NDC also included commitments on strengthening capacities for action and climate transparency. Panama’s adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No⁹**

The first NDC indicated that Panama aimed to increase the percentage of electricity generation through renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass by 30% in 2050 compared to 2014, when renewables made up approximately 55% of power generation in Panama. In addition, Panama also signalled a 2030 target to increase renewable energy participation in the electricity mix versus 2014 by 15%.¹⁰ The first NDC committed Panama to the reforestation of degraded areas. The NDC included an unconditional commitment to increase national carbon absorption capacity by 10% with respect to the reference scenario of 2015 by 2050, and with conditional necessary international support, by 80%.

Under its updated NDC, Panama aims to achieve a reduction in total emissions from the country’s

energy sector by at least 24% by 2050 and by at least 11.5% by 2030, with respect to the BAU scenario, which represents emission reductions estimated at 60 MtCO₂e accumulated between 2022-2050 and up to 10 MtCO₂e accumulated between 2022-2030. In addition, under the updated NDC, Panama reiterated its commitment to an increase carbon absorption equivalent to 10% (with respect to the average absorption for the period 1994-2017) by restoring 50,000 hectares nationwide, which will contribute to the absorption of approximately 2.6 MtCO₂e by 2050. The conditional forestry target was not reiterated, nor were the renewable energy proportions in the energy mix targets. As a result, Panama has not been assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

32. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NDC submission date	23 March 2016
Revised NDC submission date	16 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Papua New Guinea's first NDC included a section on adaptation which specified nine hazards prevalent in the country such as coastal flooding and sea level rise. The document states that adaptation is a high priority, and that Papua New Guinea will need financial support, capacity building, and technical support to face the uncertain future posed by climate change.

The second NDC has a clear section on adaptation actions. The government identified twelve adaptation strategies to meet the adaptation focus and nine priority areas. Several actions are listed for each area. Papua New Guinea's second NDC improved their adaptation and legislation strategies and included new sectors and targets. The enhanced NDC will focus on four priority development sectors: agriculture, health, transport, and infrastructure. It indicated that PNG's National Adaptation Plan was due for completion in 2021 and would align with this enhanced NDC. PNG was assessed as strengthened its adaptation contribution in the second NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

The first NDC indicates PNG targets 100% renewable energy by 2030, contingent on funding. In addition, PNG's first NDC aimed to improve energy efficiency sector-wide and to reduce emissions where possible in the transport and forestry sectors. At the same time, PNG indicated emissions growth estimated at 3-4% per year, resulting in a doubling of yearly emissions from 4 Mt in 2014 to 8 Mt by 2030. It likewise indicated that BAU CO₂ emissions in 2030 could reach 18 MtCO₂ per year if the country's oil and gas sector only were included in these calculations.

The second NDC indicates PNG is committing to a headline target of carbon neutrality within the energy industries sub-sector by 2030. In addition, the second NDC indicates PNG is committing to a reduction in annual emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, due to agriculture expansion and commercial logging of 10 MtCO₂e by 2030 compared to the 2015 level. This target will be achieved by a 25% reduction in both the area of annual deforestation and annual degradation against 2015 levels (equating to a reduction in annual deforestation of 8,300 ha or annual degradation of 43,300ha) as well as an increase in the area of forest planted. As part of PNG's energy

transition, the country is now targeting a transition in its energy mix to increase the share of installed capacity of renewables from 30% in 2015 to 78% in 2030. The second NDC presents further non-GHG Action Based Targets as follows: reducing electricity demand through energy efficiency, fossil fuel off-setting from the energy industries sub-sector through nature-based solutions and enhanced data collection. While the renewable energy target is reduced versus the first NDC, the expanded set of actions including offsets through domestic forestry actions results in strengthened mitigation ambition overall.

33. PERU

NDC submission date	24 July 2016
Revised NDC submission date	18 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Peru's first NDC included a section on adaptation indicating the country's vulnerabilities. Five sectors were identified in terms of priorities on adaptation (e.g., water, agriculture, and fishery), as well as five cross-cutting sectors: disaster risk management, resilient public infrastructure, gender, and intercultural approach).

The updated NDC included a section on adaptation where the risks and opportunities were identified. The objectives and targets for adaptation were identified and divided into five sectors: Agriculture, forest, fishery and aquaculture, health, and water. The updated NDC considered two new thematic areas compared to the first NDC: Tourism and Transport. Peru's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

Peru has strengthened mitigation ambition in the updated NDC. The mitigation targets have increased from 20% to 30% of emission reductions in 2030, for the unconditional target; and from 30% to 40%, for the conditional goal.

34. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

First NDC submission date	02 Nov 2016
Revised NDC submission date	29 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Interim*

* Republic of Korea communicated in its updated NDC: "To lay a more solid foundation for carbon neutrality by 2050, the Korean government will further raise its ambition level for its 2030 national GHG reduction target and communicate further updated NDC at the earliest possible time before 2025"

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The Republic of Korea's first NDC included a section on adaptation, which mentioned that the NAP developed in 2010 was being implemented. It indicated that the Republic of Korea was developing guidance and tools to support the assessment of vulnerability and was implementing projects on research and development for comprehensive and quantitative analysis of climate change impacts. Five strategic actions were listed in relation to climate adaptation.

The updated NDC contained a section on adaptation, noting that the Korean government established the "1st National Climate Change Adaptation Plan" for 2011–2015 in 2010 to reduce potential damage from climate change. The implementation of this five-year rolling plan had been continuously monitored and evaluated the Republic of Korea has made efforts to adapt to the changing climate. The updated NDC highlighted that one of the efforts is the "3rd National Climate Change Adaptation Plan" for 2021–2025, which was laid out in 2020. It included a section on adaptation and indicates the Korean government has been providing support for public institutions that own social infrastructure and for climate-vulnerable businesses in their adaptation planning and implementation efforts since 2016. The Republic of Korea's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC, the Republic of Korea indicated a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 37% from the BAU (850.6 MtCO₂e) level by 2030 across all economic sectors, or to the level of 535.9 MtCO₂e. The updated target is to reduce total national GHG emissions by 24.4% in 2017, which is 709.1 MtCO₂e, by 2030, or to 536 MtCO₂e. As such, the mitigation ambition was not assessed as having been strengthened.

35. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

First NDC submission date	19 June 2017
Revised NDC submission date	03 Mar 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The first NDC included a section on adaptation. It indicated a mid-term adaptation vision, goal, and targets as well as objectives and actions.

The updated NDC presents the planning perspectives of the NAP-2 that is to be implemented in two tracks of the NAP-2: National Adaptation Plan, covering water resources, human health, forestry, energy and transport, and an agriculture sectoral adaptation plan. It has a section on adaptation in which the institutional arrangements, governance and legal framework are included. Republic of Moldova's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In the updated NDC, the Republic of Moldova intends to achieve more ambitious targets than in its first NDC. The country's new economy-wide unconditional target is to reduce its GHG emissions by 70% below its 1990 level in 2030, instead of 64%–67% as committed in the first NDC.

36. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

First NDC submission date	25 Nov 2020
Revised NDC submission date	No Data*
NDC submission type	First NDC (Replacing INDC)
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

*The country did not submit a NDC before 31 December 2020

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The Russian Federation's INDC did not mention adaptation.

The first NDC presents target areas for the implementation of the global goal of adaptation to climate change. It also states that a national climate change adaptation system is being formed in the Russian Federation, considering its differential approach, the staging and consistency of the planning process, and the integrity of planning. It also mentioned that a NAP for the first stage of adaptation to climate change was approved for the period up to 2022.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

The indicative earlier INDC indicated a commitment of limiting anthropogenic GHG in Russia to 70-75% of 1990 levels by 2030. Russia's 1990 level emissions were 2.52 MtCO₂e while 2019 emissions were 1.68 MtCO₂e, as 70-75% reduction of 1990 emissions results in 1.77-1.89 MtCO₂e.

The NDC submitted late in 2020 indicated that the Russian Federation undertook to limit GHG emissions to allow for a 70% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 relative to the 1990 level, or 1.77 MtCO₂e. Although the less ambitious 75% target has been discarded, there is neither any increase in the mitigation target (a 70% reduction vs. 1990 remains). To reach this minus 70% target Russia would need to increase emissions by some 10% versus current levels of emissions which have been stable for the past decade (ranging from 1.61 MtCO₂e to 1.68 MtCO₂e 2010-2019). The latest NDC is therefore not assessed as having strengthened ambition.

37. RWANDA

First NDC submission date	05 Oct 2016
Revised NDC submission date	19 May 2020
NDC submission type	Update NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Rwanda's first NDC noted that the Third National Communication was under preparation. It also identified six sectors (agriculture, forestry, tourism, water, land use and cross-cutting) and eight programmes of action, with measures and mitigation co-benefits for each of them.

The updated NDC included a substantial adaptation component involving quantified targets for adaptation and resilience, criteria-based evaluation of priority interventions, and development of a

monitoring and evaluation framework for adaptation actions to strengthen national capacity for resource mobilization that will be instrumental to supporting climate action phased over the 2025 and 2030 time horizons. The updated NDC indicated that a new Environment and Climate Change Policy was adopted in 2019, with the objectives of greening economic transformation; strengthening meteorological and early warning services; promoting climate change adaptation; mitigation and response; strengthening environment and climate change governance; and promoting green foreign and domestic direct investment and other capital inflows. Rwanda's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

The first NDC indicated mitigation actions to reduce emissions in the country in the sectors of: energy (with four actions), in transport, (with one action); industry (with two actions), waste, (with one action); forestry (with one action). In the energy sector, Rwanda aimed to increase the share of renewables in energy production without specifying a target. In the area of forestry, Rwanda's first NDC target is to achieve an overall 30% sustained forest cover of the total national land surface by 2030, up from 28.8% in 2013.

The updated NDC indicated an unconditional contribution reduction of 16% relative to BAU by 2030, equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 1.9 MtCO₂e in that year. Rwanda also included a conditional target of an additional reduction of 22% relative to BAU in 2030, equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 2.7 MtCO₂e in that year, amounting to a total of 38% of emission reductions by 2030 versus BAU. As such, Rwanda's mitigation ambition has been assessed as strengthened with the updated NDC.

38. SENEGAL

First NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
Revised NDC submission date	No Data*
NDC submission type	First NDC (Replacing INDC)
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

*The country did not submit a NDC before 31 December 2020

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The 2015 INDC included measures of adaptation, objectives, and key success factors. It also included a description of the adaptation measures for the period 2016-2035, which were divided into eight sectors (for example biodiversity, coastal areas, and water). The M&E process was also highlighted.

The updated NDC included an adaptation component, containing broad and specific objectives and listed the main impacts and vulnerabilities. It also identified eight sectors (including agriculture, biodiversity, livestock, water resources) and included the impacts of climate change by the sectors depending on two scenarios (2°C or 4°C). It also listed the prioritized adaptation measures for two scenarios for the period 2025-2030. The M&E process was also highlighted. The updated NDC increased the ambition on adaptation measures for the selected sectors.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

Senegal's INDC committed to a 3%, 4% and 5% reduction respectively in 2020, 2025 and 2030 (unconditional), and a reduction of 7%, 15% and 21% over the same years (conditional).

According to the updated first NDC, the aggregated emissions represent a 5% and 7% reduction respectively, by 2025 and 2030, compared to BAU for the unconditional target, and it indicated a conditional target of 23% and 29% respectively, by 2025 and 2030, compared to the baseline. The BAU scenarios appear to be unchanged or largely similar between the INDC and the 2020 NDC. As each of these targets have been strengthened compared to the INDC, Senegal was assessed as having increased its mitigation ambition.

39. SINGAPORE

First NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	30 Mar 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Singapore's first NDC listed national circumstances concerning adaptation in Singapore. Singapore's adaptation efforts were presented: (1) adaptation challenges. (2) Singapore's longstanding and future actions to increase resilience, food security, infrastructure resilience, public health, addressing flood risks and enhancing water security.

The updated NDC has a section describing Singapore's adaptation efforts. The country has integrated long-term adaptation planning into national policies. It indicated that Singapore Government set up a Coastal and Flood Protection Fund, with initial funding of S\$5 billion, to support the substantial capital outlay. The updated NDC highlighted that an additional S\$190 million will be spent in 2020 to upgrade and maintain drains. It also indicated that Singapore is developing a heat stress information system for the public and has implemented novel solutions in controlling mosquitoes. Singapore has increased ambition by increasing and strengthening its climate change adaptation measures.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No

The updated NDC indicates Singapore intends to peak emissions at 65 MtCO_{2e} around 2030. Based on their current projections, to achieve a 36% reduction in Emissions Intensity (EI) from 2005 levels by 2030. The same mitigation target was presented in Singapore's initial NDC. Singapore's updated NDC was therefore not assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

40. SURINAME

First NDC submission date	12 Feb 2019
Revised NDC submission date	08 Dec 2019
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Suriname's first NDC outlined climate resilience measures as part of the 2012-2016 National Development Plan and indicated the country would undertake projects and actions as a direct response to climate change.

The second NDC indicated that Suriname had developed a National Adaptation Plan in 2019 aimed at integrating and mainstreaming adaptation issues into policies, programs, activities, and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels. It also sets strategic adaptation priorities at the national level. The revised NDC listed the policy principles and the approach. A "triple stream model" was developed whereby adaptation action will focus on the most vulnerable and highly impacted sectors. Suriname's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the second NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes

In the first NDC, Suriname intended to continue practicing sustainable forestry management to promote multiple use of its forest resources while at the same time exploring options for the payment of forest climate services that its forests provide. It also indicated that Suriname placed 13% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under preservation. No specific mitigation targets, though, were outlined in the first NDC.

The second NDC includes enhanced contributions from four of six emitting sectors, as identified in the most recent GHG Inventory of the country as following: forests, electricity, agriculture, and transport. The second NDC also indicates a new unconditional contribution to maintain the share of electricity from renewable sources above 35% by 2030. Suriname, moreover, committed to introduce by 2027 vehicle emissions controls and tighten import of vehicles older than five years, to reduce emissions. Suriname also indicated in its second NDC that it intends to intensify its efforts in sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. Moreover, Suriname indicated it would build on its establishment of 14% of its total land area under a national protection system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030. Taken together, these new mitigation actions and targets resulted in Suriname's second NDC being assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

41. SWITZERLAND

First NDC submission date	05 Oct 2017
Revised NDC submission date	9 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

The first NDC did not include an adaptation component. The updated NDC indicates that Switzerland's adaptation communication was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2020. The NDC is therefore understood to encompass the actions outlined in the adaptation communication,

which represent a strengthening of adaptation and resilience ambition.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

In the first NDC, Switzerland committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, corresponding to an average reduction of GHG emissions of 35% over the period 2021-2030.

The updated NDC indicates emission reduction of "at least" 50% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels, updating the mitigation target of the first NDC of a reduction of 50% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. As no actual specified increase in ambition was committed to, except to, at minimum, reach the level of the previously communicated target, Switzerland was assessed as not having strengthened mitigation ambition with its updated NDC.

42. THAILAND

First NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	25 Oct 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

Thailand's first NDC included a section on its adaptation efforts and describing the country's vulnerability to climate change. Thailand listed twelve prioritized adaptation efforts to improve its adaptive capacity.

The updated NDC noted that Thailand had developed a NAP through a participatory process of extensive stakeholder consultations with involvement by representatives from different sectors. The updated NDC has a section for the adaptation component, where six different national adaptation priorities were listed: water resources management sector, agriculture and food security sector, tourism sector, public health sector, natural resources management sector, and human settlements and security sector. The revised NDC has a section on climate information and M&E systems. Thailand's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No**

The updated NDC intends to reduce its Thailand's GHG emissions by 20% from the projected BAU level by 2030, matching the target it submitted in the first NDC. Therefore, Thailand's updated NDC is not assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

43. TONGA

First NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	09 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The first NDC includes a section on Tonga's approach to building resilience to climate change, five adaptation action areas were listed. The first NDC included sector policies and plans as cross-cutting issues in both adaptation and mitigation.

Tonga's second NDC contained a clear adaptation section with priorities, objectives, targets, measures, and requirements. It also specified that Tonga developed Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management for the period 2018-2028 (JNAP 2). The revised NDC included a section on adaptation where the priorities and objectives for adaptation are included. Tonga's revised NDC presents the overview of targets, measures, and requirements, including the 30% of land in Tonga utilized for agro-forestry or forestry by 2025. Tonga's second NDC was assessed as strengthened adaptation through more ambition in the measures and targets.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

The first NDC indicated Tonga's contribution is 50% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2020. In 2015 renewable energy accounted for approximately 9% of total electricity generation, with confirmed and funded investments taking this to 13% in 2016. Tonga indicated that its contributions would include 70% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2030 and improved energy efficiency through a 9% reduction in electricity line losses by 2020.

The second NDC indicated: (1) Energy: 13% (16 Gg) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2006, through a transition to 70% renewable electricity as well as energy efficiency measures (2) Agriculture, forestry, and other land-use: establishing a forest inventory as prerequisite to identifying a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC and planting one million trees by 2023. (3) Waste: expanding the formal waste collection system as prerequisite to identifying a GHG emission target for the 2025 NDC. In addition to maintaining the earlier 2030 renewable energy target from Tonga's first NDC, the second NDC expands mitigation ambition in the forestry sector through large-scale tree-planting, with further actions for future sectoral targets to be developed. Therefore, Tonga was assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

44. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

First NDC submission date	20 Sept 2016
Revised NDC submission date	28 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Second NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The first NDC included a section on adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits and listed five action areas that included sector policies and plans as cross-cutting issues with both adaptation and mitigation.

The second NDC has a clear section on adaptation including adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits. It noted that the UAE had conducted a systematic and participatory climate risk assessment as a basis for planning adaptation measures in four priority sectors: energy,

infrastructure, health, and environment. It also indicated that the UAE government is enhancing national capacity on climate risk insurance and has a section for adaptation to climate change. UAE's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the second NDC.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

The first NDC indicated UAE will pursue a portfolio of actions, including an increase of clean energy to 24% of the total energy mix by 2021.

The UAE's second NDC indicated the UAE adopted the National Climate Change Plan 2017-2050 which sets a framework for the management of GHG emissions, climate change adaptation, and innovative economic diversification driven by the private sector.

The second NDC indicated that building on the 2021 clean energy target of 24% included in the UAE's first NDC, the National Energy Strategy 2050 sets a longer-term pathway for the power sector. The strategy envisages a 50% share of clean energy (renewables and nuclear) in the installed power capacity mix by 2050, and a reduction in final energy demand by 40% by 2050. In the revised NDC, the country submitted a GHG mitigation target, and the UAE commits to a first absolute, economy wide GHG emission reduction target relative to BAU of 23.5% for 2030, spanning energy, industry processes and product use, waste, agriculture, land use change & forestry. As the clean energy target for 2021 is reiterated, together with a new overall emissions target encompassing key sectors beyond energy, UAE was assessed as having strengthened mitigation ambition.

45. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

First NDC submission date	17 Nov 2016
Revised NDC submission date	11 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

● **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The UK's first NDC, which was the first EU NDC, did not include reference to any adaptation measures.

The updated UK NDC indicates the UK's submission of its Adaptation Communication sets out the UK's domestic and international ambitions and action on adaptation and resilience. The updated UK NDC also specifies that the UK Government's National Adaptation Programme outlines how the UK will address marine climate risks including by introducing a Sustainable Fisheries policy and by considering climate change in marine planning. The second Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme is also highlighted in the NDC update, which itself responds to the main climate risks for Scotland and includes seven outcomes for increasing resilience to climate change.

● **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

Previously, the UK's Paris Agreement NDC was covered by the EU, whose first NDC/INDC committed all EU member states, including the UK, to a binding target of at least 40% of domestic reductions in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. In the updated NDC, the UK is committing to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This new target is

based on UK policy research and development, the 2020 advice of the UK's Climate Change Committee (CCC) and the UK's Climate Change Act legislation. With the UK NDC accepting the CCC recommendations, this new target represents a strengthening compared to the UK's earlier commitments under the previous EU NDC. The updated NDC therefore represents a considerable increase in mitigation ambition compared to the previous commitment.

46. VIET NAM

First NDC submission date	02 Nov 2016
Revised NDC submission date	10 Sept 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final

- **Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes**

The first NDC included a section for the adaptation component which described the climate change adaptation actions that were being implemented. It presented the climate change impacts and listed the adaptation actions needed in the period 2021-2030. This first NDC also mentioned the monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E).

The updated NDC included a section for the adaptation component, which presented projections of climate change in Viet Nam toward 2100 and its adaptation efforts. It also identifies the strategic tasks including enhancing adaptation efficiency. The strategic tasks in the updated NDC are elaborated and specified in the NAP, which includes activities in the medium- and long-term through a process that is iterative, mainstreaming, and involves stakeholder engagement which is indispensable for effective climate change adaptation. The revised NDC mentions the M&E system for adaptation at the national, local and project levels, as well as Viet Nam's need for capacity building, technology transfer and finance for climate change adaptation. Viet Nam's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

- **Strengthened in mitigation ambition – Yes**

In its first NDC, Viet Nam commits to reduce its emissions by 8% (unconditional) and 25% (conditional) in 2030 compared to BAU. The updated NDC indicates Viet Nam commits to reduce its emissions by 9% (unconditional) and 27% (conditional) in 2030 compared to BAU. The BAU emission scenarios are identical for 2030, save for the updated NDC's inclusion of industrial processes emissions, which account for an additional 140 MtCO_{2e} of emissions in 2030 not accounted for in the first NDC. As the updated and upgraded percentage NDC targets encompass industrial processes, as well as all other key sectors covered by the first NDC, Vietnam's mitigation ambition is assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

47. ZAMBIA

First NDC submission date	08 Dec 2016
Revised NDC submission date	29 Dec 2020
NDC submission type	Updated NDC
Final or interim revised NDC submission	Final



● Strengthened in adaptation and resilience – Yes

Zambia's first NDC had a section on adaptation measures which comprised three goals/programs and eleven priority actions that have strong synergies with mitigation.

The updated NDC presented adaptation measures comprising three goals/programs and 13 priority actions. As also indicated in the updated NDC, an in-depth Vulnerability Report was conducted in 2019 to provide a needs assessment and analyse the effect of dry spells, floods, and pest infestation on different sectors to understand their impacts on sector performance and decipher the required actions for response, rehabilitation, and recovery. It outlines recommendations for the following sectors: agriculture and food security; health; nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene; education; and development project and safety net programs being implemented in communities. Zambia's adaptation contribution has been assessed as strengthened in the updated NDC.

● Strengthened in mitigation ambition – No

The first NDC indicated an estimated unconditional target of emission reductions of 25% (20 MtCO₂e) by 2030 against a base year of 2010 under the BAU scenario with limited international support. A total emissions reduction target of 38 MtCO₂e by 2030 which translates to 47% against 2010 as a base year was also communicated in the event of substantial international support conditional upon strong commitment of international climate, bilateral and multilateral finance in addition to provision of domestic resources. The updated NDC reiterated the same emission targets and conditions, which is why Zambia's updated NDC was assessed as not having strengthened mitigation ambition.

VI. NATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Country	Commitment Reference(s):	Latest Commitment:	Key Commitment Text:
ISRAEL	Statement of HE Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of the State of Israel, at the 2020 Climate Ambition Summit	12 December 2020	"Israel is totally committed to a successful transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy by 2050. We've already made crucial progress in two specific areas. In coal, we've substantially reduced our dependency. In fact, Israel is a global leader in cutting coal consumption. By 2025, that's just five years from now, barring an emergency, Israel will no longer be burning coal, any coal. In solar energy, over the last five years, we've increased our generation from 2% to some 10%. By 2030, solar energy will provide over a third of all Israel's electricity."
MONACO	Statement of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco at the 2020 Climate Ambition Summit	12 December 2020	<p>"Our ambitions need to be scaled up. That is why I am announcing that the Principality of Monaco will submit by the end of this year a revised and enhanced NDC, renewing the engagement I took of becoming a carbon neutral principality by 2050. To achieve this goal, Monaco commits today to reducing its net GHG emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990."</p> <p>(Original: "Nos ambitions doivent être rehaussees. C'est pourquoi je vous annonce que la Principaute de Monaco soumettra d'ici a la fin de cette annee une contribution determinee au niveau national revue a la hausse, renouvelant l'engagement que j'ai pris d'une principaute neutre en carbone a l'horizon 2050. Afin de se donner les moyens d'atteindre cet objectif, Monaco s'engage aujourd'hui a reduire ses emissions nettes de gaz a effet de serre de 55% d'ici a 2030 par rapport a 1990.")</p>
SOUTH KOREA	Statement of HE Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea, at the 2020 Climate Ambition Summit	12 December 2020	"We will formulate our Low Emission Development Strategy for achieving a 2050 net- zero target within this year, and submit to UN our 2030 NDC newly converted into absolute terms. Furthermore, we will work towards presenting higher 2030 reductions target at an early date."
CANADA	Statement of HE Justin Trudeau, Hon. Prime Minister of Canada at the Leaders Climate Summit 2021	22 April 2021	Canada will strengthen its NDC to a 40-45% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030, a significant increase over its previous target to reduce emissions 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Country	Commitment Reference(s):	Latest Commitment:	Key Commitment Text:
INDIA	Statement by H.E. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, at the 2020 Climate Ambition Summit	12 December	"Today, as we are looking to set our sights even higher, we must also not lose sight of the past. We must not only revise our ambitions, but also review our achievements against targets already set. Only then can our voices be credible for future generations.
	Statement by H.E. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India at the Leaders Climate Summit 2021	22 April 2021	Excellencies, I must humbly share with you, that India is not only on track to achieve its Paris Agreement targets, but to exceed them beyond expectations. We have reduced our emission intensity by 21% over 2005 levels. Our solar capacity has grown from 2.63 GigaWatts in 2014 to 36 GigaWatts in 2020. Our renewable energy capacity is the fourth largest in the world. It will reach 175 GigaWatts before 2022. And, we have an even more ambitious target now - 450 GigaWatts of renewable energy capacity by 2030."
			India reiterated its target of 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030 and announced the launch of the "U.S.-India 2030 Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership"
CHINA	Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, Hon. President of China, Climate Ambition Summit 2020	12 December 2020	"I announced in September that China would scale up its nationally determined contributions and adopt more vigorous policies and measures. We aim to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. Today, I wish to announce some further commitments for 2030: China will lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by over 65 percent from the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25 percent, increase the forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters from the 2005 level, and bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts. China always honors its commitments.;"
	Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, Hon. President of China, 75th Session, United Nations General Assembly	22 April 2021	"China will scale up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by adopting more vigorous policies and measures. We aim to have CO ₂ emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060."
	Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, Hon. President of China, at the Leaders Climate Summit 2021		China indicated that it will join the Kigali Amendment, strengthen the control of non-CO ₂ greenhouse gases, strictly control coal-fired power generation projects, and phase down coal consumption
JAPAN	Statement by H.E. Yoshihide Suga, Hon. Prime Minister of Japan, at the Leaders Climate Summit 2021	22 April 2021	"reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 46% in the fiscal year 2030 compared to the fiscal year 2013...Furthermore, Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emissions by 50"

VII. COUNTRIES THAT HAVE SUBMITTED THE NDC AFTER THE MIDNIGHT SURVIVAL DATELINE (31 Dec 2020)¹¹

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
1	Belize	01 September 2021	The NDC includes specific targets set out at the sector level. One of its commitments is in the sector of land use change and forestry, where Belize commits to reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG removals related to land use change totalling 2.053 MtCO ₂ e (including up to 0.005 MtCO ₂ e of N ₂ O reduction and 0.00047 MtCO ₂ e of methane reduction from land use change) cumulative over the period from 2021 to 2030. Other sectors include agriculture, energy, and waste management.
2	Bangladesh*	26 August 2021	<p>Updated NDC tries to represent an economy wide GHG emission reduction taking in to account lack of required information under AFOLU. For the base year, total GHG emission accounts for 169.05 MtCO₂e</p> <p>In the unconditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 27.56 MtCO₂e (6.73%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors. 26.3 MtCO₂e (95.4%) of this emission reduction will be from the energy sector while 0.64 (2.3%) and 0.6 (2.2%) MtCO₂e reduction will be from Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and the waste sector respectively. There will be no reduction in the industrial processes and product use (IPPU).</p> <p>In the conditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 61.9 MtCO₂e (15.12%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors. This reduction is in addition to the proposed reductions in the unconditional scenario. The conditional mitigation measures will be implemented by Bangladesh only if there is external financial/technology support. The conditional scenario has 59.7 MtCO₂e (96.46%) emission reduction from the energy sector, while 0.4 (0.65%) and 1.84 (2.97%) MtCO₂e reduction will be from the AFOLU and waste sector respectively. There will be no reduction in the IPPU Sector.</p>
3	Qatar	24 August 2021	Qatar intends to lower its GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, relative to the baseline scenario.
4	Liberia	04 August 2021	In its revised NDC, Liberia commits to reducing its economy-wide GHG emissions by 64% below the projected business-as-usual level by 2030, through a combination of the following: unconditional GHG reductions of 10% below BAU, resulting in an absolute emissions level of 11.187 MtCO ₂ e in 2030; with an additional 54% reduction conditional upon international support, which would result in an absolute emissions level of 4.537 MtCO ₂ e in 2030.

¹¹ The countries with an asterisk submitted an updated NDC before Midnight 31 December 2021 and have also submitted a new version of the updated NDC this year

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
5	Congo	02 August 2021	<p>Congo projects in its updated NDC that GHG emissions will drop from 15.2793 MtCO₂e in the BAU scenario in 2017 to 10.92847 MtCO₂e in 2025 and 12.00016 MtCO₂e in 2030 under an unconditional mitigation scenario.</p> <p>Under a conditional scenario, Congo indicates that GHG emissions will drop from 15.2793 MtCO₂e in the BAU scenario in 2017 to 5.67207 MtCO₂e in 2025 and 7.08141 MtCO₂e in 2030 under a conditional mitigation scenario.</p>
6	Somalia	31 July 2021	Somalia has set a target of achieving a 30% emissions reduction against BAU scenario estimate of 107.39 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.
7	Ukraine	31 July 2021	Ukraine's NDC target corresponds to an economy wide absolute GHG reduction of 65 % by 2030, compared to 1990 GHG emissions level.
8	Sierra Leone	31 July 2021	To contribute to the mitigation of global GHG emissions, Sierra Leone's commitment is to reduce its domestic GHG emissions by 10% by 2030 as compared to a no-policy scenario of 2015 to 2030, with an intermediary indicative mitigation target of 5% reduction by 2025 against the same baseline. In the longer term, Sierra Leone's mitigation ambition is to have cut GHG emission by 25% in 2050 with the inclusion of additional sectors and gases in the successive NDCs with clear and measurable mitigation targets and specific actions. Depending on available financial support, Sierra Leone is committed to enhance its mitigation efforts in accordance with the progression principle enshrined in Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement in the light of its national circumstances.
9	Barbados	30 July 2021	<p>Barbados commits to a 20% reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2025 without international support (unconditional) and 35% reduction relative to the BAU emissions in 2025 conditional upon international support in its updated NDC.</p> <p>Barbados also commits to 35% reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 without international support (unconditional) and a 70% reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 conditional upon international support.</p>
10	Nigeria	30 July 2021	Nigeria included emission reductions from the waste sector for the first time, increasing its conditional contribution. The updated NDC has an unconditional contribution of 20% below BAU by 2030 and now has a 47% contribution conditional on internal support.
11	Malaysia	30 July 2021	Malaysia intends to reduce its economy-wide carbon intensity (against GDP) of 45% in 2030 compared to 2005 level. The updated NDC includes the following increased ambition: The 45% reduction in carbon intensity is unconditional; This target is an increase of 10% from the earlier submission; and the GHG coverage is expanded to 7 GHG.

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
12	Samoa	30 July 2021	Samoa aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 26% in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 0.091 MtCO ₂ e compared to the new reference year 4 once Samoa's GHG emissions inventory has been updated)
13	Sri Lanka	30 July 2021	The country presents an enhanced ambition which includes 4% unconditional and 10.5% conditional emission reduction commitments respect to BAU scenario.
14	Malawi	30 July 2021	<p>Malawi commits to a reduction of 6% relative to BAU in 2040 equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 2.1 MtCO₂e in that year. This is an unconditional target, based on domestically supported and implemented mitigation measures and policies.</p> <p>Conditional contribution: An additional reduction of 45% relative to BAU in the year 2040; equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 15.6 MtCO₂e in that year. This represents an additional targeted contribution, based on the provision of international support and funding.</p>
15	Namibia	30 July 2021	Namibia commits to reduce its GHG emissions conditionally by at least 91% of its BAU scenario by 2030.
16	Seychelles	30 July 2021	Seychelles is committed to reducing economy wide absolute GHG emissions by 0.2938 MtCO ₂ e in 2030 (26.4%) compared to the BAU scenario.
17	United Republic of Tanzania	30 July 2021	The United Republic of Tanzania commits to reduce GHG emissions economy-wide between 30-35% relative to BAU scenario by 2030.
18	Zambia*	30 July 2021	Zambia intends to reduce its GHG emissions by 25% BAU level of international support prevailing in 2015 and towards 47% (with substantial international support) compared to 2010 levels
19	Sao Tome and Principe	30 July 2021	By updating its NDC this year, STP reaffirms its commitment towards the reduction of GHG by 27% through the production of renewables (injecting 50% into the national grid by 2030), as well as its increased efforts ensuring the resilience of the most vulnerable communities.
20	Oman	29 July 2021	The second NDC is rooted in the Oman vision 2040 and the National Energy Strategy to support a gradual transition to a low carbon economy and an energy matrix significantly lower in carbon emissions. The deployment of renewable energy and the deepening of energy efficiency actions are the pillars of its 2030 carbon control plan. They would enable the Sultanate of Oman to slow GHG emission growth and reduce them by 7% in 2030, compared to BAU scenario, which is predicted at about 125.254 MtCO ₂ e. 4% of the GHG reduction commitment will be based on national efforts, and the remaining 3% would necessitate grants and other forms of concessional financing and assistance with capacity building and institutional strengthening, and access to appropriate technologies.

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
21	Israel	29 July 2021	Israel commits to an unconditional absolute GHG emissions reduction goal for 2030 of 27% relative to 2015 and an unconditional absolute GHG emissions reduction goal for 2050 of 85% relative to 2015.
22	Guinea	28 July 2021	The country commits to sectorial targets. The sectors are energy, agriculture, waste management and LULUCF. Some of its commitments include a reduction as unconditional target for the energy (electricity production) of 2 MtCO ₂ / year compared to BAU and a conditional reduction of 5.104 MtCO ₂ compared to the unconditional scenario
23	Indonesia	22 July 2021	Indonesia has set unconditional reduction target of 29% and conditional reduction target up to 41% of BAU scenario by 2030.
24	Ethiopia*	23 July 2021	The BAU emission projections of the updated NDC differ from the first NDC because of differences in the methods of estimation and the updated data used compared to the first NDC. The updated base year emissions in 2010 are estimated at 247 MtCO ₂ e which are projected to increase to a level of 403.5 MtCO ₂ e in the BAE scenario in 2030. Ethiopia proposes an emission reduction target of 68.8% by 2030 from the BAU scenario.
25	Solomon Islands	19 July 2021	In its first NDC, Solomon Islands committed to reduce emissions by 12% below the 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below the 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BAU projection. However, with international assistance Solomon Islands can further reduce its emissions by 27% by 2025; and 45% by 2030. This would make the overall reduction by Solomon Islands by more than 50% by 2050.
26	Paraguay	16 July 2021	Paraguay's updated NDC is based on the development of climate change mitigation plans for five sectors. The country commits to sectorial targets as part of its mitigation commitments. The five sectors are: Agriculture, LULUCF, industrial products and processes (IPPU), waste management, energy and transport.
27	Canada	11 July 2021	In the revised NDC, Canada committed to reduce emissions by 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2030.
28	Bhutan	24 June 2021	In the revised NDC, Bhutan maintains the commitment to remain carbon-neutral where emission of GHG will not exceed carbon sequestration by forests and sinks as first pledged in 2009 and reaffirmed in Bhutan's first NDC. Bhutan calls on the international community to continue and enhance support for Bhutan's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
29	Morocco	22 June 2021	Morocco's updated NDC presents an overall mitigation target of 45.5% (unconditional and conditional measures) by 2030 compared to the baseline scenario. This new target translates, in absolute terms for 2030, into emissions of 77.5 MtCO ₂ e if Morocco receives the necessary support to carry out all the proposed measures (unconditional and conditional).

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
30	Montenegro	14 June 2021	In the revised NDC, Montenegro committed to a reduction in GHG of at least a 35% total national GHG emissions (excl. LULUCF) by 2030 compared to 1990 (base year).
31	Sudan	31 May 2021	In the revised NDC, Sudan committed to pursue low emission and resilient sustainable development. Sudan submitted sector contributions in the energy, forest, and waste sectors. Targets include utility scale grid connected solar and wind power plants of 2140MW, with emission avoidance of 3.574 MtCO ₂ e, stand alone and mini grid coverage.
32	Angola	30 May 2021	In the revised NDC, Angola committed to an unconditional contribution reduction of 14% relative to BAU (2015) in 2025; equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 15,4 MtCO ₂ e in that year; and to a conditional contribution of an additional reduction of 10% relative to BAU in 2025; equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 11,1 MtCO ₂ e in that year.
33	Nigeria	27 May 2021	Nigeria submitted an interim updated NDC, which updated the base year for the GHG assessment from 2010 to 2018. In the updated baseline projection, GHG emissions for Nigeria in 2030 are estimated to be 453 MtCO ₂ e, around half of those predicted in 2015.
34	Honduras	19 May 2021	Honduras commits to a 16% reduction in emissions compared to BAU by 2030 for all sectors excluding sector land use, land use change and forestry.
35	Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 May 2021	Lao's updated NDC committed to sectoral mitigation targets (2020-2030), such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, fostering conservation and sustainable management of forests. National Park buffer zones and other preserves, enhancement of forest carbon stocks with an average abatement between 2020 and 2030 of 1.1 MtCO ₂ a year.
36	Armenia	5 May 2021	In the revised NDC, Armenia committed to a 40% reduction from 1990 emission levels by 2030. A section on adaptation was also included, where key areas have been indicated.
37	Georgia	5 May 2021	In the revised NDC, Georgia committed to an unconditional limiting target of 35 % below 1990 level of its domestic total GHG emissions by 2030. A section on adaptation was also included.
38	United States of America	21 April 2021	After re-joining the Paris Agreement, the United States' revised NDC is setting an economy-wide target of reducing its net GHG emissions by 50-52 percent below 2005 levels in 2030.
39	Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 April 2021	In the revised NDC, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated the unconditional GHG emissions reduction target for 2030 is 12.8% compared to 2014 or 33.2% compared to 1990. A section on adaptation was also included.

N°	Country	Submission date	Notes
40	The Republic of North Macedonia	15 April 2021	In the revised NDC, The Republic of North Macedonia indicated the commitment on absolute emission reduction in 2030 compared to BAU to be 7.603 MtCO ₂ e. A section on adaptation was also included.
41	Philippines	14 April 2021	In the revised NDC, the Philippines commits to projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional. An adaptation section and thematic areas were also indicated.
42	Cabo Verde	01 April 2021	In the revised NDC, Cabo Verde indicated its 2030 commitment to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 18% below BAU and to increase this target to 24% conditional upon adequate international support. Adaptation contributions are also indicated.
43	Vanuatu	22 March 2021	In the revised NDC, Vanuatu presented activity-based mitigation targets, sectoral and policy targets in key sectors, including emissions reduction in some sub-sectors, which include the energy industry adding renewable energy capacity by replacing fossil fuels with coconut oil (Copra) based electricity generation, transitioning to close to 100% renewable energy in the electricity generation sector, transport and other sectors - commercial, institutional and residential by 2030.
44	Lebanon	15 March 2021	In the revised NDC, Lebanon indicated unconditionally increasing its GHG emission target relative to the BAU scenario from 15% to 20%, and conditionally increasing its GHG emission target relative to the BAU scenario from 30% to 31%.
45	France*	03 March 2021	<p>In the updated NDC, the EU and its Member States, acting jointly, are committed to a binding target of a net domestic reduction of at least 55% in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.</p> <p>In the revised NDC, France indicated that The French Overseas Countries and Territories commit to an objective of limiting their GHG emissions at the scale of the economy by 8.4% by 2030 compared to the 2016 level.</p>
46	South Sudan	22 Feb 2021	In the revised NDC, Sudan presented activity-based mitigation targets that include energy generation and energy use (such as an increase in the use of clean and carbon-neutral energy, reforestation, deforestation, and the port sector).
47	Iceland	18 Feb 2021	Iceland is committed to a target of 55% net reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990, acting jointly with the European Union and its Member States and Norway to achieve this target.
48	Saint Lucia	27 Jan 2021	Saint Lucia's updated NDC will reduce GHG by 37,000 tCO ₂ e, compared to 2010 emissions, a deeper reduction in emissions than the first NDC, which effectively proposed to reduce GHG emissions by 10,000 tCO ₂ e.

VIII. ANNEXES / ANNEX 1. Target Sufficiency

Target sufficiency data was taken from Climate Action Tracker Target Updated Tracker¹²

Nº	Country	Target sufficiency
1	Argentina	Beyond 3°C World
2	Australia	3° C World
3	Austria	2°C Compatible
4	Belgium	2°C Compatible
5	Bhutan	2°C Compatible
6	Brazil	4° C World
7	Bulgaria	2°C Compatible
8	Canada	3° C World
9	Chile	1.5°C Compatible
10	China	4° C World
11	Costa Rica	2°C Compatible
12	Croatia	2°C Compatible
13	Cyprus	2°C Compatible
14	Czech Republic	2°C Compatible
15	Denmark	2°C Compatible
16	Estonia	2°C Compatible
17	Ethiopia	2°C Compatible
18	European Union	2°C Compatible
19	Finland	2°C Compatible
20	France	2°C Compatible
21	Gambia	1.5°C Compatible
22	Germany	2°C Compatible
23	Greece	2°C Compatible
24	Hungary	2°C Compatible
25	India	2°C Compatible
26	Indonesia	4° C World
27	Ireland	2°C Compatible
28	Italy	2°C Compatible
29	Japan	4° C World

¹² CAT Climate Target Updated Tracker. Retrieved from: <https://climateactiontracker.org/climate-target-update-tracker/>

Nº	Country	Target sufficiency
30	Kazakhstan	3° C World
31	Kenya	2°C Compatible
32	Latvia	2°C Compatible
33	Lithuania	2°C Compatible
34	Luxembourg	2°C Compatible
35	Malta	2°C Compatible
36	Mexico	3° C World
37	Morocco	1.5°C Compatible
38	Netherlands	2°C Compatible
39	New Zealand	3° C World
40	Norway	3° C World
41	Peru	3° C World
42	Philippines	2°C Compatible
43	Poland	2°C Compatible
44	Portugal	2°C Compatible
45	Republic of Korea	4° C World
46	Romania	2°C Compatible
47	Russian Federation	4° C World
48	Saudi Arabia	Beyond 4°C World
49	Singapore	4° C World
50	Slovakia	2°C Compatible
51	Slovenia	2°C Compatible
52	Spain	2°C Compatible
53	Sweden	2°C Compatible
54	Switzerland	3°C World
55	Turkey	Beyond 4°C World
56	Ukraine	3°C World
57	United Arab Emirates	4° C World
58	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.5°C Compatible
59	United States of America	1.5°C Compatible
60	Viet Nam	Beyond 4°C World

ANNEX 2. ICTU Guidance

The UNFCCC has established concurrence on the need to ensure information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding (ICTU) with respect to countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. In lieu of any official guidance, the following is provided for the potential interest or use by countries considering further NDC updates, as reviewed by the CVF Expert Advisory Group. Technical questions regarding ICTU may in all cases be directed to the UNFCCC secretariat.

N°	ICTU Guidance	ICTU Guidance provided by the CVF
1	Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year	
1.a	Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	The year of reference that the Party is providing to be compared to your contributions
1.b	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	Fixed level reduction targets, targets expressed relative to business-as-usual (BAU) scenarios, trajectory targets that express the trajectory of future GHG emissions, absolute emissions.
1.c	For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of NDCs where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information	Mitigation targets that might not provide quantifiable information, for this section the country should provide other relevant information
1.d	Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction	The percentage or amount of reduction of the Party's mitigation contribution
1.e	Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s)	The source of data of where the Party is basing the information submitted in the NDC
1.f	Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators	Information of when each Party might update the values of the reference indicators
2.	Time frames and/or periods for implementation	
2.a	Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;	Period for implementation of the Nationally Updated Contribution, this should include the start and end
2.b	Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Specify the contribution timeframe, if it is a single-year target or a multi-year target.
3.	Scope and coverage	
3.a	General description of the target;	Describe the Party's mitigation target and indicate the characteristics of the mitigation target, if it is conditional, unconditional
3.b	Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the NDC, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	Indicate the sectors, gases, categories and pools that are covered in the NDC. Ideally, the Party might want to use the specific sectors and gases listed in the IPCC Guidelines

Nº	ICTU Guidance	ICTU Guidance provided by the CVF
3.c	How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Indications of how the Party plans to strive to include the all categories and gases in the NDC, and if some categories have not been included specify why.
3.d	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	Indicate if the Party has included mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.
4.	Planning process	
4.a	Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:	Provide relevant information on planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC (this list needs to be understood in the context of each individual NDC).
i.	Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;	Indicate the domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner that the Party had to undertake in the preparation of the NDC
ii.	Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:	Contextual matters relevant for the preparation of the NDC
ii.a	National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;	Indicate relevant national circumstances
ii.b	Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;	Indicate best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC
ii.c	Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining PA
4.b	Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, which have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;	Provide information if your Party has reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (this applies only to the EU and its Member States so far)
4.c	How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;	Indicate how Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stock take
4.d	Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:	This applies only to Parties with an NDC consistent with Art. 4.7 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits
i.	How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;	Indicate how economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered.

Nº	ICTU Guidance	ICTU Guidance provided by the CVF
ii.	Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.	Indicate information of specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits
5.	Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:	
5.a	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's NDC, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;	Indicate the assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals and the approach used for the assumptions, and how this in line with NDC accounting guidance
5.b	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the NDC;	Indicate the assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures
5.c	If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	Indicate information on how the Party will consider existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, and if it is based on an existing method
5.d	IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	Indicate the IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals
5.e	Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	Indicate sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, this information could be based on the quantifiable information on the reference indicators
i.	Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	Indicate the approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances (if applicable)
ii.	Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;	Indicate the approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products (if applicable)
iii.	Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	Indicate the approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests (if applicable)

Nº	ICTU Guidance	ICTU Guidance provided by the CVF
5.f	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the NDC and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	Indicate if the Party has made other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the NDC.
i.	How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	Provide information of the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), this might include the baseline for the NDC.
ii.	For Parties with NDCs that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	Provide information on assumptions and methodological approaches used on non-greenhouse-gas components, as applicable
iii.	For climate forcers included in NDCs not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	Provide information of climate forcers included in NDC not covered by IPCC guidelines
iv.	Further technical information, as necessary;	Any other further technical information relevant for the accounting of the NDCs
5.g	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Indicate the intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.
6	How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	
6.a	How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Indicate how the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances
6.b	Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	Indicate other fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity
6.c	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	Indicate how the Party address progression beyond the Party's previous NDC
6.d	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;	Information on: "Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances".
6.e	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	Relevant information: "The least developed countries and small islands developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emissions development reflecting their special circumstances" (applies only to LDCs and SIDS)

Nº	ICTU Guidance	ICTU Guidance provided by the CVF
7	How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	
7.a	How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;	Provide information on how the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.
7.b	How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	<p>Provide information on how the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>PA, Article 2, paragraph 1(a), "Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change"</p> <p>PA, Article 4, paragraph 1 "In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty."</p>

ANNEX 3. Guidance on Enhancing Paris NDC Targets in 2020

Developed by the CVF Expert Advisory Group¹³

6 December 2020

1. There can be no ambiguity that all nations agreed world governments to be called, in this 5th anniversary year of the Paris Agreement, to submit new or updated 2030 climate targets, known as “NDCs”, the Nationally Determined Contributions which underlie this landmark Agreement. The need for new or updated 2020 NDCs has been clear since [the UNFCCC December 2015 decision to adopt the Paris Agreement](#)¹⁴, specifically that decision’s articles 23-24.
2. NDCs spell out what governments commit to contribute towards achieving the aims of the Paris Agreement, making it possible or not to realize these. Amid a worsening climate emergency, this is why the [“Chile-Madrid Time for Action”](#)¹⁵ decision at the last UNFCCC COP in December 2019 called on all nations “to use the opportunity in 2020 to reflect the highest possible ambition” and stressed that each NDC climate target “will represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current NDC.”
3. Due to the pandemic, COP26 was shifted to November 2021, with [the UK presidency of this upcoming COP stressing that an ambitious roadmap for climate action](#)¹⁶ would nevertheless be pursued despite the postponement of the summit. [The UNFCCC secretariat provided clarity in a communication to all parties in August of 2020](#)¹⁷ on the current and imminent midnight 31 December 2020 NDC deadline, strongly encouraging the submission of updated or new national climate target NDCs within this delivery year.
4. The commitments of governments at the time the Paris Agreement was negotiated and adopted amounted to planetary warming around or more than 3 degrees of climate heating, an unconscionable scenario of triple the global warming experienced to-date. That was why in Paris it was decided to call countries back by 2020 with climate targets, giving them a chance to do better and save the accord. This was the “ambition mechanism” that allowed the celebration of Paris, provided, clearly, that governments followed through with the commitments to upgrade their efforts at least every five years. Any individual country may raise its NDC climate targets at any moment, but the collective call to all parties is once every five years.
5. As it stands, greenhouse gas emissions are higher than in 2015 and [UNEP has declared](#)¹⁸ that the world is at the “brink”, now requiring more than 7% global emission reductions every single year to 2030 just to keep the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal from falling out of reach. This places extreme pressure on the Paris Agreement signatories to deliver. Yet, while the bulk of nations

¹³ Guidance on Enhancing Paris Agreement NDCs in 2020, retrieved from:

<https://thecvf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/CVF-EAG-2020-NDC-Guidance-1.pdf>

¹⁴ UNFCCC decision to adopt the Paris Agreement, December 2015, retrieved from:

<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

¹⁵ Chile Madrid Time for Action, retrieved from: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop2019__L10E_adv.pdf

¹⁶ New dates agreed for COP26 UNFCCC, retrieved from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-dates-agreed-for-cop26-united-nations-climate-change-conference>

¹⁷ Publication on nationally determined contribution synthesis report, 2020, retrieved from:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/notification_on_ndc_synthesis_2020_ec_2020_306.pdf

¹⁸ UNEP, 2019. Cut global emissions by 7.6 percent every year for next decade to meet 1.5°C Paris target, retrieved from:

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/cut-global-emissions-76-percent-every-year-next-decade-meet-15degc>

committed to submitting stronger NDCs this year, nearly all countries have still, at this late hour, not yet updated or improved on their NDC climate targets since they were first developed in 2015.

6. Since the onset of the pandemic, however, 120 governments have committed to submit enhanced, updated 2030 NDC climate targets. At the time of publication of this guidance, a tally of 154 governments were now committed to do so. Those committing or delivering on stronger 2030 NDC climate targets include from the African nations, AOSIS, China, the EU, the CVF, the LDC Group, and the UK, among others. Despite suffering colossal loss and damage at around 1 degree of warming, and this year concurrent COVID-19 pandemic and climate crises, a number of the least responsible and most climate threatened nations have been stepping forward already in 2020 with new and enhanced NDCs, as is being tracked on the [CVF's Climate Survival Leadership Barometer](#).¹⁹
7. The next date when there is a decision basis in the UNFCCC for all countries to submit enhanced and updated NDC climate targets is in 2025, half a decade away, which is why 2020 delivery is vital for the protection of the planet and all its people, especially the most vulnerable. COP26 itself, though, in November of 2021, could reach a new decision to call for enhanced targets earlier depending on the findings of the UNFCCC's forthcoming February and any subsequent 2021 Synthesis Report of all nations' latest commitments through NDCs including by midnight on 31 December 2020. Such a decision would be justified by the requirements of the Article 2 goals of the Paris Agreement which legally bind all nations to strive to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees and to make-up shortfalls towards that goal.
8. There are several ways in which countries' NDCs can be improved. Adaptation and resilience, which feature in some 70% of the first set of NDCs, can be strengthened through raised targets and expanded actions. Emission targets should be strengthened, and new sectoral targets, or economy-wide coverage can be achieved. Commitments to following human rights, and incorporating gender-based approaches, maximizing synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals, advancing the just transition and enhancing sub-national/local level action may be considered for incorporation. Conformity with reporting guidelines can also be improved upon. These are some of the multiple ways in which countries can improve on their NDCs.
9. There are also multiple reporting formats of NDCs that have been employed by governments conveying information on their national 2030 NDC climate targets to the UNFCCC. At COP24 in Katowice, the UNFCCC adopted guidelines on transparency and reporting known by the acronym of "ICTU" (short for "[information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs](#)"²⁰), which is the uniform reporting framework for the upcoming NDCs. Parties, though, have been sending update communications on their NDCs with as little as one paragraph or 1-2 pages.
10. What is most important to achievement of the aims of the Paris Agreement though, is whether the actual NDC climate targets have been strengthened. What is obvious is that it will never be possible to deviate from a trajectory of 3 degrees all the way back to 1.5 degrees of warming unless countries increase their numerical emissions targets at least every five years: in 2020, in

19 CVF's Climate Survival Leadership Barometer, 2020. retrieved from: <https://thecvf.org/midnight-climate-survival/>

20 Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the third part of its first session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018, retrieved from: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add1_advance.pdf#page6



2025, again in 2030, and most likely thereafter also. Doing so is therefore the minimum measure of what constitutes enhanced ambition for tackling climate pollution with NDCs.

11. Under Paris Agreement principles such NDC stipulations apply to all countries in 2020. The Paris Agreement, though, has a range of provisions to resolve equity and capability challenges, including calling on early and robust leadership from developed nations, provision of at minimum \$100 billion US per year of climate finance for developing countries alongside conventional pledged development assistance, technology transfer and development, capacity building and technical assistance programs, and mechanisms to address loss and damage. These and other provisions also need to be delivered on to support ambition in Paris Agreement implementation.
12. Some developing countries may need to make their targets conditional to finance and other international support due to capacity and resource restrictions that inhibit action. Therefore, wealthier nations' commitments to finance is a key element of supporting the enhanced ambition NDCs of developing countries, and why meeting or surpassing the \$100 billion climate finance commitment is so vital. It is likewise inconsistent with UNFCCC decisions for "the highest possible ambition" NDC targets not to be reflected by all countries. Therefore, all governments, big and small, should, in 2020, raise the level of the ambition of their 2030 NDC climate targets, to the maximum of the possible adaptation, mitigation and other sectoral potential that is available to each country, with developing countries also articulating any assistance needs to deliver these. This is what it means to be a party to the Paris Agreement. There is very little time ahead of the midnight NDC deadline and still few countries delivering so this effort should constitute an emergency priority for the climate during the remainder of 2020.

**The CVF Expert Advisory Group is an independent expert body commissioned by the CVF that provides advice to its members and on activities of the CVF, and is chaired by Prof. Dr. Saleemul Huq, with Deputy Co-Chairs Farhana Yamin and Renato Redentor Constantino, and members Bill Hare, D.Sc., and Mohamed Adow.*

ANNEX 6. Glossary for acronyms

Acronym	Name
BAU	Business as Usual
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BDP	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
BNCCP	Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy
CCADRR	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
COP26	Conference of the Parties 26
CP21	Conference of Parties 21
FOLU	Food and Land Use
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoJ	Government of Jamaica
ICTU	Information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Products and Processes
JNAP2	Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2018-2028
L&D	Loss and Damage
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTPs	Medium-Term Plans
MtCO_{2e}	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
MW	MegaWatts
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
NCCPAP	National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan
NCCPF	National Climate Change Policy Framework
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
PANA-RD	National Adaptation Action Plan

PNCC	National Climate Change Policy
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNACC	National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
SIAT	System for Information on Advances in Transparency
SIAT – NDC	System for Information on Advances in Transparency of the Nationally Determined Contribution
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SISCLIMA	National Climate Change System
tCO_{2e}	Tonne of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MtCO_{2e}	Million Tonne of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
UNFCCC	UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

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