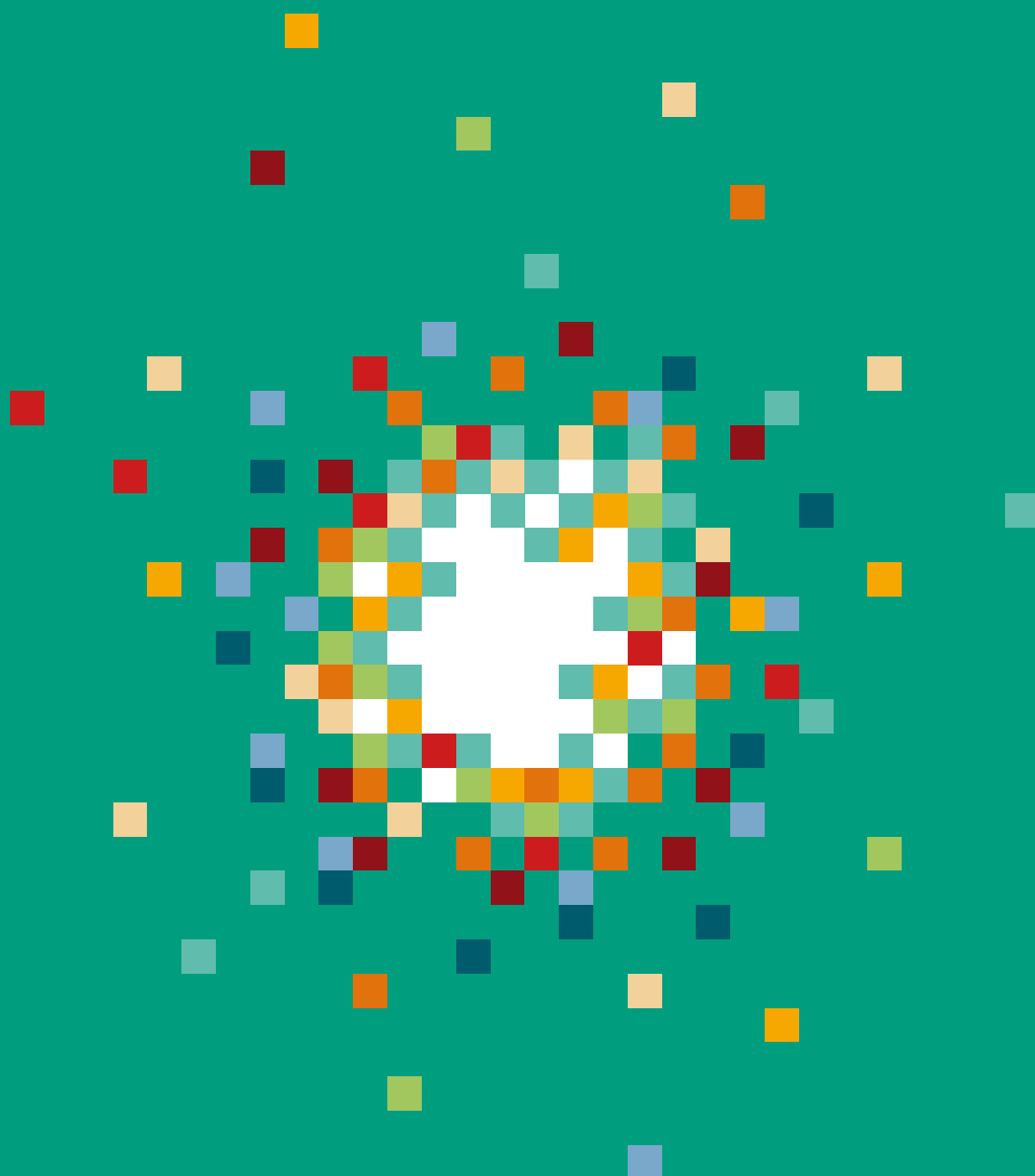


Climate change coordination mechanisms:

Lessons learned from the NDC Support Programme 2017-2025



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Acronyms

C4	Climate Change Coordination Committee (Bhutan)
CICC	Intersectoral Climate Change Commission (<i>Comisión Intersectorial de Cambio Climático</i> [Colombia])
CNCC	National Climate Change Council (<i>Consejo Nacional de Cambio Climático</i> [Colombia])
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GNCC	National Climate Change Cabinet (<i>Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático</i> [Argentina])
GTM-NDC	Multisectoral Working Group on NDCs (Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial [Peru])
LEDs	Low-Emission Development Strategies
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC SP	NDC Support Programme
NEC	National Environment Commission (Bhutan)
SISCLIMA	National Climate Change System (<i>Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático</i> [Colombia])
TTEC	Tile Til Eo coordination mechanism (Marshall Islands)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

Under the Paris Agreement, countries must prepare and communicate their national climate pledges, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), every five years, setting progressively more ambitious mitigation targets and adaptation actions. Given the cross-cutting nature of NDCs, setting and achieving ambitious climate goals requires leadership, participation and coordination of government entities from all sectors and levels, as well as active engagement with key stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor climate actions.

In this context, many countries rely on climate change coordination mechanisms to ensure effective and efficient planning and delivery of NDC targets. They are essential to finding appropriate national solutions and maximizing synergies with national development pathways and the Sustainable Development Goals. These mechanisms facilitate the mobilization of financial resources, forge stronger connections with technical partners and provide frameworks to track and communicate progress towards NDC objectives. Coordination mechanisms also contribute to enhancing transparency and accountability by sharing information related to decision-making processes, plans adopted and actions taken. They enable evidence-based decision-making, fostering public trust and ensuring that climate commitments are met equitably.

As a multi-year initiative, UNDP's NDC Support Programme (NDC SP) supported countries to advance integrated climate and development solutions through the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The programme assisted 18 countries in establishing and strengthening coordination mechanisms—such as interministerial committees, climate change working groups and financing committees—to foster cross-sectoral alignment and collaborative decision-making for NDC enhancement and implementation. These countries were Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, the Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia.

These mechanisms aim to coordinate whole-of-government efforts among ministries across national, subnational and sectoral levels and whole-of-society engagement with other key actors, including the private sector, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and civil society, to ensure policy coherence, leverage resources efficiently and enhance the overall impact of climate initiatives.

This publication, part of a learning series on the NDC SP, examines the role and impact of climate change coordination mechanisms in five programme countries—Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, the Marshall Islands and Peru—where outstanding milestones related to coherence, coordination, consensus-building and stakeholder engagement in climate action were achieved. Seven key features of successful coordination mechanisms emerged and are highlighted through the featured country case studies:

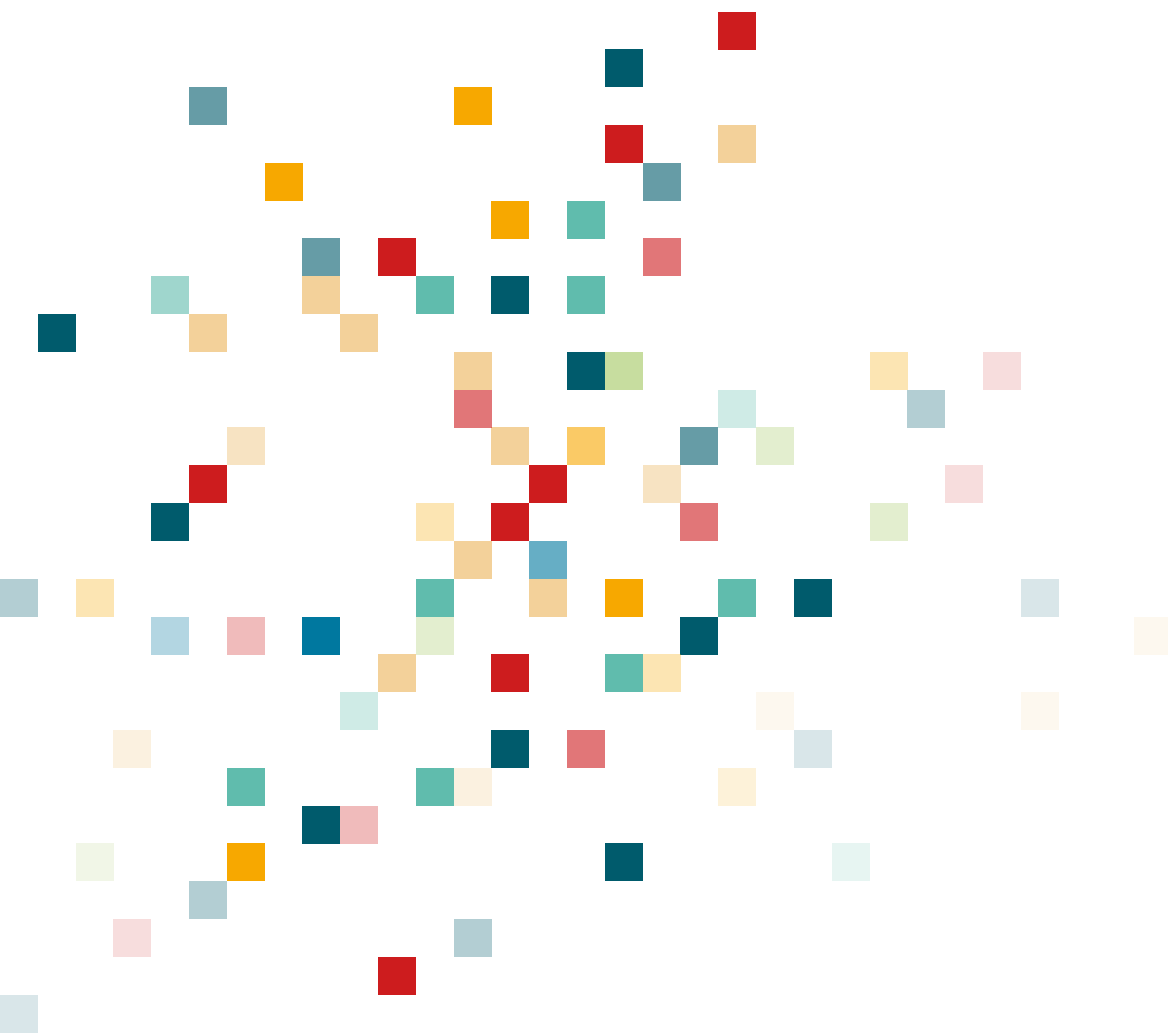
- 1 Clear roles and mandates:** Roles under a coordination mechanism should be clearly defined to ensure a common understanding of decision-making processes and the expected contributions by participating entities. Meanwhile, a clear mandate streamlines the activities of the coordination mechanism and gives a sense of purpose to its members. The mandate and roles of a coordination mechanism can be laid out in legal or administrative provisions to give standing to the mechanism's activities and decisions.
- 2 Fit-for-purpose configuration:** The design of a coordination mechanism should not only reflect its mandate, but also the various responsibilities it could be tasked with, such as decision-making, technical advisory and accountability, according to needs and in line with national processes. Therefore, the design of a coordination mechanism may define procedures to seek input from stakeholders, draw consensus and make decisions.
- 3 Technical secretariat:** A skilled and efficient technical secretariat is essential for the ongoing success of any coordination mechanism. The responsibilities of a technical secretariat include providing administrative support and organizing and facilitating meetings for the mechanism's committees, panels and working groups. A secretariat may also provide technical input that informs decision-making bodies, ensuring that decisions are well-grounded and effective.
- 4 Working groups and panels:** To encourage sectoral and multi-level integration, an effective climate change coordination mechanism should incorporate the necessary elements or procedures to effectively convene stakeholders from the sectors and levels of government that are relevant to planning and implementing the NDCs. In the case studies, this is often achieved through subcommittees and working groups.

5 Inclusive processes: The long-term engagement with, and participation by, all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, ensures that the needs and perspectives of these groups are considered in climate action planning and implementation – including identifying opportunities for such groups to lead on climate action.

6 Capacity-building and awareness raising: A coordination mechanism can contribute to strengthening institutions and building capacities for climate action by identifying capacity gaps, mobilizing resources for training and capacity-building, facilitating access to training for staff from member institutions, and disseminating climate-related knowledge. Engaging with entities from various sectors and government levels enables collaboration and the exchange of information, further strengthening institutional capacities.

7 Transparency and accountability: A coordination mechanism has a distinctive role in improving the transparency and accountability of climate action. It performs this role by adopting procedures to share information related to decision-making processes, plans adopted and actions taken. Regular reporting and dissemination of information builds trust among stakeholders and enhances the legitimacy of the mechanism.

By drawing insights from these experiences, this report aims to guide development and climate practitioners in strengthening institutional and stakeholder coordination mechanisms, which can be crucial for shaping effective strategies for NDC implementation and raising climate ambition during the NDC revision process.



Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide lessons learned from partner country experiences under the NDC Support Programme (NDC SP) on enhancing climate change coordination mechanisms for more effective governance and citizen engagement. The good practices highlighted in the report can lead to more holistic planning and encourage higher climate ambition as a result of more inclusive processes. As such, these insights may also be useful to governments as they revise and submit NDCs in the 2025 submission cycle.

This report focuses specifically on how the NDC SP has helped strengthen institutional coordination mechanisms to facilitate the planning and implementation of NDCs. The findings presented here are derived from a comprehensive review of activities and outcomes related to NDC SP result areas (see Box 1 for NDC SP background).

Box 1

Background to UNDP's NDC SP

The NDC SP, launched in 2017, supported 46 countries and 1 territory in implementing their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. The NDC SP sought to drive transformational change by scaling up climate investments. The programme's resources exceeded US\$74.7 million, with contributions aimed at enhancing the capacity of governments to deliver on their climate commitments. The programme focused on six key result areas underpinned by peer-to-peer knowledge-sharing and advocacy efforts:

1. Leadership strengthened and championed to promote ambitious climate change vision;
2. Integrated governance enhanced to deliver NDC outcomes;
3. Evidence-based design and planning of mitigation actions delivered;

4. Capacities developed to design climate-friendly investment opportunities, address investor risk, and blend and catalyse climate finance;
5. Enabling environment enhanced for private sector engagement; and
6. Alignment between COVID-19 recovery efforts and NDC enhancement and implementation processes strengthened.

The NDC SP was part of an ongoing effort that integrates previous and current initiatives, demonstrating the continuity and evolution of UNDP's support for climate action. The NDC SP's results built upon the Low Emission Capacity-Building Programme and, in many cases, are now being sustained and scaled up through UNDP's [Climate Promise](#) portfolio.

Thirty-seven programme countries undertook a wide range of efforts under key result area 2 on enhancing integrated governance to drive NDC outcomes. This included the 18 countries that established or strengthened their climate change coordination mechanisms: Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, the Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia. In many cases, NDC SP support also included systematic and targeted efforts to integrate gender considerations into these structures and processes.

This paper describes the approaches and good practices followed by five countries for coordinating the planning and implementation of NDCs: **Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, the Marshall Islands and Peru.**

Context and relevance

The Paris Agreement is a landmark international treaty adopted by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015 to address climate change and its impacts. It marks a significant achievement in global cooperation to address climate change. In the Agreement, Parties committed to limiting temperature increase to well below 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and making efforts to further limit it to 1.5° Celsius. The Agreement emphasizes the importance of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, enhancing adaptive capacities and increasing the availability of financial support for developing countries. Under the Agreement, Parties are required to submit NDCs that reflect their climate pledges every five years.

NDCs encourage a more holistic approach to climate and sustainable development priorities that should be treated in an integrated manner at the national level. Indeed, disjointed institutional structures and strategies at subnational and national levels, as well as non-collaborative and siloed approaches to climate finance, policy-making and implementation, have been highlighted as one of the greatest impediments to pursuing synergies between climate and sustainable development actions.¹ Addressing this fragmentation in governance facilitates progress on both agendas and delivers multiple development benefits, such as improved health, job creation, economic growth and enhanced resilience.

Aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement, countries that have undertaken participatory processes and coordination efforts to prepare, revise and enhance their climate targets recognize explicitly within the NDCs the importance of coordination bodies or mechanisms in NDC planning and implementation. Box 2 describes the linkage between the Paris Agreement and coordination mechanisms and highlights how the NDCs of programme countries featured in this report reflect that linkage.



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1 United Nations (2024). [Synergy Solutions for Climate and SDG Action: Bridging the Ambition Gap for the Future We Want](#).

Box 2

Linkage between the Paris Agreement and coordination mechanisms

While the Paris Agreement does not explicitly mandate or define climate change coordination mechanisms in its text, several articles in the Agreement do emphasize the importance of institutional arrangements, governance and coordination for effective climate action. For instance, article 7.5 emphasizes that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, participatory and inclusive approach, which often involves coordination mechanisms, while article 8 says that integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches in the implementation of NDCs should aim to enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

Many NDCs explicitly reference climate change coordination mechanisms, recognizing their role in effective implementation. According to [UNFCCC's 2024 NDC synthesis report](#), 88 percent of Parties indicated that domestic institutional arrangements were a key element of coordinating, planning and implementing climate change policy and action at the national and international level, and fostering public participation. Most referred to specific arrangements in place for NDC preparation, such as inter-institutional commissions, councils and committees, led by a designated entity with a coordination role and including members from public entities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academia.

Analysing the mechanisms established by the programme countries featured in this report reveals that:

- **Argentina's enhanced NDC** (2021 submission to the UNFCCC) describes the role of the National Climate Change Cabinet in elaborating and approving the country's policies, objectives and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. It highlights the role of the Cabinet and its panels in ensuring that the elaboration of the NDC in Argentina followed an informed, transparent and participative process that engaged with national and subnational governments, the private sector, academia and civil society.
- **Bhutan's second NDC** (2021 submission to the UNFCCC) reported progress in strengthening the Climate Change Coordination Committee, contributing to improved coordination, transparency, and the tracking and reporting of progress towards the country's climate policy objectives.
- **Colombia's updated NDC** (2020 submission to the UNFCCC) describes the roles of the [National Climate Change System](#) and the Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change in coordinating the NDC process and engaging with stakeholders from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society.
- **The Marshall Islands' updated and third NDCs** (2020 and 2025 submissions to the UNFCCC, respectively) notes the Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy as the main guide for climate interventions and outlines the role of the Tile Til Eo Committee as the national body overseeing these climate change responses.
- **Peru's updated NDC** (2020 submission to the UNFCCC) discussed the role of the Multisectoral Working Group on NDCs in implementing the intended NDC submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015.

■ Key features of successful coordination mechanisms

Planning for and delivering climate action to meet the ambition levels agreed to by Parties to the Paris Agreement requires participation from all sectors of society. Countries are adopting diverse institutional coordination mechanisms to facilitate the planning and implementation of NDCs. Examples of these mechanisms include national intersectoral coordination bodies, subnational coordination mechanisms, technical working groups, advisory boards and stakeholder engagement platforms.

The primary objectives of these mechanisms are to coordinate efforts by government institutions at the national level, solicit inputs into the planning and implementation process, agree on priority objectives and courses of action, establish more effective and efficient NDC systems, and allocate responsibilities for implementing, monitoring and reporting actions in NDCs. Often, these mechanisms serve additional key objectives, including coordination with subnational governments and ensuring greater inclusivity such as engagement with the private sector, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, academia and civil society.

During the NDC planning process, coordination mechanisms helped convene government authorities and other stakeholders to guide the assessment of the national climate context and set priorities for climate action. This process engages policymakers, the private sector and citizens—including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities—through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. NDC planning processes benefit from the participation of diverse stakeholders: it contributes technical expertise to the NDC processes, improves the quality of the information available to decision makers, and promotes ownership and consensus around the climate objectives and actions included in NDCs. Coordination mechanisms facilitate the assignment of responsibilities for implementing individual climate actions, identifying stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society who can develop enabling policies and regulations, mobilizing and allocating financial resources, and carrying out the investments required to deliver climate actions in NDCs.

Coordination mechanisms continue to play a role during NDC implementation by facilitating national planning and oversight during the financing and execution of climate actions. These mechanisms can further direct the development and execution of plans for climate actions in specific sectors or at subnational levels and provide a framework for tracking and reporting progress against NDC targets. Coordination mechanisms can also contribute to transparency and accountability in climate action, providing an avenue for stakeholders, including civil society, to be actively engaged and informed about the progress towards NDC objectives and to demand action to meet those objectives.

Finally, effective coordination mechanisms can advance gender equality and social inclusion. This requires engaging relevant actors, strengthening coordination mechanisms and increasing institutional capacity. The approach encourages the effective engagement of institutions or ministries mandated to promote gender responsive and socially inclusive policy decision-making, and facilitates the meaningful participation of under-represented actors, such as women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to ensure that the process is inclusive and equitable.

Most countries recognize that climate change cannot be tackled in isolation. It requires collaboration across ministries, technical agencies, the private sector and civil society. Coordination mechanisms have emerged as essential tools for aligning national policies, mobilizing resources and ensuring broad stakeholder engagement. As this report will demonstrate, **seven key features of successful coordination mechanisms emerged** and are highlighted through the featured country case studies:

1. **Clear roles and mandates** to ensure a common understanding of decision-making processes and the expected contributions by participating entities.
2. **A fit-for-purpose configuration** that defines responsibilities according to needs and in line with national processes.
3. **A technical secretariat** for administrative, logistical and technical support.

4. **Working groups and panels** to encourage sectoral and multi-level integration.
5. **Inclusive processes** for long-term engagement with, and participation by, all relevant stakeholders and the public.
6. **Capacity building and awareness raising** to strengthen the skills and knowledge of institutions working on climate change.
7. **Transparency and accountability** through regular reporting and dissemination of information among stakeholders and the public.

The country case studies that follow delve into the key features of coordination mechanisms in five NDC SP countries—**Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, the Marshall Islands** and **Peru**—highlighting significant milestones, including how the NDC SP has contributed to these achievements. These countries were selected because they achieved outstanding results under the NDC SP and also represent a diverse range of country typologies. All five countries reveal both shared strategies and unique adaptations to local contexts, governance structures and national priorities.

Table 1 summarizes key characteristics of the coordination mechanisms in the featured countries. The case studies that follow demonstrate how these coordination mechanisms have been crucial for aligning national policies and mobilizing resources, ensuring broad stakeholder engagement and promoting multi-level governance. The case studies also highlight how the programme helped build the capacities of members of these mechanisms, improved information sharing, and contributed to improving transparency and accountability by strengthening the role of coordination mechanisms in tracking and communicating progress toward the objectives of NDCs.

Table 1: Key characteristics of featured climate change coordination mechanisms

	Argentina	Bhutan	Colombia	Marshall Islands	Peru
Coordinating body	National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC), panels and working groups	Climate Change Coordination Committee (C4)	National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), Intersectoral Climate Change Commission (CICC), National Climate Change Council (CNCC), and regional climate change coordination groups	Tile Til Eo Committee (TTEC) and working groups	Multisectoral working group (GTM-NDC)
Participating entities	GNCC: Line ministries	Department of Environment and Climate, representatives from government agencies and civil society organizations	CICC: Line ministries, national planning agency, national disaster risk management agency, meteorological agency	TTEC and working groups: Line ministries, government agencies, private sector and civil society organizations	Line ministries and national planning agency
Mandate	Decree 891 (2016) Law 27520 (2019) Decree 1030 (2020)	Prime Minister's Executive Order (2016)	Law 1931 (2018) Decree 298 (2016)	Cabinet decision (2019)	Resolution N.º 005-2016-MINAM (2016)

	Argentina	Bhutan	Colombia	Marshall Islands	Peru
Key roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate policy and planning (including NDCs) Transparency and accountability Stakeholder participation and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate policy and planning (including NDCs) Transparency and accountability Stakeholder participation and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate policy and planning (including NDCs) Transparency and accountability Stakeholder participation and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate policy and planning (including NDCs) Transparency and accountability Stakeholder participation and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations and roadmaps for the implementation of the NDC
Private sector participation	Private sector represented in one of the GNCC panels (e.g., <i>Mesa Ampliada</i>)	Private sector represented, indirectly (i.e. on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis)	Private sector represented in the CNCC and the subnational climate change coordination groups	Private sector represented in one working group (e.g., NDC Partnership working group)	Private sector represented, indirectly (i.e. on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis)



■ Argentina's National Climate Change Cabinet

The mechanism's origin and key features

Argentina laid the foundations for its climate governance framework in 2016 with [Decree 891](#), creating the National Climate Change Cabinet (the *Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático*, or GNCC in Spanish) as the central body for coordinating inter-institutional and intersectoral climate policies and strategies. In 2019, [Law 27520](#) clarified the GNCC's roles and responsibilities, while [Decree 1030](#) in 2020 expanded its composition and operational structure, ensuring a more inclusive and structured approach to climate policy.

The GNCC is responsible for coordinating initiatives by national government entities to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation actions into national development and sectoral policies and plans. As part of these responsibilities, the GNCC leads the development of national climate change plans, including Argentina's NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and sectoral climate action plans.

The GNCC operates through five key bodies. At the core of the GNCC is its decision-making body (*Reunión de Ministros y Ministras*), comprised of high-ranking officials from all national ministries. Membership in the GNCC should aim at gender parity. Decisions by this body are informed by four panels and working groups. First is a sectoral panel (*Mesa de Puntos Focales*) composed of technical staff from line ministries that produces and compiles the technical inputs that inform Argentina's climate change policies and plans. To strengthen vertical coordination between the national and subnational levels, a subnational panel (*Mesa de Articulación Provincial*) facilitates collaboration between the national government (represented by the Ministry of Environment), Argentina's 24 provinces and the capital city, Buenos Aires. A stakeholder engagement panel (*Mesa Ampliada*) provides a platform for civil society, the private sector, academia and other stakeholders to contribute to climate policy discussions and promote participation and accountability in the country's climate policy design and implementation. Finally, the external advisory board (*Consejo Asesor Externo*)—composed of climate experts, academics and civil society representatives—provides technical and strategic recommendations to enhance the scientific and technical robustness of climate governance.

The GNCC is supported by a technical secretariat (*Coordinación Técnica Administrativa*), run by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development's climate change division, that can assign *ad hoc* working groups—whether sectoral, cross-cutting, permanent or temporary—to assist the panels or boards in carrying out their functions by addressing key climate-related questions.

Since its creation in 2016, the GNCC has coordinated the adoption of the country's national climate change plan,² the development and enhancement of Argentina's NDCs (2016, 2020 and 2021), and the elaboration of national climate change plans for key sectors, such as agriculture, energy, forestry, health, industry, infrastructure and transportation. The GNCC has also contributed to the adoption of key climate change policies in Argentina, including the Long-term Low-Emission Resilient Development Strategy to 2050,³ a strategy on action for climate empowerment,⁴ a gender, diversity and climate change strategy,⁵ and a strategy for Argentina's engagement in carbon markets.⁶

Key milestones under the NDC SP

Argentina submitted its [updated NDC](#) in 2021. In anticipation of this important milestone, the NDC SP helped the government expand a GNCC **Finance Working Group** to incorporate new financial and economic actors to assist in analysing finance options for climate change measures, including their investment costs. The programme also supported the development of 17 GHG emission scenarios for the updated NDC that considered the implementation of different mitigation measures in key sectors such as energy, agriculture, transport, industry and forestry, with expected growth rates. The scenarios were developed within the GNCC in conjunction with sectoral ministries and stakeholders. The commitment of subnational governments through the GNCC's Subnational

2 Argentine Republic (2022). [Plan Nacional de Adaptación y Mitigación del Cambio Climático](#) (PNAyMCC).

3 Argentine Republic (2022). [Estrategia de desarrollo resiliente con bajas emisiones a largo plazo a 2050](#).

4 Argentine Republic (2023). [Estrategia Nacional de Acción para el Empoderamiento Climático \(ENACE\) de Argentina](#).

5 Argentine Republic (2023). [Estrategia Nacional de Géneros, Diversidad y Cambio Climático \(ENGdYCC\)](#).

6 Argentine Republic (2023). [Estrategia Nacional para el Uso de los Mercados de Carbono](#).

Panel proved key to supporting increased NDC ambition and obtaining agreements to implement priority adaptation and mitigation measures. Mainstreaming of gender and alignment of the NDC with the Sustainable Development Goals was also supported.

The programme also contributed **technical support for the elaboration of a draft regulatory decree** of the National Climate Change Law (1030/2020). The decree, published in 2020, describes how the climate change law is applied and implemented and the roles and responsibilities of the GNCC in developing national climate change policies and plans aligned with international commitments.

With programme support, Argentina released the [National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan](#), developed within the framework of the GNCC, in 2022. As mentioned in the plan, “the formulation of cross-cutting approaches, strategic and instrumental lines, as well as the 265 adaptation and mitigation measures that the Republic of Argentina presents in this plan, have resulted from a broad participatory process carried out within the framework of the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC).” Moreover, the GNCC developed a [climate action agreement](#), the aim of which was to strengthen the public-private interaction space in its Cabinet to recognize and enhance private sector climate action aimed at achieving national targets and implementing the plan. The agreement includes five areas of work: capacity-building for climate action, voluntary reporting of initiatives and climate plans in the National Climate Change Information System, climate action in corporate social responsibility strategies, dialogue for aligning climate priorities within value chains and dialogue on carbon markets. Since its launch in 2022, the climate action agreement has driven numerous activities and training sessions, with participation by more than 1,000 companies.

“The institutionalization of governance for climate policy development in the Republic of Argentina was essential for the creation of a Second NDC that was both interinstitutional and federally agreed upon. In this regard, the joint climate policy planning framework established through the GNCC provides continuity and stability for climate action in the short, medium, and long term. Additionally, significant efforts have been made to strengthen capacities among government officials and the general public to foster more substantive participation in the development of the Second NDC. As a result, this consensual and federal version of the NDC was successfully achieved.”

Extract from [Argentina's second NDC](#), page 7.

In 2023, the GNCC led a series of roundtables, meetings and workshops to strengthen instruments and capacities at the subnational and national levels. These meetings focused on developing and validating Climate Change Response Plans, discussing a National Strategy for the Use of Carbon Markets, analysing key aspects of a National Program for Long-Term Scenarios, and reviewing the progress and outcomes of climate policy over the previous year. As a result, the [Strategy for Resilient Development with Low Emissions in the Long Term to 2050](#) was approved through Ministerial Resolution 218/2023 and the National Program of Long-Term Scenarios was created under the leadership of the Secretariat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with the participatory and technical coordination of the GNCC.

Good practice.

The GNCC, its panels and advisory board exemplify the integration of broader sectors of society in climate action. The coordination mechanism engages with national and subnational governments through its sectoral and subnational panels and with civil society, the private sector and academia. This whole-of-society approach mobilizes stakeholders for more ambitious climate action and contributes to improved transparency and accountability.

■ Bhutan's National Climate Change Committee

The mechanism's origin and key features

Established in 2016 following an Executive Order by the Prime Minister, the [National Climate Change Committee](#) (NCCC) is the primary body responsible for setting climate change policy in Bhutan. It operates within the **National Environment Commission** (NEC), an independent authority and the country's highest environmental decision-making body, responsible for formulating and implementing Bhutan's environmental policies.

Supporting the NEC is the **Department of Environment and Climate Change**, formerly known as the National Environment Commission Secretariat. This department, now under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, plays a crucial role in elaborating Bhutan's NDC, NAP and Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategy.

To provide technical guidance and coordination on climate change matters, Bhutan has established the **Climate Change Coordination Committee (C4)**, which serves as a technical advisory committee to the NEC and NCCC. The C4 has functioned as a key forum for planning and coordinating climate action across sectors. The Department of Environment and Climate Change chairs the C4, with members representing various government agencies and civil society organizations.



Key milestones under the NDC SP

During 2020 NDC revision process, the Department of Environment and Climate Change received support to **mainstream gender considerations** in Bhutan's climate change policies and C4 activities. As part of this work, the programme supported an in-depth [assessment of gender](#), led by the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) and the NEC, to improve gender equality in Bhutan's climate action. The assessment evaluated vulnerability to climate change, adaptive capacities and participation in decision making focusing on the agriculture, energy and waste sectors. At the time, the Foreign Minister, served as the chair of the NEC, and also held the position for the NCWC. The gender assessment recommended that the NCWC be included as a member of the C4 to provide inputs for incorporating considerations on gender equality into the country's National Climate Change Policy. The programme provided sustained capacity-building on climate change to the NCWC to take on this new function.

As a complement to the gender assessment, the NDC SP supported the development of [a toolkit to mainstream gender in NDC actions](#) in the agriculture, energy and waste sectors and built the capacities of the C4, government officials and civil society to implement the toolkit during the design and implementation of climate actions.

In 2021, a [Low Emission Development Strategy for Human Settlements](#) and a [Low Emission Development Strategy for Industries](#) were developed and finalized. These strategies contributed to ambition-setting during the development of Bhutan's second NDC. As a result of these efforts, Bhutan's second NDC recognized how gender and the low-emission development strategies (LEDS) were instrumental in informing gender mainstreaming opportunities and prioritizing mitigation actions in key sectors, such as agriculture, energy, waste and industry.

"In order to have a long-term policy environment in Bhutan [...], it is important to have a well-established coordination of policy instrument design and implementation between the various government agencies. The coordination should also include measures and actions to provide holistic environment management [...]. The technical working groups on climate change would be a good basis with membership of the groups extended to civil society, academia, private sector, and national experts on climate change. The aim of the coordination would be to have a clear view about how policies can be designed to enable Bhutan to remain on the LEDS pathways."

Extract from the LEDS for Industries

Finally, as part of the implementation of recommendations from the gender assessment, between 2020 and 2022, the programme helped the NCWC in Bhutan conduct trainings on the gender mainstreaming toolkit for members of the Mainstreaming Reference Group, a collaborative body which supports the integration of cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, climate, disaster, and poverty into the country's development planning and policies. The group comprises representatives from 19 key public institutions, including the NEC and the NCWC. The objective of these workshops, held in eight districts and four municipalities, was to enable participants, including the district governor and sector heads from districts, to take gender and climate initiatives into their work.

Good practice.

The Department of Environment and Climate Change chairs and supports the activities of the C4. The C4 has benefited from the department's technical and administrative support, which facilitates informed discussions by its members, documents decisions and makes information available to stakeholders and the public. The department also helps identify and mobilize technical assistance to address key gaps, such as capacity and institutional challenges to mainstream gender and youth inclusion.

Colombia's Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change

The mechanism's origin and key features

Colombia's **Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change** (*Comisión Intersectorial de Cambio Climático*, or CICC in Spanish) is responsible for coordinating the country's national climate change system (*Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático*, or SISCLIMA in Spanish), as defined in [Decree 298 of 2016](#) and [Law 1931 of 2018](#). This system is tasked with the design and implementation of policies, legislation, plans and resources aimed at climate change action.

The CICC includes representatives from key line ministries, the national planning agency, the national disaster risk management agency and the meteorological agency. The CICC's decisions are informed by the National Climate Change Council (*Consejo Nacional de Cambio Climático*, or CNCC in Spanish) which brings together representatives from the Congress, the private sector, civil society, academia and international development partners.

The CICC's activities are supported by various **specialized committees**, which address issues such as climate finance, international cooperation and technical and scientific matters. Additionally, the commission can form **working groups** to address specific climate-related issues. It also includes a mechanism for coordinating climate change actions at the subnational level, which involves subnational climate change coordination groups (*Nodos Regionales de Cambio Climático*) based on the country's ecoregions (e.g., Amazon, Caribbean, Northern Andes, etc.). These groups consist of representatives from departments, municipalities, subnational environmental authorities, disaster risk management agencies, the private sector, academia and civil society.

The CICC is responsible for coordinating the country's climate change policy implementation and directing the preparation and enhancement of Colombia's NDCs. The CICC successfully coordinated and approved the enhancement of Colombia's NDC in 2020, and played a leading role in formulating and implementing Colombia's low-carbon development strategy,⁷ NAP,⁸ and forestry and deforestation management strategy.⁹

Another key responsibility of the commission is to guide and oversee the elaboration of sectoral climate change plans¹⁰ by line ministries and subnational climate change plans¹¹ by subnational governments. These sectoral and subnational plans are the main planning tools that the country uses to translate its NDC goals into concrete and verifiable actions. In this role, the CICC has overseen the elaboration of sectoral climate change plans in the agriculture,¹² energy,¹³ trade and tourism,¹⁴ transportation,¹⁵ and urban¹⁶ sectors, as well as the development of subnational climate change plans in most of Colombia's departments.¹⁷ Line ministries and subnational governments monitor the implementation of these plans and report on progress to SISCLIMA. Municipal authorities must align their municipal development and land-use plans with the sectoral and subnational climate change plans relevant to their jurisdictions.

Key milestones under the NDC SP

The NDC SP played a pivotal role in establishing the coordination mechanisms for Colombia's climate change efforts by supporting the elaboration of draft regulations on the modalities and procedures of SISCLIMA and the CNCC.

7 Republic of Colombia (2024). [Estrategia Colombiana de Desarrollo Bajo en Carbono Resiliente al Clima](#) (ECDBC). 2024.

8 Republic of Colombia (2022). [Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático](#).

9 Republic of Colombia (n.d). [Bosques Territorios de Vida. Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques](#) (EICDGB).

10 Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático Sectoriales (PIGCCS).

11 Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático Territoriales (PIGCCT).

12 Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (2020). [Plan Integral de Gestión del Cambio Climático del Sector Agropecuario](#).

13 Ministerio de Minas y Energía (2018). [Plan Integral de Gestión del Cambio Climático / Sector Minero Energético](#).

14 Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (2021). [Plan Integral de Gestión del Cambio Climático Sector Comercio, Industria y Turismo](#).

15 Republic of Colombia (2014). [Plan Vías CC: vías compatibles con el clima](#).

16 Ministerio de Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio (2020). [Plan Integral de Gestión del Cambio Climático Sectorial. Sector Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio](#).

17 PIGCCT are available from [Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development](#).

In 2019, Colombia approved the 2019–2020 [action plan for the CICC](#),¹⁸ with the NDC SP providing significant support through various collaborative efforts and discussions in the framework of the intersectoral commission. This included coordinating technical inputs for the preparation of a draft regulatory decree for strengthening SISCLIMA through workshops, literature reviews and engaging subnational climate change groups to gather feedback and input from SISCLIMA entities.

The programme also supported the creation of a [Guide for Formulating and Implementing Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans](#)¹⁹ between 2019 and 2020. Developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, this guide provides vital guidance to line ministries and subnational governments for elaborating climate risk and vulnerability analyses, identifying key categories of GHG emissions, and assessing and prioritizing climate change mitigation and adaptation actions – thereby ensuring more localized and tailored climate change strategies. Following the adoption of these guidelines, the NDC SP supported the development of climate change plans for the five sectors identified in Colombia’s NDC – agriculture; energy; trade, industry and tourism; transportation; and housing, cities, and territories.

“Comprehensive climate change management plans can be understood as the instruments through which adaptation, mitigation, and risk management measures and actions are identified, evaluated, and prioritized. [...], these plans must be formulated with both a territorial approach (Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático Territoriales – PIGCCT) and a sectoral approach (Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático Sectoriales – PIGCCS). They must be developed by territorial entities, environmental authorities, and sectoral leaders, with the participation of identified strategic stakeholders, prioritizing citizen engagement through social organizations and the broader community.”

Extracts from the Guide for Formulating and Implementing Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans.

Additionally, the NDC SP supported the creation of the [Gender and Climate Change Toolbox](#), also developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, as a step-by-step guide for integrating a gender perspective into projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management. The toolbox consists of a capacity-building programme on gender and climate change and six sector-specific guides: mining and energy; transportation; agriculture; trade, industry and tourism; housing, cities, and territories; and the environment and sustainable development.

In 2020, the programme also provided instrumental support to the NDC revision process, facilitating the coordination of a wide range of partners through sectoral or territorial workshops with working groups, a public consultation, dialogues with vulnerable communities, such as Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities, women’s groups and youth, and sessions of the technical committee, and the CICC. Additionally, the programme supervised modelling of the update of the reference scenario to 2030 and preparation of the mitigation scenario, which included 32 measures across seven sectors—the vast majority drawn from territorial climate change plans—and led engagement of territorial and private sector actors, which led to the inclusion of 89 territorial measures and 24 private sector measures.

Together, these measures represented significant steps in strengthening Colombia’s institutional framework for climate change and ensuring that key actions were in place to meet the country’s climate commitments.

Key milestones under the NDC SP

The coordination mechanism implemented in Colombia provides an interesting example of integrating climate action across sectors and levels of government. The CICC coordinates the work of line ministries in planning and implementing climate action in sectors prioritized by Colombia’s climate change law and NDC. Climate objectives and priorities are incorporated into subnational action plans, and then developed and implemented under the guidance of subnational coordination mechanisms within the overall climate governance framework of SISCLIMA. Integrating planning and implementation at the sectoral and subnational levels contributes to effective and coordinated climate action.

¹⁸ Article in Spanish.

¹⁹ Republic of Colombia (2022). [Guía para la formulación, actualización, e implementación de los Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático Territoriales \(PIGCCT\)](#).

■ Marshall Islands' Tile Til Eo Committee

The mechanism's origin and key features

The Republic of the Marshall Islands adopted the [Tile Til Eo Strategy](#)²⁰ in 2018 to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and increase climate resilience. This strategy responds to the urgent threat of climate change, which disproportionately affects low-lying island nations like the Marshall Islands, and outlines a framework for transitioning to a sustainable and climate-resilient development pathway. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of community engagement and capacity-building, seeking to empower local communities to participate in decision-making processes and implement sustainable practices.

The Tile Til Eo coordination mechanism is the main instrument that the Republic of the Marshall Islands adopted to coordinate and oversee the strategy and the country's actions on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Established by the Cabinet of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 2019, the **Tile Til Eo Committee** (TTEC) became the primary mechanism for climate change coordination and policy development. The TTEC has enabled increased strategic collaboration and information-sharing with sector wide stakeholders, including synergies on project and partner funding support and consensus on NDC implementation pathways.

In May 2019 the Cabinet approved the **Structure for Integration and Coordination of Climate and Resilience Activity**. The Structure, centred around the TTEC as the primary coordinating body for climate-related initiatives, established **three specialized working groups focused on adaptation, mitigation and cross-sectoral coordination**. The working groups and related task forces provide inputs on specific areas such as climate finance, capacity development, gender and human rights. They consist of members from various line ministries, national government agencies, state-owned enterprises, private sector representatives and civil society organizations. In 2021, these groups were institutionalized as the government's formal coordination mechanism for climate change and resilience. A **TTEC Oversight Committee** is chaired by the Chief Secretary.



20 *Tile Til Eo* translates to 'Lighting the Way' in Marshallese.

Key milestones under the NDC SP

The NDC SP has supported the TTEC in a range of its duties, including enhancing the NDC and strengthening strategic collaboration on the NAP by coordinating efforts in the energy, waste and transportation sectors and integrating social and cross-cutting issues into adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The TTEC's working groups were also used to consult on climate finance assessments and engage private sector.

In contribution to the cross-cutting working group and the government's [NDC Partnership Plan](#), the programme provided a range of services to address key climate priorities that engaged civil society and youth. For example, in 2022, eight youth-targeted workshops led by the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and the organization, Jojikum, helped increase climate change awareness by sharing information on climate change impacts and the responses outlined in the NDC and Tile Til Eo. Capacity-building workshops were also conducted for the youth bureau team leading these advocacies on the outer islands. Meanwhile, through the TTEC, the Ministry of Education engaged in climate change education activities ranging from teacher training and curriculum enhancements to procuring weather station equipment for 10 schools so that students could learn about changing weather patterns linked to climate change.

Throughout 2023, the programme supported the TTEC on strategic collaboration for development of the NAP, implementation and coordination efforts for an energy roadmap, and integration of cross-cutting and social issues into adaptation and mitigation workstreams. Three working group meetings were supported in 2023, including the TTEC Oversight Committee. In addition, six gender and climate outreach and advocacy programmes were conducted by the TTEC coordination outreach team in 2023, targeting women and youth. Finally, the programme supported the guidance, A Coordinated Approach to Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Interventions, to promote coordination, enhance collaboration and outline the integration of gender considerations into climate change initiatives for more inclusive and sustainable outcomes.

Good practice.

The Marshall Islands provided a blueprint for mainstreaming gender equality into climate policy and decision-making processes. The National Gender Mainstreaming Policy provides guidance and sets requirements to promote gender equality and ensure women's participation in decision-making. Assessing women's specific circumstances, needs and potential contributions to climate action informs climate planning and policy, contributing to more effective policies. Gender equality considerations are also incorporated into the operation of coordination and decision-making bodies such as the TTEC specialized working groups.



■ Peru's Multisectoral Working Group on NDCs

The mechanism's origin and key features

In 2016, Peru established the **Multisectoral Working Group on NDCs** (*Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial*, or GTM-NDC in Spanish) as a temporary working group to coordinate the implementation of the NDC. The working group was tasked with making recommendations to streamline the NDC's implementation, including suggestions to guide the assessment of financial requirements for the implementation of the NDC's climate adaptation and mitigation actions and create roadmaps to meet the NDC targets. The working group operated under the framework of Peru's national climate change strategy, which was initially adopted in 2003 and then updated in 2015 and [2024](#). The strategy is the country's primary climate change planning tool and climate change strategy. A gender-focused approach was adopted in 2017 to identify opportunities for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

The GTM-NDC was led by the National Centre for Strategic Planning and included 13 national ministries, including the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, reflecting the NDC's emphasis on social inclusion and gender equality. The Ministry of Environment served as the **technical secretariat** for the GTM-NDC and was responsible for coordinating interministerial collaboration and ensuring that the group's work was aligned with national policies and climate change goals. The activities of the working group sought to facilitate broad participation in the implementation of the NDC, reaching out to subnational governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and Indigenous Peoples.

The GTM-NDC established **specialized task forces** to address specific questions related to the planning and implementation of the climate adaptation and mitigation actions needed to meet the NDC's objectives. These task forces engaged with additional government entities, expanding the scope of the inputs and improving the quality and relevance of the information available to the NDC planning process.

The GTM-NDC, which operated from February 2017 to December 2018, ceased operations with the approval of its [final report](#).²¹ Since the GTM-NDC completed its mandate, Peru adopted a national climate change law (Law N° 30754) in 2020 that includes a permanent mechanism, the [High-Level Commission on Climate Change](#) (CANCC), to coordinate the NDC implementation, update and approval process.²² Since the establishment of the CANCC, all new and updated measures within the NDC framework have been reviewed and approved by this commission.

Key milestones under the NDC SP

In collaboration with other development partners, the NDC SP contributed to a wide range of GTM-NDC activities, including providing the technical secretariat and working group members with the technical capacity to identify and assess climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The main result from the working group was NDC sectoral implementation roadmaps.²³ These roadmaps identify key actions needed to meet the NDC targets, estimate the financial needs related to these actions, calculate expected GHG emissions reductions, discuss co-benefits from the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, identify likely gaps and barriers that could prevent the achievement of the NDC goals, and define a schedule to achieve the proposed results. The roadmaps include a monitoring framework with indicators and targets for each adaptation and mitigation action included in the NDC. These roadmaps were formally adopted by the relevant line ministries. Specifically, the GTM-NDC received support to develop comprehensive climate change mitigation roadmaps for the agriculture, energy, land use and forestry, transportation, industry, and waste sectors, as well as climate change adaptation roadmaps for the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health and water sectors.

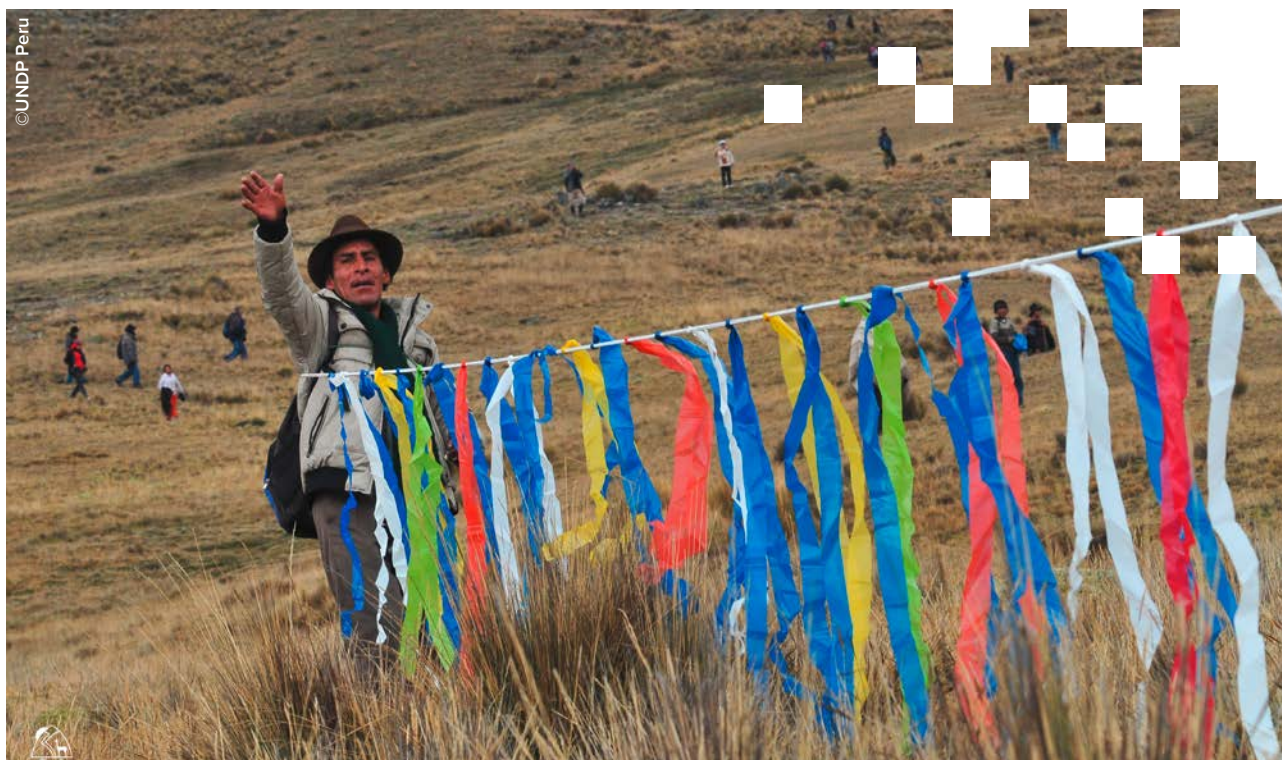
In line with the mitigation and adaptation measures identified by the GTM-NDC, three roadmaps associated with the private and finance sectors were supported and completed: the Roadmap for Private and Finance Sector Engagement in NDC Implementation, the Roadmap for Green Finance in Peru, and the Inter-Institutional Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and the Peruvian Association of Renewable

21 Ministry of Environment (n.d). "[Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial para la implementación de las NDC \(GTM-NDC\)](#)" (in Spanish).

22 Republic of Peru (n.d). [Contribuciones Determinadas a Nivel Nacional del Perú. Reporte de Actualización Periodo 2021 – 2030](#). n.d.

23 i.e., *Programaciones Tentativas*.

Energies, the latter of which involved more than 30 companies and civil society organizations within the renewable energy sector. Furthermore, in 2021, all 24 regional governments received support to develop roadmaps to achieve NDC measures through their planning and financial instruments for the period 2021-2022.



Likewise, the NDC SP supported an estimate of financial needs for implementing mitigation measures included in the NDC—assessing financial gaps and mobilizing financial resources towards the goals of the NDC—and partnered with other actors to identify international financial and technical support opportunities to implement commitments in Peru’s NDC. The programme continued to support the development of the [Climate Finance Strategy](#) for implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, published by the Ministry of Environment in 2024. This strategy serves as a guiding framework for state actors across all levels of government, as well as for national and international non-state actors. The strategy also incorporated the 84 adaptation measures and 66 mitigation measures initially proposed by the GTM-NDC to achieve the NDC targets. Additionally, a document, [Strategic actions to define and develop adaptation and mitigation measures that will allow to meet Peru’s updated climate target by 2030](#), was adopted by key ministries under the CANCC. Its objective is to identify strategic activities and tasks for formulating and updating tentative mitigation and adaptation plans, strengthen the coordinating and guiding role of the CANCC, and ensure progress tracking, visibility and feedback to identify necessary measures for achieving NDC targets by 2030.

Finally, the GTM-NDC used the [Dialoguemos platform](#)—a participatory, multi-stakeholder and multilevel mechanism designed to foster alliances for climate action—to deepen the national dialogue on NDCs, which also was supported through the NDC Partnership. This platform facilitated discussions aimed at building a shared vision of the NDC among key stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and international partners. The programme supported the mechanism to promote participation through diverse formats, including town hall meetings, technical workshops, public consultations and other channels.

Good practice.

Peru’s GTM-NDC is unique among the coordination mechanisms discussed in this report in that the scope of its mandate was comparatively narrow and time-bound. The GTM-NDC was tasked with planning the actions needed to deliver Peru’s commitments in the NDC. Its task forces delivered detailed roadmaps for implementing the NDC, fulfilling its mandate and completing its activities. The GTM-NDC thus contributed efficiently to transitioning from planning to implementing Peru’s climate action commitments. This flexible approach conveys the urgency of acting on NDC commitments while deploying available resources effectively without overburdening participating entities.

Conclusions

The experiences under the NDC SP highlight the essential role of climate change coordination mechanisms for climate action. These mechanisms have been pivotal in aligning NDCs with other climate and other relevant policies—both sectoral and subnational—by enhancing coordination, reducing fragmentation, fostering synergies and promoting inclusive participation across governments and society.

Individual climate change coordination mechanisms reflect the specific institutional and development circumstances of the countries that adopt them; therefore, not all share the same characteristics. However, effective coordination mechanisms share certain features related to their mandate, roles and configuration that can make a difference in the quality and impact of their results.

Coordination structures vary by country, ranging from formal entities like climate commissions to flexible, *ad hoc* groups. Regardless of their form, their core purpose is to coordinate government bodies, local authorities, civil society, the private sector and development partners to drive climate action. While some governments integrate these mechanisms within existing governance frameworks or institutionalize them through decrees or laws, others have established new structures or more temporary structures to meet their climate objectives.

As illustrated in the case studies, the development and strengthening of coordinating mechanisms for NDCs reflects a trend of increasing multisectoral collaboration. Argentina, Bhutan, Colombia, the Marshall Islands and Peru have all made significant strides in enhancing climate governance and, consequently, these mechanisms have evolved to incorporate sectoral participation, financial assessments and legal frameworks. Notably, Argentina and Colombia placed strong emphasis on policy instruments to ensure climate actions are embedded within national governance structures. Meanwhile, Bhutan and Peru actively integrated gender considerations into their climate strategies, highlighting a growing awareness of the need for inclusive climate action. The Marshall Islands made efforts to foster outreach and capacity-building for a more informed stakeholder involvement in climate action.

Countries used different entry points for engagement, reflecting the importance of fit-for-purpose configurations. Argentina and Colombia strengthened both subnational and private sector contributions through climate action agreements and territorial climate plans, ensuring broader ownership and implementation of NDCs. In contrast, the Marshall Islands emphasized sectoral coordination within key economic sectors such as energy, transportation and waste management. Peru stands out for its efforts in mobilizing financial strategies and fostering stakeholder involvement, including youth and vulnerable communities, which reinforces the importance of inclusive climate governance. These varying approaches underscore the necessity of tailoring NDC enhancement and implementation strategies to national contexts.

Despite differences in structure and scope, these mechanisms share a core objective: ensuring that climate action is integrated into national development plans and implemented effectively. They all emphasize cross-sectoral coordination, stakeholder engagement and financial mobilization as essential pillars of effective climate action, though their approaches vary based on governance styles and national priorities. Effective climate coordination also requires strong ownership, adequate technical and financial support, and well-defined governance structures. Balancing flexibility and structure is also critical to addressing the dynamic nature of climate change.

Seven key features of successful coordination mechanisms have emerged that can guide governments, and the partners that support them, on the establishment, operation and strengthening of more integrated and inclusive climate governance:

- 1 Clear roles and mandates.** Roles under a coordination mechanism should be clearly defined to ensure a common understanding of decision-making processes and the expected contributions by participating entities. Meanwhile, a clear mandate streamlines the activities of the coordination mechanism and gives a sense of purpose to its members. The mandate and roles of a coordination mechanism can be laid out in legal or administrative provisions to give standing to the mechanism's activities and decisions. These legal or administrative provisions are also often needed to guarantee that member institutions can allocate resources and grant access to information under their control. The mandate for a coordination mechanism can be time-bound as in the case of Peru's GTM-NDC or indefinite like in the case of Argentina's GNCC. The provision stipulating the mandate for a mechanism may include considerations to ensure its sustainability throughout its duration.
- 2 Fit-for-purpose configuration.** The design of a coordination mechanism should not only reflect its mandate, but also the various responsibilities it could be tasked with, such as decision-making, technical advisory and accountability, according to needs and in line with national processes. Therefore, the design of a coordination mechanism may define procedures to seek input from stakeholders, draw consensus and make decisions. These procedures can be supported by committees, panels and working groups like those under the GNCC and SISCLIMA. In doing so, the design should be cognizant of trade-offs to ensure that the mechanism has adequate levels of efficiency, expediency, inclusion and participation while not overburdening the individuals and organizations that take part. The design should also reflect the availability of the human, financial and technical resources needed for the mechanism's operation, thus avoiding unrealistic expectations about the scope of the mission with which it can be entrusted.
- 3 Technical secretariat.** A skilled and efficient technical secretariat is essential for the ongoing success of any coordination mechanism. The responsibilities of a technical secretariat include providing administrative support and organizing and facilitating meetings for the mechanism's committees, panels and working groups. A secretariat may also provide technical input that informs decision-making bodies, ensuring that decisions are well-grounded and effective. The role of technical secretariats may also include documenting and communicating these decisions to relevant stakeholders and serving as the first point of contact for stakeholders and citizens interested in the coordination mechanism's activities. The Department of Environment and Climate is responsible for these functions in Bhutan. Similarly, Argentina's Ministry of Environment supports the activities of the GNCC and its panels.
- 4 Working groups and panels.** NDCs call for climate action in various sectors and administrative jurisdictions—national, subnational and municipal. An effective climate change coordination mechanism should incorporate the necessary elements or procedures to effectively convene stakeholders from the sectors and levels of government that are relevant to planning and implementing NDCs. In the case studies, this is often achieved through subcommittees and working groups. For example, in Colombia, the CICC coordinated climate action through subnational climate change coordination groups, enabling participation of subnational governments in its operations, while in Argentina, a sectoral panel coordinated climate action planning and implementation in key sectors and a subnational panel directed actions by the country's provinces.
- 5 Inclusive processes.** The long-term engagement with, and participation by, all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, ensures that the needs and perspectives of these groups are considered in climate action planning and implementation – including identifying opportunities for such groups to lead on climate action. The Marshall Islands ensured this through its TTEC cross-cutting committee, while Bhutan successfully mainstreamed gender into its C4 with support from the NCWC.
- 6 Capacity-building and awareness-raising.** A coordination mechanism can contribute to strengthening institutions and building capacities for climate action by identifying capacity gaps, mobilizing resources for training and capacity-building, facilitating access to training for staff from member institutions, and disseminating climate-related knowledge. Engaging with entities from various sectors and government levels enables collaboration and the exchange of information, further strengthening institutional capacities. Documenting activities and decisions by a coordination mechanism reduces the impact of frequent staff turnover and provides continuity in planning and implementation processes. By prioritizing learning and capacity-building, a coordination mechanism can empower stakeholders, enhance institutional capacities and ultimately improve the effectiveness of climate action strategies. In Bhutan and the Marshall Islands, the coordination mechanisms played a leading role in actions to build capacities for mainstreaming gender in the climate policies and plans in their respective countries.

7 Transparency and accountability. A coordination mechanism has a distinctive role in improving the transparency and accountability of climate action. It performs this role by adopting procedures to share information related to decision-making processes, plans adopted and actions taken. Regular reporting and dissemination of information builds trust among stakeholders and enhances the legitimacy of the mechanism. A coordination mechanism may also adopt procedures to solicit inputs from various constituencies and the public. Incorporating feedback channels improves the responsiveness of climate actions to stakeholder concerns. Argentina's *Mesa Ampliada* under GNCC and Peru's GTM-NDC have adopted such procedures to enhance transparency and accountability.

Developing countries, including those supported by the NDC SP, have significantly strengthened their climate change coordination mechanisms. These experiences have revealed several key characteristics these mechanisms must possess to effectively coordinate climate action planning and implementation. Among other factors, coordination mechanisms need a clear mandate grounded in legal or administrative provisions. They must facilitate engagement with stakeholders in national and subnational governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. Additionally, they require institutional arrangements and procedures that reflect each country's needs, capacities and specific circumstances. Climate change coordination mechanisms have also demonstrated a key role in increasing the transparency and accountability of climate actions and in identifying and addressing capacity gaps related to climate action planning and implementation. As the urgency and ambition level of climate action continues to rise, countries will increasingly rely on effective climate change coordination mechanisms.





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