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About Issue No. 6

This NDC Insight issue explores how countries are integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in their latest Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – including a spotlight on Cambodia’s NDC. It also examines the issue of loss and damage and explores recent submission trends.

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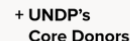
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UNDP’s Climate Promise is the UN system’s largest portfolio of support on climate action, working with more than 140 countries and territories and directly benefiting 37 million people. This portfolio implements over US\$2.3 billion in grant financing and draws on UNDP’s expertise in adaptation, mitigation, carbon markets, climate and forests, and climate strategies and policy. Visit our website at climatepromise.undp.org and follow us at [@UNDPClimate](https://twitter.com/UNDPClimate).

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Latest trends and insights

Heading into the last quarter of 2025, with a string of critical milestones on the calendar in the run-up to COP30, the pressure is on for countries to finalize and submit their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). While all eyes are on the cumulative temperature goal to track ambition, there is also a powerful story emerging on the improved quality of NDCs already coming in the door – which are more robust, implementable, inclusive and investment-ready.



Thirty NDCs submitted as of 31 August, ahead of an expected surge in September

The 30 September deadline for inclusion in the UNFCCC Synthesis Report to be delivered at COP30 is quickly approaching, alongside an opportunity for high-level announcements and visibility at the UN Secretary-General's High-level Climate Summit on 24 September. With around 150 countries still expected to submit NDCs by the end of the year, about half are expected by the end of Q3.



LDCs and SIDS are now responsible for 43 percent of all new NDC submissions

Cambodia, the Solomon Islands and Barbados are the latest countries to make submissions – bringing the total of Least Developed Country (LDC) submissions to five and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) submissions to nine – or 43 percent of the total submissions to date.



93 percent of submitted NDCs consider Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Governments are increasingly recognizing women, youth and Indigenous Peoples are important change agents for climate action, and key for leveraging NDCs for sustainable development impact. The latest NDC submissions include a range of approaches. Many underscore the crucial work ahead in integrating safeguards such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and tenure rights, as well as implementing integrated policy frameworks that ensure individuals and communities can benefit from, and contribute to, climate action. More than 80 percent of developing countries supported through Climate Promise 2025 to prepare new NDCs are delivering activities that explicitly address GESI.



SIDS continue to include loss and damage as a core component of NDCs and climate justice

Eight of the nine NDCs (89 percent) submitted by SIDS in the 2025 submission cycle include explicit references to loss and damage, while seven (78 percent) include a chapter or section on loss and damage.



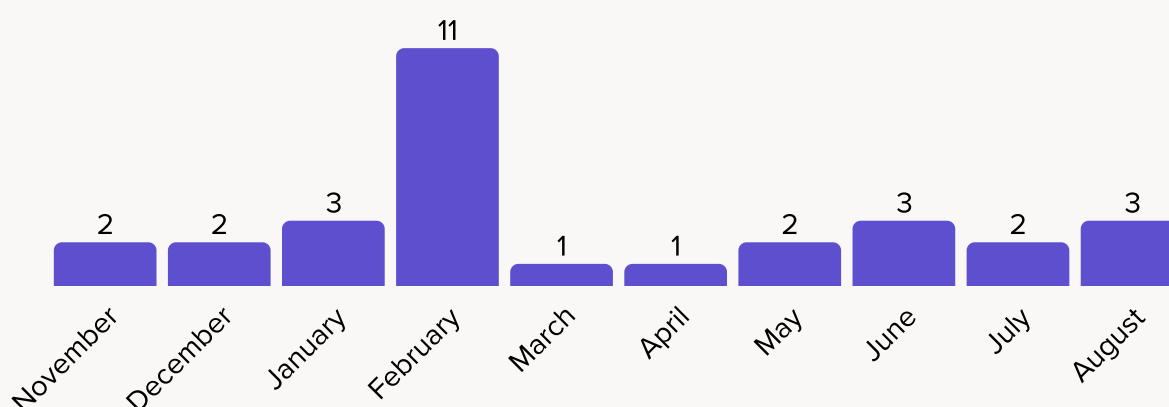
Country spotlight: Cambodia

Cambodia's ambitious new NDC sets a path towards climate-resilient, low-carbon development that is aligned with its aspiration to achieve carbon neutrality and become a high-income country by 2050. The new NDC outlines measures to address the needs of climate vulnerable groups and exemplifies a rights-based, gender equality and socially inclusive approach.

NDC submission status

As of 31 August 2025, a **total of 30 Parties¹ (five G20, nine SIDS and five LDCs)**, covering around 21.2 percent of total global GHG emissions,² have submitted new NDCs for the 2025 cycle (Figure 1). August saw three new NDCs submitted from [Cambodia](#), the [Solomon Islands](#) and [Barbados](#). This demonstrates continued leadership from LDCs and SIDS, which now represent 43 percent of all new NDC submissions. A significant number of countries are expected to put forward NDCs by the end of September – the cut-off date for inclusion in the UNFCCC’s annual NDC Synthesis Report – with around 180 NDCs expected in total by the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30).

Figure 1: Number of NDC submissions, by month (November 2024 to August 2025)



According to the [World Meteorological Organization](#), extreme climate events are intensifying across the globe, and [August](#) was confirmed the third warmest on record globally. This tangible evidence of a rapidly warming world is set alongside high-level political and public calls for action. The UN Secretary-General will hold a [high-level event](#) on climate action on 24 September, on the sidelines of the 80th UN General Assembly, as a platform for countries to unveil new 2035 GHG emissions reduction targets, which is preceded by the Africa Climate Summit taking place in Ethiopia from 1-6 September. This has created a compelling backdrop for the submission of new, more ambitious climate plans.

This heightened sense of urgency is also reflected in two recent communications from the COP30 Presidency, Brazil, which underscore the urgency and importance of NDCs. The [5th letter](#) frames climate action as a fundamentally human issue and stresses the need for NDCs to be informed by the lived experiences of those on the front lines of climate change, including Indigenous Peoples, youth and other vulnerable communities. Meanwhile, the [6th letter](#) links NDCs to the Brazilian concept of “*mutirão*,” or collective action, and calls on countries to view their NDCs as a demonstration of commitment to multilateralism and their own people. This sets the stage for COP30 to be a critical moment for Parties to bridge differences and enhance their climate ambition.

Insights from Climate Promise 2025:

UN Country Teams have been mobilized across 117 countries under Climate Promise 2025. As a contribution to this UN system effort and the NDC Partnership, **UNDP is providing direct support to 100 countries.**

This NDC Insight issue explores how countries are integrating GESI into both new NDC targets and measures and into NDC implementation plans and actions. Specifically, insights on key approaches, flagship initiatives and the range of actors involved are shared. It also highlights how countries are reflecting loss and damage in their NDCs, as it relates to delivering on issues of climate justice.

More than **80 percent of Climate Promise 2025** countries have integrated inclusivity considerations into the specific activities being delivered, including measures to advance youth empowerment, Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' engagement, and gender-responsive approaches. These efforts take forward the call for sustained and meaningful stakeholder participation and leadership, supported through the establishment of coordination platforms, targeted capacity-building actions and people-centered policy instruments. Engagement is taking place across the planning, implementation and evaluation stages, alongside the development of practical tools and methodologies to quantify and operationalize gender equality and social inclusion.

In **Lao PDR**, for instance, government leaders, private sector actors, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples have participated in high-level dialogues and advocacy initiatives on the country's new NDC. Moreover, in **Chile**, public expenditure mechanisms are being strengthened through gender-sensitive budget tagging in mitigation and adaptation sectors, enabling more efficient resource allocation and creating verifiable systems to mainstream gender considerations across public institutions. Similarly, **Seychelles** is advancing gender-responsive and socially inclusive cost-benefit analyses for adaptation and mitigation measures, providing stronger evidence to guide the planning and implementation of climate targets, policies, and programmes. Together, these examples illustrate some tangible and concrete strategies to effectively implement gender-responsive and socially inclusive climate commitments.



Photo Credit: UNDP Lao PDR

Emerging trend: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

NDCs are gateways not only for advancing climate action but also for achieving sustainable development priorities such as gender equality and leaving no one behind. A rights-based approach, centered on empowerment, inclusion and equity, is necessary to overcome barriers that restrain the agency of individuals and communities to benefit from and contribute to climate action. This approach also challenges the roles and stereotypes that create inequalities and exclusion in policy-making.³ Women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities are critical actors on the ground in achieving inclusive, ambitious and nationally owned climate action. The latest analysis of new NDCs indicates that countries are recognizing this importance. In 28 of the 30 newly submitted NDCs to date (93 percent), GESI considerations are included. Key approaches to incorporating GESI are reflected in Figure 2, including prevalence in the new NDCs, and described further below.

Figure 2: Number of new NDCs including GESI approaches, as of 31 August 2025



How can countries enhance ambition, ownership and implementation of NDCs by integrating GESI?

Fostering **human rights** in climate commitments provides the conditions to enable social and economic equity. Of the newly submitted NDCs, 16 (53 percent) integrate human rights-based approaches, either through explicit references or by implicitly reflecting these standards and principles. Examples include: recognizing the right to a safe and healthy environment (**Zimbabwe**), emphasizing citizen participation and the rights of nature (**Ecuador**), emphasizing states' legal obligations to prevent harm and provide reparations for impacts on SIDS (**Barbados**), and committing to a just transition that safeguards labor and human rights (**Moldova**).

Moreover, integrating **gender-responsive** and transformative approaches into NDC planning and implementation enables countries to address the distinct needs and adaptive capacities of women and men in the face of climate change. Women play a vital role in adaptation and mitigation through their local knowledge and leadership in sustainable resource management. They are actors and users in key sectors of the economy, yet, in some contexts, adaptation measures have increased women's workloads and reduced their decision-making power, especially where limited access to essential services is further strained by climate impacts.⁴ Seventeen new NDCs (56 percent) have included actions to promote women's empowerment and leadership, referencing both their contributions to climate action and the disproportionate impacts they experience. Meanwhile, 12 NDCs (40 percent) include the development and use of gender-disaggregated data to reveal the differential impacts of climate change on women and marginalized groups, ensuring that their perspectives and needs are meaningfully incorporated into national planning, implementation, and reporting processes.

Integrating **youth-responsive** measures into NDCs can make climate action more ambitious by expanding policies to reflect the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of children and young people who represent half the global population and are disproportionately affected by climate impacts.⁵ Seventeen NDCs (almost 57 percent) explicitly include youth in decision-making, tapping into new ideas, dynamism and leadership that accelerate innovation and climate solutions, while ten (33 percent) reference national youth institutions, councils, and other relevant platforms as part of the country's climate change governance framework. In addition, 15 NDCs (50 percent) include youth-sensitive adaptation measures in key sectors. Countries like **Belize, Nepal, Saint Lucia, and the Marshall Islands** are investing in youth-led initiatives, climate finance access, and leadership development—empowering young people as agents of change and making NDCs more inclusive, effective, and sustainable.⁶

Due to historical marginalization and political and economic power imbalances, **Indigenous Peoples** have often been overlooked as rightsholders and key agents of change. However, Indigenous Peoples manage around [25 percent](#)⁷ of the world's land and provide environmental stewardship to at least [36 percent](#)⁸ of the world's intact forests. Guided by their traditional knowledge systems, they play a key role in conservation, climate resilience and sustainable resource management. Unfortunately, they are frequently excluded from decision-making processes on environmental policies and their rights to land, territories and resources are not always respected. Eleven NDCs (36 percent) mention their participation in the design, implementation and/or monitoring processes, while ten NDCs (33 percent) recognize and integrate Indigenous knowledge systems in the NDCs. By promoting their inclusion and ensuring that their rights are safeguarded, NDCs can harness their invaluable contributions to environmental sustainability, local economic development and cultural preservation.

Persons with disabilities (PwD) are often among those most adversely affected in an emergency caused by climate change, sustaining disproportionately higher rates of morbidity and mortality, while being among those least able to have access to support.⁹ The marginalized status of PwD

precludes their active participation in social networks and local governance, muting their voices in local decision-making related to climate change.¹⁰ However, eight newly submitted NDCs (almost 27 percent) now include adaptation targets addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in water management, health infrastructure, disaster risk response and housing policies, and six NDCs (20 percent) promote their participation in capacity building, resource access, and technology transfer. By integrating these perspectives, NDCs can better respond to vulnerable communities' lived experiences, enhancing both their effectiveness and impact.

One key lesson from preparing the NDCs in past cycles has been that those building on more inclusive processes, involving a full spectrum of people and interests, are often more ambitious. At the same time, NDCs represent only the beginning of a journey. Pledges must deliver real results through enhanced capacity building, technology transfer and resource allocation for all key social actors, while also incorporating GESI transparency systems to track the progress of actions designed to address inequalities and close gender gaps. The latest NDC submissions also underscore the crucial work ahead in integrating safeguards such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and tenure rights (which are rarely embedded), as well as implementing integrated policy frameworks that ensure individuals and communities benefit from and contribute to climate action.

While NDCs have made strides on commitments to integrate GESI into mitigation and adaptation policies, past experience has shown that a substantial bottleneck to action is insufficient access to finance for women, Indigenous Peoples, youth and PwD. Other challenges include limited alignment with broader planning instruments, hampering policy coherence, and low prioritization of GESI considerations within Just Transition and Green Jobs frameworks. Steering climate finance to support equitable outcomes and leave no one behind remains critical, but requires aligned public, private and multilateral efforts to accelerate progress toward a sustainable and inclusive world.



Gender equality

Gender-responsive NDC planning and implementation create opportunities that reflect the abilities, aspirations, and contributions of both women and men, ensuring benefits are shared equitably. The importance of gender is being reflected in the new NDCs for the 2025 submission cycle.

Experience has shown that **women's political participation** has helped achieve lasting climate goals.¹¹ Twenty-two new NDCs (73 percent) have recognized that the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in decision-making on climate action is critical to this context. From supporting women's participation in climate resilience projects in the **Solomon Islands**, to the strengthened coordination role of the National Institute for Women and the National Gender Council in **Uruguay**, and the Equal by 30 campaign in the **United Kingdom (UK)** promoting equal pay, leadership and opportunities for women in the clean energy sector, countries are expanding participation spaces and elevating the voices of women as partners with unique contributions.



Photo credit: UNDP Georgia / Vladimir Valishvili

Additionally, 20 NDCs (70 percent) have included **targets, policies, and/or measures** that are gender-transformative in adaptation and 16 (53 percent) in mitigation across key sectors. For instance, **Moldova's** NDC has measurable targets for agriculture, energy, disaster risk reduction and health sectors. It also includes a

monitoring and evaluation system using gender-disaggregated data and gender-responsive grant programmes. The NDC enhances ownership through community-led resilience programmes, gender-responsive institutional frameworks, and the strengthening of local and rural women's networks. **Barbados'** new NDC aims to strengthen climate resilience through gender-responsive resettlement plans and WASH¹² measures, as well as gender mainstreaming across all project activities.

Sixteen countries (53 percent) plan to enhance **capacity-building** processes, technology transfer, and increasing access to resources for women and men equally. For example, **the Maldives** aims to empower women's participation in key economic sectors through entrepreneurship and educational and training programmes in agriculture, food security and tourism.

Finally, some countries have referenced the **diversity of women**. For instance, **Cuba, Moldova** and **Uruguay** recognize the differentiated impacts of climate change on "rural women" within the broader population. **Barbados, Belize** and **Canada** mention intersectionality as a cross-cutting concept that recognizes the intersecting vulnerabilities women face in society and in the face of climate change. This promotes greater understanding of the multilayered inequalities experienced by women and girls, leading to climate action grounded in local realities.

Youth

With 1.9 billion young people globally, and half the world's population under 30,¹³ youth inclusion in climate policy is both a demographic and democratic imperative. Young people are disproportionately affected by climate impacts: 75 percent live in less developed regions, including 250 million in LDCs and 700 million in fragile or conflict-affected areas.¹⁴ Yet despite their numbers, youth remain underrepresented in decision-making spaces, with less than 3 percent of members of parliament globally under 30 and a median age of 62 among national leaders.¹⁵

Analysis of the 30 NDC submitted in the 2025 cycle reveals a growing trend toward youth-sensitive climate action. About half of the NDCs explicitly acknowledge **youth participation**, with many integrating youth into governance structures, climate finance strategies and capacity-building programmes. This reflects a shift from symbolic inclusion to substantive engagement. For example, **Uruguay's** NDC stands out for its child- and youth-focused approach, supported by UNICEF and UNDP. Through the [Young Climate Action](#) initiative, youth contributed directly to the NDC,

the National Adaptation Plan for Energy and the Coastal Adaptation Plan. Their participation was formalized through the Youth Network for Climate Justice, which joined the education and awareness working group of Uruguay's most important decision-making forum on climate policy.

Somalia's NDC offers a compelling example of the **intersection between youth, climate, peace and security** in a country where over 80 percent of the population is under 35.¹⁶ The NDC outlines measures to institutionalize youth leadership through advisory councils, promote climate education, and engage youth in green job creation and technology deployment, contributing to national just transition goals. These efforts are framed within broader strategies to address climate-induced displacement, conflict, and vulnerability — highlighting how youth inclusion can contribute to climate action and peacebuilding.

In terms of **climate finance**, only 20 percent of new NDCs begin to address youth access to funding mechanisms. **Belize's** NDC includes targeted programmes under the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund to enhance access for marginalized groups, including youth. Similarly, **Nepal's** NDC commits to supporting youth-led innovation, research and micro-, small- and medium-size enterprises for sustainable development, and outlines plans to ensure youth access to social protection and risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance. This gap indicates the essential work ahead in mobilizing resources that fully connect youth-led solutions with climate action and sustainable development.



Capacity-building is a priority area for more than half of the new NDCs. **Saint Lucia**, for example, integrates youth empowerment into its Medium-Term Development Strategy and identifies climate education as a priority for climate adaptation. It also supports youth participation in national climate governance through the National Youth Council and the Caribbean Youth and Environment Network.

Indigenous youth inclusion is also increasingly being recognized. **Ecuador** and the **Marshall Islands** emphasize the role of Indigenous youth in shaping climate policy, recognizing their ancestral knowledge and promoting inclusive participation in adaptation and mitigation actions, through initiatives that develop sustainable transport systems combining traditional skills with modern technologies.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples are indispensable partners in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Their practical solutions, grounded in centuries of ecological stewardship, provide a powerful foundation for transformative climate action.¹⁷

Ten new NDCs (33 percent) explicitly reference the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and their rights in **adaptation** policies, measures, and/or targets. For example, **Kenya** integrates Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge into nature-based solutions and ecosystem rehabilitation to achieve its adaptation goals, while **Belize** ensures equitable access to climate-resilient infrastructure for Indigenous communities while promoting Indigenous land stewardship practices. However, further efforts are needed to establish clear indicators to monitor the effectiveness of such interventions, while capacity-building opportunities, data disaggregation and linkages with Just Transition processes are other areas for continued strengthening.

Indigenous traditional knowledge also provides highly localized and precise landscape information that can complement scientific data, offering critical insights for evaluating climate change scenarios.¹⁸ Eleven countries (36 percent) made progress in integrating Indigenous rights and knowledge systems into their NDCs — for example, **Nepal** emphasizes the role of traditional knowledge in adaptation planning, **Brazil** promotes the development of Indigenous-led monitoring systems, and **Somalia** highlights its relevance for ecosystem management and resilience.

Indigenous Peoples' rights to their ancestral lands, territories and resources, their way of life, and their right to self-determination must be respected and integrated across climate policies and actions.¹⁹ Eight NDCs (26 percent) explicitly mention and respect

the rights of Indigenous Peoples. This is illustrated by **Nepal**'s implementation of FPIC in climate projects and the recognition of customary Indigenous institutions, while **Canada** demonstrates a particularly robust, rights-based approach, referencing constitutional protections, the principle of FPIC, and the [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). The NDC includes Indigenous-led climate strategies and funding mechanisms that has translated into Indigenous-led climate action through instruments such as the GHG Offset Regulations, which enable Indigenous communities to generate and trade offset credits, dedicated funding to strengthen First Nations, Inuit and Métis climate leadership.

There remain important opportunities to further strengthen the consideration of Indigenous Peoples within climate commitments, as 14 countries (46 percent) did not make explicit references to them. The **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** and the **UK** illustrate how countries without self-identifying Indigenous Peoples can nonetheless demonstrate solidarity. The **UAE** has committed to funding a global data study to strengthen the evidence base for Indigenous-led climate projects and collaborate with Indigenous Peoples' organizations, while the **UK** highlighted its role in establishing new partnerships and funding initiatives to support Indigenous Peoples.



Spotlight: Climate justice - addressing loss and damage

Recognition of, and action on, [loss and damage](#) is fundamental to achieving climate justice. Those that have contributed the least to the climate crisis are bearing the brunt of the impacts. The most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [report](#) emphasizes the importance of climate justice and states clearly that the most vulnerable people and systems across sectors and regions are disproportionately affected.

While there is no universally agreed definition of what constitutes “loss and damage,” the term often refers to the harms inflicted by irreversible impacts of climate change that occur despite, or in the absence of, mitigation and adaptation efforts. According to [UNEP’s 2023 Adaptation Gap Report](#), there are **hard limits to adaptation**, with few options available to avoid the point at which climate-sensitive systems are fundamentally damaged, as well as **soft limits**, which arise from failures to implement adaptation actions that could effectively reduce vulnerability. Actions can be taken to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage.

Loss and damage can occur from both **sudden onset** (e.g. hurricanes, floods, heatwaves) and/or **slow onset events** (e.g. sea level rise, ocean acidification, glacial retreat) and can be economic and/or non-economic. Slow onset events can also increase risks related to sudden onset events. Loss and damage can be **economic or non-economic**. The latter refers to impacts that are not assigned a monetary value, such as cultural heritage, displacement and health. While these impacts are not costed, there can still be costs associated with responding to non-economic loss and damage.

Although loss and damage has been raised by vulnerable countries and communities in climate negotiations for decades, discussions have advanced significantly in recent years. This evolution has also become evident in new NDCs (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4: Loss and damage in new NDCs of developing countries, as of 31 August 2025

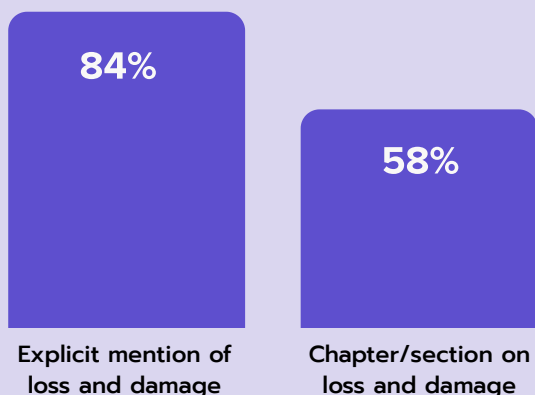
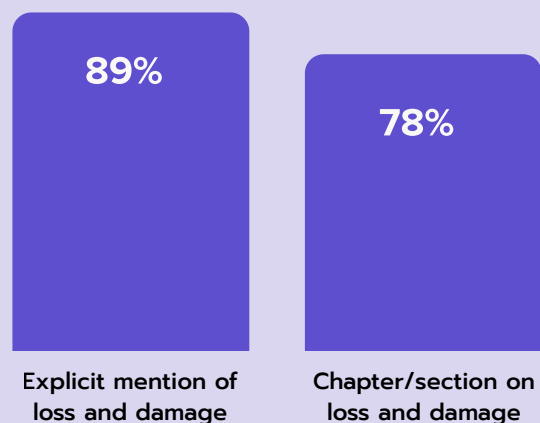


Figure 5: Loss and damage in new NDCs of SIDS, as of 31 August 2025



Of the 21 developing countries that have submitted new NDCs to date (as of 31 August 2025), 16 include **explicit mention of “loss and damage”** (84 percent) and 11 include a **chapter or section** on loss and damage (58 percent). Of the 16 NDCs that make explicit references, some of the areas highlighted include information on economic and non-economic loss and damage, finance needed for loss and damage responses, and linkages to disaster management and post-impact efforts.

SIDS continue to submit NDCs with some of the most comprehensive loss and damage elements. Of the nine NDCs submitted by SIDS to date, eight (89 percent) include explicit references to loss and damage and seven (78 percent) include a chapter or section on loss and damage. For example, **Belize** provides details on its upcoming national Loss and Damage Framework, while the **Maldives** identifies six loss and damage strategies, including: building national and local institutional capacities; strengthening financial mechanisms to access international finance; and enhancing the delivery of psychosocial support to impacted communities. **Niue**’s NDC identifies 14 costed loss and damage priority actions ranging from preparing a state of evidence report developed through national dialogue and development of national relocation guidelines to an investment strategy for infrastructure and specific actions related to loss and damage finance. More information on how SIDS have included loss and damage in previous NDCs can be found in UNDP’s 2024 [Snapshot of Loss and Damage in SIDS under the Climate Promise](#).



Country spotlight: Cambodia



Cambodia's third NDC reaffirms its strong commitment to the Paris Agreement. As an LDC planning to graduate from this status by 2029, Cambodia is pursuing a climate-resilient, low-carbon development pathway aligned with its aspiration to achieve carbon neutrality and become a high-income country by 2050. This new NDC builds on the country's Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality, making it one of the first countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and an LDC to submit such a plan. The NDC demonstrates overall progress and enhanced ambition compared to the previous version.

Cambodia's new NDC sets an economy-wide GHG reduction target of 16 percent unconditionally and 55 percent conditionally by 2035, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This is the first time the country has specified an unconditional target, asserting its dedicated domestic commitment towards climate action. The new NDC also sets ambitious, quantified sectoral mitigation targets, including 72 percent of renewable energy share in installed capacity by 2035 (up to 80 percent with external support), 60 percent efficient and clean cookstove adoption by 2035, halving of deforestation and expansion of forest cover by 2030, and 59 percent GHG emissions reduction in the waste sector. The government is also prioritizing the expansion of climate-smart agriculture practices.

Adaptation remains a top priority for 11 key sectors, including new areas such as social protection, child protection and food systems. The NDC also strongly emphasizes GESI, referencing international and national standards on rights and participation including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, setting measurable targets for increasing women's representation, integrating gender analysis into climate assessments and building on key policy tools such as the Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change. The development process was highly inclusive, engaging over 1,500 stakeholders, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and PwD – recognizing these constituencies as active contributors rather than passive beneficiaries. The NDC explicitly aligns climate actions with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 15, with co-benefits systematically mapped across sectors, and notes that an [NDC X SDG Insights](#) report prepared by UNDP helped highlight the interlinkages of SDGs and the NDC.

The total costs of implementing the new NDC are estimated at US\$32.2 billion (\$22.6 billion for mitigation, \$9.3 billion for adaptation and \$172 million for enabling measures). The NDC outlines initial pathways for mobilizing domestic and international climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building. A full-fledged financing strategy supported by UNDP (and aligned with the Integrated National Financing Framework principles) is currently under development.

Under the umbrella of the Climate Promise 2025, UNDP, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator Office and 11 UN entities (FAO, UNCDF, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNESCAP, UN Women, UN Habitat, ILO) and eight development partners, played a key role in providing technical support including: an NDC implementation stocktake; sectoral assessments and studies to enhance mitigation and adaptation ambition; costing of measures, support for extensive stakeholder engagement, including youth participation, integration of GESI and alignment with the SDGs.

Endnotes

1. The 30 countries are: Andorra, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, Japan, Kenya, Nepal, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Niue, Norway, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Somalia, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The UNFCCC tracks new NDC submissions in the 2025 cycle on a dedicated [NDC 3.0 page](#).
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