



UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE
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LATIN AMERICA
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NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean: Ambition, Inclusiveness and Pathways to Sustainability:

An analysis of the new approaches in the third generation of Nationally Determined Contributions in the region



Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience (IBC-CCR)

June 2026

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About this publication

This product was developed under UNDP's Climate Promise by the Pledge to Impact Programme. Delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners, the initiative has supported over 120 countries to enhance and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. From Pledge to Impact is generously supported by the governments of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal and other UNDP core contributors. This programme underpins UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership.

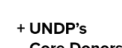
This publication was prepared under the coordination and leadership of the Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean (IBC-CCR-LAC). The coalition is co-chaired by UNDRR and UNEP, with the UNFCCC Secretariat participating as observer, and the following entities as members: FAO, WFP, UNOPS, UNDP, OCHA, ECLAC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, PAHO, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, UNDCO, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, DPPA-DPO, WMO, and UNEP. This publication aims to strengthen and enhance inter-agency coordination and accountability of the United Nations system on climate change, particularly in the design and implementation of NDCs.

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Acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DGC	United Nations Department of Global Communications
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IBC-CCR	Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience
IBC-CCR-LAC	Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience for Latin America and the Caribbean
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEMARNAT	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WHO	World Health Organization

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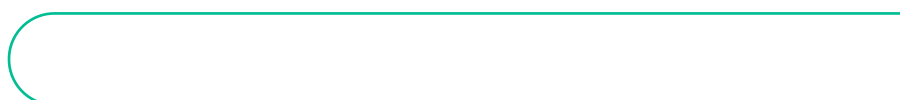
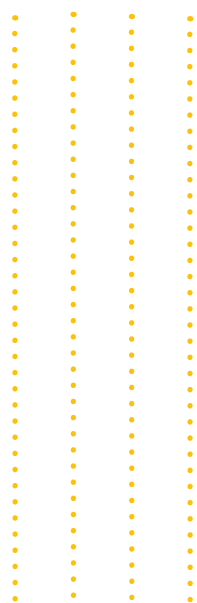
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Forewords

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is pleased to present this regional analysis of the third generation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) submitted in Latin America and the Caribbean. This publication aims to strengthen the evidence base and strategic knowledge necessary to support the effective implementation of NDCs, while promoting greater coherence and coordination across the United Nations system in the region. At the same time, it recognizes that NDCs are dynamic instruments and that sustained increases in climate ambition will be necessary to advance consistently toward a pathway compatible with limiting the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C.

This analysis responds to the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accelerate the implementation of NDCs as an indispensable condition for achieving the Paris Agreement, and to do so through collective, integrated and long-term action. It is also framed within the mandate entrusted to UNDP through the Climate Promise initiative, which positions the organization as a key actor in articulating the support of the United Nations system for the design and, increasingly, the implementation of national climate commitments, in close alignment with countries' development priorities.

In this context, the Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean (IBC-CCR-LAC) plays a strategic role in strengthening inter-agency coordination and maximizing the impact of United Nations system support for climate action in the region. This document, prepared in coordination with the members of the IBC-CCR-LAC, constitutes a common starting point for promoting an integrated approach that can support countries more effectively in the implementation of their NDCs by aligning capacities, resources and priorities.

The findings of the analysis show important progress in the region's NDC 3.0 submissions. There is greater precision in the definition of targets, priorities and implementation pathways; a progressive integration of the climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable land management agendas; and a strengthened emphasis on adaptation, resilience, and the management of loss and damage. Likewise, the NDCs reflect a growing recognition of the centrality of social inclusion — particularly of women, Indigenous Peoples, and youth — and of the need to mobilize and align public and private finance more effectively with climate and sustainable development objectives.

The analysis also identifies structural challenges that continue to limit the full and effective implementation of NDCs. These include gaps in climate finance, the strengthening of institutional capacities, and the need for implementation mechanisms capable of scaling action at the speed and magnitude required. In response to these challenges, the publication offers strategic guidance to inform the regional and inter-agency programming of the United Nations system, with the aim of contributing to more coherent, efficient, and transformative climate action in a context of increasing urgency.

We trust that this document will serve as a reference tool for governments, development partners and other relevant actors in the region, and that it will contribute to accelerating NDC implementation by promoting sustainable, inclusive and resilient development pathways in Latin America and the Caribbean, in line with the 2030 Agenda and global climate commitments.



Montserrat Xilotl

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The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region is highly diverse, with countries characterized by distinct cultures, socio-economic realities, ecosystems and population dynamics. Home to more than 600 million people and some of the world's richest biodiversity, the region plays a critical role in global climate and environmental action. At the same time, climate change increasingly threatens the resilience of countries and communities across the region through the growing frequency and intensity of both extreme and slow-onset events. In response, and in line with commitments under the Paris Agreement, LAC countries have developed third generation Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) reflecting evolving national priorities, ambitions and approaches to climate action.

In producing this report, the Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience (IBC-CCR) of Latin America and the Caribbean aims to equip the region with a timely resource to support understanding and implementation of NDCs, building on the experience and momentum generated through initiatives such as the Climate Promise.

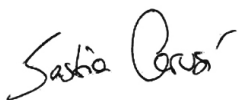
The assessment of 22 NDCs, covering seven Caribbean and 15 Latin American countries, and prepared with contributions from multiple United Nations entities according to their respective mandates and expertise, identifies important regional trends and emerging priorities. These include a stronger focus on economy wide transformation, adaptation, and loss and damage, as well as greater alignment between climate action, nature conservation and broader sustainable development objectives. The analysis also highlights increasing attention to social participation and inclusive approaches to climate governance.

Importantly, the analysis also identified a shared commitment to comprehensive risk management, bridging climate action with disaster risk reduction and resilience. Importantly, it highlighted the alignment of these NDCs with the evolving global adaptation and loss and damage landscape, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

The NDCs analysed in this report demonstrate that the LAC region continues to show leadership and innovation in the global climate arena. At the same time, they reveal important opportunities for regional cooperation, peer learning, and the exchange of experiences across countries facing shared challenges and opportunities. This report can therefore be a resource for policymakers, development partners, practitioners and other stakeholders engaged in climate action and sustainable development.

The challenges ahead remain significant, but not insurmountable. Through partnership, sustained political commitment, and the effective implementation of climate action as reflected in the NDCs, the LAC region can contribute meaningfully to global climate mitigation efforts while advancing resilience of its people, economies and ecosystems.

The United Nations system and its partners, including through the IBC CCR, which supports regional coordination and the provision of technical expertise, remain committed to supporting countries in advancing ambitious, inclusive, and integrated climate action throughout the region.



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1.

Introduction

1.1. Purpose and analytical approach of the document

Latin America and the Caribbean region contribute less than 10 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,¹ yet holds environmental assets of global significance—including some of the most biodiverse ecosystems on the planet—while also facing high levels of climate vulnerability. This combination of relatively low emissions and high exposure to climate impacts places the region in a strategic position within international climate architecture.

The third generation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) reflects a qualitative evolution in climate action across the region. Compared with previous NDC cycles, NDC 3.0 demonstrates greater maturity, reflected in higher levels of ambition, a more explicit emphasis on adaptation and territorial management, greater technical precision, and a clearer convergence between the climate agenda and other environmental agendas, particularly biodiversity.

They also incorporate, in a more systematic manner, considerations related to sustainable development, climate justice and just transition. Taken together, these elements confirm a regional trend toward more comprehensive climate action frameworks that integrate mitigation and adaptation with social, territorial and environmental approaches, and that align more explicitly with the Paris Agreement and the guidance emerging from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) first global stocktake.²

The purpose of this report is to analyse and systematize the main characteristics of the new NDCs and their level of ambition in Latin America and the Caribbean. The exercise seeks to identify regional trends that can strengthen regional cooperation and multilateral coordination, while also drawing lessons relevant for future revisions and new climate commitments. It also recognizes the role of the United Nations system, and in particular, the mandate entrusted to UNDP by the Secretary-General³ through the [Climate Promise](#) initiative, to provide technical and strategic support to coordinate the implementation of NDCs.

This analysis is carried out within the framework of the Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean (IBC-CCR-LAC), whose objective is to strengthen inter-agency coordination and accountability of the United Nations system on climate change, particularly in the design and implementation of NDCs.

The analysis uses as its main reference the [NDC 3.0 Quality Assurance Checklist](#), a tool developed by UNDP that allows for the systematic assessment of NDCs through five key dimensions that NDCs should address:

¹ Climate Watch (2022). [Historical GHG Emissions 2022](#).

² See Synthesis report of the first global stocktake: UNFCCC (2023). [Views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, Synthesis report by the secretariat](#).

³ United Nations (2024). [UN chief calls for all hands on deck at Climate Promise 2025 launch](#). (April 23, 2024).

1. **Ownership and inclusiveness:** the level of participation of government, social, territorial/subnational and private-sector actors.
2. **Ambition:** the degree of alignment of national targets with the principles and the 1.5 °C goal of the Paris Agreement.
3. **Just transition and sustainable development:** examines coherence between climate action, social equity and the Sustainable Development Goals.
4. **Clarity and transparency:** the methodological consistency and the traceability of commitments within the context of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
5. **Feasibility:** assesses the conditions enabling implementation, particularly financing, capacities, technology and institutional arrangements.

These dimensions allow for a rapid, structured and comparative evaluation of NDC 3.0, as well as the identification of good practices and common challenges toward the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The methodology used for the preparation of this document is based on a qualitative and comparative analysis of 22 NDC 3.0 submissions by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to the UNFCCC as of December 2025.⁴ The analysis was conducted through an iterative process based on artificial intelligence tools and multiple prompts, followed by team-based review to strengthen the quality, coherence and accuracy of the information assessed. The work was structured in accordance with an editorial outline agreed upon between UNDP and the United Nations entities participating in the IBC-CCR-LAC, based on the criteria of the UNDP NDC 3.0 Quality Assurance Checklist. Guidance contained in the Paris Agreement, the NDC 3.0 guidance, and the Enhanced Transparency Framework, as well as the outcomes of the first global stocktake, were also incorporated in order to identify regional trends, good practices and persistent gaps. The process combined a detailed document review with cross-country comparative analysis and concluded with a peer review conducted by members of IBC-CCR-LAC. The objective of this overall approach was to ensure consistency with United Nations priorities and objectives, as well as regional comparability, programmatic usefulness and analytical coherence.

1.2. Context of regional GHG emission trends and mitigation priorities

Contributing 43 percent of regional emissions, the energy sector dominates the emissions profile of Latin America and the Caribbean, whereby the transport sector is the main source of energy GHG emissions, followed by electricity generation. Emissions from agriculture account for 27 percent of total GHGs, mainly linked to livestock production and fertilizer use; land-use change and forestry contribute 19 percent, largely driven by deforestation; and, to a lesser extent, waste (6.7 percent) and industrial processes (4 percent) also contribute, particularly in sectors such as cement production and refrigeration systems. In the Caribbean, this pattern is even more pronounced: the energy sector accounts for more than 60 percent of emissions, reflecting a high dependence on imported hydrocarbons, while land-use change represents only around 1 percent.⁵

⁴ NDC 3.0 analysed include: The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁵ Climate Watch (2022). *Historical GHG Emissions 2022*.

NDC 3.0 submissions reflect significant progress in the disaggregation of sectoral information, the use of more recent emissions inventories and stronger alignment with long-term strategies. Countries are systematically harmonizing their commitments with the recommendations of the global stocktake, which calls for accelerating a just transition, reducing emissions across all sectors in an integrated manner, and scaling up adaptation and climate finance.

In this context, most NDC 3.0 submissions in the region include measures aimed at expanding renewable energy—particularly solar, wind and hydropower—and promoting low-emission transport. A 2025 UNDP analysis titled, [Low-emission transport to meet the Paris Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), provides detailed evidence of progress in the on-the-ground implementation of specific measures in the transport sector. Some countries, such as **Chile, Colombia** and **Uruguay** are also advancing the incorporation of green hydrogen as a strategic vector for decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors.

In the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, a clear trend is emerging toward more robust targets for reducing deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management, restoring ecosystems, and advancing sustainable and deforestation-free agricultural practices, particularly in **Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname** and **Uruguay**. **Brazil** stands out for explicitly committing in its NDC 3.0 to achieving zero deforestation. In the Caribbean, several NDCs include blue carbon—mangroves and coastal ecosystems—for the first time as a relevant component of their climate strategies (**The Bahamas, Jamaica** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, among others). **Panama** had already made progress in the previous NDC cycle in protecting carbon stocks in mangroves and coastal areas, anticipating part of this regional trend. These sectoral advances build on trends already identified in the regional analysis of the NDC 2.0 cycle in the AFOLU sector, presented in UNDP's study, [Advancing NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector: Barriers, gaps and opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), which highlighted the central role of land-based sectors for climate action, the persistent pressure on forests, and the need to strengthen sustainable ecosystem management. This earlier report serves as a complementary technical reference for understanding the structural factors that have shaped the evolution of the AFOLU sector toward NDC 3.0.

Although the industrial and waste sectors represent a smaller share of total emissions, NDC 3.0 submissions recognize their growing importance. Some countries are proposing industrial decarbonization initiatives (**Chile, Colombia** and **Uruguay**) and improvements in solid waste management, including methane capture and utilization, as well as circular economy approaches (**Belize, Barbados, Costa Rica** and **Paraguay**, among others), in line with the global stocktake's call to address sectors with the most difficult-to-abate emissions.

1.3. Adaptation and resilience as structural priorities in a highly vulnerable region

The region is highly vulnerable due to its dependence on natural resources, high levels of inequality, and the limited resilience of its productive and urban systems. In South America, vulnerabilities are associated with glacier retreat in Andean and Amazonian countries (**Bolivia, Ecuador** and **Peru**), widespread water stress (**Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador** and **Mexico**, among others), degradation of Amazonian ecosystems (**Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia** and **Peru**), forest fires (**Argentina, Bolivia** and **Chile**), and increasing risks for coastal zones and agricultural production due to prolonged droughts (**Chile** and **Uruguay**).

Special emphasis must be placed on the Amazon, an essential pillar of the global hydrological and climate balance, where each drop of water is recycled between five and eight times through an extraordinarily complex ecological system formed over millions of years. However, the region faces six critical climate impacts—reduced rainfall, longer dry seasons, rising temperatures, extreme variability in river flows, lower evapotranspiration, and increased risk of forest fires—that require coordinated action at both national and regional levels. In this regard, a UNDP study conducted in late 2025⁶ as part of the analytical work for COP30, identifies structural vulnerabilities in Amazonian countries, particularly insufficient financial resources, weak intergovernmental coordination and limited implementation of climate policies at the local level. According to this analysis, the potential cost of inaction could range between 14 and 33 percent of the basin’s gross domestic product (GDP), equivalent to estimated losses of between US\$ 404 billion and \$941 billion. These losses would result mainly from ecosystem degradation, forest fires, impacts on public health and damage to critical infrastructure.

In Central America, vulnerability is closely linked to exposure to hurricanes, extreme rainfall and coastal erosion. This situation is further aggravated by the intensification of recurrent droughts associated with the Mesoamerican Dry Corridor, which persistently affects food security, rural livelihoods and water availability. **Nicaragua** addresses adaptation from a social and territorial justice perspective, while **Belize** and **Panama** prioritize the protection of mangroves, coral reefs and watersheds as a basis for resilience and economic development.

In the Caribbean, vulnerability is structural due to growing exposure to extreme climate events affecting climate-sensitive sectors of which many livelihoods depend, as well as the constraints faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which limit both the capacity and the scale of their response to climate change. **Cuba** highlights the progressive loss of coastal areas and the salinization of its aquifers; **Barbados** and **Jamaica** underline the impacts of sea-level rise on critical infrastructure; and **Saint Lucia** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** report increasing hurricane intensity and its effects on agricultural and fisheries livelihoods.

⁶ Forthcoming report from UNDP titled, *The Costs of Inaction on Climate Change in the Amazon Basin: State capacities for the region*. See announcement [here](#).



NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean reflect greater awareness of the multidimensional nature of climate vulnerability, in which exposure to extreme events is compounded by structural social, economic and ecological factors. As a result, in most third-generation NDCs, adaptation has moved beyond an *ad hoc* component to become a central pillar of climate action.

At the same time, adaptation in NDCs is increasingly articulated in line with the [Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#), incorporating key dimensions such as vulnerability reduction, early warning systems, addressing loss and damage, the protection of human rights, strengthening adaptive capacities, and enhancing the resilience of both human and natural systems. This reflects greater complementarity between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

For example, in **Peru's** NDC 3.0, adaptation is explicitly defined as a national priority aimed at strengthening resilience to current and future climate risks, while the management of loss and damage is integrated into the national climate agenda, in line with commitments under the UNFCCC.

Countries are moving beyond generic references to adaptation by establishing territorial orientations—as in the case of **Bolivia**—and specific sectoral approaches—as in **Colombia, Ecuador** and **Uruguay**—based on vulnerability assessments, climate risk analysis and existing planning frameworks, particularly National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This stronger alignment between NDCs and NAPs contributes to more coherent and operational adaptation planning, and helps connect short- and medium-term planning cycles with long-term resilience objectives. In this way, NDC 3.0 strengthens the integration of adaptation through approaches that encompass risk management, loss and damage, food security, water management, health, resilient infrastructure and ecosystem conservation.

It is important to note that, despite progress in incorporating the loss and damage component into NDC 3.0, its operationalization remains limited, despite the urgency highlighted in the global stocktake and the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund and the Santiago Network. Only a few countries, such as **Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras** and **Uruguay**, are advancing toward more structured national frameworks. In the Caribbean, the issue is of central importance given the high exposure of SIDS to extreme weather events and recurrent economic losses. However, in most Caribbean countries, the approach remains largely political and declarative. The key challenge is to translate this existential priority for the Caribbean into national systems and project pipelines that enable effective access to the Fund.

In this context, NDC 3.0 recognizes that climate vulnerability is not only an environmental issue, but one with profound socio-economic consequences that threaten development. Adaptation therefore emerges as a central priority, conceived not only as a technical response to climate change, but as an instrument of social justice, sustainability and intergenerational equity, in line with the conclusions of the global stocktake.

1.4. Convergence between climate and nature in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

A distinctive feature of NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean is the closer alignment of the climate agenda and the nature agenda. Compared with previous cycles, third-generation NDCs move toward a more explicit integration between mitigation and adaptation commitments and the objectives of biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and ecosystem resilience, in line with the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity [CBD] and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD]). This convergence is reflected in stronger alignment with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the incorporation of nature-based solutions, and the recognition of ecosystems—forests, mangroves, wetlands, coastal areas and productive landscapes—as strategic assets for climate action and sustainable development. Several NDC 3.0 submissions also incorporate territorial approaches and ecosystem-based adaptation, linking emission reductions, climate resilience and the protection of natural capital with food security, livelihoods and climate justice. Particular attention should be given to the pioneering effort undertaken by **Panama** to harmonize national targets, monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems, and institutional interventions addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification within a single national framework known as the Panama Nature Pledge. Taken together, these trends demonstrate a shift toward more comprehensive and coherent climate frameworks that recognize the interdependence between climate, biodiversity and land use as an enabling condition for the effective, financeable and sustainable implementation of NDCs in the region.



2.

Ownership and inclusion of broad sectors of society in the development of NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Compared with previous cycles, NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean reflect significant progress in terms of national ownership, social inclusion and the strengthening of climate governance. Beyond the increase in climate ambition, this third generation of contributions shows a shift toward more structured formulation processes, greater participation and stronger alignment with national planning and development systems.

In this context, NDC 3.0 is progressively consolidating as a cross-cutting public policy instrument, integrating climate, environmental and territorial dimensions, and explicitly recognizing the synergies between climate action, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, in line with multilateral commitments and national planning instruments linked to the three Rio agendas.

This approach reflects both the lessons learned from previous cycles and the guidance provided by the Paris Agreement and the global stocktake, which highlight the importance of social legitimacy, institutional coherence and intersectoral coordination as enabling conditions for the effective and sustainable implementation of NDCs.

2.1. Participatory processes with an inter-institutional and social approach

A common feature of the NDC 3.0 submissions analysed is the explicit adoption of approaches that promote joint participation by government and society, reflected in formulation processes that involved multiple ministries, public institutions, subnational governments, non-state actors, academia and civil society organizations.

Countries such as **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru** and **Uruguay** present the most consolidated intersectoral coordination arrangements, supported by framework climate change laws, interministerial commissions, or national climate response systems. In these cases, NDC 3.0 is articulated as a state policy instrument, consistent with long-term development strategies, sectoral plans, and fiscal and financial frameworks.

In Andean and Amazonian countries—such as **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador** and **Peru**—whole-of-government processes are complemented by a strong territorial dimension, incorporating regional and local governments, particularly in the definition of adaptation measures, risk management and land-use planning.

In Central America and the Caribbean, although institutional capacities are more limited, there is a deliberate effort to broaden participation. **The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** document national and sectoral consultations involving key ministries, local authorities, the private sector, civil society, community and Indigenous organizations, and youth. These processes strengthen social ownership of NDCs and facilitate their implementation in contexts of high climate vulnerability.

Overall, NDC 3.0 shows a transition from one-off consultative processes toward more systematic, iterative and documented mechanisms, with greater traceability between stakeholder inputs and the commitments ultimately adopted.

2.2. Inclusion of gender, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples and the private sector

The inclusion of social and rights-based approaches has become one of the most significant advances of NDC 3.0 in the region, although with varying levels of depth and operationalization across countries. A gender-responsive approach appears explicitly in most of the NDCs analysed, particularly in **Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**, where it is linked to national equality policies, gender and climate change strategies, and specific sectoral commitments. In several countries, this approach is integrated into both adaptation and mitigation efforts, recognizing the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and their role in community resilience and sustainable economic transformation.

Attention to children and youth participation has gained greater visibility, especially in countries such as **Jamaica, Saint Lucia** and **Suriname** in the Caribbean, and in **Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**, which explicitly recognize children, adolescents and young people as vulnerable groups and include mitigation and adaptation commitments in sectors that are fundamental for children, such as health, education, water and sanitation, and social protection. Specific consultation processes, youth climate platforms and intergenerational dialogue mechanisms are also documented. NDCs increasingly recognize youth as key actors for the long-term sustainability of climate action. UNICEF has played an important role in facilitating the incorporation of child- and youth-sensitive approaches into NDC processes in the region.

In particular, UNICEF has played a prominent role in monitoring and evaluation frameworks focused on children and youth within the new NDC processes.⁷ This includes explicit reference to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the adoption of a human rights-based approach to climate action. Children and young people are recognized not only as groups particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, but also as agents of change and drivers of climate ambition, whose participation, leadership and perspectives are considered essential components of NDCs.

The inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is critical for the development of nature-based adaptation and land-use-based mitigation strategies. This dimension is particularly relevant in the NDCs of **Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru** and **Suriname**, where their central role is acknowledged

⁷ UNICEF has developed the “NDCs and Child Sensitivity Data Platform,” which assesses the level of integration and commitment of NDCs with regard to children and youth, an essential element for promoting strong climate action and inclusive, sustainable development.



and participation and coordination mechanisms are defined. These NDCs include explicit references to traditional knowledge, collective rights and community-based territorial management, although challenges remain in translating these principles into fully operational and financed mechanisms. Greater attention is still needed to subnational coordination and inclusion processes with local communities in order to strengthen regional capacities—whose high potential remains underutilized—particularly regarding nature-based adaptation.

The private sector is emerging more clearly as a strategic actor in the formulation and, above all, the implementation of NDC 3.0. In countries such as **Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**, the role of public–private partnerships, sustainable investment, technological innovation and financial instruments is highlighted as enabling factors for the energy transition, industrial decarbonization and the development of resilient infrastructure.

2.3. Governance mechanisms and inter-institutional coordination

NDC 3.0 submissions reflect significant progress in the consolidation of climate governance architectures, although countries show different levels of institutional maturity.

In countries with well-established regulatory frameworks—such as **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Uruguay**—NDC governance is supported by formal interministerial systems, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. In these cases, climate action is progressively integrated into national systems for planning, budgeting and public policy evaluation.

Along with **Chile** and **Colombia, Uruguay** stands out for the explicit integration of its NDC into economic and financial policy instruments, reinforcing its role as a key tool for development rather than solely as an international commitment.

In Central America and the Caribbean, climate governance is often concentrated in key ministries, supported by intersectoral technical committees and coordination platforms with international partners. Although these mechanisms face capacity constraints, NDC 3.0 shows progress in clarifying institutional mandates and strengthening the articulation between mitigation, adaptation and risk management.

Several countries also explicitly recognize the role of subnational governments in the implementation of NDCs, particularly in areas related to adaptation, land-use planning, and ecosystem management, thereby strengthening the vertical coherence of climate action. Notable examples include **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru** and **Uruguay**, and in the Caribbean, **Suriname**.

However, as noted earlier, subnational coordination—an essential element for NDC implementation—still faces major challenges in reaching the required level of effectiveness. This is reflected in the limited availability of fiscal policy monitoring frameworks at the subnational level, which complicates the tracking and implementation of agreements and strategies defined at the national level.



3.

Assessment of climate ambition in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Compared with previous generations, NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean reflect a generalized increase in climate ambition, both in mitigation and adaptation. This increase is expressed not only through more demanding targets, but also through greater strategic clarity, broader sectoral coverage, and a more explicit alignment with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement and the outcomes of the global stocktake.

The comparative analysis between NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0 across the 22 countries in the region shows that climate ambition manifests in different ways depending on national circumstances but converges toward a common direction: clearer decarbonization pathways, greater inclusion of adaptation plans, and increasing recognition of the key sectors and territories needed to close the gap between emissions and resilience.

3.1 Evolution of ambition between NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0

Compared with NDC 2.0, NDC 3.0 introduces substantive improvements across several key dimensions of climate ambition.

First, there is greater precision in the formulation of targets, with wider use of quantified objectives, emissions caps, sectoral pathways and clearly defined time horizons toward 2030 and 2035. Countries such as **The Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Peru** and **Uruguay** have consolidated absolute targets or trajectories consistent with their long-term climate strategies, reducing reliance on relative or highly conditional targets.

Second, NDC 3.0 expands the sectoral scope of mitigation by incorporating sectors that previously had limited or mainly declarative treatment, such as transport, industry, waste, refrigeration and food systems. This expansion responds directly to the guidance of the global stocktake, which highlighted the need to address sectors with the most difficult-to-abate emissions.

Third, a greater balance between mitigation and adaptation is evident, with several NDC 3.0 submissions elevating adaptation to the same strategic level as mitigation, particularly in highly vulnerable countries in the Caribbean and Central America.

Finally, stronger alignment is observed between climate targets and existing public policies, reinforcing the credibility and feasibility of the commitments undertaken.

3.2 Mitigation ambition: targets, sectors and new areas of action

NDC 3.0 submissions in the region show a clear strengthening of mitigation ambition, both in terms of aggregate targets and sectoral measures.

- **Mitigation targets for 2030 and 2035**

A growing number of countries in the region are defining mitigation targets with time horizons extending to 2035, in line with the common time frames established under the Paris Agreement. These targets are increasingly supported by updated inventories, revised projections and explicit methodological assumptions, improving transparency and traceability.

In countries such as **Chile, Colombia** and **Mexico**, NDC 3.0 reflects more stringent emissions trajectories than previous versions, through the establishment of stricter caps or broader coverage of sectors and GHGs. **Ecuador's** updated NDC, for the first time, includes an economy-wide GHG emissions target, expanding both sectoral scope and gas coverage, and aligning with its long-term decarbonization strategy with a horizon to 2070.⁸

- **Inclusion of new strategic sectors**

A distinctive feature of NDC 3.0 is the explicit inclusion of critical sectors needed to close the ambition gap:



- **Transport**, with emphasis on sustainable mobility and logistics efficiency (e.g. **Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador** and **Mexico**).



- **Industry and industrial processes**, including sectoral roadmaps for carbon-intensive industries such as cement and construction materials (e.g. **Brazil, Colombia, Colombia** and **Uruguay**).



- **Green hydrogen**, as an emerging vector for decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors (e.g. **Brazil, Chile** and **Uruguay**).



- **Waste**, with greater emphasis on methane capture and reduction, as well as circular economy approaches (e.g. **Ecuador, Peru** and several Caribbean countries).



- **Nature**, forests and territorial approaches, where countries such as **Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Panama** and **Peru** explicitly integrate conservation and restoration as pillars of mitigation, while **Paraguay** reinforces the role of the AFOLU sector and sustainable land management within its climate strategy. **The Bahamas** has introduced a new AFOLU target aimed at achieving net-zero emissions in this sector by 2050, consistent with its long-term strategy.



- **Blue carbon**, particularly relevant in Caribbean countries and coastal ecosystems across the region, including mangroves, seagrasses and salt marshes. The regional trend is moving from simple references to mangroves toward the inclusion of concrete actions and standardized measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) methodologies for blue carbon to attract climate finance.

These additions reflect a more sophisticated understanding of emission sources and a closer alignment with the priorities identified in the global stocktake.

⁸ UNDP (2025). *NDC Insights Series No. 8, November 2025*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

Box 1:**AFOLU in NDC 3.0: Persistent challenges and priorities for action in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The AFOLU sector represents a significant share of emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean, but it also offers some of the most cost-effective solutions for integrating mitigation, adaptation, rural development and biodiversity conservation. In the NDC 2.0 cycle, more than 80 percent of the region's new or updated commitments included mitigation and/or adaptation targets linked to AFOLU, demonstrating its central role in the regional climate agenda.

Looking ahead to NDC 3.0, UNDP analysis confirms that the structural gaps previously identified persist, despite progress in territorial approaches, sectoral harmonization and resilience. Overall, these challenges—already defined during the NDC 2.0 cycle—remain fully relevant and constitute a key technical basis for guiding the implementation of NDC 3.0 and strategic planning toward NDC 4.0.

To accelerate implementation, these challenges can be transformed into operational opportunities:

- **Zero deforestation and forest recovery.** Harmonize land-use planning, agricultural policies, and land-use change control; promote deforestation-free production agreements, traceability systems, and restoration/sustainable forest management with strong local governance.
- **Effective territorial governance.** Promote inter-institutional coordination, subnational platforms with the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and fiscal-financial coordination rules that align incentives and public spending with NDC targets.
- **MRV systems.** Consolidate data series and land registries; move toward Tier 2/3 methodologies; integrate remote sensing and digital reporting systems from farm–landscape–national levels, interoperable with GHG inventories and NDC dashboards.
- **Finance at scale.** Design blended finance instruments (green credit lines, guarantees, REDD+ results-based payments, impact bonds); channel capital toward priority producers and territories; prepare bankable pipelines and high-integrity carbon markets.
- **Closing technology and adoption gaps.** Strengthen extension and innovation services (sustainable, deforestation-free and climate-smart agriculture, forest monitoring); promote South–South cooperation for scaling up; and support public procurement and value chains that reward low-emission production.
- **Ecosystem-based adaptation and risk management.** Landscape-level restoration, integrated fire management, water and soil protection, early warning systems and climate-risk financial solutions oriented toward producers.

Source: UNDP (2025). *Advancing NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector: Barriers, gaps, challenges and opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

Box 2:**Low-emission transport and energy resilience in the implementation of Ecuador's NDC 3.0**

In 2024, UNDP conducted a regional study in Latin America and the Caribbean to assess progress in transport-related actions under NDCs. The results showed limited progress and an excessive focus on electromobility, which had displaced other key measures needed to address the transport sector in a comprehensive manner and at the required scale. Transport is the largest source of energy-related GHG emissions in the region, accounting for 39 percent of the total.

Ecuador's NDC 3.0 targets required a revision compared to previous commitments, particularly following severe droughts that exposed the vulnerability of its clean energy strategy, which depends heavily on hydropower, representing approximately 70 percent of installed capacity. Transport, which accounts for nearly 50 percent of emissions from the energy sector, a higher share than in NDC 2.0, remains a central component of the country's climate commitments. While previous plans prioritized electric mobility, NDC 3.0 introduces the concept of **low-emission transport**, broadening the approach to include a more diverse range of solutions.

With the support of Japan and Germany, comprehensive diagnostics were developed in 2024 to define practical low-GHG mobility options adapted to the country's infrastructure and its geographic, cultural and socio-economic realities. Representative cities from each geographic context of Ecuador—Cuenca, Manta and Yantzaza—as well as the three main cities in the Galápagos, were selected to reflect territorial diversity and to serve as the basis for scaling up results toward a national roadmap for the implementation of NDC 3.0.

On-the-ground actions promoted sustainable mobility through the development of **Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans**. Based on initial technical analyses conducted jointly with the private sector (Toyota), universities, civil society, and national and local governments, key gaps were identified, including the lack of a shared vision, limited availability of sex-disaggregated mobility data, the absence of clear targets and insufficient integrated planning tools. A key achievement was the prioritization of the transport sector carbon footprint assessment, which strengthened evidence-based decision-making and enabled local climate action focused on the highest-impact measures.

Progress was also made in strengthening technical and institutional capacities to advance sustainable mobility agendas. These processes improved coordination among multiple actors, including local governments, national institutions, and the private sector including the **Automotive Companies Association of Ecuador (AEADE)**, facilitating the transition from planning to implementation. In addition, cooperation with Japan is expected to contribute technological innovation, capacity development and low-carbon transport solutions to support Ecuador's sustainable development.

Sources: UNDP (2024). *Low-emission transport to achieve the Paris Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. UNDP (2024). "Strategic alliance towards sustainable mobility in Ecuador advances in the Galapagos Islands". (December 4, 2024).

3.3 Adaptation ambition: from planning to more structured targets

In third-generation NDCs, adaptation has moved from a secondary role to becoming a central pillar of climate action. Ambition in the area of adaptation shows a significant qualitative advance in NDC 3.0, particularly in highly vulnerable regions.

NDC 3.0 submissions present progress in the establishment of specific adaptation orientations at territorial and sectoral levels, based on risk and vulnerability assessments and planning frameworks, as well as in the integration of adaptation with disaster risk reduction and loss and damage management. They also place greater emphasis on ecosystem-based solutions and community resilience.

In the Caribbean and Central America, adaptation is of critical importance, particularly with regard to coastal resilience, water security and the protection of livelihoods, as reflected in countries such as the **Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama** and **Saint Lucia**.



In South America, priorities related to water stress (in some cases leading to the declaration of emergency situations), agricultural production, strategic ecosystems and urban adaptation are being strengthened, with notable progress in Andean countries such as **Colombia, Ecuador and Peru**. In several cases, adaptation is operationalized through NAPs and monitoring, evaluation, and learning frameworks aligned with the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

In **Peru**, for example, NDC 3.0 positions adaptation as a national strategic priority, with emphasis on strengthening resilience to current and future climate risks and integrating loss and damage management into national climate policy. **Colombia's** NDC 3.0 incorporates a systemic approach to adaptation aligned with its NAP and its Long-Term Strategy to 2050 to consolidate climate resilience. This component includes 30 sectoral objectives covering water resources, conservation and restoration of coastal, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, infrastructure and agriculture, all designed to strengthen the country's capacity to respond to climate impacts.

At the same time, the regional analysis of the AFOLU⁹ sector identified the high vulnerability of agriculture and forest ecosystems to extreme climate events, a diagnosis that is reflected in NDC 3.0. Current progress shows that these risks are being translated into clearer territorial and sectoral adaptation measures in agriculture, forests and water management, building on the technical findings of the previous NDC cycle.

An increasing number of countries are using NAPs as reference frameworks to strengthen and update their NDCs, ensuring coherence between both instruments. In this context, **Chile's** NDC 3.0 structures its adaptation commitments in line with the policies, strategies and priority areas defined in its NAP, while **Uruguay** articulates its adaptation priorities across multiple key sectors, reflecting a multisectoral resilience approach. This type of integration illustrates a broader regional trend toward stronger coherence between the short- and medium-term implementation cycles of NDCs and long-term adaptation objectives, facilitating the articulation between operational planning and strategic planning for climate resilience.

Uruguay's updated NDC, for example, incorporates a robust adaptation planning framework supported by multiple NAPs (for agriculture, coastal areas, cities, infrastructure and energy), as well as its adaptation communications. These instruments reflect a multisectoral approach that integrates gender equality, land-use planning, and the strengthening of resilience in productive systems.

9 UNDP (2025). *Advancing NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector: Barriers, gaps, challenges and opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

Box 3:**The cost of inaction: A perspective from the Amazon to strengthen ambition and resilience in NDCs**

The experience from the forthcoming study on the cost of inaction in the Amazon Basin provides a powerful argument for strengthening the ambition and implementation of NDCs in Latin America and the Caribbean by making their impacts visible in financial terms. This analysis, led by UNDP, expresses the impacts of climate change in economic terms based on a comprehensive review of the existing literature using artificial intelligence. The research assessed the entire body of scientific knowledge on climate impacts in the Amazon (2.3 million scientific documents) and, based on this, analysed their costs and the degree of preparedness of existing governance structures to address these scenarios. The analysis was reviewed jointly with the countries of the basin using a standardized set of indicators.

The conclusions are unequivocal: without urgent action, the Amazon could reach an irreversible tipping point leading to permanent losses of biodiversity, livelihoods, and global climate stability, and current governance arrangements can be strengthened in light of these risks. In economic terms, as a driver for timely action, inaction could cost between 14 percent and 33 percent of the combined GDP of Amazonian countries by 2070, with cumulative losses of up to \$915 billion over the next five years. Beyond the figures, the study highlights two key messages:

The urgency of acting on adaptation and resilience: The projected impacts—prolonged droughts, disruption of hydrological cycles, forest fires and biodiversity loss—are not only environmental risks but direct threats to economic and social stability. This reinforces the trend observed in NDC 3.0, where adaptation is no longer a secondary component but a structural pillar of climate action.

The institutional and regional dimension: The analysis underscores that response capacity depends not only on national frameworks but also on subregional coordination. In a shared ecosystem such as the Amazon, *if one fails, all fail*. This finding is linked to the advances in governance and territorial participation reflected in NDC 3.0, and highlights the need to make externalities visible and to incorporate climate risks into macroeconomic and fiscal instruments, involving ministries of finance and regional platforms such as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).

Acting with ambition on resilience requires transforming the way we conceive both the economy and development cooperation. First, nature and the impacts of current development models on it must be integrated into fiscal planning, recognizing natural capital as an economic asset in budgets, debt strategies and macroeconomic frameworks. Second, regional and South–South cooperation must be scaled up, since in a shared ecosystem such as the Amazon, resilience depends on aligned capacities and on platforms capable of mobilizing collective resources and knowledge. Finally, commitments must be translated into resilient investment pipelines, turning targets into bankable projects linked to NDCs, NBSAPs and long-term strategies in order to attract finance and ensure tangible results.

Incorporating this evidence into the narrative on NDCs not only strengthens ambition, but also makes it more credible, more financeable and more urgent.

Source: Forthcoming report from UNDP titled, *The Costs of Inaction on Climate Change in the Amazon Basin: State capacities for the region*.

When we turn to loss and damage, although progress can be observed in NDCs regarding the incorporation of loss and damage considerations, the situation across the countries analysed shows that these advances have not yet been systematically translated into operational national frameworks, despite the clear signals from the global stocktake and the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund.

Uruguay stands out as one of the most advanced cases, having integrated this component into its third Adaptation Communication, with institutional arrangements, impact monitoring mechanisms, and economic assessments associated with extreme events, in line with the calls of the global stocktake to strengthen national information and decision-making systems. Similarly, **El Salvador** has defined a clear national priority: to increase resilience to climate risks at the national level by reducing impacts through the implementation of actions based on a multisectoral and risk management approach that promotes development and population protection, including a cross-cutting treatment of loss and damage. **Honduras**, for its part, has prioritized in its NDC 3.0 the establishment of a national loss and damage mechanism. Within the **Panama** Nature Pledge, a target has been set for 2030 to establish a National System for Monitoring Adaptation and Loss and Damage, interoperable with the Climate Risk Observatory.

Belize presents an interesting approach, focusing on strengthening national capacity to anticipate, absorb and recover from climate shocks by integrating disaster risk reduction, preparedness and climate-resilient development, together with nature-based solutions and strengthened social protection systems. Its NDC 3.0 also highlights the ongoing development of a national loss and damage framework, with technical support, aimed at better understanding irreversible losses and exploring multisectoral response options.

Bolivia and **Colombia** address loss and damage from a climate justice and structural vulnerability perspective, linking it to highly exposed territories and to the need for international cooperation. In the Caribbean, countries such as **Barbados** and **Jamaica** place loss and damage at the centre of their efforts to access international support, reflecting the priorities of SIDS following the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund.

However, in most of the NDCs analysed, the issue remains implicit, often subsumed under adaptation or risk management. This reveals a critical gap looking ahead to NDC 4.0: translating the political signals of the global stocktake and the emerging availability of the Fund into clear national frameworks, strengthened technical capacities, and project pipelines capable of effectively channeling resources to the countries and territories most affected.



Box 4:**El Salvador: A comprehensive approach to loss and damage associated with climate change**

Due to its geographic location, high exposure to hydrometeorological hazards and structural constraints, El Salvador is one of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In recent decades, extreme events such as Storm Ida (2009), Tropical Depression 12E (2011), and storms Amanda and Cristóbal (2020) have caused significant loss of life and economic damage equivalent to several percentage points of GDP (Tropical Depression 12E alone caused losses close to 4 percent of national GDP, while storms Amanda and Cristóbal, together with the COVID-19 pandemic, generated an impact equivalent to 7.5 percent of GDP), placing the country among the most affected globally.

In this context, El Salvador, with technical support from UNDP, developed a pioneering study on loss and damage associated with climate change, aimed at estimating both economic and non-economic impacts (current and future) and strengthening institutional capacities to address them. Integrating more than 40 years of climate data, the analysis focused on three priority sectors (agriculture, housing and transport), which account for around 65 percent of historical disaster-related impacts, and applied the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology, complemented by hazard, exposure and future climate scenario modelling.

The study quantified loss and damage under current conditions and projections to 2050, distinguishing between impacts attributable to climate change, increased exposure and vulnerability due to development, and the absence or presence of climate policies. The results show that, without additional measures, losses and damages could increase significantly by mid-century, reaching up to 60 percent. However, the implementation of ambitious climate policies (NDC+) could reduce these impacts to around 20 percent, demonstrating the economic value of early climate action.

An innovative contribution of the study is the incorporation of loss exceedance probability analysis, which shows how climate change reduces the return periods between severe events and increases the magnitude of expected losses. In addition, the analysis of slow-onset events, particularly rising temperatures and their impact on agricultural productivity, reveals increasing additional losses toward 2050, compounding those caused by extreme events.

The study links loss and damage to broader macroeconomic and social impacts, particularly effects on employment, poverty and the fiscal capacity of the State, and provides concrete recommendations regarding NDCs, resilient infrastructure, land-use planning, governance, financial instruments and the strengthening of risk modelling. In this sense, it offers a practical tool to support decision-making for resilient and sustainable development planning and investment.

This experience provides a clear example of how countries can move toward a comprehensive and evidence-based approach to loss and damage within the climate agenda.

Source: UNDP (2025). [“El Salvador pionero en metodología para evaluar pérdidas y daños por cambio climático”](#). Press release.

3.4 Alignment with the 1.5°C goal and the global stocktake

NDC 3.0 submissions in the region show closer alignment with the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, although with varying levels of depth and consistency. This represents a highly ambitious commitment, as keeping warming below 1.5°C requires reaching net-zero emissions no later than mid-century.¹⁰

An increasing number of countries make direct reference to the outcomes of the global stocktake and use its key messages—accelerating the energy transition, reducing emissions across all sectors, strengthening adaptation and mobilizing climate finance—as guiding principles for their commitments. This alignment is particularly evident in countries such as **Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama** and **Uruguay**, which link their targets to long-term pathways and national climate strategies.

Overall, NDC 3.0 demonstrates progress from more declarative formulations toward more operational targets and trajectories, supported by wider use of updated inventories and recent historical data series, more systematic incorporation of information to enhance clarity, transparency and understanding, and stronger efforts to link targets with policies, measures and implementation instruments.

However, the comparative analysis also reveals persistent gaps between the level of ambition expressed and the level of ambition required globally, especially in countries facing fiscal constraints, dependence on emission-intensive sectors, or high climate vulnerability. In this regard, many NDCs emphasize the need for international support in finance, technology, and capacity-building in order to close these gaps.

¹⁰ GHG emissions should have peaked before 2025 and must decline by 43 percent by 2030 (compared to 2019 levels) and by 60 percent by 2035. CO₂ emissions should reach net zero by 2050. This pathway would make it possible to achieve the goal of limiting the temperature increase to no more than 1.5°C. However, 2025 projections show that as per updated NDC 3.0 commitments, the world is offtrack and currently set to overshoot 1.5°C. **Sources:** IPCC (2023). *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.; UNEP (2025). *Emissions Gap Report 2025: Off target – Continued collective inaction puts global temperature goal at risk*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

Box 5: The case of Uruguay

In response to the first global stocktake and the need to advance toward a transition away from fossil fuels along pathways compatible with the 1.5°C goal, Uruguay stands out for its leadership in renewable energy. Between 2017 and 2023, electricity generation from renewable sources reached 94 percent, exceeding the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) global projection of 91 percent for 2050.

Uruguay has also established specific targets for the livestock sector and for land use and forestry, together with cross-cutting measures across all sectors, including the promotion of sustainable mobility and the reduction of methane intensity in agriculture and food production. To support implementation, the country is developing sectoral roadmaps to guide investment and has integrated climate considerations into its public financing instruments, including the issuance of its first climate sustainability-linked sovereign bond, the advancement of tax policy measures, and the creation of a Climate and Nature Fund.

Uruguay's third NDC benefited from a strong partnership with the United Nations system and from coordinated support across agencies. Entities such as UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, IOM, UNIDO and WHO provided specialized expertise, while UNDP played a key role by delivering technical assistance through strategic assessments and by promoting gender integration, inclusive stakeholder participation, and the mainstreaming of climate considerations into economic policy and financial instruments.

Source: UNDP (2025). *NDC Insights Series No. 1, February 2025*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.



4.

Mainstreaming just transition, inclusion and sustainable development in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

4.1 Regional overview and evolution compared with NDC 2.0

The 22 NDC 3.0 submissions by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as of December 2025 show a significant qualitative shift toward the systematic integration of social, environmental and development dimensions within climate commitments. Compared with previous generations, NDC 3.0 reflects a more mature understanding of climate action as a driver of sustainable development, rather than solely as a sectoral environmental agenda.

This progress largely responds to the messages of the first global stocktake, which underlined the need to increase climate ambition while ensuring implementation processes that are just, inclusive and adapted to national contexts. As a result, NDC 3.0 in the region shows stronger coherence with the 2030 Agenda, long-term development strategies and sectoral plans, consolidating more integrated and robust climate governance frameworks.

This evolution is visible both in countries with well-established climate frameworks—such as **Colombia**, **Costa Rica** and **Mexico**—and in SIDS of the Caribbean, where resilience and adaptation are acquiring an increasingly structural role. The previous regional analysis of NDC 2.0 in the AFOLU sector¹¹ had already highlighted that integration between climate, biodiversity and land management would be a key condition for increasing ambition. Evidence from NDC 3.0 confirms this trend, showing stronger convergence between land-use, ecosystem and climate action approaches.

¹¹ UNDP (2025). *Advancing NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector: Barriers, gaps, challenges and opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

Box 6: Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2025

The 2025 Human Development Report highlights that resilience, understood as the capacity of societies to anticipate, respond, recover and progress in the face of adversity and uncertainty, is a central pillar of development. The report warns that development in the region is under increasing pressure due to the convergence of three major forces: social fragmentation, technological transformation and climate change.

On the social front, persistent inequality, declining trust and limited social mobility—together with the inability of the State to guarantee quality public services with universal coverage—are weakening the social contract. This context contributes to growing discredit of traditional political systems, the rise of personalistic leadership and anti-system alternatives, and the expansion of informality and illegal economies.

Regarding new technologies, the report notes that rather than destroying employment, they tend to concentrate productivity gains in small groups, due to unequal access to information technologies. This deepens economic inequality and creates new forms of labour precariousness, particularly through unregulated digital work.

In this context, the conditions for addressing climate change worsen, as it becomes a cross-cutting factor that negatively affects economic growth and weakens social resilience, particularly in settings where social protection systems and public services are insufficient, as became evident during the pandemic.

The report concludes that the central challenge for the region is to rebuild and strengthen the role of the state as guarantor of inclusive public services and effective social protection, a necessary condition for enhancing resilience and sustaining human development pathways in the face of these structural pressures.

Source: UNDP (2025). *Regional Human Development Report 2025 – Under Pressure: Recalibrating the Future of Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

4.2 Alignment with the 2030 Agenda and national development agendas

The 22 NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean show explicit or implicit alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDGs 14 and 15 (Life Below Water and Life on Land).

In many countries, NDC 3.0 is anchored in national development visions with horizons to 2035 or 2050, strengthening policy coherence and the political sustainability of climate commitments. The existence of framework climate laws, long-term strategies and national development plans allows climate objectives to be integrated into fiscal, sectoral and territorial planning. Countries such as **Uruguay** and **Chile** stand out for explicitly incorporating climate change into economic and sectoral planning, while others, such as **Panama** and **Peru**, reinforce the links between NDCs, land-use planning and sustainable development.

4.2.1 Linkages with the biodiversity (CBD) and desertification (UNCCD) conventions

A distinctive feature of many NDC 3.0 submissions in the region is the explicit articulation of synergies among the three Rio Conventions: UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD. This convergence is particularly evident in countries that recognize ecosystems and territory as strategic assets for mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development.

With regard to biodiversity, several NDC 3.0 submissions in the region make direct reference to NBSAPs and align climate commitments with conservation targets, ecosystem restoration, expansion of protected areas, and the protection of wetlands, mangroves and forests. This trend reflects greater coherence with the global biodiversity framework and strengthens the potential to mobilize integrated climate–nature finance. In countries such as **Belize, Colombia, Panama** and **Suriname**, this climate–biodiversity convergence is particularly explicit.

Regarding desertification and land degradation, NDC 3.0 increasingly incorporates drought, soil degradation and declining land productivity as climate and development priorities, especially in arid and semi-arid regions and in vulnerable rural territories. Adaptation measures linked to sustainable land management, climate-resilient agriculture, integrated water management and landscape restoration are articulated with land degradation neutrality approaches, highlighting their relevance for food security, rural livelihoods and climate resilience. **Bolivia, Brazil** and **Mexico** stand out for establishing clearer links between climate action, sustainable land management, restoration of degraded lands and drought resilience, while **Chile, Colombia, Peru** and **Uruguay** advance policies on soil management, ecosystem-based adaptation and integrated territorial management.

For this convergence between climate, biodiversity and land to translate into tangible results, it is essential to harmonize climate, nature and development finance. This implies integrating natural capital into fiscal planning, mobilizing public and private resources, and translating commitments into resilient investment pipelines linked to NDCs, NBSAPs and long-term strategies. The region needs to scale up climate finance flows and close the biodiversity finance gap, which requires strong regulatory frameworks, regional cooperation and innovative mechanisms that reduce risks and make sustainability a viable and scalable investment.

Box 7:

The case of Panama: The Nature Pledge to strengthen synergies between climate, biodiversity and land use

Compared with its previous NDC, Panama's NDC 3.0 significantly strengthens policy coherence across climate, biodiversity and land-use agendas, particularly by aligning them with the Rio Conventions. The main advancement is the formal integration of these three areas under the **Nature Pledge**, which serves as a unifying framework for climate action, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.

The new NDC introduces relevant cross-cutting approaches, including active and effective community participation, human rights, gender equality, intergenerational equity and a synergistic biodiversity–land–climate approach. It also introduces institutional innovations, such as the proposed creation of a National Cabinet on Climate Change and Green Transition, which will consolidate the national committees on climate change, biodiversity and desertification into a single governance body, promoting intersectoral coordination and inclusive decision-making.

The Nature Pledge also incorporates mitigation and adaptation co-benefits into national targets, for example through the restoration of 100,000 hectares of ecosystems, including mangroves, conceived simultaneously as a climate, biodiversity and land-use measure.

The preparation process of NDC 3.0 was highly participatory, with strong inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth, women and other groups in vulnerable situations, thereby strengthening national ownership, equity and legitimacy of the process. In this context, UNDP, within the framework of the Climate Promise 2025 initiative, played a key role in supporting and reinforcing the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office in coordinating technical contributions from several United Nations agencies (ECLAC, FAO, ILO, UNDRR, UNEP and UNICEF) in support of the development and implementation of Panama's NDC 3.0.

Source: UNDP (2025). *NDC Insights Series No. 7, October 2025*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

4.3 Indigenous Peoples, local communities and territorial approaches

A significant qualitative advance in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean is the strengthened and explicit recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as key actors in climate action. In many countries, NDCs now explicitly acknowledge traditional knowledge systems, territorial governance, the obligation of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), land and territorial rights, and community-led nature-based solutions as essential components of mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Several NDC 3.0 submissions go beyond general recognition by incorporating concrete mechanisms for participation, consultation and joint implementation, including Indigenous-led programmes, safeguard frameworks and community-based monitoring schemes.

This approach is particularly visible in countries with a strong presence of Indigenous territories and strategic ecosystems, such as **Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico** and **Peru**, where a growing convergence can be observed between climate policy and human rights frameworks.



Box 8:**The case of Colombia: Climate empowerment of Indigenous Peoples in NDC 3.0**

To ensure that Colombia's NDC 3.0 places Indigenous Peoples at the centre of climate action, UNDP supported the empowerment and participation of Indigenous communities in the NDC formulation process, including by entrusting Indigenous organizations with the preparation of technical and policy documents, thereby strengthening their position within the country's climate agenda. In this context, Colombia's NDC 3.0 places Indigenous Peoples at the heart of climate action, recognizing them as rights holders, custodians of ancestral knowledge and key actors in mitigation, adaptation and ecosystem conservation. UNDP's Climate Promise initiative played a catalytic role in operationalizing this vision by strengthening Indigenous empowerment and participation throughout the NDC 3.0 process.

Through small-scale grants, the Climate Promise supported Indigenous-led nature-based solutions aimed at ecosystem restoration and the strengthening of livelihoods based on ancestral knowledge. These initiatives reinforced community capacities in forest conservation, sustainable territorial management and climate governance, while also generating lessons on safeguards, gender equality and inclusive implementation.

In parallel, the Climate Promise supported the development of Indigenous-led technical and policy documents, strengthening their position within Colombia's climate agenda. These included Indigenous interpretations of the Cancun Safeguards under REDD+, a programmatic framework for Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, recommendations on participation in REDD+ and green markets, and the systematization of participatory processes that informed the design of the NDC. The Climate Promise also supported Indigenous policy position papers, a strategy for transversal and transformative participation in NDC 3.0, and recommendations to strengthen the inclusion of gender and youth perspectives.

These contributions are reflected in Colombia's NDC 3.0, which anchors Indigenous participation in a strong rights-based approach and advances the implementation of the National Indigenous Plan for Climate Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience, integrating Indigenous knowledge systems and life plans as central instruments of public policy.

4.4 Gender, youth and intergenerational equity

Gender equality and social inclusion occupy a significantly more prominent place in NDC 3.0 compared with previous generations. Most countries recognize the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, youth and populations in vulnerable situations, and incorporate actions aimed at strengthening their participation, leadership and access to climate finance and capacity development. In some cases, these approaches are linked to specific gender and climate empowerment strategies and plans—as in **Chile, Uruguay** and several Caribbean countries—while in others they are integrated transversally into adaptation, social protection and risk management policies.

A gender-responsive approach appears explicitly in most of the NDCs analysed, particularly in **Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**, where it is linked to national equality policies, gender and climate change plans, or specific sectoral commitments in both adaptation and mitigation, while also recognizing the role of women in community resilience and the transition towards more sustainable economic activities.

At the same time, youth participation is gaining increasing visibility and is consolidating as a key component of long-term climate ambition. This approach is particularly evident in the Caribbean—especially in **Jamaica** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**—as well as in **Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama** and **Uruguay**, where specific consultation processes, youth climate platforms and intergenerational dialogue mechanisms are documented. In these cases, NDCs recognize youth not only as beneficiaries, but as strategic actors for the sustainability and continuity of climate action. For example, in **Ecuador**, and with the support of UNICEF, children, adolescents and young people participated by providing concrete proposals and recommendations on issues to be included in the NDC.

4.5 Just transition and socio-economic transformation

Just transition is gaining increasing relevance in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean, reflecting a growing recognition that climate ambition is only sustainable if accompanied by social equity, protection of livelihoods and territorial justice. In this context, several countries explicitly address the socio-economic implications of decarbonization, particularly in the energy, transport, industry and land-use sectors, incorporating references to job creation, labour reskilling, social protection and social dialogue. These references demonstrate greater awareness of the distributive impacts of climate policies and reinforce the idea that the transition toward low-emission economies must be managed in an inclusive manner to ensure its long-term political and social viability.

Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and **Suriname** stand out as the most advanced cases. **Chile** incorporates just transition and socio-economic transformation as a central and structural pillar of its NDC, linking decarbonization with labour reconversion, community participation and human rights. These approaches are also expected to be explicitly reflected in the country's new climate finance strategy currently under development.¹² **Costa Rica** presents one of the most operational approaches, including a specific just transition pillar with principles, targets, institutional arrangements and monitoring mechanisms. **Colombia** addresses the concept from the perspective of a just energy transition, with a strong territorial and social focus, recognizing the differentiated impacts of the transition on producing regions and vulnerable communities. In the Caribbean, **Suriname** stands out for explicitly integrating a just transition approach that reflects the overarching objectives of the Just Transition Work Programme (3/CMA.5), including whole-of-society inclusion, social dialogue and the pursuit of development pathways that promote decent work, equity and long-term prosperity. **Cuba** should also be noted for including, for the first time, an explicit reference to just transition in its NDC.

A second group of countries—including **Barbados, Bolivia, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**,—explicitly recognizes just transition or equivalent principles, although in a less operational manner, with a more normative and cross-cutting approach. **Panama** adopts a broad concept of just transition that integrates human rights, gender equality, intergenerational equity, and poverty and inequality reduction, promoting

¹² Ministry of the Environment (2025). "Chile launches the NDC and the National Just Socio-Ecological Transition Strategy ahead of COP30." Press release. September 5, 2025.

the inclusion of historically discriminated groups. Similarly, in **Uruguay** the concept is associated with intergenerational equity and climate justice; in **Barbados** and **Jamaica** it is linked to decent work and social equity in SIDS contexts; while in **Bolivia** and **Mexico** it is connected to a fair and equitable transition of the energy and productive sectors.

Box 9:

The case of Jamaica: Integrating just transition impact assessments

With the joint support of UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO), a green economic growth model was developed to assess the social, labour, and economic impacts of the transition toward a green and climate-resilient economy. The study shows that green scenarios could have a positive impact on GDP and generate up to 8,000 new jobs, including opportunities for women and youth.

Both the study and the associated multi-stakeholder dialogues helped ensure that the preparation of the NDC was grounded in empirical evidence and that a just transition approach was incorporated into climate action.

Source: Government of Jamaica, ILO and UNDP (2025). *A green economic growth model for Jamaica: Scenarios for fostering green growth*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.



4.6 Human mobility

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean has stood out as a pioneer region in integrating human mobility into climate policies, both in previous generations of NDCs and in NAPs. The third generation of NDCs has consolidated this process, with explicit recognition of the different forms of human mobility—migration, displacement and planned relocation—driven by the impacts of climate change, as well as references to the specific vulnerability of migrants and displaced persons. This approach is particularly relevant in territories highly exposed to extreme climate events, where climate action is closely linked to territorial resilience, disaster risk reduction and the protection of livelihoods.

Many countries, including the **Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay** and **Venezuela**, include explicit references to climate-induced mobility. These references often cover forced displacement and relocation caused by hurricanes, floods, droughts or sea-level rise; migration processes driven by environmental degradation; the need for planned relocation in high-exposure areas; and human rights and social protection concerns affecting migrant and displaced communities. In some NDCs, climate mobility is framed within broader perspectives such as risk management, adaptation priorities or territorial planning.

Several countries including the **Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru** and **Uruguay**, not only describe climate-related mobility processes but also define planned actions or programmatic approaches in their NDCs. The inclusion of action-oriented elements is essential, as it enables the transition from a descriptive approach to the prioritization of policies for the implementation phase. These actions include the development of research, the creation and implementation of policies addressing human mobility in the context of climate change, the strengthening of social protection systems for displaced and migrant populations, the integration of human mobility into disaster risk management, the development of frameworks and protocols for planned relocation, the improvement of infrastructure and services for affected communities, and the incorporation of mobility considerations into urban and land-use planning.

Given this context, the key priority is the effective implementation of these measures, including through access to technical assistance and financing. The development of guiding frameworks at both global and regional levels—including the standards emerging from the Inter-American human rights system, such as Advisory Opinion 32/25 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which clarifies State obligations regarding climate change and human mobility, and regional human rights resolutions addressing climate-related displacement—provides important guidance to support the commitments reflected in NDCs. However, these frameworks must be translated into concrete national policies, institutional arrangements and investment programmes to become operational.

Box 10:**Case: Human mobility and loss and damage in Mexico's NDC 3.0**

Mexico's new NDC, submitted in the context of COP30 (2025), marks an important milestone by including, for the first time, a specific pillar on loss and damage. Human mobility is a central element of this approach, recognizing that climate change is altering patterns of migration, displacement, relocation and immobility.

The document links the response to displacement with the protection of life and human dignity, incorporating elements drawn from the advisory opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the International Court of Justice. It also establishes as a priority the development of mechanisms to support communities forced to leave their homes due to sudden-onset or slow-onset events.

For the first time, the NDC includes attention to the mental and psychosocial health of displaced persons, as well as recognition of the loss of intangible heritage and cultural identity when communities are forced to move.

Finally, the NDC adopts an intersectional approach, prioritizing women, children and vulnerable groups, who face the greatest risks during processes of climate-related mobility.



5.

Monitoring, reporting and transparency mechanisms in NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean show clear progress in monitoring, reporting and transparency, reflecting a gradual transition from declarative commitments toward more robust, coherent and traceable frameworks. Compared with previous generations, NDC 3.0 incorporates greater methodological clarity, more systematic use of technical information, and increased attention to the feasibility of tracking climate commitments.

This strengthening is closely linked to the adoption of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, which establishes new standards for reporting on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. In this context, NDC 3.0 begins to function not only as an instrument of ambition, but also as an operational reference for national climate transparency systems.

5.1 Adoption of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

A common feature of NDC 3.0 in the region is the explicit or implicit reference to the ETF as the guiding framework for monitoring and reporting climate actions. An increasing number of countries have aligned their commitments with the core elements of the ETF, including the use of updated GHG inventories, the definition of clear implementation periods, and the systematic inclusion of information needed to ensure clarity, transparency and understanding.

Countries with more consolidated institutional and statistical capacities, such as **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Panama**, show significant progress in integrating the ETF into their national reporting frameworks, linking NDC 3.0 with Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and other climate reporting instruments. In these cases, greater coherence can be observed between targets, policies and information systems.

Panama has developed a [National Climate Transparency Platform](#) (launched in 2022), which integrates climate data and information into a modular digital system. This tool facilitates progress tracking, improves data consistency and helps align national reporting with ETF requirements, while also supporting the mobilization of climate finance.

Among countries with intermediate institutional capacities, **El Salvador** shows notable progress in clarity and transparency by aligning its NDC 3.0 with the ETF, incorporating MRV and monitoring and evaluation systems, and using national digital platforms to ensure traceability and methodological consistency.

In the Caribbean, ETF adoption shows differentiated progress. **Barbados** and **Jamaica** stand out as the most advanced cases, incorporating explicit references to the ETF and BTRs, and linking transparency with NDC tracking, accountability and access to climate finance. Overall, NDC 3.0 reflects a growing regional understanding that climate ambition must be accompanied by credible and comparable transparency systems.

Costa Rica has advanced in the creation of a national system for monitoring land use, land cover and ecosystems, which is essential for meeting ETF reporting obligations, particularly for the inventory and mitigation tracking components.

5.2 MRV systems, adaptation indicators and financial tracking

NDC 3.0 shows important progress in the development and consolidation of MRV systems, particularly in the area of mitigation. Many countries provide more detailed descriptions of the institutional mechanisms used to track emissions, the use of updated national inventories, and the linkages between sectoral targets and existing information systems.

In countries such as **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama** and **Uruguay**, MRV systems show a higher level of maturity, with clear links between NDCs, GHG inventories, national statistical systems and international reporting processes. In other countries, NDC 3.0 explicitly identifies the strengthening of MRV systems as a priority for international cooperation and capacity-building.

In the field of adaptation, although monitoring remains methodologically more complex, several NDC 3.0 submissions include progress in the use of process, outcome and resilience indicators, as well as their alignment with NAPs and adaptation communications. This approach is particularly visible in the Caribbean and Central America, where adaptation is a strategic priority and is closely linked to disaster risk management.

Colombia has made significant progress in designing a climate adaptation monitoring and evaluation system, particularly linked to its NAP and to sectors such as agriculture. The system includes indicators, methodologies, institutional roles and lessons learned from the implementation process.

In **Chile**, a national initiative focused on defining and operationalizing indicators to quantify adaptation progress in vulnerable sectors, linking these indicators to the NDC and the national climate strategy.



Jamaica has clearly defined monitoring frameworks, adaptation indicators and explicit linkages with NDC implementation, the ETF and BTRs. The country has established a national monitoring system with emphasis on key sectors such as water, agriculture and infrastructure. In Central America, **Costa Rica** stands out for having sectoral indicators, monitoring systems and a results-based approach to adaptation (not limited to actions), in line with international good practices.

Financial tracking is emerging as a still incipient but increasingly present component. Some NDC 3.0 submissions include references to climate budgeting, budget tagging systems or cost estimates, laying the groundwork for greater traceability of climate finance and its alignment with NDC targets. **Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica** and **Mexico** form the strongest regional group in financial tracking linked to NDC implementation. **Uruguay** provides an important innovation by integrating financial instruments directly linked to climate performance. In the Caribbean, **Barbados** stands out clearly compared with the rest.

At the regional level, the level of development of MRV systems remains heterogeneous and reflects differences in institutional capacity, data availability, and access to technical and financial cooperation. Nevertheless, in most countries clear trends can be observed toward the progressive consolidation of these systems.

Level of MRV development	Countries (indicative examples)
Operational and consolidated MRV	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay
MRV under consolidation	Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru
Early-stage MRV development	Caribbean countries and part of Central America

Note: This classification is indicative and non-exhaustive and is based on the information reported in the NDC 3.0 submissions.



6.

Feasibility and means of implementation of NDC 3.0 in Latin America and the Caribbean

NDC 3.0 submissions in Latin America and the Caribbean reflect substantial progress not only in terms of ambition, but also in the identification of the enabling conditions required for effective implementation. Compared with previous generations, greater attention is given to the technical, institutional and financial feasibility of the commitments undertaken, as well as to the mobilization of public and private actors.

However, the regional analysis shows that the gap between ambition and implementation capacity remains a structural challenge. NDC 3.0 explicitly recognizes that achieving the targets depends on the availability of climate finance, the existence of adequate regulatory frameworks, institutional strengthening, technology transfer and more active participation of the private sector.

6.1 Climate finance and green taxonomies

Climate finance occupies a central place in NDC 3.0 as a key enabling condition for translating climate ambition into action. Most countries distinguish between unconditional and conditional actions, highlighting the dependence on international financial support, as well as the need to mobilize domestic and private finance.

Several NDC 3.0 submissions make progress in identifying financial needs, cost estimates and linkages with potential funding sources, including multilateral funds, development banks, bilateral cooperation and financial markets. Countries such as **Colombia** and **Costa Rica** stand out for linking their NDCs with climate finance strategies and investment portfolios, while **Chile** and **Uruguay** show advances in the use of innovative financial instruments and in aligning fiscal policies with climate objectives.

An emerging element in the region is the development of green taxonomies and sustainable finance frameworks, aimed at channeling private investment toward activities aligned with NDC commitments. Countries such as **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Uruguay** are advancing in green taxonomies, sustainable bond frameworks, and financial sector guidelines, strengthening coherence between climate policy and capital flows. In other countries, these instruments are identified as priority areas for future development.

In addition, several NDC 3.0 submissions incorporate carbon markets as tools to support the implementation of mitigation targets and to mobilize climate finance. For example, countries such as **Chile, Colombia** and **Cuba** explicitly refer to the use of cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, while **Peru** links carbon markets with its national registry and tracking systems. **Paraguay** and **Uruguay** recognize the potential of carbon markets to attract investment and strengthen climate ambition, while maintaining environmental integrity safeguards and ensuring alignment with national priorities.

The NDC of **Ecuador** highlights that REDD+ results-based finance at the national level supports NDC implementation. The country has reinvested results-based payments from the Green Climate Fund into its REDD+ Action Plan, enabling support to Indigenous communities, strengthening forest monitoring and promoting women's empowerment.¹³

¹³ UNDP (2025). *NDC Insights Series No. 8, November 2025*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

Box 11:**Chile's Ministry of Finance leadership in NDC implementation**

Through the Climate Promise, UNDP supported the Government of Chile in integrating climate finance into national fiscal planning, strengthening transparency, evidence-based decision-making, and alignment between public expenditure, NDC commitments and the national goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

Chile has established an innovative model to integrate climate priorities into fiscal policy by institutionalizing the reporting of climate-related public expenditure.

The process included the institutionalization of climate budget tagging, incorporated into the 2022 Budget Law, as well as the development and implementation of the Climate Investment Report, published annually, which enables the tracking of climate-related public spending and its direct contribution to the achievement of NDC targets and priority measures, while also facilitating standardized reporting. These tools were accompanied by technical guidelines and capacity-building processes, through which more than 100 public officials were trained to strengthen institutional capacities in climate finance.

In parallel, UNDP's [UNDP Methodology for assessing Investment and Financial Flows to address climate change](#) (known as the I&FF methodology) was applied to estimate the additional capital required to implement mitigation measures in the energy sector needed to meet NDC targets and advance toward carbon neutrality. The analysis estimated additional capital expenditures of \$260.587 billion; however, the economic savings associated with these investments are expected to exceed this amount, generating a net economic benefit for Chile along its NDC implementation pathway.

Together, these actions have established a robust, long-term framework for climate finance tracking, accountability and alignment of financial flows with NDC priorities, laying the foundation for recurrent costing of national climate targets and for convergence between climate finance and broader objectives related to biodiversity, just socio-ecological transition and the circular economy.

Chile's success in integrating advanced methodologies for tracking the climate fiscal framework within its Framework Law on Climate Change has strengthened transparency, optimized resource allocation, and improved governance for the implementation of NDCs and long-term strategies. By leveraging national capacities and ensuring continuity under government leadership, Chile's approach offers a scalable solution for Latin America, accelerating the integration of climate priorities into fiscal frameworks and strengthening regional resilience.

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can draw valuable lessons from this experience to develop their own climate-informed fiscal frameworks, assess the links between climate priorities and budget planning, and strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of fiscal policies.

Source: UNDP (2025). *Strengthening climate finance architecture in Chile: Achievements and lessons learned from the NDC Support Programme*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

6.2 Technology transfer and institutional strengthening

The transfer and adoption of clean technologies constitute a cross-cutting pillar of feasibility in NDC 3.0, particularly in sectors such as energy, transport, industry, agriculture and water management. NDCs recognize that effective implementation requires not only access to technologies, but also the institutional capacities needed for their adaptation, operation and scaling-up.

In several countries, NDC 3.0 highlights the need to strengthen technical, regulatory and planning capacities, especially at the subnational and sectoral levels. Countries with more consolidated institutional frameworks, such as **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Colombia**, link technology transfer to existing public policies, innovation centers and capacity-building programmes.

In other contexts, particularly in SIDS in the Caribbean and in countries facing structural constraints, technology transfer is conceived primarily as a means of implementation dependent on international support and South–South cooperation, rather than as a fully structured national system. **Barbados** and **Jamaica** clearly lead the technology transfer agenda in the Caribbean.

Overall, NDC 3.0 recognizes that institutional strengthening is an indispensable condition to ensure the long-term sustainability of the implementation of new technologies beyond the short term.

6.3 Private sector participation and public–private partnerships

The participation of the private sector emerges as an increasingly relevant component for the implementation of NDC 3.0. All NDCs explicitly acknowledge that the scale of transformation required—in infrastructure, energy, transport, industry and productive systems—exceeds public sector capacity and requires the mobilization of private investment and strategic partnerships.

In countries such as **Brazil**, **Chile**, **Colombia** and **Mexico**, NDC 3.0 highlights the role of public–private partnerships (PPPs), enabling regulatory frameworks, innovative financial instruments, and incentives to promote private investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, and nature-based solutions. The role of national financial institutions and development banks as investment catalysts is also recognized. In other countries, particularly in the Caribbean, private sector participation is linked to key sectors such as tourism, resilient infrastructure and water management, although challenges remain related to market size and access to finance.

Overall, NDC 3.0 reflects a transition from a predominantly public-sector vision of climate action toward more collaborative approaches, where the private sector is considered a strategic partner for implementation.



7.

Analysis of United Nations system support to the formulation and implementation of NDC 3.0

Support from the United Nations system to NDC 3.0 in the region was consolidated under the **Climate Promise 2025** initiative, which responded to the call of the United Nations Secretary-General for the entire UN system to support countries in preparing more ambitious, comprehensive and implementable contributions, aligned with the 1.5 °C goal and the outcomes of the first global stocktake.

This mandate promoted a shift toward coordinated and multisectoral approaches, encouraging integrated support offers to Governments that combine technical assistance, policy accompaniment and institutional strengthening. In this context, Climate Promise 2025 was consolidated as the operational platform of the United Nations system, with UNDP leading technical coordination in close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the UN Country Teams (UNCTs).

In the countries analysed, the United Nations system has contributed to increasing the quality and ambition of NDC 3.0 through the provision of specialized technical assistance, broad participatory processes and the systematic inclusion of cross-cutting approaches. UNDP, through Climate Promise, has played a central technical leadership role, with contributions from agencies such as FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, IOM, UN Women and OHCHR, among others, depending on national contexts.

In the cases reviewed, the United Nations system contributed to enhancing the quality, ambition and investment frameworks of NDC 3.0 through four recurrent lines of support:

- **Technical and methodological assistance to strengthen climate-informed fiscal frameworks:** support to diagnostics, modelling, target-setting, transparency frameworks (tracking systems / taxonomies), cost analysis, and structuring of key components (mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and enabling conditions).
- **Participatory processes and inclusion:** facilitation of consultations and validation processes with ministries, subnational authorities, civil society, academia, the private sector, youth and— in several cases— the integration of gender, human rights and vulnerable groups approaches.
- **Policy coherence and convergence with related agendas:** alignment with national instruments (long-term strategies, NAPs, sectoral strategies) and stronger integration of approaches related to biodiversity / NBSAPs, just transition and circular economy.
- **Inter-agency coordination:** agencies contributing according to their respective mandates (agriculture, health, industry, mobility, migration, gender, human rights, etc.), under a “One UN” approach, helping to avoid fragmentation and improve the overall coherence of the document.

Concrete examples of inter-agency coordination in NDC formulation:

- **Bolivia:** under the technical co-leadership of UN Women, and in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth, the participation of UN system agencies, including UNDP and UNICEF, was articulated together with civil society actors, facilitating technical inputs to sectoral working groups and strengthening coherence and inclusion in NDC 3.0.
- **Colombia:** participation of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and ILO, in participatory processes; strengthening of the loss and damage agenda; inclusion (youth and Indigenous Peoples); and integration of territorial and biodiversity approaches.
- **Costa Rica:** UNDP supported the preparation of NDC 3.0 in collaboration with partners (GIZ, NDC Partnership, among others) and with the participation of UN entities (FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNICEF) to strengthen technical analysis, modelling and inclusion.

- **Ecuador:** UNDP coordinated a joint effort with FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, IOM and UNHCR, in close collaboration with the RCO, resulting in a higher-quality and more implementable NDC, particularly regarding costing and Article 6 opportunities.
- **Suriname:** under the strategic leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT (UNDP, UNEP, PAHO/WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, ILO) enabled a sequence of consultations and sectoral workshops to refine targets and consolidate national validation, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).
- **Uruguay:** coordinated contribution of agencies with sectoral and cross-cutting mandates (UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, IOM, UNIDO, WHO), complementing UNDP's technical leadership in assessments, implementation stocktaking and inclusive participation.

In this way, 21 countries in the region developed workplans agreed between Governments and the UNCTs (**Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago** and **Uruguay**).

What do the UNCT and RCO contribute as impact multipliers?

The cases reviewed show that when the UNCT and the RCO act as a coordination platform:

- Redundancies are reduced (each agency contributes where it adds value), and the gap between sectoral inputs and a coherent country-level product is closed.
- High-level political entry points are facilitated (joint missions, messaging aligned with the Secretary-General's call), which helps reinforce ambition.
- Integrated strategies are enabled (technical + policy + communication), increasing ownership and public visibility, thereby strengthening the traction of the NDC.



Overall, the cases show that the added value of the United Nations system in NDC 3.0 materializes when i) technical leadership (often through UNDP / Climate Promise) is combined with ii) the political and programmatic coordination of the RCO and the UNCT, and iii) specialized contributions from sectoral and human rights agencies.

This triple approach simultaneously strengthens ambition, technical quality, social legitimacy, and the conditions for implementation, including finance, transparency and enabling frameworks.

Box 12:

Mexico: United Nations inter-agency coordination to strengthen the ambition, coherence and implementation of NDC 3.0

In Mexico, NDC 3.0 was supported by the United Nations system through a highly coordinated technical-political process, in close collaboration with the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). In January 2025, the RCO convened a high-level inter-agency mission that presented an integrated United Nations system offer aligned with the Secretary-General's call to deliver more ambitious NDCs. Following this milestone, UNDP and FAO were designated as lead agencies, coordinating the work of 18 entities, funds and programmes, and enabling a joint communication strategy involving the RCO, DCG/UNIC, UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP and SEMARNAT.

Subsequently, 10 entities identified and mapped concrete areas of technical, financial, regulatory and communication support (including, among others, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UN Women, OHCHR, IOM, UN-Habitat, ECLAC, UNFPA, the Global Compact and UNIC). This work strengthened key components of NDC 3.0, including progress toward absolute and net targets for 2035, clearer pathways toward mid-century carbon neutrality, and stronger development of adaptation, including loss and damage, enabling conditions, means of implementation and cross-cutting pillars.

As a result, Mexico's NDC 3.0 consolidated a more ambitious, credible and financeable proposal, with a strong participatory approach (subnational authorities, academia, civil society, the private sector and youth) and the integration of cross-cutting issues—gender, human rights and social inclusion—positioning the country as a regional reference in terms of policy coherence and climate justice.



8.

Regional conclusions and recommendations

8.1. Summary of achievements, gaps and opportunities

The comparative analysis of NDC 3.0 in the region shows a significant qualitative leap compared with previous cycles. NDC 3.0 reflects higher levels of ambition, stronger thematic integration and a clearer orientation toward implementation, in line with the messages of the global stocktake. However, structural gaps persist that constrain the region's ability to remain on a trajectory consistent with limiting temperature increase to 1.5 – 2.0 °C and adapting to climate change in line with the GGA.

Main regional achievements

- **Improved ambition and clarity:** A substantial increase in quantified targets, greater methodological clarity, improved traceability and extended time horizons toward 2035 can be observed. Notable progress is seen in **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico** and **Uruguay**, whose absolute targets, carbon budgets, or sectoral pathways are more clearly defined.
- **Stronger adaptation components:** During the NDC update process, most countries reaffirmed and/or strengthened their adaptation components, integrating them with national risk management and resilience policies, such as disaster risk management systems, public health systems, and coastal and productive sector resilience frameworks. NDC 3.0 also includes more substantive and sector-specific adaptation commitments (water resources, agriculture, health, biodiversity, infrastructure, and coastal and urban areas), as well as territorial approaches. This stronger emphasis reflects a shift from general statements toward more detailed adaptation planning, with targets aligned with national priorities, NAPs and global frameworks such as GGA.
- **Greater climate–nature integration:** The role of nature-based solutions and convergence with biodiversity and land-use agendas has strengthened, particularly in **Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru** and **Suriname**, as well as the incorporation of blue carbon in coastal and island countries.
- **Inclusion and rights-based approaches:** NDC 3.0 shows systematic progress in gender, youth and social inclusion, with good practices in **Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico** and **Uruguay**, and stronger recognition of the role of Indigenous Peoples in **Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru** and **Suriname**.
- **Progress in transparency:** A gradual adoption of the ETF can be observed, along with strengthened MRV systems and the incorporation of ICTU information (Information necessary for Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding), with higher levels of maturity in **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama** and **Uruguay**.

Persistent gaps

- **Financing gap**, particularly in adaptation and loss and damage, with high dependence on international support in many countries, especially in Caribbean SIDS and economies with fiscal constraints.
- **Uneven institutional and technical capacities**, particularly at the subnational level and in adaptation MRV systems and financial tracking.
- **Incomplete operationalization of NDCs**, where gaps remain in costing, impact indicators, timelines, investment plans and institutional responsibilities.
- **Limited integration with macroeconomic policy and budget planning**, with clearer progress only in countries with more developed fiscal and financial frameworks (for example, **Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Uruguay**).

- **Coherence and integrity risks in emerging instruments**, such as carbon markets, which require stronger safeguards, regulatory capacity and alignment with national priorities.

Strategic opportunities

The region has high transformative potential if it succeeds in:

- Scaling up climate–nature approaches and integrated finance;
- Consolidating climate finance frameworks and green budgeting; and
- Replicating successful governance and inter-agency coordination models at national and regional levels.

8.2. Strategic guidance for the implementation of NDC 3.0 and the design of NDC 4.0

The most recent progress assessment of current NDCs presented at COP30 in Belém shows that a major ambition gap still remains. Under a scenario in which all current commitments are fully implemented, global GHG emissions would be reduced by around 12 percent by 2035, equivalent to approximately 1.33 percent per year. However, even in that scenario, a significant gap would remain compared with the emission reduction rate required to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach, which would require an annual reduction of 7.6 percent, equivalent to a 60 percent reduction by 2035. In other words, even under full implementation of existing commitments, a gap of roughly 48 percent would persist.¹⁴

To close the gap between ambition and results, while laying solid foundations for NDC 4.0, progress is needed along the following strategic lines:

1. **Integrate the cost of climate inaction into fiscal frameworks (key outcome of the Seville Conference on Sustainable Finance – FFD4):** Climate change will generate increasing economic losses, including infrastructure damage, reduced agricultural productivity, water stress, health impacts and more frequent disasters. These projected costs must be calculated and integrated into fiscal frameworks in order to identify future liabilities, prioritize investments in mitigation and adaptation, and justify preventive investments by demonstrating that the cost of inaction is far higher. This is particularly important in countries with limited fiscal space. Incorporating the cost of inaction is also key to designing green fiscal reforms (environmental taxes, green bonds, fossil-fuel subsidy reform, etc.) that can support NDC implementation and increase ambition in NDC 4.0.
2. **Translate mitigation and adaptation commitments into investment portfolios**, moving from declarative targets to prioritized programmes and projects, with cost estimates, defined financial instruments, clear timelines and explicit institutional responsibilities, integrating gender equality criteria in investment prioritization and ensuring that women and historically excluded groups receive tangible benefits.
3. **Scale up adaptation and loss and damage responses**, strengthening indicators, data platforms, financing mechanisms and linkages with disaster risk management and social protection systems, tak-

¹⁴ Statistics in this paragraph taken from: IPCC (2023). *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.; UNEP (2025). *Emissions Gap Report 2025: Off target – Continued collective inaction puts global temperature goal at risk*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

ing into account differentiated impacts on women, girls and vulnerable groups, as well as their role in community resilience strategies, with particular attention to Caribbean and Central American countries. Ensure that adaptation priorities in NDCs are fully aligned with national climate policies, NAPs and sectoral development frameworks (water, agriculture, health, infrastructure, etc.), and consistent with the GGA.

4. **Consolidate MRV and ETF systems**, expanding adaptation indicators and strengthening the tracking of climate finance flows, including climate budget tagging where technically and institutionally feasible.
5. **Accelerate action in hard-to-abate sectors**, such as industry, heavy transport, methane and waste, through sectoral roadmaps, enabling regulatory frameworks, and strengthened technical and institutional capacities.
6. **Deepen climate–biodiversity–land synergies**, aligning NDCs with NBSAPs and the UNCCD agenda, and integrating the gender action plans of the three Rio Conventions (Climate Change, Biodiversity, Desertification) as an operational framework for integrated and gender-responsive implementation, while leveraging opportunities for integrated climate–nature finance.
7. **Ensure operational and measurable inclusion**, moving from declarative principles to effective regulatory, institutional and financial mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, women, youth and local communities, with clear participation targets, strengthened decision-making roles, equitable access to finance and technical resources, and verifiable indicators aligned with the mechanisms of the three Rio Conventions.
8. **Improve methodological standardization**, including targets, baselines, assumptions and gas coverage, to strengthen comparability, transparency and regional credibility of NDCs.
9. **Define explicit sectoral pathways for 2030–2035**, providing clear long-term signals for key sectors such as energy, transport, waste, industry and AFOLU, consistent with 1.5–2.0°C compatible pathways.
10. **Strengthen adaptation as a central pillar of NDCs**, with quantifiable targets and innovative, sustainable and predictable financing mechanisms, reinforcing alignment with the GGA and promoting multi-hazard early warning systems to enable anticipatory action.
11. **Fully integrate means of implementation**—finance, technology and capacity-building—as structural components of NDCs, linking them explicitly with national planning, investment and public budgeting systems so that climate action translates into fiscal, programmatic and policy decisions rather than remaining in annexes or non-operational commitments.
12. **Strengthen intersectoral coherence**, particularly with agriculture, forests, water, health and urban development policies, minimizing contradictions and maximizing synergies among public policy instruments.



13. **Strengthen strategic coordination between environment and finance ministries**, promoting coherence between climate priorities and macroeconomic, fiscal and development planning, and transforming NDC measures into sustainable investment portfolios.
14. **Develop decarbonization and adaptation roadmaps** as practical tools to guide sectoral implementation of NDCs, defining investment priorities, appropriate technologies, costs, implementation capacities and clear pathways for action.
15. **Strengthen the integration of science into climate policymaking**, ensuring that scientific knowledge—in dialogue with traditional and local knowledge—informs decision-making, including analysis of impacts, risks and gender-differentiated effects, and the design of inclusive and culturally appropriate solutions.
16. **Strengthen government capacities to prioritize climate actions and assess their economic and financial implications**, enabling the conversion of mitigation and adaptation commitments into bankable investment portfolios aligned with NDCs.
17. **Institutionalize sustainable public procurement as a driver of climate transformation**: Use public spending to incentivize climate action by integrating mandatory sustainability, water-efficiency and low-carbon criteria into procurement rules and infrastructure and service contracts. Aligning public procurement with NDC targets allows the public sector not only to reduce its operational footprint, but also to act as a market catalyst, rewarding innovative, resilient and sustainable solutions and ensuring that national budgets directly support the Paris Agreement.
18. **Prioritize life-cycle analysis and economic benefits**: Promote climate action by focusing on long-term impacts and cost-benefit analysis beyond initial investment. Quantifying the financial viability of resilience, including at the project level, is essential to attract investment toward bankable portfolios.

8.3. Inter-agency role of the United Nations system in supporting countries to accelerate NDC implementation

Trends are clear, the third generation of NDCs shows significant progress in terms of ambition, technical quality and investment readiness. Countries are demonstrating their willingness to advance toward more ambitious climate action and have established solid foundations for effective implementation.

In response to the growing demand from countries for support in transforming ambition into action, during the [COP30 Leaders' Summit](#), the Secretary-General of the United Nations reiterated the strong commitment of the multilateral system to climate action and highlighted the decisive role of UNDP's Climate Promise as an integrative platform for support. In his remarks, he stated:

“

You can count on the United Nations. Through our Climate Promise, over a hundred developing countries received support in the preparation of their new nationally determined contributions. I have directed the United Nations Development Programme to build on this architecture and work across the system to support developing countries during the implementation phase.”

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations (6 November 2025).

In response to this call, UNDP has proposed a new phase of support entitled **Climate Promise: Forward**, conceived as a common framework for United Nations system action in the implementation of NDC 3.0. This framework seeks to accelerate the transition from ambition to concrete action, supporting countries in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation. It also aims to align and accelerate NDC implementation with the SDGs, laying the foundations for just and inclusive economies and societies.

Climate Promise: Forward establishes a high-level strategic framework based on evidence and accumulated lessons learned, with a strong focus on four critical areas: **policy, finance, solutions and participation**, while incorporating cross-cutting accelerators such as digitalization, artificial intelligence and the principle of leaving no one behind. This approach will be integrated into existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, particularly the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and country programmes, leveraging existing resources, reforms and instruments within the system.

United Nations system support will be articulated through coordinated mechanisms at different levels:

- **Global level:** activation of existing mechanisms, such as the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), and other thematic coordination platforms, to ensure strategic coherence.
- **Regional level:** mobilization of thematic coalitions and other relevant regional platforms, in particular IBC-CCR, as a space for collective leadership to strengthen inter-agency coordination, joint learning, and the articulation of messages and knowledge in support of RCOs and UNCTs.
- **National level:** leadership of the Resident Coordinator system, with UNDP as the technical reference on NDCs, coordinating and following up on the contributions of different UN agencies according to national needs.

At the country level, Climate Promise will act as a convergence point for the ecosystem of support to NDC implementation, bringing together United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, development finance institutions, bilateral partners, civil society and the private sector, in close coordination with the NDC Partnership and its Support Unit.

The central element of the proposal is to build on and strengthen what already exists: support for NDC implementation should be integrated into existing United Nations reforms, instruments and processes, and should form part of the regular work of the Joint SDG Fund / Coordination Fund mechanisms and country programme documents.

The Climate Promise 2025 initiative has been instrumental in increasing the quality, coherence and ambition of NDC 3.0, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. Looking ahead, through Climate Promise: Forward, NDC implementation will be reinforced through a United Nations inter-agency effort based on a portfolio approach, operationalized at the national level through UNCTs and strengthened at the regional level through platforms such as the IBC-CCR.

This inter-agency, portfolio-based approach will enable:

- **Strengthening national and subnational capacities** in climate transparency (ETF/MRV), modelling, costing, climate governance and investment portfolio development.
- **Accelerating climate finance** through support to bankable projects, blended finance schemes, green taxonomies, climate budgeting and coordination with multilateral development banks.

- **Systematically integrating climate, biodiversity, land and ocean agendas**, maximizing co-benefits and coherence with CBD and UNCCD.
- **Supporting a just transition**, with emphasis on employment, social protection, productive transformation and rights-based participation.
- **Promoting innovation, technology transfer, public–private partnerships and enabling frameworks** for sustainable investment.
- **Ensuring global strategic coherence** through existing coordination mechanisms.
- **Strengthening regional coordination** and alignment of priorities for NDC 3.0 implementation.
- **Ensuring coordinated action at the country level** under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator system.
- **Promoting** multisectoral integration by engaging financial actors, the private sector and civil society.
- **Consolidating a unified support ecosystem** in which Climate Promise functions as the main platform for coordinating international support to NDC implementation.

Overall, this approach reaffirms the role of the United Nations system as a catalyst for the transition from climate ambition to transformative action, strengthening national capacities, mobilizing finance and promoting coherent, inclusive and results-oriented implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Annex: Comparative Table of LAC Countries

NDC 3.0 Países LAC NDC 3.0

	Ownership		Ambition				Mainstreaming							Finance			Information
	Participatory processes	Institutionalized coordination	Economic dimension	Absolute target	Strengthened adaptation	Greater alignment with 1.5°C or LTS	Linkage between UNFCCC and NBSAP / CBD	Indigenous Peoples	Gender	Youth	Territorial approach	Just transition	Private sector	Climate finance strategies / plans	Carbon markets	Loss and damage	Enhanced MRV / ICTU information
Bahamas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
Barbados	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	■	■	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
Belize	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bolivia	✓✓	✓✓	■	■	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazil	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chile	✓✓	✓✓	■	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓
Colombia	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Costa Rica	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓
Cuba	✓✓	✓	■	■	✓	■	■	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	■	✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	✓✓	✓✓	✓	■	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓	■	■	■	✓	■	■	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mexico	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓
Nicaragua	✓	✓	■	■	✓	■	■	✓	✓	■	✓	■	✓	■	■	✓✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	■	■	■	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	✓✓	✓✓	✓	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	■	✓✓	✓
Saint Lucia	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓	■	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
Suriname	✓	✓	✓	■	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uruguay	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	■	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓
Venezuela	✓	✓	■	■	✓	■	✓	■	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	■	✓	■

Highlighted: ✓✓ Addressed: ✓ Not addressed: ■



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