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Climate Change

Update on NDCs and NAPs

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Nationally Determined Contributions

Between **1 Jan 2024 and 1 June 2026**, 116 new NDCs were submitted by 143 Parties to the Paris Agreement.

116

New NDCs Submitted
Between Jan 2024- Jun 2026

143

Parties covered
Under the Paris Agreement

89%

Economy wide targets
Up from 81% previously

73%

Includes Adaptation
Resilience also features prominently

New NDCs show a **progression** in terms of quality, credibility, and economic coverage.

Emissions trajectories broadly consistent with a linear trajectory from Parties' 2030 targets to their long-term net zero targets → Parties laying out clear stepping-stones towards net zero, although acceleration of action is still needed.

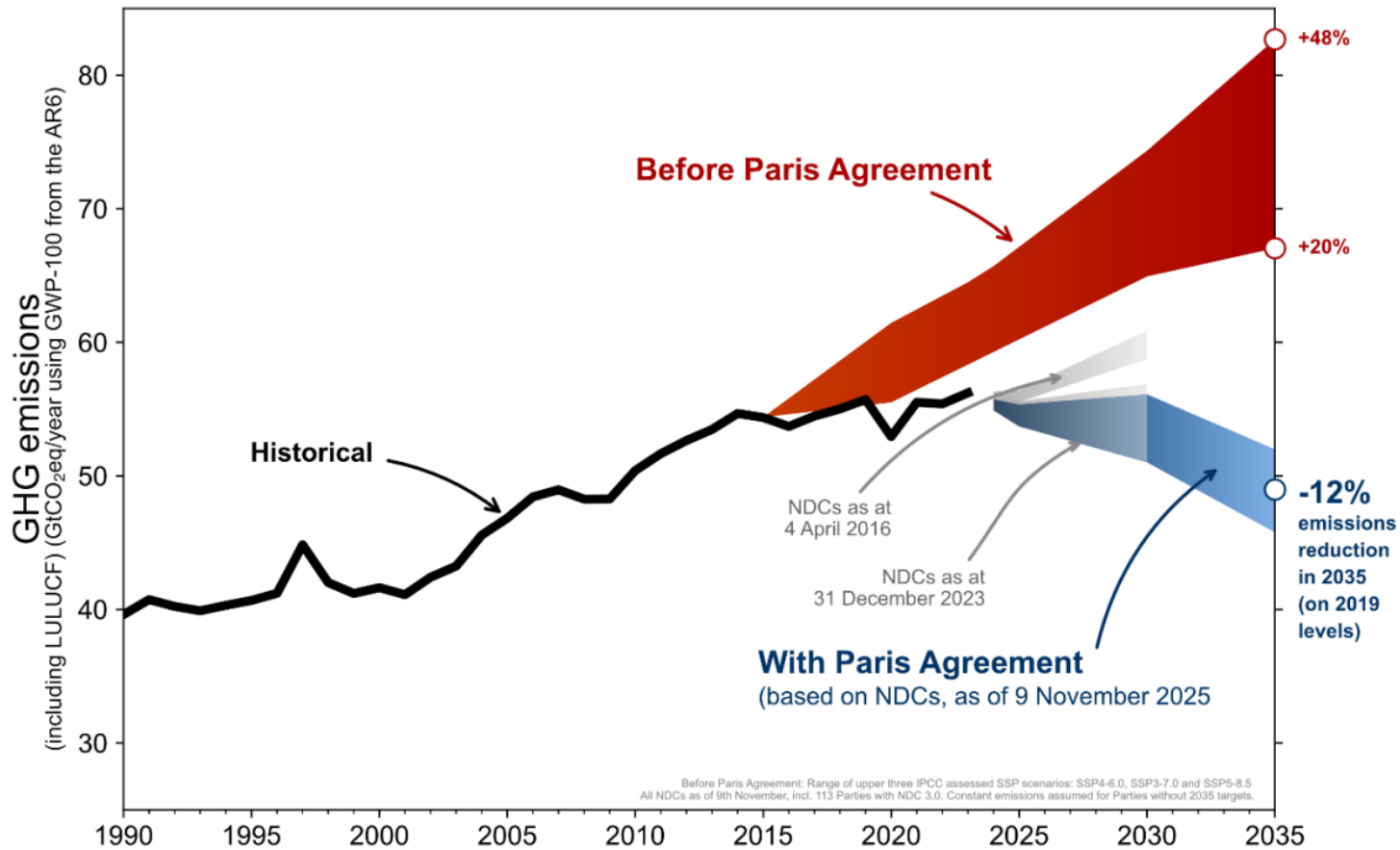
All NDCs go beyond mitigation, and **adaptation and resilience** are featuring more prominently, with 73% of new NDCs including adaptation component.



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GHG emission projections

Projected range of GHG emission levels incl. LULUCF



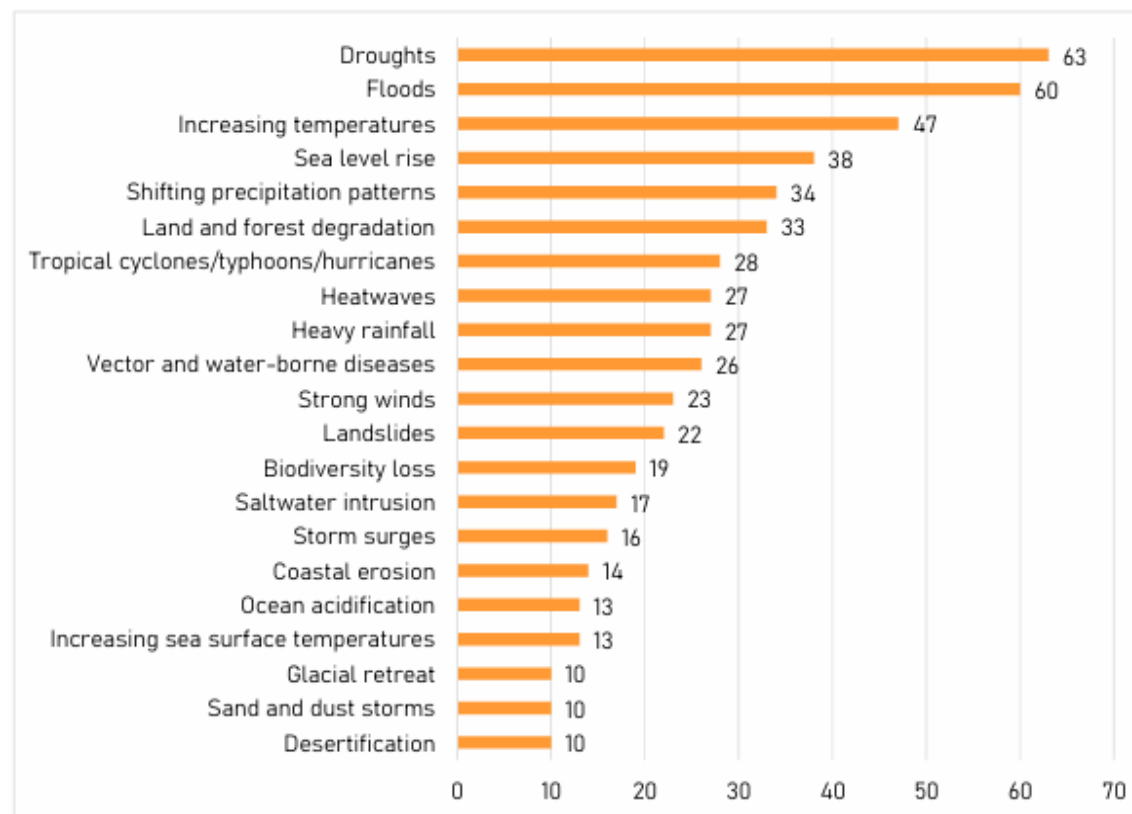
- **As of November 2025, 86 NDCs submitted by 113 Parties**, total global GHG emissions (with LULUCF) in 2035 are projected to be around **12 %below 2019 levels**.
- To align with a 1.5°C pathway (with no or limited overshoot), the IPCC indicates global **emissions must fall by 60% by 2035** relative to 2019.
- Parties are bending their combined emission curve further downward, but still not quickly enough.
- **Major acceleration is still needed** in terms of delivering faster and deeper emissions reduction.



National Adaptation Plans

- **76 developing countries**, including 27 LDCs and 15 SIDS, have developed and submitted their NAPs.
- **12 developed countries** submitted NAPs and climate adaptation strategies to the UNFCCC.
- **70% of Parties explicitly linked their NAPs to their NDCs**, noting that both build on the same vulnerability assessments and that the NAP provides a monitoring and evaluation framework for the NDC (NDC SYR 2025).
- Increasing ambition and **clear shift from planning to implementation** is underway. Yet, progress is uneven, limited, fragmented, and incremental. The approach is more project-based than programmatic and countries face **persistent gaps** in finance, climate information, and capacity.
- To meet the targets of the global goal on adaptation, **there is need for transformative international cooperation**, and focus should shift from offering fragmented, short-term support to forging long-term partnerships that link planning, investment and learning.

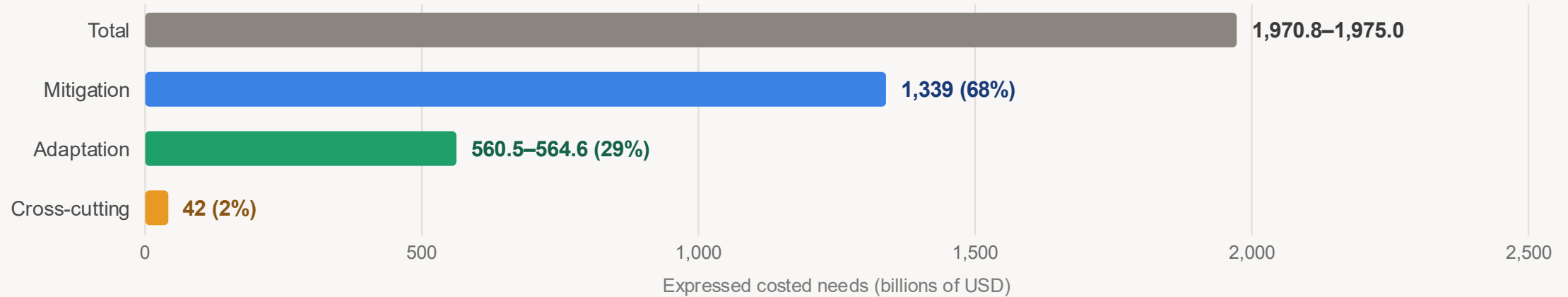
Number of national adaptation plans addressing particular climate hazards as at 30 September 2025



Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central.
Note: NAPs typically address multiple hazards.

Finance and investment for mitigation and adaptation

Distribution of costed needs presented by Parties in Nationally Determined Contributions



Source: 2025 NDC Synthesis Report, 28 October 2025

- **International support is sought through:** bilateral finance, multilateral climate funds multilateral development banks and private sector investment.
- **International cooperation:** 97% of Parties expressed their intention to pursue international cooperation, with 72% emphasizing it as absolutely critical for fully implementing their NDCs, particularly with regard to climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support.
- **Private finance:** 75% of Parties referenced the mobilization of private finance (a 20% increase from previous NDC).



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Thank you for your
attention

