

Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

Guide to provide orientation on resources available to Parties to support the preparation of NDCs and BTRs

Version 1.0 – August 2026

Note: At its 15th meeting, the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee (PAICC) affirmed its intention to prepare a guide or tool aimed at providing orientation on resources available to Parties to support the preparation of NDCs and BTRs, taking into account the resources identified in the initial mapping by the secretariat and relevant existing tools and resources (PAICC/2025/M15/3, para. 26).

At its 16th meeting, the Committee reviewed the draft version of the guide prepared by the secretariat for the Committee's consideration and further guidance. The Committee expressed its gratitude to the secretariat for advancing this work and encouraged it to prepare a final draft of the guide, taking into account the inputs of members and alternate members, for the 17th meeting of the Committee (PAICC/2026/M16/3, para. 34).

At its 17th meeting (7–10 July 2026), the Committee reviewed the final draft version of the guide prepared by the secretariat. The Committee expressed its gratitude to the secretariat for preparing the draft guide and requested the secretariat to finalize it expeditiously, taking into account any comments from members and alternate members received.

The Committee agreed to maintain the guide as a living document with a view to making it more effective, including in relation to addressing information and support gaps, and requested the secretariat to regularly update the guide under the guidance of the Committee and its Co-Chairs. The Committee also agreed to include the guide in communications to Parties concerned, as appropriate, and requested the secretariat to disseminate the guide, including through publication on the Committee's website. (PAICC/2026/M17/3, para. 34).

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I. Introduction

1. Mandate and purpose of the guide

This guide aims to provide orientation on resources available to Parties to the Paris Agreement to support the preparation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). It is presented by the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee (PAICC) building on its work and experience in 2025 and as affirmed at its 15th, 16th and 17th meetings.^{1,2}

Background: In response to the Committee’s notifications to Parties on the consideration of issues decided at its 13th meeting,³ many Parties provided information to the Committee concerning challenges and constraints they had identified in the process of preparing and submitting their NDCs and/or their BTRs.⁴ The Committee undertook an examination of these challenges and constraints at its 14th and 15th meetings. The Committee decided to include a reference to these challenges in its annual report to the 7th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) and summarized the information provided, grouping them into four broad categories: financial challenges, technical challenges, institutional challenges, and ‘other’ challenges.⁵

Building on this analysis, PAICC “affirmed its intention to prepare a guide or tool aimed at providing orientation on resources available to Parties to support the preparation of NDCs and BTRs, taking into account the resources identified in the initial mapping by the secretariat⁶ and relevant existing tools and resources”⁷ with the aim of assisting Parties in addressing these challenges or constraints.

2. Role of the PAICC regarding NDCs and BTRs

The PAICC was established by Article 15 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. The Committee is expert-based, facilitative in nature and functions in non-adversarial, non-punitive, and transparent manner. The

¹ See report on the 15th meeting of the Committee, held 29 September–2 October 2025, ([PAICC/2025/M15/3](#)), para. 26; PAICC 2025 annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#)), para. 61; report on the 16th meeting, held 7–10 July 2026 ([PAICC/2026/M16/3](#)), para. 34; and report on the 17th meeting, held 1–4 September 2026 ([PAICC/2026/M17/3](#)), para. 34.

² All reports on the meetings of the Committee are available at the PAICC [meeting pages](#). For further information on the PAICC see <https://unfccc.int/PAICC>.

³ See report on the 13th meeting of the Committee, held 1–4 April 2025, ([PAICC/2025/M13/3](#)), paras. 16, 24 and 25; PAICC 2025 annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#)), paras. 10, 18 and 19.

⁴ In advance of PAICC-14 (held 15–18 July 2025), 23 Parties had provided such information relating to their NDCs and 6 Parties relating to their BTRs: see report of the 14th meeting of the Committee, ([PAICC/2025/M14/3](#)), paras. 19 and 24. By PAICC 15, information concerning NDCs had been provided on behalf of further 63 Parties, alongside information relating to BTRs provided by 7 Parties ([PAICC/2025/M15/3](#)), paras. 11, 15 and 22–25.

⁵ See [PAICC/2025/M15/3](#), para. 25; annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#)), para. 60.

⁶ See [PAICC/2025/M14/3](#), para. 27.

⁷ Footnote 1 above.

Committee pays particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of the Parties.⁸

A central mandate of the Committee is to initiate the consideration of issues in cases where a Party has not: (a) communicated or maintained an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; or (b) submitted a mandatory report or communication of information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, or Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement (which includes the submission of BTRs). For further details see below chapters II.1 and III.1.

As part of its role to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, the PAICC may identify appropriate measures, findings, or make recommendations.⁹ In doing so, the Committee will take into account, among other things, information communicated by the Party concerned as regards its challenges in its implementation and/or compliance with the Paris Agreement.¹⁰ It is with consideration of the aforementioned information provided to it by Parties last year that the PAICC has prepared this orientation guide.

3. Target audience

The primary intended users of this guide are national governments, notably those parts of government responsible for the preparation of NDCs and/or BTRs. As these processes will typically involve a range of government actors – various ministries (e.g. economy, environment, industry etc.), agencies and other bodies – national governments and UNFCCC national focal points (NFPs) are encouraged to disseminate the Guide to all relevant actors.

Beyond the national government architecture, technical advisors and consultants as well as scientific entities and institutions are often relied upon in processes relating to preparing NDCs and BTRs. The Guide also serves to orient these actors in the process of advising and providing input to national governments.

Furthermore, the processes of preparing NDCs and BTRs (as well as the implementation of NDCs) also necessitate the involvement of a wide range of other actors. Community stakeholders, civil society actors, private sector and the general public should be actively encouraged to participate in these processes. In this context, the Guide can serve as an introduction to these processes and resources available in this context and may offer points of orientation and engagement for these actors as well.

4. Scope and structure of the guide

Chapters **II** and **III** of the Guide provide a summary of the legal requirements for preparing NDCs and BTRs (sections II.1 and III.1). Sections II.2 and III.2 offer an overview of the types of support, followed by brief references to the recent NDC and BTR synthesis reports, the NDC registry and the BTR website.

Chapter **IV** ‘joins the dots’ with other relevant processes and tools under the UNFCCC process, pointing to important inter-relationships and potential for synergies.

The guide is complemented by a resource library in chapter **V**, which is structured in two parts: part A contains resources primarily related to preparation of NDCs, while part B relates primarily to preparation of BTRs, noting that there is often overlap and numerous resources may relate to both NDCs and BTRs. (Further details are explained at the beginning of the resource library.)

⁸ Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the Committee (‘Modalities and procedures’), contained in annex to decision [20/CMA.1](#), para. 2.

⁹ Modalities and procedures, paras. 28–30.

¹⁰ Modalities and procedures, para. 28; rules of procedure of the Committee (contained in annex to decision [24/CMA.4](#)), rule 22.1, para. 4.

II. NDCs: Overview of requirements and types of support

1. Requirements for NDCs

To prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs is a core obligation under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (Art. 4.2 PA).

Communicating NDCs

Each Party shall communicate an NDC every five years, informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake (Art. 4.2 and 4.9).¹¹ For the most recent round, NDCs were to be submitted by 10 February 2025, as has been confirmed by the Committee at various occasions.¹² The next round will be in 2030. As the NDCs are due 9–12 months prior to the relevant session of the CMA in that year, the deadline for communicating the next NDCs is 11 February 2030, unless otherwise decided by the CMA.¹³

With regard to the content of their NDC, Parties shall communicate ambitious efforts undertaken with the view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement (Art. 3).¹⁴ Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objectives of the NDC (Art. 4.2).¹⁵ Parties should, but are not obliged to, submit an adaptation communication (Art. 7.10), which shall be submitted, as appropriate, as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan (NAP), an NDC and/or a national communication (Art. 7.11).¹⁶ It can also be submitted as a component of, or in conjunction with, a BTR.¹⁷

It is expected that each successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one and reflect the Party's highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances (Art. 4.3). Each Party's NDC shall be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, which always takes place two years prior to the year in which the next successive NDC is due.¹⁸

Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances (Art. 4.4).¹⁹

Parties shall account for their NDCs, and in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDCs, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting (Art. 4.13).²⁰

¹¹ The global stocktake (GST) under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement is undertaken by the CMA every five years, starting in 2023 (Art. 14.2; see also decision [19/CMA.1](#)). On the outcomes of the first GST, see decision [1/CMA.5](#).

¹² In accordance with decisions [1/CP.21](#), para. 25, [1/CMA.5](#), para. 166, and [17/CP.28](#), para. 4; see 2024 annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/7](#)), paras. 12 and 23; and 2025 annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#)), para. 9.

¹³ Decisions [1/CP.21](#), para. 25, and [18/CP.30](#), para. 12(b); as confirmed by the PAICC, see [PAICC/2026/M16/3](#), para. 55.

¹⁴ Article 3 of the Paris Agreement, requiring Parties to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13, with the view to achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement.

¹⁵ Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement requires Parties to pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of the NDC. See also decision [4/CMA.1](#) on further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision [1/CP.21](#).

¹⁶ Article 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement. (See also Article 7.9 on adaptation planning.)

¹⁷ Decision [18/CMA.1](#), para. 4.

¹⁸ Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement. See also Article 14.3; and decision [4/CMA.1](#), annex I, paras. 4(c).

¹⁹ Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement; see also decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 38.

²⁰ Further details are contained in decision [4/CMA.1](#), paras. 11–18 and annex II.

As of their second NDCs, Parties shall communicate information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding (Art. 4.8). This information is further specified in decision [4/CMA.1](#), annex I, and requires the current NDCs to include: (i) quantifiable information on the reference point (such as a base year or reference period); (ii) time frames and/or periods for implementation – in this regard, 2035 is encouraged as the end date for the current round of NDCs;²¹ (iii) scope and coverage; (iv) planning processes; (v) assumptions and methodological approaches; (vi) how the Party considers its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances; and (vii) how the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.²²

Further, Parties are encouraged to: incorporate ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases (GHGs), sectors, and categories and be aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances;²³ and to align their NDCs with long-term low GHG emission development strategies.²⁴

Parties, when they submit new NDCs, are invited to inform the secretariat of whether the status ‘active’ should be retained for the existing NDC that is already in the registry.²⁵

Maintaining NDCs

Parties also have an obligation to maintain their NDC. For this to be the case, it is necessary that the Party has an NDC in the public registry with a time frame that is applicable to the present moment.²⁶

2. Overview of types of support

There is a broad range of resources available to Parties relating to NDCs, including financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. In addition, there are overview tools, platforms and portals providing information on, or facilitating access to, resources for several or all of the above types together with introductory or crosscutting material.

The UNFCCC has compiled a comprehensive collection of UNFCCC [internal resources](#) supporting the preparation of NDCs, which is complemented by a list of [UN and non-UN resources](#).

In addition to these resources, Parties have used the [NDC 3.0 Navigator while preparing the latest round of their NDCs](#). This interactive tool was developed in 2024 by the NDC Partnership in cooperation with and co-funded by the UNFCCC, UNDP and others, with the aim to provide cross-cutting support by offering ‘routes’ and opportunities for developing ambitious and implementable NDCs, together with specific examples to facilitate its use.

These portals and tools bring together a vast number of resources. While many of the resources, providers and tools, including the NDC 3.0 Navigator, start to place more emphasis on *implementation* of NDCs, there continue to be resources available for the *preparation* of NDCs (though probably to a

²¹ Decision [6/CMA.3](#), para. 2. For 2030, Parties are encouraged to communicate a NDC with an end date of 2040, and so forth every five years thereafter.

²² Decision [4/CMA.1](#), annex I, paras. 1-7.

²³ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 39; see also Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement.

²⁴ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 40; Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement.

²⁵ Notably, the existing NDC may be the NDC currently being implemented by the Party, while the new NDC may apply to a future time period. – In 2025, appropriate measures were taken and a message to Parties was issued by the secretariat in this regard, in order to address a concern raised by the PAICC; see 2025 annual report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#)), para. 29; and [message](#) to Parties and observer States (of 12/02/2025), available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645675>.

²⁶ In the words of the PAICC: For a Party to have ‘maintained’ an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, it is necessary that the Party has an NDC in the public registry with a time frame that is applicable at the time of the Committee meeting; see [PAICC/2026/M16/3](#), para. 12; and document [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/9](#), para. 14.

lesser the extent compared to previous years).²⁷ For further information, please see the resource library contained in the addendum.

3. Synthesis reports and NDC registry

NDC Synthesis Report

The [NDC synthesis report](#) is prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat every year.²⁸ The most recent version of the [report](#),²⁹ synthesizes the content of 64 NDCs recorded in the NDC registry between 1 January 2024 and 30 September 2025. This may also serve as a useful source of information to Parties in preparing their future NDCs.

NDC Registry

All NDCs are recorded in the public [NDC registry](#) (Art. 4.12), which has been implemented as a web-based tool. Users can locate specific NDCs through functionalities, which allow filtering by region, Party, status, start and/or end date of the NDCs.

III. BTRs: Overview of requirements and types of support

1. Requirements for BTRs

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under which Parties are required to submit certain mandatory reports, notably the BTRs, and communicate information in accordance with decisions by the CMA, in particular the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs).³⁰ This includes the submission of information in narrative and common tabular format on: national inventory reports (NIRs)³¹ of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs (either as part of the BTR or as a stand-alone report);³² information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDCs;³³ and information by developed country Parties on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized.³⁴

Furthermore, each Party should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. Providing such information is not mandatory.³⁵

Least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) may submit information under Article 13, paragraphs 7–10, of the Paris Agreement (including BTRs) at their discretion.³⁶ All other Parties must submit their mandatory reports and information every two years; the deadline for the

²⁷ For example, while the Navigator is being revised throughout 2026 to be more tailored to supporting the *implementation* of NDCs, it remains a valuable resource for NDC preparation.

²⁸ Decision [1/CMA.3](#), para. 30.

²⁹ Document [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#), published on 28 October 2025 (with [update](#) issued on 10 November 2025) accessible at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/2025-ndc-synthesis-report>.

³⁰ Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (MPGs), contained in the annex to decision [18/CMA.1](#). See also decision [5/CMA.3](#) on guidance for operationalizing the MPGs.

³¹ NIRs consist of a national inventory document (NID) and the common reporting tables (CRT), see MPGs (footnote 30 above), para. 38.

³² Article 13, para. 7(a), of the Paris Agreement; MPGs (footnote 30 above), in particular, paras. 10 and 12, and section II.

³³ Article 13, para. 7(b), of the Paris Agreement; see also MPGs (footnote 30 above), section III.

³⁴ Article 13, para. 9, and Article 9, para. 7, of the Paris Agreement; see also MPGs (footnote 30 above), section V.

³⁵ MPGs (footnote 30 above), para. 104.

³⁶ Decision [18/CMA.1](#), para. 4, and annex, para. 11.

first round of BTRs (BTR1) was 31 December 2024.³⁷ The next BTR (BTR2) is due on 31 December 2026.³⁸

The reporting obligations under the ETF are closely related to the NDC obligations by providing transparency on progress in NDC implementation. Collectively, these requirements ensure that NDCs, BTRs and NIRs function as complementary instruments for accountability, progress tracking, and support gap-identification.

Outline for BTRs

An outline for the BTRs, pursuant to the MPGs, is contained in annex IV of decision [5/CMA.3](#). An outline of NIRs, pursuant to the MPGs is contained in annex V of the same decision. The adopted common reporting tables and common tabular formats are contained in annexes I–III. The main sections of the outline of BTRs are summarized in the table 1 below. (For details, see decision [5/CMA.3](#), annex IV.)

Table 1 – Outline for the BTRs, pursuant to the MPGs (decision [5/CMA.3](#), annex IV):

Overview chapter
I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases
II. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
III. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement
IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
VI. Information to be reported when national communications and biennial transparency reports are submitted jointly every four years
VII. Information on flexibility
VIII. Improvements in reporting over time
IX. Any other information the Party relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in its biennial transparency report
Annexes I-IV as outlined in the MPGs (annex to decision 18/CMA.1).

All Parties are encouraged to use these outlines (decision [5/CMA.3](#), para. 2).

2. Overview of types of support

For the preparation of BTRs and NIRs, a broad range of channels of support is available to Parties. These include financial, technical and capacity-building support. Prominent examples are resources provided by the [Consultative Group of Experts](#) (CGE), the [secretariat](#), Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding programmes relating to transparency, including BTR/NC projects, the capacity-building initiative for transparency (CBIT, CBIT [Global Support Programme](#), [CBIT-forest](#) and [CBIT-AFOLU+](#)) and other transparency support partners. A [compilation of information](#) on support available to developing country Parties for implementing the ETF has been published by the secretariat and is updated on a continuous basis.³⁹

The CGE provides technical advice and support to developing country Parties for enhancing their institutional and technical capacity to fulfil their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with a particular emphasis on the implementation of the ETF, with a view to

³⁷ Decision [18/CMA.1](#), para. 3.

³⁸ As confirmed in the PAICC at its 16th meeting ([PAICC/2026/M16/3](#), para. 15), with reference to decisions [1/CP.21](#), para. 90, and [18/CMA.1](#), paras. 3–4.

³⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650609>.

facilitating improvements in their reporting over time.⁴⁰ With support from the UNFCCC secretariat, the CGE has been conducting [capacity building needs assessments](#) of developing countries, producing technical [material and guidance](#) on the ETF, offering hands-on capacity building training [workshops](#) and [webinars](#) and collaborating with other constituted bodies and partners to broaden its reach.

The secretariat is also developing and implementing a set of ETF support activities pursuant to CMA decisions,⁴¹ in collaboration with the CGE, other constituted bodies and relevant partners, to support developing country Parties in implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, with an aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, best practices, lessons learned and exploring solutions to challenges faced.

The UNFCCC secretariat has also developed and implemented a wide range of support activities, tools and resources to strengthen the technical capacity of developing countries to prepare and submit key components of BTRs, including national GHG inventories.⁴² The support activities are implemented through hands-on training in regional workshops, global webinars, quality assurance of national GHG inventories, quality assurance of national energy information management systems and the GHG help desk. Training materials and recordings of the support activities are available on the [GHG Support](#) webpage and can still be used by developing countries when preparing their BTRs as well as for NDCs.

Moreover, the secretariat developed and made available to Parties the ETF reporting tools to facilitate the electronic reporting of information on GHG emissions and removals, progress in implementing NDCs, and support provided and mobilized, as well as needed and received. Support to Parties in using these reporting tools is provided by the secretariat through online webinars, in-person hands-on training workshops, video tutorials, user manuals, training materials, FAQs and ETF clinics held during sessions. In addition, users can report technical issues and incidents through a dedicated portal.

In close collaboration with other partners, the UNFCCC secretariat has been offering three programmes under Climate Action and Support Transparency Training ([CASTT](#)), which are held annually to provide training on ETF implementation. The programmes cover topics such as the preparation of national GHG inventories, NDC tracking, and reporting on mitigation, adaptation and support.

These pages showcase some of the support provided by the UNFCCC secretariat and the CGE. For further resources, including support from other multilateral and bilateral channels please see the library in chapter V and a regularly updated compilation of ETF support from around 20 entities available on the [“Support to Developing Countries”](#) webpage.

3. Synthesis reports and BTR website

BTR and NIR Synthesis Report

In response to the request by the CMA,⁴³ the UNFCCC secretariat prepared its first [synthesis report on BTRs and NIRs](#) in 2025.⁴⁴ The synthesis report provides a valuable early picture of implementation progress by countries across mitigation, adaptation, and support. It offers initial insights into diverse national efforts to implement the Paris Agreement, including some of the successes that can be built upon and barriers that must be overcome. This report synthesizes information from over 100 BTRs and

⁴⁰ For more information, see CGE terms of reference, decisions [9/CP.30](#) and [16/CMA.7](#).

⁴¹ Decision [15/CMA.7](#), paras. 8–10.

⁴² Including cross-cutting issues such as uncertainty assessment, sustainable national systems for GHG inventories, mitigation actions, projections of GHG emissions and removals, applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC inventory software, mitigation tool, data collection and management tool.

⁴³ Decision [18/CMA.1](#), para. 6(a).

⁴⁴ Document [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/16](#), published 31 October 2025, accessible at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-paris-agreement/biennial-transparency-reports/2025-synthesis-report-of-biennial-transparency-reports>.

NIRs, including information and data up until 2022, which together cover around 75 per cent of total global GHG emissions in 2020.

Parties may use the report as a source of information, including as an overview on the efforts made and challenges faced by Parties in preparing and implementing their NDCs and the action necessary to meet their obligations under the ETF.

BTR website

The latest submissions of BTRs and NIRs as well as other tables and related documents are made available at the UNFCCC website at: <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. They can be accessed in full, as submitted, and may provide insights into numerous examples, including examples from, e.g., the same region or countries with similar circumstances. The reports on the reviews of BTRs (Technical Expert Review Report – TERRs) are also available on the same website.

IV. Synergies with other instruments, arrangements and resources under the UNFCCC process

NDCs and BTRs do not exist in isolation. Many other instruments, processes and arrangements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement can complement, support and inform the preparation of Parties' reporting requirements. These should be considered holistically to maximize synergies in the preparation and implementation of NDCs and BTRs.

1. National Adaptation Plans

National Adaptation Plans (**NAPs**) outline Parties' plans to adapt to climate change. Their purpose is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and integrate adaptation into relevant national policies.

Under the UNFCCC, there is a wealth of resources to facilitate and support NAPs, including funding sources through the [Green Climate Fund](#), [Least Developed Country Fund](#), and [Special Climate Change Fund](#).

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has prepared [Technical Guidelines](#) for the NAP process (in 2012, updated in 2025)⁴⁵ and provides technical guidance and support including training, as well as other tools and policy briefs.⁴⁶ The LEG maintains a repository of tools and guidelines ([NAP Central](#)) and global conferences ([NAP Expos](#)) are organized annually. The Adaptation Committee, through its Task Force on NAPs, provides additional resources for the NAP process.

While the NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) project, jointly delivered by UNDP and UNEP, ended almost five years ago, [UNEP](#) continues to offer online courses and supporting materials for the NAP process, and [UNDP](#) offers continued policy and institutional support. The [NAP Global Network](#) provides peer learning, technical backstopping, knowledge exchange, and analytical tools. <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/nap-technical-guidelines>. There are significant synergies between the preparation of **NDCs** and **NAPs**. **NAPs** require risk and vulnerability assessments, sectoral diagnostics, stakeholder engagement, and priority setting. These outcomes can be incorporated into the adaptation components of **NDCs**, which similarly require countries to articulate national climate risks, adaptation goals, sectoral priorities, and support needs.

With regard to preparation of **BTRs**, it is noteworthy that **NAPs** require effective monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems, which Parties may utilize to meet the requirements under the ETF.

⁴⁵ <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

⁴⁶ See, e.g., Least Developed Countries Expert Group: *Policy brief: Aligning National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and Adaptation Communications*, at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/policy-brief-aligning-national-adaptation-plans-nationally-determined-contributions-and-adaptation>.

Moreover, MEL systems can be used when selecting and structuring the indicators that inform the BTR. In addition, NAPs can inform the financial requirements section of the BTR as they identify resources necessary for adaptation.

2. Adaptation Communications

As per Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.

The adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of that Article shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an **NDC** as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and/or a national communication.

Decision [9/CMA.1](#) provides further guidance to the adaptation communication and decides that adaptation communications can also be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with BTRs,⁴⁷ and notes that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to:

- Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
- Strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
- Provide input to the GST;
- Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

The same decision also encourages Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with an NDC to use the guidance included in this decision, as appropriate. The adaptation communications are recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.⁴⁸

Furthermore, the Adaptation Committee was requested to develop supplementary guidance, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, for voluntary use by Parties. The supplementary guidance is available in all official UN languages.⁴⁹

3. Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans

Technology needs assessments (**TNAs**) are a long-standing and evolving process under the UNFCCC. TNAs follow a comprehensive, country-driven, participatory and action-oriented approach, and result in the identification and prioritization of technologies needed for climate change adaptation and mitigation across different sectors. TNAs also identify barriers to the development, transfer and uptake of prioritized technologies and ways to address technology needs and barriers, including through technology action plans (**TAPs**). Countries are increasingly using their TNAs and TAPs to inform the development and implementation of their **NDCs**, as well as LT-LEDS (*see 5. below*) and NAPs, including by translating adaptation and mitigation targets into costed technology solutions.

TNAs and TAPs also inform **BTRs**, including with regard to requirements of tracking progress in implementing NDCs; assessments of barriers to NDC implementation; and reporting on support for technology development and transfer needed and received.

The Technology Executive Committee (**TEC**) provides policy and technical guidance for the TNA process, while the UNFCCC secretariat maintains a [repository tools and guidelines](#) to support developing countries with the preparation and implementation of TNAs and TAPs.

Since 2009, the [Global TNA Programme](#), funded by the GEF and implemented by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, has supported developing countries in preparing and updating their TNAs

⁴⁷ Decision [9/CMA.1](#), para. 4.

⁴⁸ <https://unfccc.int/ACR>.

⁴⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/adaptation-communications>.

and TAPs. In 2026, the TEC published a [practical guide that comprehensively outlines multiple support options](#) available to developing countries for preparing and updating TNAs and TAPs .

4. REDD+

Under the Warsaw framework for [REDD+](#)⁵⁰ referred to in Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement, developing countries can receive results-based payments for the implementation of REDD+ activities, including the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Developing countries seeking to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions are requested to voluntarily submit their REDD+ results in a technical annex to their BTRs.⁵¹

This serves as a major incentive for efforts in this sector and guides international collaboration on forest-related mitigation activities. It also provides transparency on related measuring, reporting and verification efforts, but also on the implementation of REDD+ safeguards and the elements considered in a country's national REDD+ strategy or action plan. It is noteworthy that REDD+ reporting shall maintain consistency with anthropogenic forest-related GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks as contained in each country's GHG inventory.

5. Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies

In accordance with the Paris Agreement (Art. 4.19), all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low GHG emission development strategies ([LT-LEDS](#)) to align development and climate goals. The CMA noted the importance of aligning NDCs with LT-LEDS and encouraged Parties to do so in the next **NDC** reporting round.⁵² Resources for LT-LEDS include the [Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality](#) guide, UNDP's Planning for a Net-Zero Future: Guidance on how to develop a LT-LEDS (2024) and the UNFCCC [long-term strategies portal](#).⁵³

6. Cross-cutting elements

6.1. Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)

[ACE](#) refers to work under Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. The goal of ACE is to empower all members of society to engage in climate action through the six ACE elements – climate change education and public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues.

The [Glasgow work programme on ACE](#) and its [action plan](#) comprises activities that Parties and non-Party stakeholders may carry out to enhance ACE implementation. Under the Glasgow work programme, Parties are encouraged to strengthen the integration of ACE into the development and implementation of national climate policies, plans, strategies and action.

To support the integration of ACE in **NDCs**, the UNFCCC secretariat developed a [guidance document](#) (2020) and a [good practices compendium](#) (2024). The UNFCCC secretariat also prepared a [synthesis report](#) on the integration of ACE into relevant reports and communications submitted by Parties in 2025 to inform the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme. The UNFCCC secretariat provides

⁵⁰ 'REDD' stands for 'Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The '+' stands for additional forest-related activities that protect the climate, namely sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

⁵¹ In accordance with paragraph 45 of decision [1/CP.24](#) and paragraph 14 of decision [18/CMA.1](#).

⁵² [1/CMA.5](#), paras. 40-42.

⁵³ See also Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, [Aligning NDCs and LT-LEDS: a step-by-step guide for practitioners](#).

relevant capacity-building support to Parties, particularly national ACE focal points, and other stakeholders.

6.2. Gender

In decision [7/CP.29](#), which adopted the 10-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender, the Conference of the Parties acknowledged the continuing need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness, fairness and sustainability. The work programme and its [Belém Gender Action Plan \(2026-2034\)](#) provide a roadmap to advancing knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its mainstreaming in the implementation of the UNFCCC.

Parties are encouraged to appoint and provide support to National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs) for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring.⁵⁴ In practice, NGCCFPs can act as institutional anchors for coordinating gender-responsive climate policy across ministries and reporting processes. The [UNFCCC](#) provides targeted resources, peer-learning opportunities, workshops and other events to support and strengthen the role and capacities of NGCCFPs.

In [2022](#) and [2024](#), the UNFCCC secretariat published synthesis reports on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action as reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC secretariat also provides an overview of [resources and training](#) for capacity-building on gender-responsive climate finance.⁵⁵ The Belém GAP calls for the development, by COP 33 (2028) of guidelines for voluntary Party reporting on mainstreaming gender in climate policy, plans, strategies and actions.⁵⁶

7. Regional Collaboration Centres

UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres ([RCCs](#)) assist countries in the implementation of the Paris Agreement by providing technical assistance, delivering capacity-building and strengthening partnerships and networks to accelerate climate action at the national and regional level. Countries can contact their respective RCC through the [UNFCCC website](#).

The RCCs support country-driven climate action by facilitating the development and implementation of **NDCs**. Through technical assistance, peer to peer knowledge exchange, capacity-building and multi-stakeholder engagement, RCCs assist countries strengthen institutional and technical capacities, support access to climate finance, and foster collaboration with development partners, financial institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders. RCCs also convene regional dialogues and targeted technical events to facilitate the exchange of good practices and practical solutions on NDC implementation and investment planning.

To support the preparation of **BTRs**, RCCs provide countries with technical assistance, capacity-building events and direct country support relating to the ETF with a view to meet reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. This encompasses topics such as GHG inventories, tracking progress towards NDC implementation, reporting on adaptation or climate finance. Support is delivered through regional workshops, webinars, peer-to-peer exchanges and tailored in-country assistance, helping countries build national transparency systems and strengthen institutional coordination.

⁵⁴ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 17.

⁵⁵ See also [Gender and Climate Finance Collective \(GCFC\)](#).

⁵⁶ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 5, deliverable E.2.3.

V. Resource library

This resources library offers a non-exhaustive list of resources intended to assist Parties in the preparation of NDCs and BTRs. **Part A** focusses on resources that are primarily related to the preparation of NDCs, while **part B** relates primarily to the preparation of BTRs, noting that there is often overlap and numerous resources may relate to both NDCs and BTRs. Noting that the library aims to avoid duplication, resources listed in one subsection may also be relevant to the other.

Each part is presented by way of broad clusters of types of support/types of resources, starting with more (a) **general** resources that provide an overview over and/or access to many resources, followed by sub-sections that attempt to group resources along the main categories identified by the Committee in its synthesis of information on challenges identified by Parties (including relating to (b) **financial**, and (c) **technology** and technical, challenges). Further sub-sections, e.g. focusing on specific sectors, are intended to help orientation of the reader. (Capacity-building support resources are integrated into the relevant general/cross-cutting or sectoral subsections to avoid duplication).

While there is a substantial body of resources available from the UNFCCC and bodies and arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement, there is a rich array of resources from other **UN bodies and organizations** (e.g., UNDP and FAO) as well as resources co-developed or co-sponsored by UNFCCC or other UN bodies and organizations. These resources are the primary focus of this library. While it is acknowledged that there is a broad spectrum of non-UN-related resources, such resources have not been included in this version of the guide.

Finally, it is noted that resources evolve over time and, hence, this document can only provide a snapshot of resources (links are as available on 1 July 2026). As stated at the outset of this document, the guide is intended as a living document and to be regularly updated to reflect latest developments. The PAICC welcomes any feedback and reactions at PAICC@unfccc.int.

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A. Library of resources relating to the preparation of NDCs

UNFCCC and UN resources

a) General resources, platforms, portals and overviews

1.	NDC 3.0 Navigator
Provider:	UNFCCC, NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcnavigator.org/
Description:	The NDC 3.0 Navigator is an interactive tool that supports the development of NDCs to be submitted in 2025. It helps countries raise ambition and accelerate implementation of the next round of NDCs. It also showcases country case studies and provides links to further resources. The links to further resources in the Navigator include resources relevant to specific areas, such as cross-cutting issues and technology.

2.	NDC Helpdesk
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/ndc-3.0
Description:	The NDC Helpdesk is a contact point (ndc@unfccc.int) within the UNFCCC secretariat that allows Parties to request individualized guidance or technical support on NDC preparation, enhancement, and implementation.

3.	The Climate Toolbox
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox
Description:	The Climate Toolbox draws together tools, guidance, platforms, and advisory support from leading institutions in a searchable database to help countries plan and implement their NDCs.

4.	Mitigation Action Assessment Protocol
Provider:	World Bank
Access:	https://ppp.worldbank.org/library/mitigation-action-assessment-protocol
Description:	This online interface was designed to measure, compare and benchmark the relative performance and risks of climate actions. This tool consists of four independent modules (1) mitigation action program; (2) management entity; (3) financial structure; and (4) development benefits.

5.	NDC Partnership: Good Practice Database
Provider:	NDC Partnership, UNDP, Global Climate Action Partnership, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/good-practice-database

Description:	Provides a searchable repository of good practices and lessons learned from countries that have overcome obstacles to NDC preparation. Includes a filter so Parties can search for specific practices in areas of concern for their context.
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6.	Quality Assurance Checklist for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 3.0
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/quality-assurance-checklist-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs-30
Description:	The quality assurance checklist was developed to reflect lessons learned from UNDP's support on NDC enhancement and implementation in over 125 countries and to incorporate the first Global Stocktake's relevant outcomes and guidance to Parties on the preparation of their new NDCs.

7.	NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal
Description:	This resource helps countries to accelerate climate action by providing quick and easy access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities.

8.	PCCB Toolkit to assess capacity gaps and needs to implement the Paris Agreement
Provider:	PCCB
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/activities-pccb-network/pccb-toolkit-to-assess-capacity-gaps-and-needs-to-implement-the-paris-agreement
Description:	An overview of the capacity assessment cycle as well as complementary resources including case studies, tools, best practice and lessons learned to guide the assessment process. The process enables countries to identify appropriate steps they can take to strengthen their national capacities to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement.

b) Financial support

9.	Project Preparation Facility
Provider:	Project Preparation Facility , GCF
Access:	https://www.greenclimate.fund/access-funding/project-preparation-facility
Description:	The Project Preparation Facility provides financial and technical support through grants, both reimbursable and non-reimbursable, as well as equity, to support the development of high-quality project and programme funding proposals for submission to the GCF.

10.	A Practical Guide to Understanding and Establishing Climate Finance Units
Provider:	NDC Partnership, Center for Access to Climate Finance, UK International Development
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/climate-finance-units-policy-brief.pdf
Description:	This tool was developed to address the interests of the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance members and to contribute to knowledge and learning within the wider climate finance community by providing actionable insights for the development and effective implementation of Climate Finance Units within governments.

11.	Investing in Climate for Growth and Development
Provider:	UNDP, OECD

Access:	https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/06/investing-in-climate-for-growth-and-development_9ce9b093/16b7cbc7-en.pdf
Description:	The report highlights that ambitious, implementable and investable NDCs can simultaneously accelerate inclusive economic growth and significantly reduce emissions over the next 15 years through increased investment in clean technologies, improved energy efficiency, and the strategic reinvestment of carbon revenues.

12.	Climate Funds Explorer
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-funds-explorer
Description:	A searchable database of international climate financing options to help increase transparency and access. It brings together information on sources of financial support and presents them in a standardized and user-friendly way.

13.	Knowledge Product - Capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries
Provider:	PCCB
Access:	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/focusarea2025-26
Description:	This page provides practical support for developing countries working on climate action, linking technical assistance, capacity-building programmes, tools, and real-world examples to help develop bankable climate projects and strengthen NDCs and NAPs.

14.	Climate Finance Bulletin
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-finance-bulletin
Description:	A searchable repository of open, time-bound climate funding opportunities (typically calls for proposals) for countries and other implementing partners. It serves as a platform for connecting countries and institutions seeking funding opportunities with institutional, development, and philanthropic partners who have posted or will post open calls for proposals for climate funding opportunities.

15.	Centre for Access to Climate Finance
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/climate-finance/center-access-climate-finance
Description:	Initiated at COP-26 by the UK and Fiji, this NDC Partnership-hosted Centre provides information, guidance and recommendations to developing countries seeking climate finance.

16.	NDC Investment Planning Guide: Best Practice Brief
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/ndc-investment-planning-guide-best-practice-brief2023.pdf
Description:	This note outlines best practices in NDC investment planning derived from literature and country experiences from the NDC Partnership.

17.	NDC Investment Planning Guide and Checklist
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/ndc-investment-planning-guide.pdf
Description:	This document provides step-by-step guidance for countries to develop and strengthen their climate commitments into actions through the preparation of climate investment plans based

	on current best practices collected by the NDC Partnership. The guidance covers detailed steps on how different outputs for the NDC investment planning process can be completed. This guidance should be tailored by countries based on unique fiscal circumstances, climate ambition and capabilities. In addition to the guide, a checklist summarizing the list of outputs and steps to complete them can be found in the annex.
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18.	Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework
Provider:	NDC Partnership, GCF
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/climate-investment-planning-and-mobilization-framework.pdf
Description:	The elements presented in this Framework build on many additional building blocks, contributing to the investment-planning and finance-mobilization process. Its purpose is to provide a common reference point and language for countries and providers of climate finance and capacity support to navigate the progressive steps involved in moving from planning and setting climate commitments to identifying, prioritizing and mobilizing finance for the implementation of the transformational climate action needed to meet those commitments.

19.	UNDP Training on Nature Performance Bonds: The next vista of nature and climate financing
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/undp-training-on-nature-performance-bonds-the-next-vista-of-nature-and-climate-financing/
Description:	This course raises awareness about the use of innovative financing mechanisms, particularly nature performance bonds, and how these can be leveraged to meet the SDG and NDC targets in a way that is beneficial to countries in their debt management.

20.	Aligning NDCs with green recovery: Guidance framework
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/aligning-ndcs-green-recovery-guidance-framework
Description:	This framework was designed to help practitioners use existing tools to align NDC measures and climate policies with COVID-19 recovery plans and measures and to streamline financing for key programs; help formulate processes to develop sustainable recovery plans by guiding the selection of NDC and other climate measures based on their economic, environmental, and social dimensions; and, provide practical implementation guidance by addressing political engagement, financial feasibility and monitoring of green recovery plans.

21.	Strengthening the Role of Ministries of Finance in Driving Climate Action: A Framework and Guide for Ministers and Ministries of Finance
Provider:	NDC Partnership, Green Climate Fund
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox/strengthening-role-ministries-finance-driving-climate-action-framework-and-guide-ministers
Description:	This resource offers a framework for Ministries of Finance to engage in climate action, emphasizing their crucial role in the design, update, and implementation of NDCs and LT-LEDS.

22.	Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/UNDP-A-Framework-for-Enhancing-Gender-and-Poverty-Integration-in-Climate-Finance_0.pdf
Description:	This paper offers a framework to support policy innovation and further discourse for enhancing the nexus between gender, poverty and climate change within the policymaking process and

	climate finance allocation and accountability mechanisms associated with public, innovative and multilateral sources of climate finance.
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23.	Financing Gender Equality in the Green Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Toolkit to Integrate Gender in Climate Policies
Provider:	UN Women
Access:	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/03/financing-gender-equality-in-the-green-transition-in-sub-saharan-africa-a-toolkit-to-integrate-gender-in-climate-policies
Description:	This toolkit helps governments and other stakeholders involved in the process of formulation or revision of climate change and green transition policies such as NDCs or NAPs to identify opportunities to maximize co-benefits of gender equality and climate action. An important focus of the toolkit is on financing of gender equality priorities in the NDCs, by helping decision-makers to identify opportunities for financing of gender equality actions in the NDC process. It uses a sectoral approach, identifying gender-climate nexus in the key sectors of NDCs in Sub-Saharan Africa, namely: agriculture, forestry and coastal ecosystems, energy, transport, waste, water, and disaster risk reduction. For each of these sectors, the toolkit includes a summary of the main gender impacts and co-benefits and provides a checklist to help obtain information about them at the national level.

24.	Strengthening Finance Ministries' capacity and engagement in the NDCs: Thematic Policy Notes
Provider:	The Coalition for Finance Ministers for Climate Action, NDC Partnership
Access:	https://www.financeministersforclimate.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/CFMCA_%20NDCs%20Technical%20Note_1.pdf
Description:	This note summarizes approaches and options for Finance Ministries' engagement in NDCs, building on examples from countries in different regions, and outlines support mechanisms available through the NDC Partnership and the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action to assist Ministries of Finance in this process.

c) Technical assistance and technology support

25.	Policy and technical guidance on climate technologies
Provider:	TEC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html
Description:	TEC offers a comprehensive body of policy and technical work on climate technologies that can support countries in developing and implementing NDCs across all sectors, including energy, agriculture, water, industry, transport and buildings and infrastructure. It also addresses cross-cutting areas such as national systems of innovation, technology roadmaps, and artificial intelligence as a general-purpose technology for adaptation and mitigation action, as well as topics including early warning systems and strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation.

26.	ICAT Policy Assessment Guides
Provider:	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, UNOPS
Access:	https://climateactiontransparency.org/our-work/icat-toolbox/assessment-guides/
Description:	These guides are a set of methodologies to help countries assess the climate impacts of policies and actions. Assessments can cover the impacts on GHG levels, sustainable development outcomes, the transformational change potential, and the impacts of actions at subnational level and by non-Party stakeholders. GHG impact assessment guides are available for the topic areas of agriculture, renewable energy, transport pricing, forestry and buildings efficiency. Guides are complemented by tools and templates to facilitate application.

27.	ESCAP E-learning Platform: Methodologies for GHG Emission Inventories and Paris Agreement Reporting
Provider:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Access:	https://e-learning.unescap.org/thematicarea/detail?id=44
Description:	This platform supports officials and technical experts from non-Annex I countries engaged in the development of and responsible for official submission of NIRs. It consists of five modules, covering the main sectors responsible for GHG emissions: Energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use/forestry and waste. Users can engage with modules at their own pace.

Resources focusing on specific sectors:

i. With focus on: Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses

28.	PLANT – Paris Agreement LULUCF Assessment & NDC Tool
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://data.undp.org/insights/plant-paris-agreement-lulucf-assessment-ndc-tool
Description:	PLANT helps countries analyze opportunities to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to NDC mitigation targets, the potential for high-quality emission reductions/removals available for carbon market access, and the systems and processes needed to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

29.	Enhancing forest targets and measures in Nationally Determined Contributions
Provider:	World Wildlife Fund, Climate focus, UN-REDD, UNEP DTU Partnership, NDC Action
Access:	https://www.climateandforests-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/forests_and_ndcs_v4.pdf
Description:	This paper provides recommendations for how government decision-makers can incorporate the full potential of forests for climate change mitigation and adaptation in NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

30.	Raising ambition, accelerating action: Towards enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions for forests
Provider:	UN-REDD
Access:	https://www.unep.org/resources/report/raising-ambition-accelerating-action-towards-enhanced-nationally-determined
Description:	This report finds that commitments within the NDCs from the twenty countries with the highest emissions from tropical deforestation are not enough to meet the goal. Only eight countries include explicit, quantified targets to reduce deforestation. All fall short of the global ambition to halt deforestation by 2030. The report provides recommendations to strengthen and enhance forest-based targets in NDCs and other policies and scale up immediate and substantive financial and technical support for forest-rich countries.

31.	Accelerating Climate Ambition and Impact: Toolkit for Mainstreaming Nature-Based Solutions into Nationally Determined Contributions
Provider:	Nature4Climate, NDC Partnership, New York Declaration on Forests Global Platform, UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/Toolkit_for_Mainstreaming_Nature-based_Solutions_into_Nationally_Determined_Contributions.pdf
Description:	This toolkit is intended to support national governments in including nature-based solutions in their NDCs. The tools collected in this document offer key information, methodologies, and guidance for national authorities related to climate change, environmental management, forests, other land use sectors, and other sectors related to the NDCs.

32.	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA)
Provider:	FAO, UNDP

Access:	https://www.adaptation-undp.org/scala
Description:	The SCALA programme responds to the urgent need for increased action to cope with climate change impacts in the agriculture and land use sectors. SCALA supports over twenty countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to build adaptative capacity and reduce GHG emissions in order to meet targets set out in their and NDCs, as well as contribute to the SDGs.

33.	NDC Agrifood System Help Desk
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://www.fao.org/climate-change/what-we-do/policy-support/nationally-determined-contributions-and-long-term-strategies-3-0/en
Description:	The NDC Agrifood System Help Desk seeks to respond to country needs for NDC enhancement in agriculture, agrifood systems and food security. It aims to provide technical and capacity-building support and practical information to countries updating their NDCs.

34.	Enhancing NDCs for food systems: Recommendations for decision-makers
Provider:	World Wildlife Fund, UNEP, Climate Focus, EAT 2020
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/enhancing-ndcs-food-systems-recommendations-decision-makers
Description:	This document offers guidance for policymakers to strengthen NDCs in the context of food systems, emphasizing the interconnection between food systems, climate change, and sustainable development. The aim is to support decision-makers in developing comprehensive and ambitious NDCs that effectively address the complex nexus of food systems and climate change mitigation and adaptation. It provides recommendations for enhancing NDCs by integrating measures to address challenges such as food security, agricultural resilience, and GHG emissions from agriculture.

35.	Biodiversity and agrifood systems in nationally determined contributions
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/9ad6a781-37b4-43ea-8645-e8890e7fdd1b
Description:	This brief draws on the findings of an analysis of the treatment of agrifood systems in NDCs to identify opportunities to leverage actions under NDCs to achieve co-benefits for climate, biodiversity and food security, and avoid maladaptation.

36.	Toolkit for Mainstreaming Nature-Based Solutions into NDCs
Provider:	UNDP, NDC Partnership, Nature4Climate, New York Declaration on Forests Global Platform
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/Toolkit_for_Mainstreaming_Nature-based_Solutions_into_Nationally_Determined_Contributions.pdf
Description:	This toolkit collates 114 tools which potentially contribute to at least one, if not more, of the seven steps identified in the guide. The toolkit identifies which step in the pathway each tool supports and acts as a repository for descriptions of and links to each tool.

37.	Pathway for Increasing Nature-Based Solutions in NDCs: A seven-step approach for enhancing NDCs through nature-based solutions
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/nature-based-solutions-ndcs-pathway-framework
Description:	This document provides a comprehensive guide for integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) into NDCs to enhance climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. It outlines a seven-step approach that includes understanding national GHG accounting, identifying existing NbS actions, developing rapid analysis for mitigation and adaptation potential, crosswalking NbS

	pathways with existing actions, and improving enabling conditions for NbS integration into NDCs.
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ii. *With focus on: 'Blue economy'/'blue carbon'*

38.	Blue Economies and Nature-based Solutions for enhanced climate action in Latin America and Caribbean Small Island Developing States
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/blue-economies-and-nature-based-solutions-enhanced-climate-action-latin
Description:	This resource guide provides advice on how to better integrate marine and coastal components within NDCs for enhanced climate action. It presents the concepts of blue economy, blue carbon ecosystems and nature-based solutions and discusses opportunities for their inclusion in NDCs. It does so by providing practical tips on how to better incorporate blue economy and NbS for the protection and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems in their NDCs and climate policy documents

39.	Blue Nature-Based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions
Provider:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, IUCN, UNEP, GRID-Arendal
Access:	https://gridarendal-website-live.s3.amazonaws.com/production/documents/s_document/610/original/NbS_in_NDCs_A_Booklet_for_Successful_Implementation.pdf?1606858312
Description:	This guide incorporates blue-carbon ecosystems like mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes into NDCs. It underscores the significance of these ecosystems in carbon sequestration and encourages countries to recognize and enhance blue carbon initiatives for climate mitigation efforts.

iii. *With focus on: Industrial Processes and Product Use*

40.	TEC policy brief: Integrating hard-to-abate industries in the process of preparing and implementing NDCs
Provider:	UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee
Access:	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/transformativeindustry.html
Description:	This policy brief showcases policy and technology options for reducing GHG emissions from hard-to-abate industries (steel, cement, chemicals and petrochemicals).

41.	NDC 3.0 Guidebook for Industrial Decarbonization – Volume 1
Provider:	UNIDO
Access:	https://decarbonization.unido.org/resources/ndc-3-0-guidebook-for-industrial-decarbonization/
Description:	This guide is designed to provide comprehensive support for countries seeking to enhance the ambition and implementation of industrial decarbonization measures within their NDCs. Aligned with the objectives of NDC 3.0, it offers an adaptable framework that identifies key areas for NDC enhancement and outlines a step-by-step approach to updating and strengthening NDCs, specifically in the industrial sector.

42.	NDC 3.0 Guidebook for Industrial Decarbonization – Volume 2
Provider:	UNIDO
Access:	https://decarbonization.unido.org/resources/ndc-3-0-guidebook-for-industrial-decarbonization-volume-2/

Description:	The guidebook presents a curated list of industrial decarbonization measures aligned with the five building blocks of industrial decarbonization and offers a structured approach to turn commitments into tangible actions.
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43.	How to Report Emissions under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
Provider:	UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
Access:	https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=166&page=overview
Description:	To assist countries in effectively addressing air pollution and developing emission inventories, this course aims to explain the importance of emission inventories for clean air policy development, the requirements for emission inventory reporting and methods for emission estimation.

44.	A Guide for Incorporating Buildings Actions in NDCs
Provider:	UNEP, Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction
Access:	https://globalabc.org/sites/default/files/2020-03/GABC-NDC-GUIDE_ENGLISH.pdf
Description:	This document provides a framework for countries to integrate building-related actions into their NDCs. The aim is to assist countries in enhancing the ambition of their NDCs by including measures to decarbonize the building sector. It outlines steps for assessing building sector emissions, setting targets, identifying mitigation actions, and enhancing policy frameworks.

45.	NDCs for Buildings: Ambitious, Investable, Actionable, and Inclusive
Provider:	Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Global ABC, UNEP
Access:	https://globalabc.org/resources/publications/ndcs-buildings-ambitious-investable-actionable-and-inclusive
Description:	The guide is designed to equip policymakers, planners, and practitioners with a comprehensive framework to integrate ambitious climate actions within the buildings and construction sectors of their NDCs. This guide aims to encourage bold and transformative approaches adapted to country circumstances that fully harness the potential of the built environment for meaningful climate action.

46.	NDC Cooling Guide: Guidance for Integrating the cooling section into NDCs
Provider:	UNEP, Cool Coalition
Access:	https://www.unep.org/resources/report/ndcs-cooling-guide-guidance-integrating-cooling-sector-ndcs
Description:	The guidelines offer a six-stage, step-by-step framework, supported by country case studies, to help policymakers assess hydrofluorocarbon and energy-related emissions, set sector-specific targets, and develop fully costed national cooling action plans.

iv. *With focus on: Transport*

47.	NDC Enhancement: Opportunities in Transport
Provider:	UNDP, World Resources Institute
Access:	https://www.wri.org/research/enhancing-ndcs-opportunities-transport
Description:	This working paper discusses the role of transport in national climate plans, emphasizing a comprehensive approach encapsulating the Avoid-Shift-Improve framework. It identifies gaps in current NDCs and presents opportunities for enhancing NDCs through sustainable transport solutions, which are vital for mitigating emissions and supporting development goals. The document also outlines steps for integrating ambitious transport measures into NDCs to align with the Paris Agreement objectives.

48.	Transport Decarbonization Toolbox
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/328_TransportDecarbonizationToolbox_TalanoaDialog.pdf
Description:	This toolbox provides relevant inputs for the revision of NDCs and supports extensive dialogue and engagement with cities, companies and experts in order to define relevant and implementable low emissions objectives and associated strategies, taking into account all views.

v. *With focus on: Urban environment and planning*

49.	Enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through Urban Climate Action
Provider:	UN-HABITAT
Access:	https://unhabitat.org/enhancing-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs-through-urban-climate-action
Description:	This guide provides practical opportunities for incorporating urban climate action and human settlement issues into the current NDC revision and enhancement process, drawing on existing knowledge and networks.

50.	Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into Development Planning
Provider:	UNEP, UNDP
Access:	https://www.undp.org/publications/mainstreaming-poverty-environment-linkages-development-planning-handbook-practitioners
Description:	This handbook offers a practical guide for countries, including NDCs, to integrate poverty and environmental concerns into national development plans. It outlines a multi-year, adaptable process with steps for stakeholder engagement, policy integration, and implementation, recognizing that mainstreaming poverty-environment considerations is an ongoing cycle.

vi. *With focus on: Waste*

51.	Building Circularity into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - A Practical Toolbox
Provider:	UNEP One Planet Network, UNDP Climate Promise, UNFCCC
Access:	https://www.learningfornature.org/en/building-circularity-into-nationally-determined-contributions/
Description:	This toolbox aims to support countries both in the global north and global south to identify, prioritize, implement and track circular economy interventions for increased ambition and accelerated implementation of their NDCs.

vii. *With focus on: Water*

52.	Water Interactions to Consider for NDC Enhancement
Provider:	UNDP, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Stockholm International Water Institute
Access:	https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/water-interactions-consider-ndc-enhancement
Description:	This document comprises a series of sectoral checklists developed to help climate change professionals and decision-makers identify water-related issues to address within climate plans and policies.

53.	Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene en las Contribuciones Determinadas a nivel Nacional en América Latina y el Caribe
Provider:	UNICEF, Inter-American Development Bank

Access:	https://www.unicef.org/lac/informes/agua-saneamiento-higiene-contribuciones-determinadas-nivel-nacional
Description:	This report highlights the importance of integrating water, sanitation, and hygiene strategies into NDCs to address sustainable development challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean. As countries prepare their third generation of NDCs, there is a key opportunity to enhance commitments that support global climate goals and ensure a resilient future for vulnerable populations, particularly children. The report assesses current commitments, including national priorities, water conservation, infrastructure, and governance, while offering recommendations to strengthen future climate actions in this sector.

54.	Water Interactions for Consideration in NDC Enhancement & implementation : Sectoral checklists to help climate change professionals and decision -makers identify water-related issues
Provider:	UNDP, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Stockholm International Water Institute
Access:	https://cap-net.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Checklist-NDC-Enhancement.pdf
Description:	This document comprises a series of sectoral checklists, developed to help climate change professionals and decision makers identify water-related issues to consider and address further within climate plans and policies. In particular, it aims to assist in the ongoing process of enhancing the NDCs to the Paris Agreement.

Resources focusing on cross-cutting aspects (ACE; human rights; just transition):

viii. With focus on: Action for Climate Empowerment

55.	Integrating Action for Climate Empowerment into Nationally Determined Contributions: A short guide for countries
Provider:	UNESCO, UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Guide_Integrating%20ACE%20into%20NDCs.pdf
Description:	This guide aims to provide countries with advice on how to enhance ambition and address the six ACE elements in their respective NDCs.

56.	Good Practices for Integrating Action for Climate Empowerment Elements into Nationally Determined Contributions
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Good%20Practices%20for%20Integrating%20Action%20for%20Climate%20Empowerment%20into%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions.pdf
Description:	This compendium looks at good practices for integrating ACE elements into NDCs and showcases potential ways of strengthening the role of ACE in developing and implementing the NDCs.

57.	Guidance Note for Developing a National Climate Change Learning Strategy
Provider:	UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
Access:	https://www.uncclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/guidance_note_en_digital_compressed.pdf
Description:	This guidance note provides recommendations for countries interested in taking a strategic approach to climate change learning and skills development to contribute to the achievement of their national climate change objectives. It lays out the process of developing a national strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to advance NDCs and NAPs.

58.	Integrating Skills for Just Transition in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 3.0
Provider:	International Labour Organization

Access:	https://www.ilo.org/resource/training-material/integrating-skills-just-transition-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs
Description:	This guidance note highlights the critical role of skills for just transition, provides practical steps and guiding questions for the inclusion of skills in NDCs, and showcases concrete approaches through country examples.

ix. *With focus on: Human Rights*

59.	Integrating Human Rights in Nationally Determined Contributions: A Toolkit for Practitioner
Provider:	OHCHR, Centre for International Environmental Law, BMS, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Access:	https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/publications/2022-12-09/Integrating-Human-Rights-in-Nationally-Determined-Contributions_Toolkit-for-Practitioners.pdf
Description:	This guidance note provides practitioners with a tool to develop NDCs that are consistent with relevant international instruments. The contents span participation, gender, indigenous rights and traditional knowledge, land tenure, and a just transition.

60.	Child-sensitive climate policies for every child
Provider:	UNICEF
Access:	https://www.unicef.org/media/130081/file/Child-sensitive%20Climate%20Policies%20For%20Every%20Child.pdf
Description:	Overall, the intention of this research brief is to not only provide evidence on the value of child-sensitive climate policies. It aims to also encourage greater prioritization of young citizens in the NDCs and all national and sub-national climate and environment policies.

61.	On Equal Terms: A Checklist for Decision Makers and Practitioners on a Youth-Inclusive NDC Process
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://www.undp.org/publications/equal-terms-checklist-decision-makers-and-practitioners-youth-inclusive-ndc-process
Description:	This checklist provides officials, policymakers, and other climate practitioners with a comprehensive guide for establishing a youth-inclusive process for NDCs. This checklist is the result of UNDP's extensive engagement with climate stakeholders, youth organizations, movements, and networks across various countries.

62.	Quality criteria for integrating health into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
Provider:	WHO
Access:	https://www.who.int/publications/b/72448
Description:	This document seeks to guide policymakers, Ministry of Health staff, and staff of other government departments leading and contributing to NDCs to integrate health in their countries' NDCs. It aims to support the health sector to understand the international and national climate plan processes, plans and terminology and the key entry points for health.

63.	Five Resources to Help You Link Gender and Climate Action
Provider:	NDC Partnership
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/news/five-resources-help-you-link-gender-and-climate-action
Description:	The NDC Partnership has compiled a selection of useful tools to support gender-responsive NDC planning and implementation. The NDC Partnership's Knowledge Portal has dozens of resources specifically geared to integrating gender equality and climate action.

64.	Guidance Tool: Integrating Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
Provider:	ILO, OHCHR, UNPRPD, UNDP
Access:	https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/disability/cop29-ndc-tool-rights-persons-with-disabil.pdf
Description:	This tool aims to provide general policy guidance on integrating the human rights of persons with disabilities in countries' revised NDCs, to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities while benefiting from their valuable contributions to climate action and solutions.

65.	Pathways to Gender-Responsive and Inclusive NDCs
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://www.undp.org/publications/pathways-gender-responsive-and-inclusive-ndcs
Description:	The report presents a global stock take of how countries supported under UNDP's Climate Promise have integrated gender equality and social inclusion into NDC planning and implementation between 2019 and 2024. Drawing on evidence from 134 countries and 275 policy instruments, tools, and processes, it assesses progress under two flagship initiatives, the Pledge to Impact Programme and the NDC Support Programme, focused on second-generation NDCs.

x. With focus on: Just Transition

66.	Emerging Technologies, Innovations, and Policy Gaps in the Green Energy Transition: Opportunities for the acceleration of NDC implementation in Arab States
Provider:	UNDP
Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/RBAS_Emerging%20Technologies_FINAL%20version_April%208.pdf
Description:	The objective of this policy brief is to inform the public and private sectors about effective and innovative policies that can be used to deploy low-carbon efficient technologies and accelerate the green energy transition in Arab States.

B. Library of resources relating to the preparation of BTRs

UNFCCC and UN resources

a) General resources, platforms, portals and overviews

1.	Background Information on available Transparency Support
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/documents/650609
Description:	This document is a compilation of the information communicated to the secretariat by interested organizations and provides background information on support available to developing country Parties for preparing their biennial transparency reports and enhancing sustainable institutional capacity and national reporting systems within their Governments for implementing the enhanced transparency framework, and in the context of providing guidance on the application process for transparency-related projects.

2.	Climate Promise Forward
Provider:	UNDP

Access:	https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/areas-of-work/transparency
Description:	The UNDP works with countries to intensify their data and transparency initiatives, particularly on fulfilling their obligations under the ETF and monitoring the progress on the implementation of their NDCs. UNDP supports countries in their efforts to achieve the ETF in three ways: meeting reporting commitments, building institutional capacity, and technical advisory services.

3.	Biennial Transparency Reports
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/biennial-transparency-reports?utm_source=copilot.com
Description:	This overview page provides a background on the components and requirements of BTR reporting.

4.	GHG Help Desk
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/ghg-help-desk
Description:	GHG Help Desk is a communication platform that allows GHG inventory experts facing technical challenges on the preparation of their National GHG Inventories to post their questions and receive answers.

5.	PCCB Toolkit to assess capacity gaps and needs to implement the Paris Agreement
Provider:	PCCB
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/activities-pccb-network/pccb-toolkit-to-assess-capacity-gaps-and-needs-to-implement-the-paris-agreement
Description:	An overview of a capacity assessment cycle as well as complementary resources including case studies, tools, best practice and lessons learned to guide the assessment process. The process enables countries to identify appropriate steps they can take to strengthen their national capacities to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement

6.	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)
Provider:	UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre
Access:	https://climate-transparency-platform.org/about
Description:	The CBIT GSP is under implementation until the end of 2026 and provides streamlined support to countries in the transition to the ETF through various global, regional, and national support modalities. Capitalizing on the experience from the previous GSP, the critical support modality is the collective ten Regional Transparency Networks, which provide targeted support to countries and foster South-South exchange and learning within and across networks.

7.	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)
Provider:	GEF
Access:	https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/transparency#cbit
Description:	GEF support for the CBIT was established shortly after the adoption of the Paris Agreement to provide quick-access support to countries and to boost their capacity to enhance the transparency of inventories and action as well as the transparency of support received.

b) Financial support

8.	Global Environment Fund funding programmes
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Provider:	GEF
Access:	https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/transparency
Description:	All developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible to receive financing for the preparation of BTRs and NCs. The GEF modalities of support and indicative costing for preparing BTRs and NCs are presented in information note GEF/C.62/Inf.15.

9.	Green Climate Fund
Provider:	GCF
Access:	https://www.greenclimate.fund/access-funding
Description:	The GCF works with developing countries and partners to turn national climate priorities into action. Through readiness support, project preparation and targeted financing, GCF helps countries and institutions design, access, and implement climate investments at every stage.

c) Technical assistance and technology support

10.	ETF Reporting Tools
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/transparency-data-and-tools/etf-reporting-tools
Description:	In accordance with the mandate from decision 5/CMA.3, the secretariat released the final versions of the reporting tools on June 28, 2024. These tools are now available for use by Parties to electronically report information in their CRT and CTFs as stipulated by the modalities, procedures, and guidelines of the enhanced transparency framework (decision 18/CMA.1).

11.	Transparency Readiness Navigator
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://transparency-afolu.fao.org/map_view
Description:	This web-based app allows users to quickly access and visualise information related to country capacity to address the ETF reporting requirements for the GHG inventory. The app also allows users to become familiar with the modalities, procedures and guidelines.

12.	The GHG Abatement Cost Model (GACMO)
Provider:	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
Access:	https://climateactiontransparency.org/our-work/icat-toolbox/gacmo/
Description:	Aims to support countries or regions in analyzing their GHG mitigation options to report on emission projections under the ETF, develop NDC targets and an NDC tracking framework. GACMO can calculate and visualize a comparison of the business-as-usual scenario with selected mitigation scenarios to support the analysis of GHG mitigation options and their cost. It also helps setting up an NDC tracking framework to enable reporting on NDC progress under the ETF.

13.	ESCAP E-learning Platform: Methodologies for GHG Emission Inventories and Paris Agreement Reporting
Provider:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Access:	https://e-learning.unescap.org/thematicarea/detail?id=44
Description:	Supports officials and technical experts from non-Annex I countries engaged in the development of and responsible for official submission of NIRs. It consists of five modules, covering the main sectors responsible for GHG emissions: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use/forestry and waste. Users can engage with modules at their own pace.

14.	Biennial Transparency Report Guidance and Roadmap Tool
Provider:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit , Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, FAO
Access:	https://transparency-partnership.net/publications-tools/btr-guidance-and-roadmap-tool
Description:	This tool guides developing countries in planning the preparation process of their first BTR as well as preparing a roadmap for implementing it. Led through six main steps, users of this hands-on and highly interactive tool will learn about key elements to be considered when planning for a BTR and good practices and recommendations for improving the quality of the process over time. The tool is meant to facilitate long-term planning and help in structuring and elaborating a roadmap for the BTR process.

15.	CGE Webinar Series
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-webinar-series
Description:	Recordings of various webinars hosted by CGE. The webinars are regionally organized

16.	Transparency Needs Assessment
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/transparency-needs-assessment
Description:	The CGE, with a view to providing technical assistance and support to developing countries in a targeted and strategic manner, conducts an assessment of the existing and emerging needs and gaps of developing countries in implementing the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention and preparing for the ETF under the Paris Agreement, and prepares, annually, a technical paper containing the results.

17.	Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/v2 ETFreferencemanual.pdf
Description:	This manual serves primarily as a tool for clarifying the requirements related to the reporting and review of information contained in BTRs and the relevance of that information to Parties' implementation of the Paris Agreement. It offers guidance on decisions of the COP and the CMA that complement such requirements and addresses the roles and processes of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance and of the global stocktake insofar as they relate to the ETF.

18.	CGE Compilation of Examples of Indicators for Adaptation and Mitigation Component of NDCs
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material https://unfccc.int/documents/656692
Description:	This compilation showcases examples of how Parties have presented adaptation and mitigation indicators in their first BTRs under the ETF of the Paris Agreement. It reflects information reported in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, including indicators used to track progress towards nationally determined contributions and to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions. Drawing directly from submitted reports, the compilation illustrates different approaches to the presentation of indicators, without interpretation or assessment. It is intended as a practical reference for experts involved in the preparation of NDCs and BTRs.

19.	Benefits of Climate Transparency
Provider:	UNFCCC secretariat and Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, with the support of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, International Institute for Environment and Development, UNDP and FAO
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#Benefits-of-Climate-Transparency
Description:	The technical paper aims to highlight the benefits that robust and self-sustained transparency systems can bring to governments, beyond fulfilling current and future reporting requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In addition, the paper provides examples from developed and developing country Parties to explain and showcase how increased efforts to allocate human and financial resources for climate transparency can improve political commitment and enhance climate ambition.

20.	CGE Mitigation materials for ETF reporting
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#CGE-Mitigation-materials-for-ETF-reporting
Description:	These materials aim to support experts and policy-makers in developing country Parties in the collation and preparation of information concerning climate change mitigation for climate change reporting; help countries assess and deal with the challenges to report on mitigation; and enhance climate action and access support needed.

21.	Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#CGE-adaptation-materials-for-ETF-reporting
Description:	This training material aims to equip developing country Parties with the latest knowledge on methodological tools and models, which will facilitate the preparation of relevant inputs for reporting information on vulnerability and adaptation in the national communications and biennial transparency reports required by the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

22.	CGE Toolbox on Institutional Arrangements
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA
Description:	The toolbox on institutional arrangements is a one-stop shop that offers a technical handbook (available in all UN languages), video interviews and case stories presenting experiences of developing countries in improving and sustaining national transparency systems, and a list of relevant technical resources.

23.	Short videos on ETF overview
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material#Videos
Description:	Short videos that provide an overview of the ETF including reporting requirements, foundational elements of MPGs, and linkages with other elements of the Paris Agreement.

24.	First Biennial Transparency Reports
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Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports
Description:	The table catalogues Party submissions of BTR1 and NIR.

25.	2025 Synthesis Report of Biennial Transparency Reports
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/documents/651012
Description:	This report provides a synthesis of information reported by Parties in their BTR1 submissions, including their national inventory reports. This report can serve as a useful reference for states in drafting future BTR submissions.

26.	Enhancing Climate Transparency through Gender-Responsive Reporting - Preview of the Gender-Responsive Biennial Transparency Reports Toolkit
Provider:	Climate Transparency Platform, UNDP, UNEP, GEF
Access:	https://climate-transparency-platform.org/events/enhancing-climate-transparency-through-gender-responsive-reporting-preview-gender-responsive and https://climate-transparency-platform.org/knowledge/developing-gender-responsive-biennial-transparency-reports-toolkit
Description:	The Gender-Responsive BTR Toolkit has been developed to address the reporting gap, to systematically track the progress of actions designed to close gender gaps. It provides practical, step-by-step guidance to support national transparency teams in integrating gender equality considerations into climate reporting processes and, by extension, into policy design and implementation. The toolkit is well aligned with the priorities of the Belém GAP, supporting countries in implementing key activities towards gender-responsive climate action.

i. With a focus on: GHG Inventories

27.	Mitigation Inventory Tool for Integrated Climate Action
Provider:	UNFCCC, Gauss
Access:	https://gauss-int.com/mitica/
Description:	The Mitigation-Inventory Tool for Integrated Climate Action is a tool designed to assist Parties to the Paris Agreement in developing GHG emission scenarios based on their national GHG emission inventory.

28.	Data collection and management tool (SAGE)
Provider:	UNFCCC, GHG Management Institute
Access:	https://ghginstitute.org/sage/
Description:	SAGE is a first-of-its-kind tool that streamlines the collection and processing of activity data, minimizes errors early in the process, and produces essential documentation for GHG inventory estimates, projections, and mitigation assessments.

29.	GHG Support Webinar Series
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/ghg-support#WEBINARS-and-ONLINE-TRAININGS---TRAINING-MATERIALS-and-RECORDINGS
Description:	Recordings and materials of thematic webinars organized by the UNFCCC secretariat. The topics covered are: Use of the IPCC Inventory Software, Uncertainty Analysis, COPERT Model, Use of SAGE, Use of MITICA, Sustainable GHG Inventory Management Systems and Soil Organic Carbon

30.	Inventory Software for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Provider:	IPCC
Access:	https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/software/index.html
Description:	The software aims to implement methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for the preparation of inventories that meet the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The software can be applied to complete inventories or separate categories or groups of categories

31.	The greenhouse gas data management (GHG-DM) tool
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/742b1fb9-8eef-4290-9108-9975fc25e418
Description:	The greenhouse gas data management tool helps GHG inventory compilers manage the information related to the required activity data and parameters for estimating GHG emissions and removals in all inventory sectors. This leaflet gives an overview of the tool, and a concise picture of what data is needed.

32.	The LoGIC tool for developing land representation for national greenhouse gas inventories
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/487ff57d-2d42-4fb2-ad18-6ced7609a7f2
Description:	The LoGIC tool was designed to help governments, national experts and GHG inventory practitioners in developing land representation, in accordance with the newly adopted common reporting tables for submitting the inventory to the UNFCCC.

33.	Emissions Totals Database
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/GT
Description:	The Emissions Totals database contains searchable information on GHG emissions generated from agrifood systems.

34.	Archiving guidance for a national greenhouse gas inventory
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7481en
Description:	To ensure that countries can report on the GHG emissions and removals every two years, it is fundamental to set up adequate institutional arrangements and define a well-structured archiving system. In addition, the modalities, procedures, and guidelines indicate that each Party shall report on its archiving of all information. This is a step-by-step guidance that helps countries to define the structure for the archiving system and appropriate procedures for archiving inventory data and information, preventing the loss of information and facilitating the preparation of future GHG inventories.

i. With a focus on: NDC implementation

35.	Nationally Determined Contributions in AFOLU Navigator
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://ndc-agriculture.fao.org/overview
Description:	This web-based app allows users to quickly access, analyse and visualise information related to agriculture, forestry and other land use related to their NDCs.

36.	National Inventory Document Template
Provider:	CBIT-GSP, UNEP, GEF
Access:	https://climate-transparency-platform.org/knowledge/national-inventory-document-template
Description:	This template compiles experiences, good practices and lessons learned from the preparation and review of reports, for both developing and developed countries, containing inventory results based on the precepts of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

37.	FAO-MOSAICC - Modelling Systems for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/3a0be653-534d-4e48-92d3-946c547c2b44
Description:	MOSAICC is a system of models and utilities designed to carry out inter-disciplinary climate change impact assessment on agriculture, water resources, forestry, and economy through simulations at national level. It uses an innovative approach that integrates five components to assess the impact of climate change and comprises documentation on methods and tools, as well as user manual and sample data.

38.	Technical guide for the Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT)
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/dc1774c1-28ab-442a-9ce2-d517dea61ac8
Description:	NEXT provides a detailed temporal series of results and a wide set of indicators, including the social value of carbon, enabling a comprehensive environmental and economic overview of climate actions in achieving mitigation targets. The tool helps countries to interpret, track and scale up ambition of their NDCs which could ultimately inform the global stocktake of the Paris Agreement in a harmonized way.

39.	The NDC Tracking Tool user manual
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/69a000e5-a5cb-45a1-bf6b-6d09b0a11ca7
Description:	This guide includes links to the tracking tool, which provides guidance to meeting the tracking requirements under the BTR framework. The guide shows users how to navigate and operationalize the Tracking Tool.

ii. *With a focus on: Adaptation*

40.	Preparing the adaptation chapter of biennial transparency reports: A template for countries
Provider:	CBIT-GSP, UNEP, GEF
Access:	https://climate-transparency-platform.org/sites/default/files/knowledge_centre_files/Preparing%20the%20adaptation%20chapter%20of%20BTRs.pdf
Description:	This guide aims to provide users with a template for structuring the adaptation chapter of their BTRs.

41.	Reporting Adaptation Through the Biennial Transparency Report (A-BTR)- A Practical Explanation of the Guidance
Provider:	UNEP DTU Partnership, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
Access:	https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-toolbox/reporting-adaptation-through-biennial-transparency-report-practical-explanation-guidance

Description:	The primary aim of this document is to provide a thorough understanding of what the task of producing a BTR's adaptation Section will involve, as per the guidance provided under the UNFCCC.
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42.	CGE adaptation materials for ETF reporting
Provider:	CGE
Access:	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CGE%20Training%20materials%20A-BTR.pdf
Description:	This training material, developed by the CGE, with the support of the secretariat, aims to equip developing country Parties with the latest knowledge on methodological tools and models, which will facilitate the preparation of relevant inputs for reporting information on vulnerability and adaptation in the NCs and BTRs required by the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

43.	Monitoring & Evaluation Training package
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/learning/monitoring-and-evaluation-guide/en/
Description:	The training package is intended to support countries to advance on reporting on monitoring and evaluation for adaptation at sectoral level. The package is organized according to eight training modules, including presentations, exercises and case studies for countries to use during a three- to four-day workshop.

iii. With a focus on: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

44.	REDD+ interactive discussion forum
Provider:	UNFCCC
Access:	https://redd.unfccc.int/forum.html
Description:	The REDD+ interactive discussion forum was developed following a request from SBSTA 32 to enhance sharing of information, experiences and lessons learned on the use of the IPCC guidance and guidelines.

45.	Global Forest Resources Assessments
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/
Description:	With its transparent methodology and broad scope, the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 is the only worldwide assessment based on official national data. It is, therefore, the most authoritative global source of data for policymakers, foresters, researchers and anyone wanting to know the past, present and future of the world's forests.

46.	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)
Provider:	FAO
Access:	https://www.fao.org/gleam/en/
Description:	GLEAM enables policymakers, researchers, and project teams to assess the environmental performance of livestock systems and identify pathways for minimizing those impacts and improving the efficiency of natural resource use. Currently, GLEAM simulates GHG emissions as well as water use for animal production from buffalo, camels, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and chickens.

Annex: Acronyms and abbreviations

ACE	action for climate empowerment
BTR.....	biennial transparency report
BTR1.....	first biennial transparency report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CBIT-GSP	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency-Global Support Programme
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CRT	common reporting tables
CTF	common tabular format
ETF	enhanced transparency framework
FAO.....	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Green Environment Facility
GCF.....	Green Climate Fund
GHG.....	greenhouse gas
ILO.....	International Labour Organization
IPCC.....	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LT-LEDS.....	long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies
NAP	national adaptation plan
NCs	national communications
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NIR.....	national inventory report
OECD.....	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PA.....	Paris Agreement
PCCB	Paris Agreement Committee on Capacity Building
RCC	Regional Collaboration Centers
REDD.....	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries
<i>Note:</i> In 'REDD+', the '+' stands for additional forest-related activities that protect the climate, namely sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.	
SDG	sustainable development goals
TEC.....	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP.....	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO.....	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNPRPD.....	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
WHO.....	World Health Organization