

ANNEX

Buildings-related measures in all analysed NDCs, by category

= Mitigation
 = Adaptation
 = Cross-Cutting

Energy Efficiency / Design / Building Codes					
Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Afghanistan	First NDC	Building codes, and standards on appliances and equipment	8	Low Income	Asia
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Enforcement of (revised) national, territorial and sector level legislation and regulations (building codes, water resources...)	66	Middle Income	Europe
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Adoption and implementation of revised building code for all new buildings and renovations The estimated avoided GHG emissions related to the implementation of this action is 22.6 GgCO ₂ -eq by 2030	35,63	High Income	Americas
Belize	First NDC (Update)	Improve energy efficiency and conservation by at least 10% by 2030 compared to a BAU baseline projection, including through an increase of appliance efficiency in buildings and implementation of building codes, appliance standards and labels and promotion of energy efficient technology in the tourism sector.	19	Middle Income	Americas
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projet « Maîtrise des consommations énergétiques » - Mise en place de normes contraignantes de réduction des consommations énergétiques - Projets pilotes d'économie d'énergie dans les bâtiments administratifs ((i) installation sur les principaux bâtiments administratifs de centrales solaires PV avec stockage, (ii) climatisation performante et (iii) éclairage LED (sur au moins 5 sites administratifs) (...)- Efficacité énergétique dans les ménages	29	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Programme de poursuite et renforcement des actions de promotion de l'efficacité énergétique: · Etablissement de normes, mise en place de réglementation, soutien à l'organisation et au développement d'un marché d'équipements électriques à basse consommation d'énergie (lampes, climatiseurs, réfrigérateurs, congélateurs) et autres équipements électriques.· Instauration de l'obligation de la prise en compte de l'efficacité énergétique dans les commandes publiques d'équipements électriques et dans la réalisation des bâtiments publics (définition de cahier de charge spécifique, prise d'arrêt interministériel etc.). · Généralisation des actions d'installation dans les bâtiments de l'administration publique des dispositifs de coupure automatique de l'éclairage et de la climatisation en cas d'absence des utilisateurs des bureaux. · Développement de campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation sur les avantages liés aux	30	Low Income	Africa

		économies d'énergies et sur la performance des équipements énergétiques dans le but de susciter les changements de comportements			
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 17 : Besoins en renforcement des capacités. (...) Adoption de labels et normes pour les lampes efficaces et les équipements électro-ménagers.; Mise en place de normes de performance énergétique pour les foyers améliorés (Cette action est portée par le Projet d'Amélioration des Services Energétique (PASE) à la DGRE) Mise en place de réglementation et de mesures pour la promotion d'un marché de réfrigérateurs basses consommatrices d'énergie et utilisant les hydrocarbures non CFC. (DGRE/MCA Bénin 2)Réalisation d'une enquête sur les taux de pénétration des foyers améliorés, des équipements de cuisson à gaz, réfrigérateurs, climatiseurs, les lampes basses consommations d'énergies, et les consommations d'énergies dans les ménages (ensemble du pays)	42	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Integrate adapted technical specifications and criteria into the Building Code for low carbon, low tech, passive, bioclimatic , self reliant constructions , which can be kept cool, safe and healthy and resist extreme weather events without the increased use of electricity or imported materials (local new and recycled construction materials, vegetalisation , density size orientation, exposure to wind and sun, natural light shading and ventilation, on site composting/gardening...).	23	Middle Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Building codes and enforcement/certification for new buildings and those undergoing major renovation Reduce 10% of electricity consumption in 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 25 million	93	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Inclusion of performance requirements of Passive Cooling Systems in Building Energy Code 20% of the newly constructed buildings will comply with Building Energy Code Emissions reduction: 0.14 MtCO2e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 750,000 ROI: 44% Payback period: 2.25 years	27,98	Middle Income	Asia
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Advance additional actions including continuing to develop the first model 'retrofit' code for existing buildings by 2025 and a net-zero energy ready building code for new buildings, developing a low-emissions building materials supply chain, and conducting Canada's first-ever national infrastructure assessment.	4	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Manitoba: Modernizing building codes and energy product standards.	29	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	More than 10 provinces and cities have issued green building design standards to promote green buildings in new buildings.	17	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	To save energy and reduce carbon emissions associated with buildings, a series of measures have been rolled out, including tightening statutory energy efficiency standards for buildings; constructing district cooling systems; promoting "retro commissioning", energy audit and green building certification, etc.; launching the "Energy Saving for All" campaign, and encouraging different sectors of the community to work together to combat climate change. The HKSAR has also set the "Green Energy Target" to improve the energy performance of government buildings and infrastructure by 6% from 2020 to 2025 by saving energy and adopting renewable energy.	49	Middle Income	Asia
Colombia	First NDC	Lineamientos para el diseño y construcción de edificaciones sostenibles, logrando reducciones en el consumo energético, que permita reducir los GEI ligados al desarrollo de la vivienda y otras edificaciones, mediante 1) Reducción del consumo de gas natural y energía eléctrica en vivienda nueva sin incluir Vivienda de Interés Social y Prioritario (VIS y VIP) y 2) Reducción del consumo de gas natural y energía en edificaciones nuevas diferentes a vivienda	87	Middle Income	Americas

Colombia	First NDC	Instituciones educativas construidas y/o remodeladas con estándares de construcción sostenible	99	Middle Income	Americas
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M4 Résidentiel: Accroître l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur résidentiel; Cible: Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique de 20% dans le secteur des bâtiments à l'horizon 2030 (Bâtiments hors éclairage et cuisson)	29	Middle Income	Africa
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Introducción de estándares de eficiencia energética en nuevas construcciones: Introducción de un nuevo código de construcción para instalaciones en edificios públicos y residenciales con estándares mejorados en el país	151	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Proyectos de identificación de usos finales de la energía en los sectores residencial, comercial y público. - Programa de recambio de equipos en el sector industrial y residencial. - Normativa de Eficiencia Energética (ISO 50001)	20	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promote green buildings by activating the energy efficiency codes for new buildings, adopting procedures for the renovation of existing buildings to meet energy performance standards, adopting voluntary green buildings guidelines, and rollout incentives to encourage the use of best available technologies for sustainable buildings. Energy Efficiency Building Codes for new residential buildings and for commercial and government buildings were first developed by the Housing and Building Research Center (HBRC) and then enacted by ministerial decrees issued 20 Egypt's First Updated Nationally Determined Contributions in 2005, 2009 and 2010. It is planned to develop 16,960 residential units according to green building standards by 2030 and increase awareness and community participation on sustainable buildings.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Guyana	First NDC	Guyana will implement other policies to encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, including building codes and net-metering of residential renewable power.	10	Middle Income	Americas
India	First NDC (Update)	The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings	11	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	إصدار كودات البناء الأخضر والتقنيات الحديثة للعزل الحراري والإنارة والمدن المستدامة	14	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	There is extensive potential for green building retrofitting of existing building stock (which covers the majority of urban areas) through (a) adoption of green building codes; (b) consider water and/or energy use in buildings; (c) energy efficiency in public buildings and public spaces.	31	Middle Income	Asia
Kenya	First NDC (Update)	Strengthen the enforcement of green building codes by national and country governments	16	Middle Income	Africa
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Construction of new buildings according to energy efficient CSR (Construction Standards and Regulations); Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 16,886	21	Middle Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC (Update)	Designing and implementing guidelines and/or standards and regulations for design of new buildings.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Maldives	First NDC (Update)	In addition, demand side management would include implementation of the standard labelling program and improvement of building standards for energy efficiency	2	Middle Income	Asia
Mauritius	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans: Buildings and infrastructures: i) integrating energy efficiency and energy conservation	9	Middle Income	Africa

		criteria into building codes targeting a lower consumption of energy (better ventilation for less/no RAC and thermal comfort), the design of green buildings (training of the architect and stakeholders), ii) integrating soft engineering and green material (including Life Cycle Assessments of the materials and buildings, the reuse and recycling of materials, principles, requirements and guidance regarding the design for disassembly and adaptability given by ISO 20887:2020, the development of Building Information Modelling, Building Log books and material passports), and iii) global land use planning and management (in line with Mauritius Resilience Strategy for a Ridge to Reef vision to protect environmental sensitive areas) with the implementation of setback, buffer zones, and a better management of Disaster Risks			
Micronesia (Federated States of)	First NDC (Update)	Formulation of recommended energy conservation and energy efficiency policies, practices, and applications in public sector buildings	14	Middle Income	Oceania
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Les politiques et mesures ciblent simultanément la rénovation du patrimoine déjà bâti (enveloppes et systèmes énergétiques), les usages et l'évolution des comportements et les modes constructifs durables pour le neuf (adaptés au climat méditerranéen et aux spécificités de Monaco) dans un objectif d'optimisation élevée de l'efficacité énergétique de l'ensemble des bâtiments.	26	High Income	Europe
Montenegro	First NDC (Update)	Development and implementation of an energy efficiency regulatory framework in buildings	22	Middle Income	Europe
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique pour les enveloppes des nouveaux bâtiments. Adoption du code de Réglementation Thermique de Construction au Maroc dans le bâtiment résidentiel et tertiaire	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique dans les établissements d'hébergement touristique. Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	In line with the key activities recommended within the Energy Efficiency Roadmap, the Ministry of Construction, Department of Urban Housing and Development (MOC-DUHD) and MOI have also developed a Myanmar National Building Code (MNBC) including a chapter concerning Green Building measures. In order to strengthen energy efficiency and urban resilience, together with MONREC ECD, DUHD is proposing the implementation of this code through the development of climate-region specific implementation guidelines that focus on energy efficiency, natural cooling and climate resilient construction.	29	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Establishment of Energy Efficient Building Code: To incorporate EE measures in new building design and refurbishment of existing buildings	73	Middle Income	Asia
Nepal	Second NDC	Adopt national building codes and prepare Integrated Urban Development Plans (IUDPs) emphasizing low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements in all municipalities	7	Low Income	Asia
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	In 2017, Nigeria introduced its first Building Energy Efficiency Code, which sets minimum standards for energy efficiency for new buildings in Nigeria.	8	Middle Income	Africa
Niue	First NDC	Building Code Review, update, including development of national standards	4	Not Classified	Oceania
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Green Building codes and certification for new and refurbished buildings, including revolving guarantee mechanism for energy efficient appliances	34	Middle Income	Asia

Palau	First NDC	Institute a Tropical EE Building Code	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Panama	First NDC (Update)	Igualmente el compromiso se ve facilitado por la implementación de la Agenda de Transición Energética y del marco legal vigente relativo a las edificaciones sostenibles que incluye: i) el reglamento de edificación sostenible para la República de Panamá aprobado mediante la Resolución n° JTIA 035 del 26.06.19 de la Junta Técnica de Ingeniería y Arquitectura; ii) la Guía de construcción sostenible para el ahorro de energía en edificaciones y medidas para el uso racional y eficiente de energía para la construcción de nuevas edificaciones, adoptada mediante Resolución 3142 de 2016 de la Secretaría Nacional de Energía y adoptada como obligatoria en el Código de Construcción para Aplicación en la Nueva Vivienda por la Sociedad Panameña de Ingenieros y Arquitectos (SPIA) en Septiembre de 2019, la cual contiene un paquete de eficiencias obligatorias de aplicación inmediata.	72	High Income	Americas
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Revise existing building standards to ensure that new buildings are resilient, energy-efficient, have additional mitigation effects;	44	Middle Income	Europe
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	First NDC	Planned measures in this sector include the retrofitting of street lighting nationally, a new building code and an energy labelling scheme for appliances.	4	Middle Income	Americas
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	Adoption of technical specifications and criteria in building codes for low-carbon, low-tech, passive, bioclimatic, self-reliant construction techniques	23	High Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Sector: Infrastructure construction Circular opportunities: a. Given that the majority of GHG emissions from the construction sector result from the use of imported goods like cement, clay and limestone (SCP-HAT, 2015), South Sudan should develop policies encouraging sustainable procurement. For example, instead of procuring regular cement, South Sudan can incentivize the procurement of cement mixed with fly ash, which will have a smaller emissions footprint. b. South Sudan should update its building regulations and design practices to incorporate green construction norms and standards (e.g., directives for use of sustainable and recycled construction material, installation of water harvesting structures, recycling and reuse of waste outputs and installation of renewable energy). c. South Sudan should promote the use of secondary sources in construction of new stocks, such as recycling plastics into tiles.	59	Low Income	Africa
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Implement Energy Efficiency Building Code on a mandatory basis	9	Middle Income	Asia
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments 3.1 Review and update existing Green Building Guidelines (GBG) specific to tourism to include climate change and ecological aspects 3.2 Legalize GBG specific to tourism 3.3 just Enforce the above guidelines for all new constructions and refurbishments in the tourism sector 3.4 Initiate programmes for the Architects and Engineers responsible for designing tourism-related structures through their respective professional associations on the Green Building Codes on tourism 3.5 Dissemination of Green Building Code on tourism with planning committees of the relevant local authorities	49	Middle Income	Asia

State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	One example that demonstrates the scale of possible emission reductions from energy efficiency is that enforcement of Palestine's building standards (that set limits on heat losses from residential and commercial buildings) could save 510,000 tonnes CO2e per year by 2040.	24	Middle Income	Asia
Suriname	Second NDC	Finally, the government will develop and adopt a number of energy efficiency standards for buildings, industry, equipment, and appliances, as a cost-saving and emissions limiting measure.	15	Middle Income	Americas
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Türkiye has published the By-laws regarding energy efficiency in the buildings, Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), the green certificate, and environmentally friendly design, including wood-based products. The main targets of the By-laws are environmental protection, emission reduction, and energy efficiency.	14	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	A By-law on the Energy Performance of Buildings was adopted in 2008 to regulate the procedures and principles regarding the effective and efficient use of energy in buildings.	14	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) concept has been introduced and accepted with an updated By-law on the Energy Performance of Buildings in February 2022.	14	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Implement building performance codes and standards residential and non-residential buildings	16	Middle Income	Asia
Turkmenistan	First NDC (Update)	Improvement of the regulatory framework of standards and rules for construction in order to ensure energy efficiency and thermal reliability of buildings	38	Middle Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	In 2021, the UAE introduced the UAE DSM programme which, among others, entails a periodic update of existing building codes to increase the efficiency of new buildings, retrofitting of inefficient buildings, and increased penetration of efficient cooling, roof-top PV, and solar water heating.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	As part of the UAE DSM programme, the UAE also introduced a national building code which, inter alia, sets minimum energy efficiency standards for all emirates.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE also established an energy efficiency standardisation and labelling program in 2013, covering a range of household goods and appliances (including washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, water heaters, lighting fixtures, and air conditioners), to drive energy efficiency and enable households to make informed decisions.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE will revise existing building codes to increase the efficiency of new buildings in line with the Net Zero targets.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	These policies will be complemented by a pricing reform for residential, commercial, and industrial power consumption to promote cost-reflective pricing and encourage energy conservation.	32	High Income	Asia
United States of America	First NDC	The emissions reduction pathways for buildings consider ongoing government support for energy efficiency and efficient electric heating and cooking in buildings via funding for retrofit programs, wider use of heat pumps and induction stoves, and adoption of modern energy codes for new buildings.	4	High Income	Americas

Energy Efficiency / Design / Certifications

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 17 : Besoins en renforcement des capacités. (...) Adoption de labels et normes pour les lampes efficaces et les équipements électro-ménagers.; Mise en place de normes de performance énergétique pour les foyers améliorés (Cette action est portée par le Projet d'Amélioration des Services Energétique (PASE) à la DGRE) Mise en place de réglementation et de mesures pour la promotion d'un marché de réfrigérateurs basses consommatrices d'énergie et utilisant les hydrocarbures non CFC. (DGRE/MCA Bénin 2)Réalisation d'une enquête sur les taux de pénétration des foyers améliorés, des équipements de cuisson à gaz, réfrigérateurs, climatiseurs, les lampes basses consommations d'énergies, et les consommations d'énergies dans les ménages (ensemble du pays)	42	Low Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Building codes and enforcement/certification for new buildings and those undergoing major renovation Reduce 10% of electricity consumption in 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 25 million	93	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	Gradually improve the standard system, with revision on the national standard "green building evaluation standards" and innovatively reconstruction on green building evaluation standards system, which inspires 25 provinces and cities to issue local standards. More than 10 provinces and cities have issued green building design standards to promote green buildings in new buildings. Legislative work in the field of green buildings has been advanced in an orderly manner. Six provinces (regions), namely Hebei, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Ningxia, and Inner Mongolia, have promulgated local green building regulations, while Jiangxi, Qinghai, and Shandong have issued government regulations on green buildings. More policy support has been given to green building development as some provinces and cities have introduced preferential fiscal and financial policies	17	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	Meanwhile, China will apply green building standards to all new urban buildings by 2025.	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M4 Résidentiel: Accroître l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur résidentiel; Cible: Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique de 20% dans le secteur des bâtiments à l'horizon 2030 (Bâtiments hors éclairage et cuisson)	29	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building energy performance - installation and appliance efficiency with the objective of net-zero in new and renovated buildings; net-zero buildings with energy efficiency certification like Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Platinum certification and Passive House certification need to be introduced	52	Middle Income	Americas
India	First NDC (Update)	In order to both recognize energy-efficient buildings, as well as to stimulate their large scale replication, India has developed its own building- energy rating system GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment), based on 34 criteria like site planning, conservation and efficient utilization of resources etc	12	Middle Income	Asia
Micronesia (Federated States of)	First NDC (Update)	Development of a public sector Building Energy Audit System (BEAS)	14	Middle Income	Oceania

Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Undertake energy audits of government facilities, high-energy usage properties, residential sector to establish baseline data	34	High Income	Oceania
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Green Building codes and certification for new and refurbished buildings, including revolving guarantee mechanism for energy efficient appliances	34	Middle Income	Asia
Palau	First NDC	A pilot Energy Audit program for large commercial buildings	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Implement an Energy Labeling Scheme	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Expand Energy Audit program to include all government and non-government buildings	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Qatar has been transforming its building standards towards higher sustainability levels through the adoption of the Global Sustainability Assessment System (GSAS) standards.	6	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	The Qatar Green Building Council has been advising hotels on higher environmental standards for energy and water savings, and has certified an increasing number of hotels, in line with the new hotel classification system implemented by the Qatar Tourism Authority (QTA) which has set new and higher sustainability standard.	6	High Income	Asia
Singapore	First NDC (Update)	For the buildings sector, Singapore has raised the minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and existing buildings undergoing retrofitting, and enhanced funding for the Green Buildings Innovation Cluster programme, which supports the research, development and demonstration of energy-efficient technologies.	20	High Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	According to NZEB, as of 2023, buildings over a construction area of 5000 m2 must have an EPC with at least "B" class or better and renewable energy sources must supply at least 5% of the building's total primary energy consumption.	14-15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Furthermore, as of 2025, the buildings over a construction area of 2000 m2 must have an EPC with at least "B" class or better, and renewable energy sources must supply at least 10% of the building's total primary energy consumption.	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Implement renewable portfolio targets, energy-efficiency labeling, retrofitting of existing buildings, smart-grid systems, and district energy systems	16	Middle Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE also established an energy efficiency standardisation and labelling program in 2013, covering a range of household goods and appliances (including washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, water heaters, lighting fixtures, and air conditioners), to drive energy efficiency and enable households to make informed decisions.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	This will be complemented by a roll-out of building energy labels to promote energy information transparency in the real estate market.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	For example, Expo City installed 5.5MW of solar PV on all buildings across the entire site and has 123 buildings with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certifications, a green building label denoting healthy, efficient, carbon and cost-saving green buildings.	32	High Income	Asia

Energy Efficiency / Design / Others

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Improving the energy performance in buildings keeping into account the local and climatic conditions of the country, interior comfort of buildings and cost effective.	17	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Climate proofing buildings (covering of buildings' walls and roofs with thermoinsulating materials, the using of double glass windows and doors, green roofs, natural ventilation, fire evacuation routes and fire protection systems)	67	Middle Income	Europe
Algeria	First NDC	It aims to engage thermal insulation of an important housing program	5	Middle Income	Africa
Algeria	First NDC	Thermal insulation of buildings between 2021 and 2030	7	Middle Income	Africa
Andorra	First NDC (Update)	Cualquier edificio de nueva construcción a partir del 1 de enero de 2020 debe ser de consumo de energía casi nulo	33	High Income	Europe
Argentina	Second NDC	Eficiencia en consumos eléctricos residenciales, eficiencia en consumos de gas residencial, y mejora de envolvente en edificaciones.	76	Middle Income	Americas
Argentina	Second NDC	Promover el acceso a la vivienda mediante la construcción de nuevas viviendas sociales eficientes, mejorar el déficit cualitativo de viviendas con foco en eficiencia energética y promover la eficiencia energética en la construcción de nuevas viviendas sociales.	77	Middle Income	Americas
Bhutan	Second NDC	Energy efficient and green building design	7	Middle Income	Asia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	First NDC (Update)	Reducing the use of coal and heating oil with the implementation of energy efficiency measures to reduce heating and cooling needs	10	Middle Income	Europe
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Efficacité énergétique dans l'habitat urbain et rural/ 1 753 200 USD/ Potentiel (GgCO ₂ éq) 2025: 40,527	29	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Integrate adapted technical specifications and criteria into the Building Code for low carbon, low tech, passive, bioclimatic, self reliant constructions , which can be kept cool, safe and healthy and resist extreme weather events without the increased use of electricity or imported materials (local new and recycled construction materials, vegetalisation , density size orientation, exposure to wind and sun, natural light shading and ventilation, on site composting/gardening...).	23	Middle Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Climate-friendly cooling of public sector buildings Reduce 0.04 MtCO ₂ e /year Finance costs (USD): USD 67 million	25,94	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of "passive cooling" measures in the cities (addressing urban heat island effect [UHIE]), public buildings and commercial buildings. -cities (Phnom Penh and Siem Reap) analysed for mitigating UHIE and projects are implemented -2% of the existing public and commercial buildings are retrofitted with passive cooling measures	27	Middle Income	Asia

Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Renovating public housing units through The Accelerated Replacement and Retrofit Program, through the following measures: building envelope upgrades, hot water tank upgrades and furnace/boiler upgrades for \$8M (including \$6M from the Low Carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas
Chad	First NDC (Update)	Renforcement des procédures de soutien et développement du marché de l'EE, domestique et industrie	40	Middle Income	Africa
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Besides the general mitigation measures of other greenhouse effect gases, specific measures for environmental decontamination and air quality have been evaluated. These measures mainly refer to controlling residential wood burning, through improvements in housing and building thermic cover, which is driven through new construction and insulation standards for new and existing houses, causing a lower demand for heating energy.	94	High Income	Americas
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Other measures with a positive abatement cost refer to the thermal rehabilitation of housing, the electrification of boilers and furnaces of the industrial sector, the promotion of public transport and other more efficient modalities, solar heating systems, among others.	93	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	In 2015, the central government allocated 875 million yuan in subsidies to support energy efficient building demonstrations through the renovation of rural dilapidated houses for 350,000 poor farmers in Northeast, Northwest, and North China, including walls, roofs, doors, windows, and other envelopes	17	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	Speed up clean heating in cold areas of northern China. Provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) in the northern heating regions have introduced targeted clean heating programs to improve the heating energy structure, increase the insulation level of the envelopes of new urban and rural buildings, and enhance the insulation effect of rural buildings	18	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	China will unremittingly improve energy efficiency standards for new buildings and accelerate the development of ultra-low energy-consuming, near-zero energy-consuming and low-carbon buildings on a large scale.	35	Middle Income	Asia
Costa Rica	First NDC	En el año 2030, el 100% de nuevas edificaciones se diseñarán y construirán adoptando sistemas y tecnologías de bajas emisiones y resiliencia bajo parámetros bioclimáticos	27	Middle Income	Americas
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M4 Résidentiel: Accroître l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur résidentiel; Cible: Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique de 20% dans le secteur des bâtiments à l'horizon 2030 (Bâtiments hors éclairage et cuisson)	29	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Thermal rehabilitation of buildings: Rehabilitation of 3,000 existing buildings (accommodation and service buildings) each year to improve their thermal performance by means of insulation.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	All new buildings fossil-free and near-zero energy by 2020	43	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building Roofs and Walls: implementation of energy efficiency measures; natural lighting; design guidelines for new and retrofit buildings; green roofs	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building Roofs and Walls: implementation of energy efficiency measures; natural lighting; design guidelines for new and retrofit buildings; green roofs	52	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Implementing energy efficiency improvements through LED lighting replacements, improved building envelope, employing efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, efficient water pumping, and influencing the behavior of the hotel guests towards energy efficiency.	21	Middle Income	Africa

El Salvador	First NDC (Update)	Desarrollo de asentamientos humanos sostenibles y resilientes utilizando acciones bio-climáticas en vivienda y energías renovables	75	Middle Income	Americas
Georgia	First NDC (Update)	Georgia's updated NDC supports the development of low carbon approaches in the building sector, including public and touristic buildings through encouraging the climate-goals oriented energy efficient technologies and services;	28	Middle Income	Asia
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of energy efficiency in homes, industry and commerce Job propsects: 4,608 Funding (US\$ mil) 786.94 Emission reduction (kt): 1,899.3	25	Middle Income	Africa
Guinea-Bissau	First NDC (Update)	The implementation of energy efficiency actions in public and commercial buildings and in industry	17	Low Income	Africa
India	First NDC (Update)	"Design Guidelines for Energy Efficient Multi-storey Residential buildings" have also been launched	12	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	إستخدام تقنيات العزل الحراري	14	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	إستخدام التصميم الفعال للمباني للإستفادة القصوى من الإضاءة والطاقة الشمسية	14	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Introduce climate responsive building techniques and elements to reduce the effect of heat and reduce demand on energy for cooling	46	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Amendments to sector policies and regulations, such as building codes, to reflect climate change risks and direct people towards insulating buildings to reduce energy demand	48	Middle Income	Asia
Kuwait	First NDC (Update)	The articles of the law show the state's interest and direction in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by seeking to improve energy consumption management by establishing systems and rules for the efficiency of the devices used and the efficiency of energy consumption in buildings (building materials and design, air conditioning systems and lighting, etc.).	11	High Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Promoting energy efficiency in buildings through targeted awareness-raising programmes that seek to reduce demand in industrial, business, government and residential buildings.	13	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Use of passive design and low carbon materials in building construction.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Efficient lighting; more efficient electrical appliances and heating and cooling devices; improved insulation; passive and active solar design for heating and cooling.	23-24	Middle Income	Africa
Micronesia (Federated States of)	First NDC (Update)	Design of energy conservation and efficiency technology application demonstrations	14	Middle Income	Oceania
Micronesia (Federated States of)	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of building energy conservation and energy efficiency demonstrations	14	Middle Income	Oceania
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Les politiques et mesures ciblent simultanément la rénovation du patrimoine déjà bâti (enveloppes et systèmes énergétiques), les usages et l'évolution des comportements et les modes constructifs durables pour le neuf	26	High Income	Europe

		(adaptés au climat méditerranéen et aux spécificités de Monaco) dans un objectif d'optimisation élevée de l'efficacité énergétique de l'ensemble des bâtiments.			
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Cette optimisation nécessite un renforcement progressif des exigences thermiques réglementaires des bâtiments neufs et des rénovations, ainsi qu'une priorisation et une augmentation du taux annuel de rénovation, soutenues par des dispositifs financiers	26	High Income	Europe
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Insulate old precast panel buildings in Ulaanbaatar city, Limit the use of raw coal in Ulaanbaatar city and switch to the use of improved fuel; GHG emissions reduction, Gg CO2-eq.: 830.1	5	Middle Income	Asia
Montenegro	First NDC (Update)	Increased energy efficiency in public buildings	22	Middle Income	Europe
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Projects to improve water- and insect-borne disease prevention on the neighborhood scale, integrating climate smart housing design, with urban river course and drainage planning, and waste management to reduce standing water.	41	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Improve the guidance for implementation of Myanmar Building Code that enables residents and workers in commercial/industrial properties to benefit both from improved active and passive cooling efficiency designs, and improved safety from flooding and high winds.	42	Middle Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Improving energy efficiency in building	68	Middle Income	Asia
Palau	First NDC	A Home Energy Efficiency Program at the Palau National Development Bank	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Government building retrofits	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Increase the Energy Retrofit Program	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Significantly expand our Cool Roof Program	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Fomento de las construcciones sostenibles en las ciudades	97	Middle Income	Americas
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	Insulation programs for residential buildings will be operated for the vulnerable groups	27	High Income	Asia
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Promote energy efficiency (e.g.: use of modern energy generation and transport technologies, thermal insulation of buildings, construction of refrigerators near CHPs and producing steam cold for the preservation of fruits and vegetables, etc.);	44	Middle Income	Europe
Samoa	Second NDC	Implement and monitor energy efficiency programs	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	Adoption of technical specifications and criteria in building codes for low-carbon, low-tech, passive, bioclimatic, self-reliant construction techniques	23	High Income	Africa
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Promoting green buildings	19	Middle Income	Asia

Syrian Arab Republic	First NDC	Upgrading the efficiency of housing by applying the green architecture	3	Middle Income	Asia
Syrian Arab Republic	First NDC	Developing areas outside cities to reduce rural-urban migration by providing decent jobs and livelihood, as well as and housing that meets the requirements of green architecture.	10	Middle Income	Asia
Syrian Arab Republic	First NDC	Following up the application of the green architecture guide effectively, and encourage the use of modern environmental technologies such as the production and use of environmentally building materials and thermal insulation techniques.	10	Middle Income	Asia
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Use of architectural designs of efficient houses and buildings, which comprise a set of measures that goes from energy efficient appliances and equipment, building practices with aim to reduce the energy consumption, surpass the available standards and meet high energy efficiency certifications or rating;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Retrofitting of existing buildings: architectural or construction changes that reduce energy consumption;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Timor-Leste	First NDC (Update)	Through the development and implementation/ enforcement of product efficiency standards, energy efficient building designs, new fuel standards, closer regulation of industrial processes, and the energy efficiency improvements that can be derived from changes to primary energy sources used by communities, there is potential to increase the overall efficiency of Timor-Leste's energy sector.	36	Middle Income	Asia
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	The choice of the best technologies and energy practices for the buildings sector.	16	Middle Income	Africa
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To construct more energy-efficient buildings	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To develop and promote integrated building design, Building Information Modeling (BIM), and modular construction technologies by using the best available techniques throughout the entire planning, construction, and life cycle of buildings to increase resource and energy efficiency and reduce environmental impacts and carbon emissions	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To increase the use of technologies such as combining heat and power, waste heat boilers, efficient lighting, green building, green boiler, green chiller, efficient electric motors, gas pipeline networks, solar PV and solar water heaters, and so forth	16	Middle Income	Asia
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Energy Efficiency in Buildings: Regulating energy utilization in buildings for cooling, heating, ventilation and hot water is in alignment with health, comfort, well-being and sustainability, including improving energy productivity and reducing CO2 emissions	37	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	In 2021, the UAE introduced the UAE DSM programme which, among others, entails a periodic update of existing building codes to increase the efficiency of new buildings, retrofitting of inefficient buildings, and increased penetration of efficient cooling, roof-top PV, and solar water heating.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	This will allow prospective buyers and tenants to make more informed decisions, potentially resulting in a higher market value for highly efficient buildings and incentivising building retrofits.	32	High Income	Asia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	HM Government has also run and funded public workshops and deliberative dialogues on a range of net zero issues such as net zero homes, heating, transport decarbonisation, hydrogen, food, Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS), Advanced Nuclear Technologies (ANT), energy, and the environment.	21	High Income	Europe

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	A Green Home Grant Skills Training competition to support training for installation of energy efficient and low carbon heating measures;	28	High Income	Europe
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	Scotland's Heat in Buildings sets out the pathway to achieving net-zero emissions from Scotland's buildings, and making them warmer, greener and more efficient, by 2045	32	High Income	Europe
United States of America	First NDC	The United States will also invest in new technologies to reduce emissions associated with construction, including for high-performance electrified buildings.	4	High Income	Americas
Uruguay	Second NDC	A 2030 se han profundizado medidas de eficiencia energética en los distintos sectores de consumo, que abarcan diversos usos, fuentes, equipos y envolventes edilicias	21	High Income	Americas
Uzbekistan	First NDC (Update)	The Ministry of Construction implements energy efficient and energy-saving innovative solutions in the construction of buildings;	15	Middle Income	Asia
Vanuatu	First NDC (Update)	By 2030, Increase Energy Efficiency in Commercial and Residential Sector, (a) 5% increase in Energy Efficiency in Commercial and Residential Sector; and (b) 10 Numbers of Energy Efficient Building (Green Building)	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Improve energy efficiency and conversion.....in construction and building management, including commercial buildings, offices, hotels, houses, factories, and manufacturing facilities (insulation, energy efficiency in lighting, cooling, water heating using solar energy, etc.).	36	Middle Income	Asia
Zimbabwe	First NDC (Update)	Retrofitting and building resilient infrastructure may increase energy efficiency (i.e., through better insulation)	39	Low Income	Africa

Energy Efficiency / Appliances

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Afghanistan	First NDC	Building codes, and standards on appliances and equipment	8	Low Income	Asia
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Developing least cost and sustainable policy for residential heating and cooling	16	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Improve the environment inside housings/application of efficient cooling equipment like fans, water sprinklers to minimize heat stress.	71	Middle Income	Europe
Algeria	First NDC	Generalize high-performance lighting	7	Middle Income	Africa

Angola	First NDC (Update)	Installation of efficient LED lamps in public buildings-2000 lamps (0,31 ktco2e reduction potential, 0,016 Million USD cost)	48	Middle Income	Africa
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Establish efficiency standards for the importation of all appliances	18	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	100% of fixtures and appliances in government buildings will be energy efficient	19	High Income	Americas
Argentina	Second NDC	Eficiencia en consumos eléctricos residenciales, eficiencia en consumos de gas residencial, y mejora de envolvente en edificaciones.	76	Middle Income	Americas
Azerbaijan	First NDC	Application of modern lighting systems	2	Middle Income	Asia
Azerbaijan	First NDC	Application of energy-efficient bulbs, use of modern energy-saving technologies in heating systems, as well organization of public awareness programs on energy use	3	Middle Income	Asia
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Lighting retrofits for all Government occupied buildings in New Providence The estimated avoided GHG emissions are 8.2 GgCO2-eq by 2030.	36,65	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Energy Labelling program for all appliances	36	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Energy Efficient Standards for air conditioning systems	36	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Introduce incentives for solar water heater installation	36	High Income	Americas
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Use energy-efficient appliances in household and commercial buildings (achieve 5% and 12% reduction in emission respectively)	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Use energy-efficient appliances in household and commercial buildings (achieve 19% and 25% reduction in emission respectively)	12	Middle Income	Asia
Barbados	First NDC (Update)	Demand side management is included in the IRRP and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for air conditioning and refrigeration, as well as lighting, will be adopted in July 2021	16	High Income	Americas
Belize	First NDC (Update)	Improve energy efficiency and conservation by at least 10% by 2030 compared to a BAU baseline projection, including through an increase of appliance efficiency in buildings and implementation of building codes, appliance standards and labels and promotion of energy efficient technology in the tourism sector.	19	Middle Income	Americas
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées: 7) Promotion des lampes basse consommatrices LED dans les ménages (3.000.000 lampes dans 1.000.000 de ménages (projet en préparation à la DGRE)	21,48	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées:10) Promotion de l'utilisation des lampes électriques basse consommatrices d'énergie dans les services publics 37.221 lampes LED dans l'administration	21,48	Low Income	Africa

Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Etendre l'accès des ménages à l'éclairage électrique en remplacement à l'éclairage au kérosène (volet système électrique hors réseau): 14) Promotion de l'extension de l'accès de ménages et services publics à l'éclairage électrique hors réseau par kits individuels (13.249 ménages à l'horizon 2024 et 100.000 nouveaux ménages entre 2025-2030). (...)	21-22,49	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs. (17) Promotion de 300.000 réfrigérateurs efficaces dans les ménages à travers un mécanisme d'acquisition à prix subventionné (projet de la DGRE en préparation avec la BAD)	22	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projet « Maîtrise des consommations énergétiques » - Mise en place de normes contraignantes de réduction des consommations énergétiques - Projets pilotes d'économie d'énergie dans les bâtiments administratifs ((i) installation sur les principaux bâtiments administratifs de centrales solaires PV avec stockage, (ii) climatisation performante et (iii) éclairage LED (sur au moins 5 sites administratifs)(...)) · Efficacité énergétique dans les ménages	29	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projets d'électrification des localités urbaines et rurales: Projet Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (DEREE) : (i) installation d'équipements solaires + système AEV dans le cadre de la phase pilote du programme Energie et eau pour la vie ; (ii) installation de chauffe-eaux solaires dans les centres de santé ; (iii) réalisation d'audit énergétique dans 20 administrations publiques ; (iv) promotion de foyers améliorés ; (v) installation de lampes basse consommatrices dans 400 établissements publics de 20 communes du Bénin	30	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Programme de poursuite et renforcement des actions de promotion de l'efficacité énergétique: · Etablissement de normes, mise en place de réglementation, soutien à l'organisation et au développement d'un marché d'équipements électriques à basse consommation d'énergie (lampes, climatiseurs, réfrigérateurs, congélateurs) et autres équipements électriques.· Instauration de l'obligation de la prise en compte de l'efficacité énergétique dans les commandes publiques d'équipements électriques et dans la réalisation des bâtiments publics (définition de cahier de charge spécifique, prise d'arrêt interministériel etc.). · Généralisation des actions d'installation dans les bâtiments de l'administration publique des dispositifs de coupure automatique de l'éclairage et de la climatisation en cas d'absence des utilisateurs des bureaux. · Développement de campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation sur les avantages liés aux économies d'énergies et sur la performance des équipements énergétiques dans le but de susciter les changements de comportements	30	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 17 : Besoins en renforcement des capacités. (...) Adoption de labels et normes pour les lampes efficaces et les équipements électro-ménagers.; Mise en place de normes de performance énergétique pour les foyers améliorés (Cette action est portée par le Projet d'Amélioration des Services Energétique (PASE) à la DGRE) Mise en place de réglementation et de mesures pour la promotion d'un marché de réfrigérateurs basses consommatrices d'énergie et utilisant les hydrocarbures non CFC. (DGRE/MCA Bénin 2) Réalisation d'une enquête sur les taux de pénétration des foyers améliorés, des équipements de cuisson à gaz, réfrigérateurs,	42	Low Income	Africa

		climatiseurs, les lampes basses consommations d'énergies, et les consommations d'énergies dans les ménages (ensemble du pays)			
Bhutan	Second NDC	Rollout of energy efficient appliances	7	Middle Income	Asia
Bhutan	Second NDC	The NEECP 2019 will strive to realise the energy saving potential of 155 GWh annually using energy efficient equipment, appliances and construction materials in the building, appliance and industry sector	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	First NDC (Update)	Increasing the efficiency of heating and cooling systems, energy efficiency labelling and banning imports of used heating and cooling equipment	10	Middle Income	Europe
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation des climatiseurs efficaces en remplacement des mono blocs dans les bâtiments publics/ 370 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 0,40; 2030: 0,80; 2050: 2,41	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Acquisition et installation de 1 500 000 lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (LED) en remplacement des lampes à tubes fluorescentes dans les ménages/ 13 651 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 79,91; 2030: 159,82; 2050: 479,47	26	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Programme pilote de promotion de refroidissement efficient dans les logements sociaux/ 666 000 USD/potentiel (GgCO2eq) 2025:40,527	28	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Enhance energy efficient public lighting, appliances, buildings and develop specialised loan/credit products for energy saving or energy efficient companies and investments such as solar water heaters, air conditioners, buildings and isolation materials, EE appliances etc;	23	Middle Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Application of electrical equipment's labelling & MEPS (Lighting, Cooling & Equipment) Reduce 1.2 TWh (29.7%) of electricity use in 2030 (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential:1 Mt CO2e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 250 million	92	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of National Cooling Action Plan Enhanced MEPS and F-gas transition for room air conditioners and residential refrigerators targeting the new & existing equipment stock in the country Emissions reduction: 1.09 MtCO2e by 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	27,97	Middle Income	Asia
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Options de réduction retenues: - Éclairage de bureau efficace avec des ampoules fluo compactes: - Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LED;	16	Middle Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Besoins en technologies: Efficacité énergétique dans le bâtiment « Lampes à Basse Consommation (LBC) »	39	Middle Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	7.2.1 Besoins financiers en matière d'atténuation Tableau 4 : coûts des investissements d'atténuation (en millions USD): - Lampadaire solaire Installation de 50 000 lampadaires solaires dans les localités à accès limité ou inaccessible au réseau électrique 800; - Efficacité énergétique service : éclairages des bureau Installation d'éclairage efficace de 2 millions d'ampoules fluocompactes et LED 21	47	Middle Income	Africa
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Manitoba: Modernizing building codes and energy product standards.	29	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Renovating public housing units through The Accelerated Replacement and Retrofit Program, through the following measures: building envelope upgrades, hot water tank upgrades and furnace/boiler upgrades for \$8M (including \$6M from the Low Carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas

Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Eclairage solaire : 5% et 50% ; Cuiseurs solaires : 5% en 2025 ; GPL : 10% en 2030 (cibles : 50% de femmes chefs de ménage) Actions prévues Modernisation de l'énergie domestique : Etude filière ; Implémentation phase pilote	14	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Eclairage solaire : 20% et 50% ; Cuiseurs solaires : 5% et 10% GPL : 25% en 2030	15	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: 80% de taux de pénétration en 2030 (cibles : 50% de femmes chefs de ménage) Actions prévues: Promouvoir l'économie d'énergie dans les ménages par la vulgarisation des lampes à basse consommation : Etude filière ; Implémentation phase pilote	15	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	En termes d'efficacité énergétiques les actions sont : La distribution de 3 000 000 lampes LED à basse consommation d'énergie auprès des foyers ainsi que 100 000 ampoules LED de bureaux ; Un plan ambitieux de distribution de 3 000 0000 foyers améliorés au bois et 1 500 000 au charbon de bois ; La production efficace de 300 000 tonnes de charbon de bois permettant d'améliorer le rendement de production et donc de réduire les consommations de bois et les émissions de CH4.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Beyond this analysis, a more ambitious scenario with greater intensity in the approach of measures specifically focused on reducing black carbon, considering a greater share of district heating, and tighter standards for off-road machinery emissions (Palma et al, 2019) is being assessed.	94	High Income	Americas
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Supporting housing energy renewal: OGUC & 57% houses (70% apartments) electric heating by 2050	89	High Income	Americas
Chile	First NDC (Update)	New MEPS: MEPS in TV, dishwasher, dryer, electric furnace and microwaves	89	High Income	Americas
Chile	First NDC (Update)	District heating: 0,2% in the energetic consumption matrix for heating use	89	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	Improve the energy efficiency of end use energy products. Since 2015, steady steps have been taken to promote the energy efficiency standard system and energy efficiency labeling system for various household appliances, with the product coverage gradually expanding from household appliances to lighting appliances and commercial products, etc.	17	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	Speed up clean heating in cold areas of northern China. Provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) in the northern heating regions have introduced targeted clean heating programs to improve the heating energy structure, increase the insulation level of the envelopes of new urban and rural buildings, and enhance the insulation effect of rural buildings	18	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	An initiative of rooftop photovoltaic will be launched, and the penetration rate of electrification will be increased for house heating, water heating, cooking, etc.	36	Middle Income	Asia
Colombia	First NDC	NAMA de refrigeración (eficiencia energética): transformación de las líneas de producción nacional de refrigeradores; introducción al mercado de refrigeradores ambientalmente amigables al mercado; establecimiento de un programa nacional de sustitución de refrigeradores domésticos; y gestión de residuos de refrigeración	92	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Turismo sostenible (Salento, Filandia y Pijao): Reducción de consumo energético en iluminación, aire acondicionado y agua caliente sanitaria	101	Middle Income	Americas

Comoros	First NDC (Update)	Certaines actions d'atténuation sont prioritaires, à court terme, car nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre d'autres projets : (...) - réduction du bois de feu résidentiel, notamment par l'utilisation de brûleurs à bois performants	20	Low Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: - Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes -Poêles à bois efficaces - Poêles électriques efficaces - Réfrigérateurs efficaces - Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces	14	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Nouvel immeuble de bureaux avec refroidissement central	13	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE service: - Nouvel immeuble de bureaux avec refroidissement central	14	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes Million US\$ 2,730 3,511 Poêles à bois efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 40,000 2030: 55,000 Poêles électriques efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 5,025 2030: 6,700 Réfrigérateurs efficaces Million US\$ 2025:32,425 2030: 45,396	37	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE service: Nouvel immeuble de bureaux avec refroidissement central Million US\$ 2025: 0,066 2030: 0,132	37	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Solaire: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel Million US\$ 2025: 0,000 2030: 0,047	37	Middle Income	Africa
Costa Rica	First NDC	Para el año 2030 Costa Rica habrá desarrollado y/o actualizado los estándares y regulaciones de eficiencia energética de las tecnologías de uso final (incluyendo, pero no limitada a, equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado, calderas, bombas de calor, vehículos, maquinaria y otros equipos de alto consumo energético) para asegurar su consistencia con la trayectoria de descarbonización del país para ser emisiones netas cero al 2050	24	Middle Income	Americas
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M2 Résidentiel: Améliorer l'efficacité de l'éclairage dans le secteur résidentiel; Cible: Réduction de 75% de l'intensité énergétique pour l'éclairage dans les ménages d'ici 2030	28	Middle Income	Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M3 Résidentiel: Éliminer les lampes à kérosène pour l'éclairage dans les ménages; Cible: Aucun ménage n'utilise de lampe à kérosène pour l'éclairage à l'horizon 2030	28	Middle Income	Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M4 Résidentiel: Accroître l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur résidentiel; Cible: Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique de 20% dans le secteur des bâtiments à l'horizon 2030 (Bâtiments hors éclairage et cuisson)	29	Middle Income	Africa
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	The installation of 15 million 250 thousand LED lamps in the residential and public sectors.	14	Middle Income	Americas
Djibouti	First NDC	Distribution of 5 million low energy light bulbs: Awareness raising on the use of energy saving lighting equipment (low energy bulbs) in residential areas.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Accelerated replacement of air conditioners: Incentives for households to replace their air conditioners at the end of their life cycles by other, more efficient (Class A) units. An average of approximately 3,000 annually.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Accelerated replacement of refrigerators: Incentives for households to replace their refrigerators at the end of their life cycles by other, more efficient (Class A) units. An average of approximately 4,500 annually.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building energy performance - installation and appliance efficiency with the objective of net-zero in new and renovated buildings; net-zero buildings with energy efficiency certification like Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Platinum certification and Passive House certification need to be introduced	52	Middle Income	Americas

Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Natural Ventilation and Cooling: geo-exchange airconditioning units	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Lighting: Use of LED lamps, photo cells, motion sensors, automatic light level controllers	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Programa de recambio de acondicionadores de aire para todos los sectores de consumo y servicios a partir de nuevos estándares más eficientes: Programa habilitador orientado a la introducción de los Estándares Mínimos de Eficiencia (MEPs) y el etiquetado en los equipos más eficientes (Menor consumo eléctrico y gases ecológicos) en el país	147	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Programas para la reconversión de refrigeradores domésticos para todos los sectores de consumo y servicios a partir de nuevos estándares más eficientes: Programa habilitador orientado a la introducción de los Estándares Mínimos de Eficiencia (MEPs) y el etiquetado en los equipos más eficientes (Menor consumo eléctrico y gases ecológicos) en el país en refrigeradores domésticos. No se incluyen los Cuartos de Frío de uso industrial	148	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Implementación de un plan de políticas y estrategias de sensibilización para recambios en la Iluminación eficiente para áreas públicas y residenciales (incluye sistemas de controles inteligentes y el sector de servicios), tomando en cuenta que el sector residencial tiene 5.5 bombillas en sus inmuebles	149	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Proyectos de identificación de usos finales de la energía en los sectores residencial, comercial y público. - Programa de recambio de equipos en el sector industrial y residencial. - Normativa de Eficiencia Energética (ISO 50001)	20	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Proyectos de identificación de usos finales de la energía en los sectores residencial, comercial y público. - Programa de recambio de equipos en el sector industrial y residencial. - Normativa de Eficiencia Energética (ISO 50001)	20	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promoting the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new establishments and rank sustainability interventions in accordance with national priorities. This includes installation of rooftop PV panels for electricity generation, 5,300 solar water heaters, and expand the use of LED lighting in residential sector by 2030.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Expanding on energy efficiency labels and specifications for appliances programme, elimination of non-energy efficient equipment, and raising awareness among consumers on purchasing alternative energy efficient home appliances.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Implementing energy efficiency improvements through LED lighting replacements, improved building envelope, employing efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, efficient water pumping, and influencing the behavior of the hotel guests towards energy efficiency.	21	Middle Income	Africa
El Salvador	First NDC (Update)	Implementación de acciones de eficiencia energética a nivel de consumidores gubernamentales, comerciales y residenciales, debido a la sustitución de equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado por otros con mayor eficiencia	36	Middle Income	Americas
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Tabla 5: Sectores de atenuación y sus costos estimativos (en millones de \$US) (...) 1.8. Aplicar la eficiencia energética e inteligente en el paístaxis y viajes aéreos; Indicadores de realización: Para el año 2050, se ha instalado el 100% de la iluminación LED en todos los edificios administrativos, sedes de empresas privadas y alumbrado público de todo el país. (...)	18	Middle Income	Africa
Eritrea	First NDC	Efficient domestic lighting with LEDs 410.86 US\$/ ton CO2 90.04 ktCO2e/year emission reduction in 2030.	16	Low Income	Africa

Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Residential: a. Reduce energy consumption in water heating, through replacing conventional geysers with 1 000 solar water heaters by 2030; b. Reducing energy intensity (electricity) by 20% by 2030 relative to 2010	7	Middle Income	Africa
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Policy Intervention: Energy efficiency: Economy wide improvements of energy efficiency of appliances, machinery and other capital assets Indicator: Efficiency parameters, e.g., efficiency of appliances and buildings (in %) Lead Institution/s (responsible) : Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)	14	Low Income	Africa
Gabon	Second NDC	L'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique dans le transport, des ménages et de l'industrie (installation de lampadaires solaires et LED etc.) aura également un impact significatif sur la réduction des émissions. Une réglementation à venir doit pouvoir limiter l'importation des lampes à incandescence au profit des lampes à LED et fluo-compactes (LFC). 9 millions de lampes basse consommation (LBC) doivent ainsi être fournies aux ménages, ainsi que 35 000 climatiseurs compacts.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Substitution of incandescent light bulbs ; Mitigation potential 0.18 Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Refrigeration and Air conditioning Job prospects: 2,700 Funding (US\$ mil) 3.2 Emission reduction (kt):3,874.2	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promote clean rural households lighting. Job prospects: 1,000 Funding (US\$ mil) 35.7 Emission reduction (kt): 175.14	25	Middle Income	Africa
Guinea-Bissau	First NDC (Update)	The diffusion of efficient lighting in the residential and commercial sector.	17	Low Income	Africa
Guyana	First NDC	Legislation has been enacted to remove import duty and tax barriers for the importation of renewable energy equipment, compact fluorescent lamps and LED lamps to incentivize and motivate energy efficient behavior. Guyana will continue to conduct energy audits and replace inefficient lighting at public, residential and commercial buildings to reduce energy consumption.	10	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage électrique avec des ampoules fluorocompactes en remplacement des ampoules à incandescence	26	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage électrique avec des ampoules LED en remplacement des ampoules à incandescence	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage de bureau efficace avec ampoules LED	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Lampes solaires à LED	30	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage efficace avec les ampoules fluocompactes	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage efficace avec LED	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Lampes solaires à LED	33	Middle Income	Americas

India	First NDC (Update)	During the last decade, there has been rapid transformation of efficient lighting in India. The sales of Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) have risen to about 37% of the total lighting requirements in 2014 from 7.8% in 2005	11	Middle Income	Asia
India	First NDC (Update)	Standards and Labeling Programme launched by the Government of India enables consumers to make informed decision by providing information about the energy consumption of an appliance	11	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 1: Energy Efficiency Improvement of Equipment	24	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	إستخدام تقنيات الإنارة الموفرة للطاقة	14	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	تصميم متكامل يتضمن إستخدام تكنولوجيا العدادات الذكية داخل المباني	14	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	On the other hand the government promotes the synchronization of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal protocol and the Paris Agreement to achieve a significant reduction of high-warming HFCs emissions from the industries that use HFCs, and encourage the efficient cooling technologies as well.	11	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Implementing pilot interventions to scale-up the sustainable use of cooling technologies with climate-friendly gases Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,400,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 7.23	27	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Promote the use of energy saving devices, and raise awareness on the long-term benefits of energy efficiency and saving devices	48	Middle Income	Asia
Kazakhstan	First NDC (Update)	The government plans to improve incentive mechanisms for the deployment of water-saving technologies in industrial, agricultural, and residential use.	17	Middle Income	Asia
Kuwait	First NDC (Update)	The articles of the law show the state's interest and direction in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by seeking to improve energy consumption management by establishing systems and rules for the efficiency of the devices used and the efficiency of energy consumption in buildings (building materials and design, air conditioning systems and lighting, etc.).	11	High Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Improving energy efficiency of small boiler houses by replacing coal-fired boilers with gas-fired ones; Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 1 223,697	21	Middle Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Phasing out of incandescent light bulbs; Phasing out resistive heaters.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Promote solar PV and use of energy efficient bulbs.	23	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Develop a Code of Practice for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	23	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Efficient lighting; more efficient electrical appliances and heating and cooling devices; improved insulation; passive and active solar design for heating and cooling.	23-24	Middle Income	Africa
Liberia	First NDC (Update)	Implement a Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) tax for regulating the consumption of fluorinated gases in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector.	13	Low Income	Africa
Maldives	First NDC (Update)	In addition, demand side management would include implementation of the standard labelling program and improvement of building standards for energy efficiency	2	Middle Income	Asia

Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage domestique efficace avec LFC (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage efficace avec LED (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Remplacement du LFC avec les LED dans l'éclairage domestique (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace is en place d'un programme de promotion de la climatisation résidentiel efficace, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 15000 unités (soit 7000 unité de plus)(...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Réfrigérateur efficace; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion de la réfrigération éco énergétiques dans le secteur résidentiel, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 22 000 unités (soit 7000 unités de plus) (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LFC (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LED	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Lampadaires efficaces - tubes LED (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritius	First NDC (Update)	Banning of non-inverter air-conditioner in 2024 in a phased manner as from 2022. Based on the average imports of HFCs in 2020, 2021 and 2022, the adoption of a freeze to imports of refrigerants in 2024. 10 % emissions reduction of HFCs by 2030 compared to BAU.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Micronesia (Federated States of)	First NDC	Phase down HFC consumption in accordance with the commitments in the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	16	Middle Income	Oceania
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Improve the heat supply in cities and towns (improving the efficiency of heat only boilers)	5	Middle Income	Asia
Montenegro	First NDC (Update)	District heating in Pljevlja	21	Middle Income	Europe
Montenegro	First NDC (Update)	Energy labelling and eco-design requirements for energy-related products	22	Middle Income	Europe
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 2 : Principales stratégies, plans et programmes sectoriels et leurs objectifs permettant la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation; Plan de l'exemplarité de l'Administration (développé dans le cadre de la mise de oeuvre de la SNDD 2030); Encourager et utiliser les énergies renouvelables et les technologies visant la	19	Middle Income	Africa

		gestion rationnelle ou l'efficacité énergétique dans l'ensemble des administrations publiques ;(...)			
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Programme de généralisation des lampes LED dans le secteur résidentiel à l'horizon 2030: Programme d'installation de 40 millions de lampes fluocompactes (LFC) et 40 millions de lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) entre 2010 et 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place des Norme Minimale de Performance Energétique (MEPS) des réfrigérateurs éco énergétiques. Amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique des réfrigérateurs selon les règles de performance énergétique et la promotion des réfrigérateurs écoénergétiques.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique dans les établissements d'hébergement touristique. Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Development of projects and programmes for micro-energy generation in commercial and residential buildings - Increase energy efficiency 4.6.2.1.2: Installation of 50 000 photovoltaic or wind turbine lighting systems	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of the use of efficient household appliances: Powering of 5000 glaciers for domestic use, through photovoltaic technology or with wind turbines, in homes in areas isolated from the national electricity grid (SIE), Replacement of 2,500,000 incandescent lamps with efficient lamps in all domestic consumers in the country	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	To meet these targets MOI will develop Energy Conservation Guidelines and recruit and train Energy Managers and Energy Auditors to implement Minimum Energy Performance Standards and a Standards and Labelling Program to increase energy efficiency in the residential and commercial sectors	29	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Setting up Minimum Energy Performance Standards and labeling scheme for electrical home appliances	73	Middle Income	Asia
Namibia	First NDC (Update)	Split residential air conditioners Switch to R290 (propane).	47	Middle Income	Africa
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Promote energy efficient air conditioners and other appliances through an expansion of the Low Carbon Fund	34	High Income	Oceania
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Rewire government buildings to maximize energy savings and encourage changes in usage behavior among government staff	34	High Income	Oceania
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Adopt an Appliance Labeling and Energy Standard Programme to encourage the import and uptake of low energy usage products	34	High Income	Oceania
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Éclairage efficace avec les ampoules fluocompactes	15	Low Income	Africa

Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Éclairage efficace avec LED	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec des ampoules fluocompactes	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LED	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Réfrigérateurs efficaces	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Réfrigérateurs d'hôtel efficaces	15	Low Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	With support from the Kigali Cooling Energy Programme (K-CEP) Nigeria promotes the transition to energy-efficient air conditioning using low-GWP natural refrigerants in residential, commercial and public buildings.	8	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	Elimination of kerosene lighting by 2030. 13GW off grid renewable energy (i.e., mini-grids 5.3 GW , Solar Home Systems and street lights 2.7 GW, self generation 5 GW)	22	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	AC Minimum Performance Standards and labels revised, with plans in place for adequate future monitoring, verification and enforcement.	27	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	A National Cooling Plan chapter on building space cooling will be developed.	27	Middle Income	Africa
Oman	Second NDC	In 2018, the Sultanate of Oman made mandatory the GCC Standard No. (GSO) 2530/2016 (E) on energy efficiency regulations and minimum energy efficiency requirements for air conditioners.	9	High Income	Asia
Oman	Second NDC	Shortly, the energy efficiency regulation will be expanded to include additional home appliances such as refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, freezers, water heaters, LED lighting, and washing machines.	10	High Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Efficient irrigation motors/pumps (electric), fans, boilers/furnaces, stoves, water heaters and LEDs, etc.	33	Middle Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Green Building codes and certification for new and refurbished buildings, including revolving guarantee mechanism for energy efficient appliances	34	Middle Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Developing a Pakistan Cooling Action Plan (PCAP) which will identify the key cooling needs and prioritize actions for addressing current and future cooling demands with the minimum possible impact on the environment	44	Middle Income	Asia
Palau	First NDC	distribution of CFL light bulbs	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Adopt the Energy Star Appliance Standard	4	Middle Income	Oceania

Papua New Guinea	Second NDC	Increased efficiency of energy use will play a key role in mitigating the growth in PNG's demand for energy linked to a growing economy and population. Central to this approach will be the adoption and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling (MEPSL) Regulations as well as enhancing public awareness of energy use and means of reducing energy use. In-depth work in the areas of building energy efficiencies such as evaluating the performance of installed air conditioning and refrigeration systems and developing recommendations to improve such systems as retrofits or in industrial energy efficiency audits and retrofits will require financial and technical support. The draft MEPSL is intended to be fully implemented by 2030. Limited data on existing energy use and potential trends currently prohibits placing a quantified target on the impact of these actions.	12	Middle Income	Oceania
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency measures such as district cooling and energy labeling for all electronic devices are systematically being deployed and play a growing role in the national economic diversification strategy by reducing energy intensity and the need for energy subsidies, while also mitigating the overall GHG emissions of households and small & medium enterprises	5	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	The initiative to phase out incandescent lamps and adoption of Energy Efficient lighting has contributed in a major way for conservation of Energy and thereby GHG emissions reduction in the State of Qatar.	6	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Qatar is considered a pioneer in the field of district cooling (DC). District cooling relies on large- scale centralized cooling that provides a wide spectrum of savings in energy consumption and infrastructure. It consequently reduces impact on the environment. The DC system operations are essentially linked to the electricity and water consumption. The continuous improvements in both electricity and water management practices substantially contribute to the environmental sustainability of the receiving housing and public buildings.	6	High Income	Asia
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	The Republic of Korea is stepping up efforts to promote zero energy building solutions for newly constructed buildings and encourage the widespread implementation of green remodeling projects on existing buildings. In line with these efforts, the Korean government will strive to improve energy efficiency, including through the distribution of energy efficient lighting systems and appliances, and actively introduce new and renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaic, geothermal and hydrothermal energy.	2,3	High Income	Asia
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Improving the energy performance of buildings is a priority of public policies in the Republic of Moldova, and the draft Government Decision (No. 1103 of 14.11.2018) for the approval of the Regulation regarding the periodic inspection of the air conditioning systems in buildings. This government decision was developed in support to the implemented Law no. 128 of July 11, 2014, on the energy performance of buildings.	39	Middle Income	Europe
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Efficient lighting in buildings: Further dissemination of CFL and LED lamps in residential, commercial and institutional buildings. Supported by government subsidies and VAT exemptions on energy saving lamps. Reduction of grid-based GHG emissions.	37	Low Income	Africa
Saint Lucia	First NDC (Update)	As per its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), the Government takes measures in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions and technologies in school buildings (GHG emission-related activities such as lighting, air conditioning or cooking) as well as renewable energy generation on school sites	9	Middle Income	Americas
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	First NDC	Planned measures in this sector include the retrofitting of street lighting nationally, a new building code and an energy labelling scheme for appliances.	4	Middle Income	Americas

Samoa	Second NDC	Implement and monitor a program to support energy efficient appliances	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Saudi Arabia	First NDC (Update)	Improving the efficiency of home appliances and air conditioning units	4	High Income	Asia
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	Increase energy efficiency practices in public lighting, buildings, appliances, and other practices of energy efficiency and savings	23	High Income	Africa
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	Transform the three sub-sectors of split air conditioners (split AC), domestic refrigerators and stand-alone refrigerators for commercial operation (commercial refrigeration), towards energy-efficient and climate-friendly appliances Implement and enforcement of regulations to incentivize the transition to low-GWP through a staggered levy system and VAT exemptions and thus support the reduction of HFC-related (direct) emissions. These regulations are in effect since February 2021 Ban on high-GWP refrigerants for both air conditioning and domestic and commercial refrigerators (stand-alone units) starting in 2025 (domestic and commercial refrigerators) and 2030 (split ACs) Introduce Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labels to induce a reduction of emissions from electricity consumption (indirect emissions)	24	High Income	Africa
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	30% of large hotels must phase out HFCs and move towards hydro-carbon refrigeration and centralized cooling systems by 2030	25	High Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Promote access to off-grid solar energy sources/ Street lightening in public places and buildings using energy efficient appliances/lamps	29	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Develop and promote a minimum energy efficient performance standard.	29	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Gradually phasedown fluorinated gases with climate friendly refrigerants as per the phasedown schedule of the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol.	29	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Use of energy efficient appliances	46	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Energy intensity/improved efficiency of buildings, cities, industries and appliances.	51	Low Income	Africa
Singapore	First NDC (Update)	By 2022, about 70,000 households have registered for the Climate-Friendly Household Package which subsidises the upfront cost of switching to energy-efficient appliances	20	High Income	Asia
Solomon Islands	First NDC (Update)	Solomon Islands commits to improve energy efficiency and conservation by regulating imports of electrical appliances by 2035	15	Middle Income	Oceania
Somalia	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of distributed renewable lamps, Promotion of use of energy efficient light bulbs	6	Low Income	Africa
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Attractive feed-in tariff rates, solar net-metering and net accounting, attractive financing for solar rooftop expansion, energy efficiency labelling for certain appliances and phasing out incandescent lighting have resulted in a proliferation of renewable energy to the grid and reducing energy demand.	4	Middle Income	Asia
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency has been incentivised by high energy rates rationalising consumption, Time-of-Use (TOU) billing etc. and supported through financial incentives to replace incandescent lighting with LED in a short timeframe.	6	Middle Income	Asia

Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Realize energy saving of 5,189 GWh by introducing efficient lighting, fans, refrigerators, and chillers as a conditional measure	9	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Another example is that a 1% annual improvement in lighting demand could see savings of around 334,000 tonnes CO2e per year across all buildings	24	Middle Income	Asia
Sudan	First NDC	Energy efficient appliances in residential sector Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 463,759 Cost (million USD): 5	5	Middle Income	Africa
Suriname	Second NDC	Finally, the government will develop and adopt a number of energy efficiency standards for buildings, industry, equipment, and appliances, as a cost-saving and emissions limiting measure.	15	Middle Income	Americas
Suriname	Second NDC	Promote energy efficiency (EE) and energy conservation through energy savings equipment (energy efficient appliances) by providing them to customers at reduced prices; including equipment labelling and performance standards.	29	Middle Income	Americas
Switzerland	First NDC (Update)	The Confederation will initiate an extraordinary ten-year programme to replace fossil fuel-fired heating installations, electric resistance heating systems, hot water preparation systems, and measures to increase energy efficiency of buildings	21	High Income	Europe
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Use of architectural designs of efficient houses and buildings, which comprise a set of measures that goes from energy efficient appliances and equipment, building practices with aim to reduce the energy consumption, surpass the available standards and meet high energy efficiency certifications or rating;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Improving energy efficiency in the utilities by installing more efficient lighting or equipment, improving energy consumption, reducing losses or improving resource efficiency;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Reconstruction of district heating and cooling systems. Decrease in heat losses and/or increase in waste heat recovery;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Timor-Leste	First NDC (Update)	Through the development and implementation/ enforcement of product efficiency standards, energy efficient building designs, new fuel standards, closer regulation of industrial processes, and the energy efficiency improvements that can be derived from changes to primary energy sources used by communities, there is potential to increase the overall efficiency of Timor-Leste's energy sector.	36	Middle Income	Asia
Togo	First NDC (Update)	La construction d'au moins 100 bâtiments écologiques utilisant moins de climatiseurs à l'horizon 2030 réduira d'au moins de 2% le taux d'importation des gaz-F.	28	Low Income	Africa
Tonga	Second NDC	Limit growth in grid-connected residential electricity end-use to 1% per year on average for the period 2021-2030 by adopting minimum energy performance standards for appliances, lighting, and electrical equipment	6	Middle Income	Oceania
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To prepare National Cooling Action Plan covering sustainable and natural cooling technologies, as well as innovative financing solutions and higher energy efficiency cooling gases (being drafted).	10	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To use district heating solutions in densely populated areas	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To use new techniques where applicable (i.e., renewable technologies, heat pumps, cogeneration plants, microgeneration systems, geothermal energy for residential heating, prevention of wasting heat, use of waste heat, and options for storage of heat) in areas far from the city center	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To increase the use of energy-efficient white goods and household electrical appliances	16	Middle Income	Asia

Turkmenistan	First NDC (Update)	Improving the efficiency of urban heating systems	37	Middle Income	Asia
Turkmenistan	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency certification of home appliances	38	Middle Income	Asia
Tuvalu	First NDC	Under a proposed Energy Efficiency Act, The Government of Tuvalu will introduce legislation to promote energy efficiency, and control the importation, use and sale of inefficient electrical appliances into the country. Under the Energy Efficiency Regulations, 2015, which will come into effect on 1 January 2016, Minimum Energy and Performance Standards and Labelling (MESPL) will determine importation and use of appliances and goods. This is in line with GOT's objective to promote energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable sources of energy as part of Tuvalu's obligations under the UNFCCC and related conventions	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Lighting energy efficiency in households: The measure intends to introduce more energy efficient lighting technologies (CFLs, LEDs etc) and to replace lighting fuels (kerosene) with cleaner energy sources. This can lead emission reductions of approximately 0.003 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	35	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Energy Efficiency in Buildings: Regulating energy utilization in buildings for cooling, heating, ventilation and hot water is in alignment with health, comfort, well-being and sustainability, including improving energy productivity and reducing CO ₂ emissions	37	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Dubai aims to increase the penetration of district cooling to 27% and retrofit 30,000 buildings (i.e., around 2% of all buildings in the UAE) by 2030.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE also established an energy efficiency standardisation and labelling program in 2013, covering a range of household goods and appliances (including washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, water heaters, lighting fixtures, and air conditioners), to drive energy efficiency and enable households to make informed decisions.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	An additional policy package aims to accelerate the installation of solar thermal and efficient cooling systems (such as district cooling), among other measures.	32	High Income	Asia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	Undertaken to explore updating and expanding 'Ecodesign' product regulation which sets minimum requirements to phase out the least energy and resource efficient products from the market;	13	High Income	Europe
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	Under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, the UK is taking ambitious action to phase down the UK's use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). As committed to in the Net Zero Strategy, HM Government will conduct a review of the F-gas Regulation and publish a report in due course. This will set out any further measures the UK can take to reduce HFC use in favour of climate friendly, energy efficient alternatives.	14	High Income	Europe
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	A Green Home Grant Skills Training competition to support training for installation of energy efficient and low carbon heating measures;	28	High Income	Europe
United States of America	First NDC	The emissions reduction pathways for buildings consider ongoing government support for energy efficiency and efficient electric heating and cooking in buildings via funding for retrofit programs, wider use of heat pumps and induction stoves, and adoption of modern energy codes for new buildings.	4	High Income	Americas

Uruguay	Second NDC	A 2030 se han promovido nuevas tecnologías en refrigeración y aire acondicionado para fomentar el recambio hacia refrigerantes que no dañen la capa de ozono y que tengan el menor potencial de calentamiento atmosférico posible	24	High Income	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Sustitución de Bombillos Incandescentes por Tecnología LED, desde el 2016 al presente	38	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Programa de reemplazo de equipos acondicionadores de aire (A/A) y refrigeradores por equipos eficientes. Se sustituyeron 42.504 A/A (entre los años 2011-2013) y 3.077 refrigeradores durante el año 2012	39	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Elaborar Reglamento Técnico para el Etiquetado de Eficiencia Energética en aparatos de Refrigeración y Congelación. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI).	40	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Reglamento Técnico para el Etiquetado de Eficiencia Energética en Lavadoras de Uso Doméstico. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI)	41	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Reglamento Técnico para el Etiquetado de Eficiencia Energética en Calentadores Eléctricos de Acumulación. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI)	42	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Reglamento Técnico para el Etiquetado de Eficiencia Energética en Secadoras Eléctricas Tipo Tambor. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI).	43	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Reglamento Técnico para el Etiquetado de Eficiencia Energética en Televisores. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero(GEI)	44	Not Classified	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Impulsar la Resolución de Prohibición de Luminarias Incandescentes. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI)	45	Not Classified	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of high-efficiency air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in commercial and residential services	7	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of energy-saving lighting	7	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of high-performance electrical equipment, high efficiency refrigeration equipment in services, commerce and trade	7	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Improve energy efficiency and conversion.....in construction and building management, including commercial buildings, offices, hotels, houses, factories, and manufacturing facilities (insulation, energy efficiency in lighting, cooling, water heating using solar energy, etc.).	36	Middle Income	Asia

Cooking

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Afghanistan	First NDC	Energy Production (hydropower, solar systems, wind and biomass, commercial, domestic: clean cook stoves and fuels, and solar energy)	7	Low Income	Asia
Afghanistan	First NDC	Reduce rural peoples' dependence on fuel for cooking and heating	8	Low Income	Asia
Afghanistan	First NDC	Clean cooking, heating and power projects	8	Low Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Ashrayan: Besides enhancing disaster resilience, the project also focuses on mitigation through implementing 1.58 million tree plantations, rainwater harvesting, Solar Home System based alternate power sources, improved cook stoves etc.	15	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	About 4.5 million improved cook stoves have been distributed already.	16	Middle Income	Asia
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Promouvoir les technologies basses consommatrices de bois-énergie (11) Promotion de l'utilisation économique de bois-énergie par l'accès de 809.043 nouveaux ménages aux foyers améliorés.	21,49	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Promouvoir la substitution partielle des consommations du bois-énergie par le gaz butane(12) Promotion de l'accès de 275.000 nouveaux ménages aux équipements de cuisson utilisant le gaz domestique : par la subvention du coût d'acquisition du petit équipement bombonne de 6 Kg + bruleur à hauteur de 30 % ou la mise en place d'un mécanisme facilitant l'accès à crédit pour les petits fonctionnaires (fonds de garantie, cadre de partenariat avec les institutions financières)	21	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projets d'électrification des localités urbaines et rurales: Projet Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (DEREE) : (i) installation d'équipements solaires + système AEV dans le cadre de la phase pilote du programme Energie et eau pour la vie ; (ii) installation de chauffe-eaux solaires dans les centres de santé ; (iii) réalisation d'audit énergétique dans 20 administrations publiques ; (iv) promotion de foyers améliorés ; (v) installation de lampes basse consommatrices dans 400 établissements publics de 20 communes du Bénin	30	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projets de promotion des technologies basses consommatrices de bois-énergie - Promotion de l'utilisation économique de bois-énergie par l'accès de 809.043 nouveaux ménages aux foyers améliorés.	30	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Commune de Dassa-Zoumè Projets de promotion des mesures d'atténuation des changements climatiques aux niveaux des ménages et la promotion des énergies renouvelables et des foyers économiques performants et autociseurs dans la commune de Dassa-Zoumé ; Projet d'alimentation partielle des bâtiments de l'Hôtel de	30-31,65	Low Income	Africa

		ville de Dassa-Zoumé par le système solaire (alimentation d'une partie des charges des locaux de la Mairie par système solaire PV en toiture)			
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Les programmes et projets considérés comme prioritaires sont la construction des centrales hydroélectrique et solaire, la promotion des techniques améliorées de carbonisation du bois, la promotion des foyers améliorés domestiques à charbon de bois en milieu urbain et rural, la promotion du biogaz dans les écoles et les établissements de détention et l'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique.	41	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Appuyer la production et la vulgarisation des foyers améliorés: - D'ici 2025, 50% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2025, 85% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2030, 75% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; D'ici 2030, 90% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; (...)	53	Low Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Options de réduction retenues: Biogaz dans les fermes rurales substituant le bois de feu non renouvelables ; - Le biogaz dans les grandes fermes	17	Middle Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	7.2.1 Besoins financiers en matière d'atténuation Tableau 4 : coûts des investissements d'atténuation (en millions USD): Energies alternatives au bois de chauffe Substitution de 10% de quantité de bois par le biogaz dans les grandes fermes, les fermes rurales et les ménages 160	47	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Pénétration de foyers améliorés dans les ménages, de 5% en 2025 et 10% en 2030 (cibles : 50% de femmes chefs de ménage) Actions prévues: Amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique de l'utilisation du boisénergie par l'usage des foyers améliorés : Elaboration de prototypes ; Production et diffusion	14	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Eclairage solaire : 5% et 50% ; Cuiseurs solaires : 5% en 2025 ; GPL : 10% en 2030 (cibles : 50% de femmes chefs de ménage) ; Actions prévues Modernisation de l'énergie domestique : Etude filière ; Implémentation phase pilote	14	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Pénétration de foyers améliorés dans les ménages de 25% en 2025 et 50% en 2030	15	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Eclairage solaire : 20% et 50% ; Cuiseurs solaires : 5% et 10% ; GPL : 25% en 2030	15	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	En termes d'efficacité énergétiques les actions sont : La distribution de 3 000 000 lampes LED à basse consommation d'énergie auprès des foyers ainsi que 100 000 ampoules LED de bureaux ; Un plan ambitieux de distribution de 3 000 0000 foyers améliorés au bois et 1 500 000 au charbon de bois ; La production efficace de 300 000 tonnes de charbon de bois permettant d'améliorer le rendement de production et donc de réduire les consommations de bois et les émissions de CH4.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	Promotion des Foyers Améliorés et la cuisson propre	40	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	7.3 Renforcement des capacités et transfert de technologie Atténuation (...) ► Appui des actions relatives aux technologies et innovation dans le domaine de l'Efficacité Énergétique : - Renforcement des procédures de soutien et développement du marché de l'EE, domestique et industriel ; - Promotion des Foyers Améliorés et la cuisson propre ; - Promotion des compétences techniques locales sur l'EE et amélioration des procédures de contrôles du marché ; (...)	40	Middle Income	Africa
China	First NDC (Update)	An initiative of rooftop photovoltaic will be launched, and the penetration rate of electrification will be increased for house heating, water heating, cooking, etc.	36	Middle Income	Asia

Colombia	First NDC	Sustitución de fogones tradicionales de leña por estufas eficientes: disminución del uso de leña en hogares rurales mediante la implementación de estufas eficientes que utilizan una menor cantidad de este combustible para la misma demanda de energía, para prevenir la degradación de bosques.	91	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Estufas ecoeficientes: En el marco de la implementación del Plan Regional Integral de Cambio Climático para la Orinoquía (PRICCO) (PAI 2020-2023)	99	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Estufas eficientes de leña en comunidades rurales (Quindío)	101	Middle Income	Americas
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: - Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes -Poêles à bois efficaces - Poêles électriques efficaces - Réfrigérateurs efficaces - Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces	14	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes Million US\$ 2,730 3,511 Poêles à bois efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 40,000 2030: 55,000 Poêles électriques efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 5,025 2030: 6,700 Réfrigérateurs efficaces Million US\$ 2025:32,425 2030: 45,396	37	Middle Income	Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M1 Résidentiel: Accroître la proportion de la population utilisant le gaz butane et les foyers améliorés; cible: en 2030 67% de la population utilise le GPL; (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	Energie: M1 Résidentiel: Accroître la proportion de la population utilisant le gaz butane et les foyers améliorés; (...) en 2030 20% de la population utilise des foyer améliorés à biomasse	28	Middle Income	Africa
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	The replacement of 2 million resistances driven electric cookers with induction cookers	14	Middle Income	Americas
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Trois programmes sont susceptibles d'être développés, dans le cadre de la stratégie, visant les ménages urbains et périurbains : le premier s'appuie sur la réduction de la demande à travers l'approvisionnement d'environ 5 millions de ménages en fours améliorés ou efficaces (permettant de réduire d'environ 50% la consommation de bois de chauffe).	47	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité: Promotion des foyers améliorés & amélioration de la carbonisation; Passer de 12 -15% à 25 -30% de rendement (ii) 3 millions de ménages disposent des unités de FA (foyer améliorés); Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 1,05	53	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Transición vers la cuisson écoénergétique; Nombre des ménages utilisant des technologies des biogaz, de GPL ; et briquettes à base des résidus agricoles ou des déchets ménagers biodégradables; Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 0,63	54	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Reduction of fuel wood consumption for cooking Decrease in the consumption of wood for cooking, estimated at 56,100 tonnes each year, through the replacement of 1,000 units by systems that use LPG.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Ecuador	First NDC	Reemplazo de cocinas de Gas Licuado de Petróleo (GLP) por cocinas de inducción	18	Middle Income	Americas
Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Improving by 50%, uptake of energy efficient biomass stoves used for cooking by 2030	11	Middle Income	Africa
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Fuel Switch: shift from unsustainable biomass energy demand to electric stoves, renewable biofuels (e.g. residues)	12	Low Income	Africa

Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Biomass efficiency: improved cookstoves	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	First NDC (Update)	Upscaling deployment of fuel-efficient biomass combustion stoves ; Mitigation potential 218Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions. Job prospects: 24000 Funding (US\$ mil) 386.4 Emission reduction (kt): 4,214.2	26	Middle Income	Africa
Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Engagement Moderniser le secteur du bois énergie et placer les réponses aux besoins de chaleur sur une trajectoire renouvelable: Objectif conditionnel: Diffusion de foyers améliorés pour bois et charbon de bois à 5% de la population par an, soit 50% sur la période 2020-2030 (50% d'efficacité), soit 1,5 millions de foyers améliorés fonctionnels en 2030.	31	Low Income	Africa
Guinea-Bissau	First NDC (Update)	The large-scale dissemination of improved stoves for cooking to reduce fuelwood consumption	18	Low Income	Africa
Guyana	First NDC	Efficient cooking means at the household level	10	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Réchauds à bois efficaces	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Réchauds à charbon de bois efficace	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Réchauds au GPL remplaçant les réchauds à bois	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Réfrigérateurs efficaces	27	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Poêles à bois efficaces	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Poêles au GPL remplaçant les poêles à bois	31	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Poêles électriques efficaces	31	Middle Income	Americas
Honduras	First NDC (Update)	Penetración moderada de opciones de cocción limpias eficientes	24	Middle Income	Americas
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 1: Induction Electric Stove	24	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Construction of additional natural gas pipeline is intended to substitute the use of kerosene for cooking in residential and commercial sectors.	25	Middle Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Scaling up the installation of energy efficient stoves in households Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 886,314	21	Middle Income	Asia

Lao People's Democratic Republic	First NDC (Update)	introduction of 50,000 energy efficient cook stoves Average abatement between 2020 and 2030 (ktCO ₂ e/y): 50	5	Middle Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Dissemination of clean energy technologies (efficient cook-stoves and LPGs) to reduce overreliance on fuel wood.	1	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Have households to adopt clean and efficient cook stoves and fuels by 2020.	18	Middle Income	Africa
Liberia	First NDC (Update)	Produce and distribute energy saving cook stoves to reduce the use of fuel wood and charcoal	13	Low Income	Africa
Liberia	First NDC (Update)	Reduce emissions by 588 Gg CO ₂ e per year by making sure 60% of households using fuel wood or charcoal are supplied with energy efficient cook stoves by 2030	14	Low Income	Africa
Madagascar	First NDC	Disseminate improved stoves (by 2030: 50% of households adopting improved stoves).	3	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Improved charcoal cookstoves - rural households (a) Deployment of efficient charcoal cookstoves to urban households; increasing from 20% to 30% efficiency thereby reducing demand for charcoal and CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions Estimated cost: US\$ 8 million	36	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Improved firewood cookstoves - rural households (b) Introduction of 2 million improved high efficiency stoves, resulting in carbon sink preservation through reduction in use of unsustainable biomass fuel Estimated cost: US\$ 18 million	36	Low Income	Africa
Mali	First NDC (Update)	Les programmes en partenariat avec les PTF et les promoteurs privés: Projet sur les Foyer améliorés (MDP)	44	Low Income	Africa
Mali	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 18: Réduction individuelle des GES em 2030 par rapport à un scénario de référence: Cuisine résidentielle: 100% de la population cuisinant à la biomasse utilise des fourneaux à biomasse à rendement amélioré d'ici à 2030	57	Low Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces (foyer amélioré) (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: GPL remplaçant le bois (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles électriques efficaces (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mexico	First NDC (Update)	De la misma forma, se apoya a las comunidades rurales para reducir el uso de leña y para tener procesos de combustión más eficientes, y con ello proteger la salud de la población, principalmente de mujeres y niños en los hogares rurales que actualmente tienen una exposición alta a este contaminante. Esta medida es muy relevante para el logro de la meta de carbono negro	15	Middle Income	Americas
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Massification of LPG - Increasing the number of people with access to cooking gas to around 309.02% compared to today	76-77	Low Income	Africa

Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Through the distribution of 5.1 million fuel-efficient cookstoves Myanmar will achieve a cumulative emissions reduction of approximately 12.99 million tCO ₂ e during 2021-2030.	ii	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	The government has set an unconditional target to support the distribution of one million LPG stoves by the private sector resulting in an emission reduction of 14.94 million tCO ₂ e by 2030.	ii	Middle Income	Asia
Nepal	Second NDC	By 2030, ensure 25% of households use electric stoves as their primary mode of cooking	3	Low Income	Asia
Nepal	Second NDC	By 2025, install 500,000 improved cookstoves, specifically in rural areas	3	Low Income	Asia
Nepal	Second NDC	Strengthen transmission and distribution links to support upscaling of e-cooking, e-heating, e-transport and charging stations	5	Low Income	Asia
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Foyers à bois efficaces	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Foyers à charbon de bois efficace	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Foyers au GPL	15	Low Income	Africa
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Policy also targets cooking fuel practices in Pakistan with a plan to introduce alternate sources for cooking to a total of 14.03 million households by 2025.	29	Middle Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Efficient irrigation motors/pumps (electric), fans, boilers/furnaces, stoves, water heaters and LEDs, etc.	33	Middle Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Pilot energy efficient low-cost cooking technology projects	56	Middle Income	Asia
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Programa de Cocinas Eficientes o Mejoradas, a través del Proyecto Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático (PROEZA).	97	Middle Income	Americas
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Efficient cook stoves: Dissemination of modern efficient cook stoves to 80% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population by 2030, achieving a more sustainable balance between supply and demand of biomass, and reducing firewood and fossil energy consumption for cooking funding estimate: 380 million USD	37	Low Income	Africa
Saint Lucia	First NDC (Update)	As per its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), the Government takes measures in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions and technologies in school buildings (GHG emission-related activities such as lighting, air conditioning or cooking) as well as renewable energy generation on school sites	9	Middle Income	Americas
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie ii. Sous-secteur des combustibles domestiques; Actions stratégiques de la CDN - Diffusion de 800 000 foyers améliorés (FA) par an d'ici 2030, contre environ 350 000 FA en 2016 (...)	26	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie ii. Sous-secteur des combustibles domestiques; Actions stratégiques de la CDN+- Diffusion d'environ 1 500 000 foyers améliorés par an	26	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Developing technical capacity to manufacture energy-efficient cook stoves	46	Low Income	Africa

Somalia	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of clean and energy efficient cooking	6	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Design improved cooking stoves to achieve energy-efficient cooking systems.	97	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Introduce the use of energy-saving cooking stoves Financing required (million \$): 1	154	Low Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	Biomass savings through improved cookstoves for over 300,000 rural households (REDD+ ERP) Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 699, 139 Cost (million USD): 5	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	LPG as substitute for biomass/charcoal in 10% of urban population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 113,741 Cost (million USD): 11	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	Improved cookstoves as replacement for traditional inefficient wood stoves for 20% of rural population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,943 ,979 Cost (million USD): 41	6	Middle Income	Africa
Timor-Leste	First NDC (Update)	Solar energy, biogas, hydropower, and efficient cook stoves have been increasingly piloted and utilized as an alternative to fossil fuels however, further progress is conditional on access to increased resources, finance, and technology transfer	14	Middle Income	Asia
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Annexe 1 : Mesures d'atténuation à long terme; Secteur Energie; Mesures et priorités :Plan d'Actions National de la Bioénergie (PANBE) en instance d'adoption; Description: Porter le taux d'utilisation des foyers améliorés de 40% en 2020 à 80% en 2030 (...) Porter la part de la population utilisant le biogaz pour la cuisson à 4% en 2025 et à 12% en 2030 en milieu urbain ; à 6% en 2025 et 15% en 2030 en milieu rural- Porter la part de la population utilisation les briquette à 15% en milieu urbain et à 10% en milieu rural en 2030 - Porter la part de la population utilisant le GPL à 35% en milieu urbain et à 8% en milieu rural d'ici à 2030.	104-105	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Les principales actions pour atteindre l'objectif d'atténuation des SLCPs tout en améliorant la qualité de l'air et en bénéficiant à la santé humaine sont : ✓ augmenter le nombre de ménages qui cuisinent en utilisant des fourneaux à biomasse à efficacité améliorée et des combustibles plus propres comme le GPL ou l'électricité.	17	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 5: Efforts d'adaptation du Togo; Secteurs: Energie; Gestion durable des énergies traditionnelles (bois de chauffe et charbon de bois); Progrès accomplis: Promotion et Diffusion d'environ 20 000 fours et foyers améliorés à bois au profit des ménages • 15 000 foyers améliorés et 25 000 kits de biogaz diffusés	48	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 9: Besoins en investissement des actions CDN sous-secteur résidentiel; Actions CDN revisées: Promotion du GPL dans les ménages	61	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Energy Efficient fuelwood and charcoal stoves: The measure aims to promote clean cooking solutions and biomass energy use efficiency technologies for fuel wood and charcoal stoves among households and institutions (education, hospitals, prisons, and industries, among others). The measure will reduce emissions by approximately 6.89 MtCO2e by 2030.	32	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Cooking mitigation measures, incl. energy efficiency and fuel switch: This measure aims to improve energy efficiency during cooking by adoption of efficient charcoal and fuelwood stoves and to change from using biomass as main source energy for cooking to the use of cleaner energy resources. This can lead emission reductions of approximately 1.09 MtCO2e by 2030.	35	Low Income	Africa
United States of America	First NDC	The emissions reduction pathways for buildings consider ongoing government support for energy efficiency and efficient electric heating and cooking in buildings via funding for retrofit programs, wider use of heat pumps and induction stoves, and adoption of modern energy codes for new buildings.	4	High Income	Americas

Vanuatu	First NDC (Update)	14% improve biomass end use (improved cook stoves and drying) efficiency	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of biogas and cleaner fuel instead of coal for household cooking in rural areas	7	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Developing biogas to replace coal for cooking in rural areas	25	Middle Income	Asia

Renewable Energy

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Afghanistan	First NDC	Energy Production (hydropower, solar systems, wind and biomass, commercial, domestic: clean cook stoves and fuels, and solar energy)	7	Low Income	Asia
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Building Code updated and passed into law in line with a climate resilient development pathway including, inter alia, a requirement that all new homes built after 2025 have back-up renewable energy generation and storage systems	19	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	30,000 homes or 50% of pre-2020 homes to have back-up renewable energy systems for at least 4–6 hours of energy	20	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	100% of female-headed households have all barriers removed to access back-up renewable energy generation and storage systems (i.e., 20,000 homes)	21	High Income	Americas
Azerbaijan	First NDC	Acceleration of works to supply of renewable energy for the heating system for the population	3	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Ashrayan: Besides enhancing disaster resilience, the project also focuses on mitigation through implementing 1.58 million tree plantations, rainwater harvesting, Solar Home System based alternate power sources, improved cook stoves etc.	15	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Bangladesh has installed more than 6 million solar-home systems (SHSs) across the country benefiting more than 18 million (11%) population. Around 66 MW is being produced through roof top solar panels installed in government and private buildings.	16	Middle Income	Asia
Barbados	First NDC (Update)	Under R2RP, protocols and standards for rooftop solar PV installation will be developed and include recommended options for energy storage technology.	7	High Income	Americas
Barbados	First NDC (Update)	A deliberate focus on using distributed generation (e.g. household solar photovoltaics) to provide modern energy access and build resilience (adaptation co-benefits) for low-income households, with an initial target of retrofitting 3,000 low-income homes with solar PV by 2030 under the Roofs to Reefs Program.	18	High Income	Americas

Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées: (9) Centrales solaires PV sur les toits des bâtiments administratifs (07 centres de santé et collèges, 2 sites abritant des services communaux, 55 bâtiments administratifs)	21,48	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projet « Maîtrise des consommations énergétiques » - Mise en place de normes contraignantes de réduction des consommations énergétiques - Projets pilotes d'économie d'énergie dans les bâtiments administratifs ((i) installation sur les principaux bâtiments administratifs de centrales solaires PV avec stockage, (ii) climatisation performante et (iii) éclairage LED (sur au moins 5 sites administratifs)(...)) · Efficacité énergétique dans les ménages	29	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 11 : Stratégies, programmes et projets permettant la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie : Projets d'électrification des localités urbaines et rurales: Projet Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (DEREE) : (i) installation d'équipements solaires + système AEV dans le cadre de la phase pilote du programme Energie et eau pour la vie ; (ii) installation de chauffe-eaux solaires dans les centres de santé ; (iii) réalisation d'audit énergétique dans 20 administrations publiques ; (iv) promotion de foyers améliorés ; (v) installation de lampes basse consommatrices dans 400 établissements publics de 20 communes du Bénin	30	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Plans de Développement des Communes: Commune de Bantè Projet d'électrification des bureaux de la Mairie en énergie solaire	31,65	Low Income	Africa
Bhutan	Second NDC	Roll out of solar PV on buildings	7	Middle Income	Asia
Bhutan	Second NDC	Solar water heaters	7	Middle Income	Asia
Bhutan	Second NDC	Alternative renewable energy project to install roof mounted solar PV on 300 rural households to enable access to clean energy and displace fuelwood consumption.	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bhutan	Second NDC	More than 50 Solar Water Heating Systems (SWHS) of 1000 litres per day (LPD) capacity shall be installed in various public institutions (schools, monasteries, hospitals etc.), to curtail pressure on firewood which is otherwise deployed for heating water.	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	First NDC (Update)	Reform of the incentive system for RES will be aimed at encouraging the decentralisation of the energy system and the implementation of community energy projects.	10	Middle Income	Europe
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation d'équipements solaires dans les bâtiments publics/ 9 999 941 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:15,20; 2030: 30,41; 2050: 91,22	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de construction d'une mini-centrales solaires photovoltaïques avec stockage dans les centres médicaux avec antenne chirurgicale (CMA)/ 479,47 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:9,97; 2030: 19,93; 2050: 59,80	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Acquisition et installation de 1 500 000 lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (LED) en remplacement des lampes à tubes fluorescentes dans les ménages/ 13 651 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 79,91; 2030: 159,82; 2050: 479,47	26	Low Income	Africa

Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de déploiement de cinquante mille (50 000) kits solaires de type Solar Home System 2 (SHS2) (60 Wc) au profit des ménages au Burkina Faso /31 199 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025/2,32; 2030/4,64; 2050/13,91	26	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Les programmes et projets considérés comme prioritaires sont la construction des centrales hydroélectrique et solaire, la promotion des techniques améliorées de carbonisation du bois, la promotion des foyers améliorés domestiques à charbon de bois en milieu urbain et rural, la promotion du biogaz dans les écoles et les établissements de détention et l'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique.	41	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	3- Promouvoir l'utilisation des digesteurs à biogaz dans les écoles à internat pour compenser l'utilisation du bois pour la cuisson 20 établissements scolaires à régime d'internat sont équipés d'un digesteur à biogaz; Construire des digesteurs à biogaz à 20 établissements à régime d'internat Nombre d'établissements équipés d'un digesteur à biogaz. 0,2 2021 2024 0%	42	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir l'utilisation des digesteurs à biogaz dans les écoles à internat - Volume du digesteur à biogaz (50m3) ; - Production énergétique en kWh d'un m3 d'un digesteur (1,25kWh) (...)	42 (+45)	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiterambere: 40940 ménages ayant des équipements solaires	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiterambere: 455 établissements de santé seront électrifié pour l'énergie solaire	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiterambere: 454 établissements scolaire seront électrifié pour l'énergie solaire	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiterambere: 14 foyers améliorés dans les écoles à Cantine scolaire sont installés	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Appuyer la production et la vulgarisation des foyers améliorés: - D'ici 2025, 50% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2025, 85% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2030, 75% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; D'ici 2030, 90% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; (...)	53	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Enhance energy efficient public lighting, appliances, buildings and develop specialised loan/credit products for energy saving or energy efficient companies and investments such as solar water heaters, air conditioners, buildings and isolation materials, EE appliances etc;	23	Middle Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Promote farm biogas units as a means to recover nutrients and improve soils, facilitate farm hygiene and health, substitute wood or fossil gas or fossil gas for cooking or electricity for lighting; for cooking or electricity for lighting.	23	Middle Income	Africa
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Yukon: make buildings more energy efficient, and switch to renewable heat	36	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Developing a new Renewable Energy Support Program that will provide financial assistance to homeowners and cabin owners who wish to install renewable energy systems on their properties.	38	High Income	Americas

Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Administering the Municipal Green Infrastructure Program that will allow municipalities to apply for funding towards climate change projects, including energy efficiency retrofits and installation of renewable energy systems on municipality-owned buildings	38	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 3: Indigenous Climate Action: Metis: Renewable energy and energy-efficiency retrofits.	42	High Income	Americas
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Eclairage solaire : 5% et 50% ; Cuiseurs solaires : 5% en 2025 ; GPL : 10% en 2030 (cibles : 50% de femmes chefs de ménage) Actions prévues Modernisation de l'énergie domestique : Etude filière ; Implémentation phase pilote	14	Middle Income	Africa
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Other measures with a positive abatement cost refer to the thermal rehabilitation of housing, the electrification of boilers and furnaces of the industrial sector, the promotion of public transport and other more efficient modalities, solar heating systems, among others.	93	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	China will deepen the application of renewable energy in buildings, and accelerate the electrification and decarbonization of energy use in buildings.	36	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	An initiative of rooftop photovoltaic will be launched, and the penetration rate of electrification will be increased for house heating, water heating, cooking, etc.	36	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	The launch of "Solar Harvest" to install solar photovoltaic panels for eligible schools and non governmental welfare organisations has achieved good results	49	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	to save energy and reduce carbon emissions associated with buildings, a series of measures have been rolled out, including tightening statutory energy efficiency standards for buildings; constructing district cooling systems; promoting "retro commissioning", energy audit and green building certification, etc.; launching the "Energy Saving for All" campaign, and encouraging different sectors of the community to work together to combat climate change. The HKSAR has also set the "Green Energy Target" to improve the energy performance of government buildings and infrastructure by 6% from 2020 to 2025 by saving energy and adopting renewable energy.	49	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	In addition, the Macao SAR has made efforts to encourage renewable energy by conducting pilot projects of solar water heating systems and photovoltaic systems in various public sectors and social housing, providing the industry with technical specifications for photovoltaic power generation, and establishing a feed in tariff system to encourage investors to install photovoltaic systems to improve the structure of energy consumption in the Macao SAR, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	54	Middle Income	Asia
Colombia	First NDC	Promover la utilización de la energía solar en las viviendas para reducir el consumo de combustibles fósiles. En toda la jurisdicción de Corantioquia	94	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Uso de Biogás en Viviendas: en todos los municipios de tradición ganadera de la jurisdicción de Corantioquia	95	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Energización sostenible de zonas rurales: Medidas de eficiencia energética y autogeneración	99	Middle Income	Americas
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Solaire: - Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel	14	Middle Income	Africa

Congo	First NDC (Update)	Solaire: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel Million US\$ 2025: 0,000 2030: 0,047	37	Middle Income	Africa
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	The installation of 833 333 units of solar heaters (One million of m2 in the collection area) in the residential and industrial sectors.	14	Middle Income	Americas
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Le deuxième programme vise la promotion de l'utilisation de l'hydroélectricité en lieu et place du bois-énergie à travers la prise en charge d'une partie de la facture de fourniture d'électricité pour 5 millions de ménages, situés principalement dans les provinces du Sud (Haut-Katanga, Tanganyika, Lualaba, Haut-Lomami, Lomami, Sankuru, Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai-Oriental).	47	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité: Promotion des énergies renouvelables (i) Loi de 2014 sur les énergies renouvelables modifiée (ii)Nombre des résidences et les institutions, les industries manufacturières équipés des systèmes solaires photovoltaïques Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)):0,28	53	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Transition vers la cuisson écoénergétique; Nombre des ménages utilisant des technologies des biogaz, de GPL ; et briquettes à base des résidus agricoles ou des déchets ménagers biodégradables; Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 0,63	54	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Reduction of energy consumption by public buildings: The two year project aims to improve the energy efficiency of the old Cité Ministérielle building before the installation of a photovoltaic solar park on the roof of the building. The photovoltaic system will then be connected to the national grid. To significantly reduce the State's energy bill, ADME will extend the project to all public buildings in the future. Funding: Project financed by the Republic of Djibouti.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Natural Ventilation and Cooling: geo-exchange airconditioning units	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	H2O heating: solar water heaters	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Instalación de 479 MW de potencia solar fotovoltaica tomando un factor de capacidad del 18% a partir de los estudios publicados en la Hoja de Ruta de Energía Renovable (IRENA 2016) y los planes de concesión provisional y definitiva presentada a la Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE) para instalaciones residenciales, en inmuebles de servicios y granjas solares	142	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promoting the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new establishments and rank sustainability interventions in accordance with national priorities. This includes installation of rooftop PV panels for electricity generation, 5,300 solar water heaters, and expand the use of LED lighting in residential sector by 2030.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promoting the use of renewable energy, such as solar PV power plants, solar water heating for domestic uses and for swimming pools in touristic hotels and resorts, and solar water desalination.	21	Middle Income	Africa
El Salvador	First NDC (Update)	Desarrollo de asentamientos humanos sostenibles y resilientes utilizando acciones bio-climáticas en vivienda y energías renovables	75	Middle Income	Americas
Eritrea	First NDC	Tangible actions and procedures that will be implemented in order to attain the emission rection will include, among others, development of renewable energy, efficiency improvement in all sectors and particularly in	5	Low Income	Africa

		energy production, transmission, distribution and consumption, as well as in the transport and manufacturing sectors, house hold energy consumption.			
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation Intervention (Commitment in Energy Sector): Increasing number of households using renewable off-grid energy sources for lighting Indicators: Percentage of households using renewable off-grid energy sources for lighting (i.e. those not served by the grid), Number of green jobs created in the Energy sector etc.	36	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Solar home systems to supply off-grid consumption ; Mitigation potential 0.08Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Solar water heating facilities to supply 10% of demand by 2030 ; Mitigation potential 43.3. Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	6 MW of solar PV rooftop systems by 2024 ; Mitigation potential 6.54 Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Guyana	First NDC	Guyana will implement other policies to encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, including building codes and net-metering of residential renewable power.	10	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	Chauffe eau solaire, au niveau résidentiel	30	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	PV maison solaire	30	Middle Income	Americas
Haiti	First NDC (Update)	PV maison solaire	33	Middle Income	Americas
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 1: Solar rooftop, PV *Wilus and Hydro*Wilus, Off grid RE	24	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex1: Solar rooftop in residential, commercial and industry sectors	25	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	التوجه نحو الطاقة الشمسية الكهروضوئية المتكاملة في المباني	14	Middle Income	Asia
Israel	First NDC (Update)	For many years, there has been significant use of solar heaters for water heating and greenhouse gas emissions associated with water heating are substantially lower than the global average	19	High Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Energy measures in Residential sector - Solar water Heaters (SWH) Project for 90,000 houses Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 65,000,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 500	26, 72	Middle Income	Asia
Kiribati	First NDC	Solar PV mini grid system for Southern Kiribati Hospital (2.4 million) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems for the Southern main hospital (265kWp) to a level to support the fully equipped needs to operate the hospital. (not yet fully funded)	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Outer Island Clinic solar system rehabilitation (\$230,000.00) - design, procure, and install 58 systems in total on 20 outer Islands to provide power for lighting and for HF communication radio. (not yet fully funded)	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Mereang Taabwai Secondary Schools solar PV mini-grid (\$500,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems (20 kWp) for the school to a level to support a fully equipped computer lab, dormitory lighting, refrigerator/freezers, office equipment and audio-visual equipment (funded/underimplementation)	9	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Junior Secondary School (JSS)system.(\$285,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems for lighting and Charging Laptop computers of 2 classrooms and staff room in all JSS in the Outer Islands (410 Wp each). (not yet fully funded)	10	Middle Income	Oceania

Kiribati	First NDC	Solar Home System for Households.(1.5million) - procure and install 3900 solar home system to cover up all remaining households in the Outer Islands. The system will provide basic lighting, phone and radio charging which will improve social-economic condition in the Outer Islands.(funded/under implementation)	10	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Outer Island Council solar PV mini grid system (\$710,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems (5 kWp each) for island council administrative centres in the Gilbert and Line Groups. (not yet fully funded)	10	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Outer Island Fish Centres (\$610,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems for the Fish Centres (3.75kWp each) in all the Islands to a level to support a fully equipped centres lighting, refrigeration and other equipment. (not yet fully funded)	10	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Outer Island Police Station solar system rehabilitation (\$60,000.00) - 23 solar systems (120 Wp each) will be procured and installed in all of the outer Islands for communication, lighting, etc at the Police stations and an additional 8 Police posts. (not yet fully funded)	10	Middle Income	Oceania
Kiribati	First NDC	Solar PV system for non-government vocational institutions: CCL Manoku and Alfred Sadd Institution (\$500,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems (10 kWp) for each community institution to support the institution daily activities. (funded/under implementation)	10	Middle Income	Oceania
Lebanon	First NDC (Update)	Moreover, Lebanon commits to unconditionally generate 18% of the power demand (i.e. electricity demand) and 11% of its heat demand in the building sector from renewable energy sources in 2030, compared to a combined 15% in 2015	23	Middle Income	Asia
Lebanon	First NDC (Update)	Conditionally, Lebanon commits to generate 30% of the power demand (i.e. electricity demand) and 16.5% of its heat demand in the building sector from renewable energy sources in 2030, compared to a combined 20% in 2015.	23	Middle Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Promote solar PV and use of energy efficient bulbs.	23	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Scale up SHS from approximately 5,000 in 2015 to 10,000 by 2030 for lighting in urban and selected non-electrified rural households.	23	Middle Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Energy: Off-grid small scale solar PV systems Installation of PV systems for domestic solar heating and lanterns, resulting in avoided GHG emissions from kerosene and unsustainable charcoal use.	33	Low Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Biogaz dans les fermes rurales substituant le bois et le charbon (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Lampes solaires à LED Diffusion d'environ 20000 lampes solaires à LED dans les zones rurales bénéficiant du programme PV solaire maison. (...)	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire,	54	Middle Income	Africa

		résidentiel; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, la promotion d'installation des Chauffe-eau solaires résidentiels pourra atteindre un additif de 9000 unités de plus en 2030			
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, le programme solaire pourra atteindre une capacité additive cumulée installée de 30000 kit-solaire/foyer en 2030. Cette capacité trouve sa confirmation dans l'initiative « Desert to Power » de la Banque Africaine de Développement et du G5.	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritius	First NDC (Update)	National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions: Construction of housing units equipped with solar energy for water heaters, New development to comply with an increase in building setback	30	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritius	First NDC (Update)	National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions: Construction of housing units equipped with solar energy for water heaters, New development to comply with an increase in building setback	30	Middle Income	Africa
Mexico	First NDC (Update)	En adición al cumplimiento de las metas de cambio climático, se impulsó la energía limpia para apoyar el acceso universal a la energía, por ejemplo, a través de proyectos de electrificación rural y un piloto de hogares solares	12	Middle Income	Americas
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 2 : Principales stratégies, plans et programmes sectoriels et leurs objectifs permettant la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation; Plan de l'exemplarité de l'Administration (développé dans le cadre de la mise de oeuvre de la SNDD 2030); Encourager et utiliser les énergies renouvelables et les technologies visant la gestion rationnelle ou l'efficacité énergétique dans l'ensemble des administrations publiques ;(...)	19	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique pour les enveloppes des nouveaux bâtiments. Adoption du code de Réglementation Thermique de Construction au Maroc dans le bâtiment résidentiel et tertiaire	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Installations de panneaux solaires photovoltaïques, à l'horizon 2030, pour l'autoconsommation dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion des panneaux solaires photovoltaïques connectés aux réseaux basse tension d'une capacité totale de 1 000 MWc à l'horizon 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Development of projects and programmes for micro-energy generation in commercial and residential buildings - Increase energy efficiency 4.6.2.1.2: Installation of 50 000 photovoltaic or wind turbine lighting systems	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of the use of efficient household appliances: Powering of 5000 glaciers for domestic use, through photovoltaic technology or with wind turbines, in homes in areas isolated from the national electricity grid (SIE), Replacement of 2,500,000 incandescent lamps with efficient lamps in all domestic consumers in the country	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Under the current update of the ongoing National Electrification Project (NEP- 2016-2021), offgrid program managed by the Department of Rural Development has set targets to increase access to solar home systems and for establishment of mini-grids	25	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	According to National Electrification Project, US\$ 310 million is being used for grid extension mandated by Ministry of Electricity and Energy for which 9780 villages will be electrified, and 90 million for off-grid electrification mandated by Department of Rural Development for which 456,500 households will be electrified by Solar Home Systems and 35,000 households will be electrified by Mini-Grid Systems using renewable energy resources	61	Middle Income	Asia

Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Encourage Rooftop solar PV system, solar thermal and solar water heating system etc., in commercial buildings: To promote using renewable energy usage and technologies in commercial buildings	73	Middle Income	Asia
Namibia	First NDC (Update)	Solar Roof top systems 45MW PV - replacing imports (mitigation potential and cost specified)	46	Middle Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: lampes solaires à LED	15	Low Income	Africa
Niger	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 3 : Mesures et technologies d'atténuation inconditionnelles et conditionnelles dans le secteur de l'Energie; Mesures d'atténuation: Promotion de l'efficacité énergétique dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Technologies: Lampadaires solaires	15	Low Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	The installation of Solar Home Systems targets 5 million households, serving about 25 million individual Nigerians who are currently not connected to the national grid.	5	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	Elimination of kerosene lighting by 2030. 13GW off grid renewable energy (i.e., mini-grids 5.3 GW , Solar Home Systems and street lights 2.7 GW, self generation 5 GW)	22	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	Installing solar PV systems on all schools, hospitals and municipal buildings (from Lagos's five-year climate action plan. 2020-25).	31	Middle Income	Africa
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	Reduce emission in the residential sector by promoting the development of energy storage technologies and incentivizing the deployment of micro-grids in off-grid urban communities (from Lagos's five-year climate action plan. 2020-25).	31	Middle Income	Africa
Palau	First NDC	A pilot loan subsidy for solar roof panels which will be increased to cover more homes if successful	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Proyectos de promoción de energías renovables de la Entidad Binacional ITAIPU (Ej. Para el uso de termocalefones solares, biodigestores, ecofogones, paneles solares en localidades aisladas del Chaco; promoción de la movilidad sostenible, de prototipos y vehículos eléctricos; investigación sobre sistemas híbridos (solar, eólico, térmico) más eficientes para la generación de energía eléctrica, etc.)	97	Middle Income	Americas
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Led by Qatar Foundation, Education City and the Qatar Green Building Council, efforts are being made to enhance the demand-side energy efficiency, energy savings, and local energy generation through rooftops solar panels.	5	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	A steadily growing number of projects to install solar panels on residential buildings are being undertaken by the private sector.	7	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Qatar plans to promote decentralized renewable energy production and use in buildings while also making more efficient their energy consumption.	7	High Income	Asia
Qatar	First NDC (Update)	Also, all major university campuses in Qatar feature solar panels on building rooftops and policies to reduce energy consumption.	8	High Income	Asia
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	The Republic of Korea is stepping up efforts to promote zero energy building solutions for newly constructed buildings and encourage the widespread implementation of green remodeling projects on existing buildings. In line with these efforts, the Korean government will strive to improve energy efficiency, including through the	2,3	High Income	Asia

		distribution of energy efficient lighting systems and appliances, and actively introduce new and renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaic, geothermal and hydrothermal energy.			
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Stimulate the interest for "green" energy production and consumption by capitalizing on renewable energy sources (wind turbines and hydraulic installations, photovoltaic solar systems, solar panels for heating and hot water production)	44	Middle Income	Europe
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Off-grid and rooftop solar electrification: Penetration of off-grid solar and rooftop solar PV panels consistent with the ESSP targets of around 1,500,000 households to be electrified through, equivalent to 250,000 connections per year. Displacement of grid power and diesel consumption and associated GHG emissions, Solar water heater (SWH) programme: Installation of solar thermal water heaters within urban residential buildings supported by use of loans and grants to subsidise purchase costs, as part of the National Green Building Code minimum compliance system.	38	Low Income	Africa
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	5% reduction in the power demand by introducing Solar Water Heaters: Estimated Budget (USD) \$20,000,000.	17	High Income	Americas
Saint Lucia	First NDC (Update)	As per its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), the Government takes measures in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions and technologies in school buildings (GHG emission-related activities such as lighting, air conditioning or cooking) as well as renewable energy generation on school sites	9	Middle Income	Americas
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	First NDC	Enabling and encouraging the installation of small-scale photovoltaics (PV) in the private and public sectors	4	Middle Income	Americas
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie i. Sous-secteur de la production d'électricité; Actions stratégiques de la CDN+: (...) Electrification rurale par voie solaire en 2025 de : · 2292 localités par mini réseaux ; · 4356 localités Solar Home System (SHS) ;	25	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie ii. Sous-secteur des combustibles domestiques; Actions stratégiques de la CDN - Réalisation cumulée de 27 000 bio digesteurs en 2030	26	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie ii. Sous-secteur des combustibles domestiques; Actions stratégiques de la CDN+; - Réalisation cumulée de plus 48 000 bio digesteurs en 2030 - Promotion du bio-charbon	26	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Promote access to off-grid solar energy sources/ Street lightening in public places and buildings using energy efficient appliances/lamps	29	Low Income	Africa
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Increase awareness of off-grid SAS and strengthen market knowledge by improving market intelligence	38	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Industry: South Sudan will steadily increase the adoption of energy-efficient technologies to reduce energy requirements in industrial processes, as well as increase the share of renewable energy in industrial office and building operations	25	Low Income	Africa
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Attractive feed-in tariff rates, solar net-metering and net accounting, attractive financing for solar rooftop expansion, energy efficiency labelling for certain appliances and phasing out incandescent lighting have resulted in a proliferation of renewable energy to the grid and reducing energy demand.	4	Middle Income	Asia

Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Develop approximately 2,000 MW of solar power capacity using different modalities such as solar rooftops, small scale, and large solar PV power plants.	8	Middle Income	Asia
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Establish wind, solar (rooftop, small-scale and large solar PV), biomass, large and small hydro power plants	9	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	20-33% of electricity to be generated from renewable energy by 2040, primarily from solar PV.	12	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Solar water heating	32	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Increase use of solar thermal energy, including solar water heaters, solar heating, solar fruit driers.	47	Middle Income	Asia
Sudan	First NDC	Stand alone and mini-Grid for residential, agricultural, and industrial sectors Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,086,360 Cost (million USD): 846	5	Middle Income	Africa
Suriname	Second NDC	Promote renewable energy (RE) access by move to the sustainable electrification of +200 villages in the interior by the replacement of existing use of diesel by solar supply and solar/hybrid systems.	28	Middle Income	Americas
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Extensive use of renewable energy sources, primarily solar energy, solar water heaters and other available technologies of thermal use of solar energy in all sectors of the economy;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Use of renewable energy resources in the construction sector and rational use of waste heat from power generation plants.	12	Middle Income	Asia
Timor-Leste	First NDC (Update)	Pilot projects aimed at delivering solar lighting for rural communities have been trialled that utilise a pay-as-you-go model.	15	Middle Income	Asia
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Les principales actions pour atteindre l'objectif d'atténuation des SLCPs tout en améliorant la qualité de l'air et en bénéficiant à la santé humaine sont : ✓ augmenter le nombre de ménages qui cuisinent en utilisant des fourneaux à biomasse à efficacité améliorée et des combustibles plus propres comme le GPL ou l'électricité.	17	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 5: Efforts d'adaptation du Togo; Secteurs: Energie; Développement des énergies renouvelables (pour atteindre 4% du mix énergétique); Progrès accomplis: Electrification solaire de 314 centres de santé et équipement de 122 centres de santé en chauffe-eaux solaires ;	48	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 5: Efforts d'adaptation du Togo; Secteurs: Energie; Gestion durable des énergies traditionnelles (bois de chauffe et charbon de bois); Progrès accomplis: Promotion et Diffusion d'environ 20 000 fours et foyers améliorés à bois au profit des ménages • 15 000 foyers améliorés et 25 000 kits de biogaz diffusés	48	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 5: Efforts d'adaptation du Togo; Secteurs: Energie; Mise en place de stratégies d'économie d'énergie électrique Développement de mini réseaux hybrides pour l'électrification rurale; Progrès accomplis: • Electrification de plus de 53 000 ménages par des kits solaires individuels ou par des nanoréseaux solaires photovoltaïques en décembre 2020 • Installation de 2 000 systèmes d'irrigation solaires ; 500 kits solaires dans les écoles ;500 systèmes de pompage solaire pour l'Adduction en Eau Potable (AEP) et 12 000 lampadaires solaires. (...)	52	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 9: Besoins en investissement des actions CDN sous-secteur résidentiel; Actions CDN revisées: Promotion de la bioénergie moderne pour la cuisson	61	Low Income	Africa

Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	According to NZEB, as of 2023, buildings over a construction area of 5000 m2 must have an EPC with at least "B" class or better and renewable energy sources must supply at least 5% of the building's total primary energy consumption.	14-15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	Furthermore, as of 2025, the buildings over a construction area of 2000 m2 must have an EPC with at least "B" class or better, and renewable energy sources must supply at least 10% of the building's total primary energy consumption.	15	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To increase renewable energy self-consumption	16	Middle Income	Asia
Tuvalu	First NDC	On Fogafale, the main island of Funafuti atoll, due to the high population density, available land is scarce and ground-mounting of the proposed photovoltaic (PV) arrays that will form the major component of the renewable electricity system, is not considered practicable. In order to provide the required area for the PV arrays, in 2011 the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC) announced the "1000 Solar Roof Programme". In this programme, about half of the current roof space of the buildings in Funafuti will be occupied by PV arrays. In the case of the Outer Islands where more ground space is available, it is likely that a mix of roof mounted and ground mounted arrays will be adopted	7	Middle Income	Oceania
Tuvalu	First NDC	The system will require standby diesel generation to provide a back-up to the renewable energy when prolonged weather conditions limit renewable energy generation. Conversion or replacement of the existing diesel generators to run on bio-diesel fuel was proposed to take place in the last stage of the renewable electricity programme. It is estimated that 5% of the annual electricity production will be supplied from bio-diesel generation. This, however, is incumbent upon the development of a master plan for the coconut industry	7	Middle Income	Oceania
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	In 2021, the UAE introduced the UAE DSM programme which, among others, entails a periodic update of existing building codes to increase the efficiency of new buildings, retrofitting of inefficient buildings, and increased penetration of efficient cooling, roof-top PV, and solar water heating.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	An additional policy package aims to accelerate the installation of solar thermal and efficient cooling systems (such as district cooling), among other measures.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Another policy targets net and gross metering to promote distributed renewables.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	For example, Expo City installed 5.5MW of solar PV on all buildings across the entire site and has 123 buildings with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certifications, a green building label denoting healthy, efficient, carbon and cost-saving green buildings.	32	High Income	Asia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	Launched the £240 million Net Zero Hydrogen Fund to drive the industry forward and developed plans for the next stage of the Hydrogen Village trial, where 2,000 occupied homes, offices and other buildings will all use 100% hydrogen for a period of at least 12 months.	12,13	High Income	Europe
Vanuatu	First NDC (Update)	65% renewable electricity use by rural tourism bungalows	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Vanuatu	First NDC (Update)	By 2030, installation of 1000 Biogas Plants for Commercial and Residential Use	4	Middle Income	Oceania

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Promover el impacto en Edificaciones Eficientes por Incorporación de Auto Generación. Esta Acción climática apuntala al Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de la Institución en relación a la disminución de las emisiones (tCO2-eq), el cual forma parte de los Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI)	46	Not Classified	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of solar water heaters	7	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Improve energy efficiency and conversion.....in construction and building management, including commercial buildings, offices, hotels, houses, factories, and manufacturing facilities (insulation, energy efficiency in lighting, cooling, water heating using solar energy, etc.).	36	Middle Income	Asia

Building Materials / Bio-Based Local Materials

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat : Valorisation des matériaux locaux et Promotion d'un habitat sans bois ni tôle en adaptation aux changements climatiques dans les zone rurales et semi-urbaines du Burkina Faso.	28	Low Income	Africa
Costa Rica	First NDC	El país incrementará el uso en edificaciones de madera, bambú y otros materiales locales, incluyendo aquellos de plantaciones de bosques manejados sosteniblemente, hasta aumentar un mínimo de 10% en 2025 sobre la línea base del 2018. En este esfuerzo favorecerá el conocimiento y los oficios tradicionales. sobre estos materiales a través de su transferencia generacional, reconocimiento y diálogo con saberes afines.	27	Middle Income	Americas
Gambia	Second NDC	In the long run, when biogas and improved cookstoves further reduce firewood demand, the wood from agroforestry operations can be used for timber and as a substitute for carbon-intensive construction materials.	14	Low Income	Africa
Iraq	First NDC	تعزيز إنتاج وإستخدام مواد البناء والمنتجات المحلية الصديقة للبيئة	14	Middle Income	Asia
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation potential from IPPU (Industrial processes and product use) sources is by comparison relatively limited, with the majority of emissions reductions arising from increased use of rice husk ash (RHA) blending and earth stabilised blocks (ESB) to reduce clinker and cement demand; over the longer term, the use of emerging low carbon clinker processes may also be feasible.	23-24	Low Income	Africa

Malawi	First NDC (Update)	IPPU: a. Increased use of rice husk ash (RHA) in blended cement industry through; increased blending in cement production resulting in reduced calcination emissions from domestic clinker production. b. Earth stabilised blocks (ESBs) as building materials Wider promotion of ESBs as materials within institutional and domestic building projects to replace cement stabilised blocks within construction, reducing emissions from cement production. c. Alternative low carbon cement processes Potential use of emerging lower-carbon cement production processes such as belite ye'elimite-ferrite (BYF) clinker with reduced GHG emissions compared to conventional process.	33	Low Income	Africa
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	First NDC (Update)	Se estima 700.000 viviendas a construir con sistemas bioconstructivos alternativos (madera, bambú, bahareque), en respuesta a pérdidas y daños por efectos adversos al Cambio Climático, y a la atención especial al ámbito rural, pueblos indígenas y demás áreas ecológicamente frágiles.	106	Not Classified	Americas
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	First NDC (Update)	Se estima la construcción de 1.140.000 viviendas mediante el empleo de materiales de producción local, a fin de disminuir en un 20% la emisión de gases contaminantes a la atmósfera por concepto de transporte.	106	Not Classified	Americas

Building Materials / Cement / Concrete

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Argentina	Second NDC	Promoción de las energías renovables, energía solar térmica, recuperación de chatarra ferrosa, recuperación de plomo de baterías, recuperación de plásticos, recuperación de cartón y papel, recuperación de neumáticos, incremento de aditivos en la producción de cemento y uso de combustibles alternativos en la industria del cemento.	76	Middle Income	Americas
Bhutan	Second NDC	Cement blending Refuse derived fuels in cement plants.	8	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Production of Refuse- Derived Fuel (RDF) from either a) fresh MSW or b) old MSW mined from the Dangkor landfill. The mechanical and biological separation and treatment of waste will be combined with an anaerobic digestion plant (generation of biogas from organic waste) to power facilities at the landfill. The produced RDF can be sold to e.g. cement industry as fuel.	91	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	Since 2011, China has launched the carbon emissions trading pilot in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, and Shenzhen, covering key emission industries such as electric power, steel and cement.	6	Middle Income	Asia

China	First NDC (Update)	In addition to strict control over cement clinker production capacity, new dry process has been used in 95% clinker production, and low--temperature waste heat to power generation technology has been widely adopted.	14,15	Middle Income	Asia
Colombia	First NDC	Procesos de producción sostenible en el sector cemento: Gestión en eficiencia energética e incremento del coprocesamiento para reducir el indicador de intensidad de emisiones por unidad productiva mediante la optimización de procesos relacionados con energía térmica, el aprovechamiento de materiales con valorización energética, el reúso de algunos componentes en la fabricación del Clinker, y el uso de la capacidad instalada de la planta para elevar el nivel de coprocesamiento.	89	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Producción de Cementos - El reemplazo por un combustible fósil con menor potencial de calentamiento global, tomando como base el Carbon/pet-coke y sustituido por Diesel /gas natural /en una combinación biomasa pura.	164	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Optimización del proceso mediante la eficiencia sistema auxiliar de aire, la molienda de cemento con molinos de rodillos verticales y prensas de rodillos, aumentar el rendimiento del cemento por optimización de la distribución del tamaño de partícula y todo esto para implementar la operación de planta de cemento optimizada a partir de energía renovable mayormente paneles solares.	165	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Reducción adicional del contenido de Clinker en el cemento mediante el uso de ceniza volante y el uso de puzolanas naturales, así como otros materiales.	166	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Sustitución de clínker en el cemento por adiciones.	19	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Sustitución de clínker en el cemento por adiciones (ampliación).	21	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Implement measures in the low carbon roadmap for the Egyptian cement industry including alternative fuels partial substitution, lowering the clinker content in cement up to 80% conditional on meeting relevant national standards, and energy efficiency improvements.	18	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Tabla 5: Sectores de atenuación y sus costos estimativos (en millones de \$US) (...) Gestión en eficiencia energética e incremento del procesamiento para reducir el indicador de intensidad de emisiones por unidad productiva en cementos y cemento cola; 1.15 Gestión en eficiencia energética e incremento del; procesamiento para reducir el indicador de intensidad de emisiones por unidad productiva en cementos y cemento cola; Indicadores de realización: Disponer del Informe anual de producción de cemento y cemento cola hasta el año 2050. Disponer de la mejor tecnología con estándares europeos para la reducción de emisiones de aquí al año 2030.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Anexo 1. Temas Prioritarios territoriales del país y lucha contra el Cambio Climático: (...) Construcción sostenible Elaborar e implementar una ley de ordenación territorial (uso de suelo), Mejorar el Aprovechamiento industrial de madera (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Eritrea	First NDC	Clinker replacement -64.20 US\$/ ton CO2 191.68 ktCO2e/year emission reduction in 2030.	16	Low Income	Africa
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Policy Intervention in the Industry Sector: Clinker substitution: Replacing clinker in cement with adequate and available materials without compromising cement properties Indicator: Share of clinker in cement (%) Lead institution/s (responsible): Ministry of trade and Industry.	16	Low Income	Africa

India	First NDC (Update)	The Fly Ash Utilisation Policy makes it mandatory to use only fly ash/ fly ash-based products in construction of buildings, roads and reclamation / compaction of land within a radius of 100 km from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant, thus displacing the cement use.	17	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 1: Increase blended cement by increasing the portion of alternative material for reducing clinker to cement ratio 70% clinker to cement ratio: GHG emission reduction target is 2.75 Mton CO2 65% clinker to cement ratio: GHG emission reduction target is 3.25 Mton CO2.	31	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 1: Green Industry Standard for Cement Industry require industry to reach clinker to cement ratio of 65%.	32	Middle Income	Asia
Iraq	First NDC	تطوير وتأهيل العمليات الصناعية في المشاريع القائمة بإدخال التقنيات منخفضة الكربون (Developing and qualifying industrial processes in existing projects. كما في صناعة الإسمنت والطابوق والأسمدة والبتروكيماويات.	13	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Use of steel slag and/or fly ash to substitute the raw materials needed to produce clinker Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 3,445,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 132.65	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Increase the percentage of Pozzolana in CEM II Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,330,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 194.82	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Produce new cement product CEM IV with 45% of Pozzolana Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 1,635,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 111.92	27, 74	Middle Income	Asia
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	In the cement industry, the energy saving rate is set to be improved, and waste synthetic resin will be used for reduced consumption of fossil fuels.	2	High Income	Asia
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation potential from IPPU (Industrial processes and product use) sources is by comparison relatively limited, with the majority of emissions reductions arising from increased use of rice husk ash (RHA) blending and earth stabilised blocks (ESB) to reduce clinker and cement demand; over the longer term, the use of emerging low carbon clinker processes may also be feasible.	23-24	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	IPPU: a. Increased use of rice husk ash (RHA) in blended cement Reduction in demand for cement in construction industry through; increased blending in cement production resulting in reduced calcination emissions from domestic clinker production. b. Earth stabilised blocks (ESBs) as building materials Wider promotion of ESBs as materials within institutional and domestic building projects to replace cement stabilised blocks within construction, reducing emissions from cement production. c. Alternative low carbon cement processes Potential use of emerging lower-carbon cement production processes such as belite ye'elimite-ferrite (BYF) clinker with reduced GHG emissions compared to conventional process.	33	Low Income	Africa
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Use waste heat from cement plants	5	Middle Income	Asia
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Use fly ash in cement production	5	Middle Income	Asia
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Cement : Valorisation des cendres volantes: Substitution d'une partie du clinker par les cendres volantes dans un mélange permettant d'obtenir du ciment aux caractéristiques désirées et contribuer à la réduction des émissions de GES par la réduction de la production du clinker.	29	Middle Income	Africa

Namibia	First NDC (Update)	Replace 23% clinker in cement production (mitigation potential and cost specified).	47	Middle Income	Africa
Nepal	Second NDC	By 2030, adopt low emission technologies in brick and cement industries to reduce coal consumption and air pollution, including through the development and/or enactment of emission standards.	9	Low Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Promote bottom-up actions by private sector, and develop plans for emissions reductions from major sectors particularly cement and textile.	30	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	The Government is currently preparing for the construction of a cement factory in the West Bank. To partially mitigate the emissions of this plant, the use of municipal solid waste as an alternative fuel for cement production is proposed.	28	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Municipal solid waste used as a substitute for 30% of pet coke in cement production by 2040 (5% in 2025, linear increase until 30% in 2040).	28	Middle Income	Asia
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Reducción de la proporción del Clinker utilizado en la producción de cemento.	92	Middle Income	Americas
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Reducción de las emisiones de polvo de los hornos de la industria cementera.	92	Middle Income	Americas
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Desarrollo de investigación para el uso eficiente del cemento en mezclas de las construcciones (ej. concreto, hormigón, hormigón armado, etc.).	92	Middle Income	Americas
Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Implementación del proyecto de destrucción de gases refrigerantes en hornos cementeros.	93	Middle Income	Americas
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Efficient brick kilns: Phasing out use of clamp kilns, and applying energy efficiency measures in the brick manufacturing industry, Energy-efficient cement production: Use of waste heat recovery (WHR) and increased use of rice husks as fuel within clinker production.	36	Low Income	Africa
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Increased pozzolana use in cement: Increasing the share of volcanic pozzolanas used within national cement production beyond current cement-to-clinker ratio of 0.7, with target for an incremental 5% substitution of clinker with pozzolana through 2030. Reduced clinker production and associated calcination process CO2 emissions.	39	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Secteur de l'énergie Secteur de l'Industrie; Actions stratégiques de la CDN/CDN+: - Efficacité énergétique des cimenteries et la substitution du clinker et l'usage du gaz.	26	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Sector: Infrastructure (construction and buildings) --> Emission reduction pathway (till 2030): Procurement of green cement --> Potential emission reduction (million tCO2e): 9.50	18	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Sector: Infrastructure construction Circular opportunities: a. Given that the majority of GHG emissions from the construction sector result from the use of imported goods like cement, clay and limestone (SCP-HAT, 2015), South Sudan should develop policies encouraging sustainable procurement. For example, instead of procuring regular cement, South Sudan can incentivize the procurement of cement mixed with fly ash, which will have a smaller emissions footprint. b. South Sudan should update its building regulations and design practices to incorporate green construction norms and standards (e.g., directives for use of sustainable and recycled construction material, installation of water harvesting structures, recycling and reuse of waste outputs and installation of renewable energy).	59	Low Income	Africa

		c. South Sudan should promote the use of secondary sources in construction of new stocks, such as recycling plastics into tiles.			
South Sudan	Second NDC	Mitigation Strategies for Infrastructure sector: Regulate the importation of construction material for low-carbon alternatives, adopt policies, guidelines and national building codes that incorporate climate change adaptation criteria in any new construction, Promote use of low-carbon construction materials.	81	Low Income	Africa
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Make necessary amendments to Sri Lanka Standard Institute (SLSI) standards for cement production enabling the increase of ash and other similar materials as substitutes for clinker in line with industry standards and trends worldwide.	16	Middle Income	Asia
Syrian Arab Republic	First NDC	The Syrian government is working to invest available national resources, relying on solar energy as one of the renewable sources of energy in the industry, replacing fuel with natural gas in energy-intensive industries, such as in cement industry, and improving the specifications of oil products resulting from refineries.	9	Middle Income	Asia
Thailand	First NDC (Update)	In 2022, public-private partnerships have enabled further progress in collaboration between government, cement industry and relevant agencies to encourage all sectors to use hydraulic cement in all types of construction projects.	3,4	Middle Income	Asia
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	A crediting system for the cement sector.	15	Middle Income	Africa
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	Better segmentation of the cement market to lower the clinker/cement ratio.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	Over the period 2021-2030, the LC scenario would accumulate 8.4 MtCO ₂ of avoided emissions; 55% of which would result from actions on HFCs, 31% from actions on N ₂ O, and the remainder from efforts -mainly regulatory-based- made by the cement sector.	20	Middle Income	Africa
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	Lower cement production costs for the benefit of consumers and related sectors.	25	Middle Income	Africa
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To conduct Green Growth Technology Roadmap studies for the iron-steel, aluminium, cement, chemicals, plastics and fertilizer sectors, which are critically important for Türkiye's economy and have high carbon emissions.	10	Middle Income	Asia
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Cement sector: Clinker substitution in cement production. This measure aims to substitute clinker in cement production with less carbon intensive constituents like pozzolana, fly-ash or slag. This measure has a potential to reduce the emissions by approximately 0.10 MtCO ₂ e by 2030. Other constituents (i.e., pozzolana, fly-ash or slag) are used to replace clinker in cement, thereby lowering emissions and energy use.	46	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	UACA also supports the implementation of the UAE Climate-Responsible Companies Pledge, signed by more than 90 companies (as of May 2023) across key sectors such as steel and aluminium and cement.	15	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Since a large share of the UAE's industrial emissions stems from cement clinker production, the UAE is also planning to develop product standards for blended cement and concrete. This incentivises substituting cement clinker with alternative binding materials such as by products from industrial processes (e.g., fly ash and slag) to reduce the emissions and energy intensity of cement production.	22	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE will also introduce a policy to gradually phase-out Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) production facilities by mandating new plants to focus on the production of blended cement types.	22	High Income	Asia

United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	CCfDs and regulated T&S policies will be applied to accelerate low-carbon hydrogen production, complemented by a hydrogen direct reduced iron (DRI) steel quota, and government offtake agreements for the built environment (for hydrogen DRI and green cement).	22	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE is already pursuing its goal of securing its early mover advantage in the production of low-carbon hydrogen (meaning hydrogen that is produced using methods that are largely free of GHG emissions such as blue, pink, and green hydrogen) and its derivatives, which are essential to decarbonise the UAE's heavy emitting sectors such as cement, steel, and aluminium production.	23	High Income	Asia
Uruguay	First NDC	Replacement of fossil fuels with alternative lower GHG emissions fuels in cement production; up to 30% replacement rate depending on plants and local availability of alternatives. Development of pozzolanic or composite cements for the partial replacement of the clinker in the late stages of the cement production process. (450 ton of Clinker/year).	13	High Income	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	In the industrial processes sector, solutions to reduce GHG emissions have been applied, including replacing clinker in cement composition.	5	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Use of natural mineral additives to replace clinker.	8	Middle Income	Asia
Zimbabwe	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation Measure: Increased clinker substitution with fly ash (up to 16% by 2030, 20% by 2050), Increased clinker substitution with blast furnace slag (BFS) (up to 16% by 2030, 20% by 2050, HFC Phasedown schedule Kigali Amendment (Freeze 2024, 2029, 10% reduction).	25	Low Income	Africa

Building Materials / Others

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Brick Kilns: Enforcement and Improved technology use 14% emission reduction through Banning Fixed Chimney kiln (FCK), encourage advanced technology and non-fired brick use	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	47% emission reduction through Banning Fixed Chimney kiln (FCK), encourage advanced technology and non-fired brick use.	12	Middle Income	Asia
Bhutan	Second NDC	The NEECP 2019 will strive to realise the energy saving potential of 155 GWh annually using energy-efficient equipment, appliances and construction materials in the building, appliance and industry sector.	9	Middle Income	Asia
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Valorisation des matériaux locaux et Promotion d'un habitat sans bois ni tôle en adaptation aux changements climatiques dans les zone rurales et semi-urbaines du Burkina Faso.	28	Low Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Promote sustainable energy practices in manufacturing Bricks: 1.799 MtCO ₂ e, 44% by 2030.	25	Middle Income	Asia

Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Sustainable energy practices in brick industry: Boat to rotary kiln upgrade.	66	Middle Income	Asia
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Advance additional actions including continuing to develop the first model 'retrofit' code for existing buildings by 2025 and a net-zero energy ready building code for new buildings, developing a low-emissions building materials supply chain, and conducting Canada's first-ever national infrastructure assessment.	4	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	Green and low-carbon materials and their recycling will be comprehensively promoted.	36	Middle Income	Asia
Colombia	First NDC	Fomentar el desarrollo integral de unidades productivas de fabricación de ladrillos a través de fortalecimiento de capacidades en huella de carbono, gestión de la energía, mejora de procesos y transferencia de buenas prácticas operativas, así como fomentar y gestionar procesos de reconversión y mejoras en los hornos en ladrilleras.	89	Middle Income	Americas
Costa Rica	First NDC	En el año 2030, el área temática de industria, comercio y servicios contará con modelos innovadores productivos de "cuna a cuna" o con un enfoque de economía circular en las principales cadenas productivas de la agro-industria, servicios, construcción y economía creativa y cultural, entre otros.	29	Middle Income	Americas
Eritrea	First NDC	Non-wood construction materials developed to prevent further depletion of forest resources.	14	Low Income	Africa
Iraq	First NDC	التي تتمثل بتقليل كمية حديد التسليح ومادة الاسمنت المستخدم في البناء ICF و GRC استخدام تقنيات الالبناء الحديثة مثل	14	Middle Income	Asia
Kuwait	First NDC (Update)	The articles of the law show the state's interest and direction in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by seeking to improve energy consumption management by establishing systems and rules for the efficiency of the devices used and the efficiency of energy consumption in buildings (building materials and design, air conditioning systems and lighting, etc.).	11	High Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Use of passive design and low carbon materials in building construction.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Develop national standards for alternative building materials and technologies.	23	Middle Income	Africa
Nepal	Second NDC	By 2030, adopt low emission technologies in brick and cement industries to reduce coal consumption and air pollution, including through the development and/or enactment of emission standards.	9	Low Income	Asia
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Switching to zig-zag brick kiln technology: In total 7,896 out of 20,000 traditional brick kilns in Punjab have been converted to the environmentally smart technology to also mitigate SLCP. Learning will be replicated in other provinces.	46	Middle Income	Asia
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Shift from mud or makeshift iron sheet dwellings to brick houses.	33	Low Income	Africa
Syrian Arab Republic	First NDC	Following up the application of the green architecture guide effectively, and encourage the use of modern environmental technologies such as the production and use of environmentally building materials and thermal insulation techniques.	10	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To conduct Green Growth Technology Roadmap studies for the iron-steel, aluminium, cement, chemicals, plastics and fertilizer sectors, which are critically important for Türkiye's economy and have high carbon emissions.	10	Middle Income	Asia

Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To regulate the construction sector by legislation on water efficiency in buildings and providing incentives for the use of grey water and rainwater, the establishment of zero waste systems.	16	Middle Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	UACA also supports the implementation of the UAE Climate-Responsible Companies Pledge, signed by more than 90 companies (as of May 2023) across key sectors such as steel and aluminium and cement.	15	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	CCfDs and regulated T&S policies will be applied to accelerate low-carbon hydrogen production, complemented by a hydrogen direct reduced iron (DRI) steel quota, and government offtake agreements for the built environment (for hydrogen DRI and green cement).	22	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE is already pursuing its goal of securing its early mover advantage in the production of low-carbon hydrogen (meaning hydrogen that is produced using methods that are largely free of GHG emissions such as blue, pink, and green hydrogen) and its derivatives, which are essential to decarbonise the UAE's heavy emitting sectors such as cement, steel, and aluminium production.	23	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The UAE's recent mixed-use developments such as Expo City, as well as existing districts such as Masdar City in Abu Dhabi and Sustainable City in Dubai, exemplify the nation's move towards a low-carbon building sector.	32	High Income	Asia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First NDC (Update)	The Welsh Government will seek to exploit the opportunities of this transition to secure greater added value in sectors like energy and housing (timber in construction and modular housing).	31	High Income	Europe
Uruguay	First NDC	In addition to the powerful measures that favour the inclusion of renewable energies, Uruguay will contribute to the reduction of emissions by implementing measures to promote energy efficiency in the residential, industrial and transport areas. Specifically, the country is developing regulations and incentives that promote construction materials that favour energy efficiency, as well as the use of energy-efficient lighting and the implementation of changes in public transport.	7	High Income	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Improvement, development and application of technology in the production of building materials.	7	Middle Income	Asia

Existing Buildings

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Renovation of public building stock each year by 2% of the heated /cooled area for buildings that are under administration of, or used by a public authority, or provide a public service, with a view to meeting the minimum energy performance requirements.	17	Middle Income	Europe
Andorra	First NDC (Update)	Seguir fomentando la rehabilitación de las viviendas para hacerlas más eficientes	33	High Income	Europe

Andorra	First NDC (Update)	Realizar un plan de actuación en base a las auditorías energéticas realizadas antes del año 2022 en todos los edificios calefactados de la Administración	33	High Income	Europe
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Adoption and implementation of revised building code for all new buildings and renovations The estimated avoided GHG emissions related to the implementation of this action is 22.6 GgCO ₂ -eq by 2030	35,63	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Energy audits for all Government occupied buildings in New Providence	35	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Energy audits for all existing Hotels and Industrial facilities The combined effect of these two measures would result in 135.9 GgCO ₂ -eq of avoided GHG emissions.	36,64	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Lighting retrofits for all Government occupied buildings in New Providence The estimated avoided GHG emissions are 8.2 GgCO ₂ -eq by 2030.	36,65	High Income	Americas
Barbados	First NDC (Update)	The Sustainable Energy Investment Program (SMART FUND II), financed by an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loan to the government and an investment grant from the European Union Caribbean Investment Facility (EU-CIF) provides financial and technical assistance for the preparation and retrofitting of at least 100 public buildings.	13	High Income	Americas
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Improvement of process performance of EE by establishment of energy management in buildings/industries (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential: 0.1 MtCO ₂ e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	90	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Building codes and enforcement/certification for new buildings and those undergoing major renovation Reduce 10% of electricity consumption in 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 25 million	93	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of “passive cooling” measures in the cities (addressing urban heat island effect [UHIE]), public buildings and commercial buildings. -cities (Phnom Penh and Siem Reap) analysed for mitigating UHIE and projects are implemented -2% of the existing public and commercial buildings are retrofitted with passive cooling measures	27	Middle Income	Asia
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Reduce emissions and energy costs of homes by creating a \$2.6 billion Canada Greener Homes Grant initiative with grants of up to \$5,000, and investing \$4.4 billion to help homeowners complete deep home retrofits through interest-free loans worth up to \$40,000.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Continue working on low-income retrofit programs with the provinces and territories to increase the number of households that benefit from energy retrofits.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Invest \$1.5 billion to support green and accessible retrofits, repairs or upgrades of existing public community buildings, and the construction of new, publicly accessible community buildings that serve high-needs, underserved communities across Canada.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Invest \$2 billion in financing large-scale commercial and public building retrofits as part of the Canada Infrastructure Bank’s \$10 billion Growth Plan.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Advance additional actions including continuing to develop the first model ‘retrofit’ code for existing buildings by 2025 and a net-zero energy ready building code for new buildings, developing a low-emissions building materials supply chain, and conducting Canada’s first-ever national infrastructure assessment.	4	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: British Columbia: Incentives for zero emission vehicles and building retrofits	25	High Income	Americas

Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Saskatchewan: decreasing energy consumption in government-owned building	28	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Administering the Municipal Green Infrastructure Program that will allow municipalities to apply for funding towards climate change projects, including energy efficiency retrofits and installation of renewable energy systems on municipality-owned buildings	38	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Implementing energy retrofits on GN-owned buildings as part of the Nunavut Energy Management Program in the South Baffin region for \$24M (including \$18M from the Low carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Renovating public housing units through The Accelerated Replacement and Retrofit Program, through the following measures: building envelope upgrades, hot water tank upgrades and furnace/boiler upgrades for \$8M (including \$6M from the Low Carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 3: Indigenous Climate Action: Metis: Renewable energy and energy-efficiency retrofits.	42	High Income	Americas
Chad	First NDC (Update)	7.3 Renforcement des capacités et transfert de technologie Atténuation (...) ► Appui des actions relatives aux technologies et innovation dans le domaine de l'Efficacité Énergétique : - Renforcement des procédures de soutien et développement du marché de l'EE, domestique et industriel ; - Promotion des Foyers Améliorés et la cuisson propre ; - Promotion des compétences techniques locales sur l'EE et amélioration des procédures de contrôles du marché ; (...)	40	Middle Income	Africa
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Besides the general mitigation measures of other greenhouse effect gases, specific measures for environmental decontamination and air quality have been evaluated. These measures mainly refer to controlling residential wood burning, through improvements in housing and building thermic cover, which is driven through new construction and insulation standards for new and existing houses, causing a lower demand for heating energy.	94	High Income	Americas
Chile	First NDC (Update)	Other measures with a positive abatement cost refer to the thermal rehabilitation of housing, the electrification of boilers and furnaces of the industrial sector, the promotion of public transport and other more efficient modalities, solar heating systems, among others.	93	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	In 2015, the central government allocated 875 million yuan in subsidies to support energy efficient building demonstrations through the renovation of rural dilapidated houses for 350,000 poor farmers in Northeast, Northwest, and North China, including walls, roofs, doors, windows, and other envelopes	17	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	China will vigorously support the energy-saving renovation of existing buildings in cities and towns as well as municipal infrastructures, improving their energy-saving and low-carbon level.	36	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	The launch of "Solar Harvest" to install solar photovoltaic panels for eligible schools and non governmental welfare organisations has achieved good results	49	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	The Government is also conducting regular carbon audits on major government buildings with an annual electricity consumption of more than 500,000 kWh to explore room for carbon reduction, and has published a set of nine carbon management guidebooks covering different types of premises.	51	Middle Income	Asia
China	First NDC (Update)	In the building sector, low income farmers have been subsidized to carry out energy saving renovation of houses	28	Middle Income	Asia

Djibouti	First NDC	Energy efficiency project on 10 buildings: The primary objective of this two year project is to enable the Djibouti Energy Management Agency (ADME) to study the energy consumption of 10 buildings. The project will also be used as a capacity-building tool for other government departments concerned by the issue of energy management, thanks to a South-South partnership with other countries that have made progress in that domain. Funding: Project financed by the UNDP.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Reduction of energy consumption by public buildings: The two year project aims to improve the energy efficiency of the old Cité Ministérielle building before the installation of a photovoltaic solar park on the roof of the building. The photovoltaic system will then be connected to the national grid. To significantly reduce the State's energy bill, ADME will extend the project to all public buildings in the future. Funding: Project financed by the Republic of Djibouti.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Thermal rehabilitation of buildings: Rehabilitation of 3,000 existing buildings (accommodation and service buildings) each year to improve their thermal performance by means of insulation.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	Audit of administrative buildings: Diagnostic review of the lighting and air conditioning systems used in different administrative buildings.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Djibouti	First NDC	"Green Mosques": Implementation of energy efficiency and effectiveness solutions in the country's mosques.	7	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Increase building renovation rates from less than 1% in 2015 to 5% by 2020	43	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building energy performance - installation and appliance efficiency with the objective of net-zero in new and renovated buildings; net-zero buildings with energy efficiency certification like Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Platinum certification and Passive House certification need to be introduced	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Building Roofs and Walls: implementation of energy efficiency measures; natural lighting; design guidelines for new and retrofit buildings; green roofs	52	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Conversion of public buildings/infrastructure to low-carbon technologies in Portsmouth	60	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promoting the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new establishments and rank sustainability interventions in accordance with national priorities. This includes installation of rooftop PV panels for electricity generation, 5,300 solar water heaters, and expand the use of LED lighting in residential sector by 2030.	19	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Promote green buildings by activating the energy efficiency codes for new buildings, adopting procedures for the renovation of existing buildings to meet energy performance standards, adopting voluntary green buildings guidelines, and rollout incentives to encourage the use of best available technologies for sustainable buildings. Energy Efficiency Building Codes for new residential buildings and for commercial and government buildings were first developed by the Housing and Building Research Center (HBRC) and then enacted by ministerial decrees issued 20 Egypt's First Updated Nationally Determined Contributions in 2005, 2009 and 2010. It is planned to develop 16,960 residential units according to green building standards by 2030 and increase awareness and community participation on sustainable buildings.	19	Middle Income	Africa

Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Anexo 1. Temas Prioritarios territoriales del país y lucha contra el Cambio Climático: (...) Adaptación Basada en Infraestructura Viviendas, acueductos, alcantarillados, con criterios de adaptación y mitigación. Reducción de vulnerabilidad en infraestructura vial primaria y secundaria (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	There is extensive potential for green building retrofitting of existing building stock (which covers the majority of urban areas) through (a) adoption of green building codes; (b) consider water and/or energy use in buildings; (c) energy efficiency in public buildings and public spaces.	31	Middle Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency improvement of existing Buildings; Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 10,868	21	Middle Income	Asia
Lesotho	First NDC	Carry out energy audits to incentivize the uptake of energy efficiency and conservation; implement incentives for retro-fitting of existing buildings with more energy-efficient appliances.	22	Middle Income	Africa
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Cette optimisation nécessite un renforcement progressif des exigences thermiques règlementaires des bâtiments neufs et des rénovations, ainsi qu'une priorisation et une augmentation du taux annuel de rénovation, soutenues par des dispositifs financiers	26	High Income	Europe
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Insulate old precast panel buildings in Ulaanbaatar city, Limit the use of raw coal in Ulaanbaatar city and switch to the use of improved fuel; GHG emissions reduction, Gg CO2-eq.: 830.1	5	Middle Income	Asia
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 2 : Principales stratégies, plans et programmes sectoriels et leurs objectifs permettant la mise en œuvre de la CDN en matière d'atténuation; Stratégie Nationale Énergétique; (...) • Réduire la consommation d'énergie dans les bâtiments, l'industrie et le transport de 5% à l'horizon 2020 et de 20% en 2030. Pour l'année 2030, les économies d'énergie par secteur seraient de 17% pour l'industrie, 24,5% pour le transport, 14% pour le secteur ville, habitat et tertiaire et 13,5% pour l'agriculture et la pêche maritime ; (...)	18	Middle Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	In cities such as Taunggyi or Patheingyi that have greater need for support in basic service delivery, the project pipeline will focus more on supporting integrated solid waste planning, flood management, or passive urban cooling through increased urban tree planting and building retrofits.	33	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Establishment of Energy Efficient Building Code: To incorporate EE measures in new building design and refurbishment of existing buildings	73	Middle Income	Asia
Nigeria	First NDC (Update)	Installing solar PV systems on all schools, hospitals and municipal buildings (from Lagos's five-year climate action plan. 2020-25).	31	Middle Income	Africa
Pakistan	First NDC (Update)	Green Building codes and certification for new and refurbished buildings, including revolving guarantee mechanism for energy efficient appliances	34	Middle Income	Asia
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	The Republic of Korea is stepping up efforts to promote zero energy building solutions for newly constructed buildings and encourage the widespread implementation of green remodeling projects on existing buildings. In line with these efforts, the Korean government will strive to improve energy efficiency, including through the distribution of energy efficient lighting systems and appliances, and actively introduce new and renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaic, geothermal and hydrothermal energy.	2,3	High Income	Asia
Saudi Arabia	First NDC (Update)	The National Energy Services Company (Tarshid) was established to incentivize energy efficiency in government buildings and private sector investment in energy efficiency services. It plans to retrofit the entire pool of public and governmental assets and facilities which include 2 million street lights, 110,000 government buildings, 35,000 public schools, 100,000 mosques, 2,500 hospitals and clinics.	4	High Income	Asia

Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	30% of large hotels must phase out HFCs and move towards hydro-carbon refrigeration and centralized cooling systems by 2030	25	High Income	Africa
Singapore	First NDC (Update)	For the buildings sector, Singapore has raised the minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and existing buildings undergoing retrofitting, and enhanced funding for the Green Buildings Innovation Cluster programme, which supports the research, development and demonstration of energy-efficient technologies.	20	High Income	Asia
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments 3.1 Review and update existing Green Building Guidelines (GBG) specific to tourism to include climate change and ecological aspects 3.2 Legalize GBG specific to tourism 3.3 just Enforce the above guidelines for all new constructions and refurbishments in the tourism sector 3.4 Initiate programmes for the Architects and Engineers responsible for designing tourism-related structures through their respective professional associations on the Green Building Codes on tourism 3.5 Dissemination of Green Building Code on tourism with planning committees of the relevant local authorities	49	Middle Income	Asia
Switzerland	First NDC (Update)	This programme is additional to the existing Buildings Programme, which aims to support emission reductions in buildings.	21	High Income	Europe
Tajikistan	First NDC (Update)	Retrofitting of existing buildings: architectural or construction changes that reduce energy consumption;	12	Middle Income	Asia
Türkiye	First NDC (Update)	To renovate existing buildings	15	Middle Income	Asia
Turkmenistan	First NDC (Update)	Further renovation of the housing stock, taking into account climate change	38	Middle Income	Asia
Ukraine	First NDC (Update)	Since 2016, Ukraine has operated an energy service mechanism for the implementation of energy efficiency measures at municipal and state-owned facilities (budget institutions, such as schools, kindergartens).	1	Middle Income	Europe
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	In 2021, the UAE introduced the UAE DSM programme which, among others, entails a periodic update of existing building codes to increase the efficiency of new buildings, retrofitting of inefficient buildings, and increased penetration of efficient cooling, roof-top PV, and solar water heating.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Dubai aims to increase the penetration of district cooling to 27% and retrofit 30,000 buildings (i.e., around 2% of all buildings in the UAE) by 2030.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	As of February 2023, nearly 8,000 existing buildings in Dubai have been retrofitted.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Abu Dhabi intends to save 2.7 terawatt hours of electricity and 9 million cubic meters of water by 2030 through building retrofits, and Ras Al Khaimah commits to retrofitting 3,000 buildings by 2040.	32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	This will allow prospective buyers and tenants to make more informed decisions, potentially resulting in a higher market value for highly efficient buildings and incentivising building retrofits.	32	High Income	Asia

United States of America	First NDC	The emissions reduction pathways for buildings consider ongoing government support for energy efficiency and efficient electric heating and cooking in buildings via funding for retrofit programs, wider use of heat pumps and induction stoves, and adoption of modern energy codes for new buildings.	4	High Income	Americas
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Building Structure

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into spatial/territorial development planning legislation, regulations, procedures and tools, including building codes (orientation of constructions in areas protected by floods and marine erosion)	66	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sectoral development planning legislation, regulations, procedures and tools (including building codes and standards for housing and other infrastructure)	66	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Climate proofing buildings (covering of buildings' walls and roofs with thermoinsulating materials, the using of double glass windows and doors, green roofs, natural ventilation, fire evacuation routes and fire protection systems)	67	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Green approaches to the built environment (green roofs, streets, corridors and open spaces/ water open spaces)	67	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation actions targeting the climate proofing coastal buildings and facilities are beneficial to the mitigation actions set up for the residential and commercial buildings subsector within the Energy sector.	82	Middle Income	Europe
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Building Code updated and passed into law in line with a climate resilient development pathway including, inter alia, a requirement that all new homes built after 2025 have back-up renewable energy generation and storage systems	19	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Climate-proofing identified public buildings to improve resilience to extreme climate events — including tropical storms, hurricanes, droughts and extended dry periods, floods, and rising air temperatures — and improve adaptation interventions during such events	51	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Developing and implementing plans for climate-proofing activities and interventions in critical service buildings	51	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Update and implement the Building Code so it considers the incorporation of the climate variable into infrastructure construction and reconstruction processes (including the promotion of nature-based solutions for low impact development)	39	High Income	Americas
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Other relevant programs that have been implemented over the last decade are National Resilience Programme, Project for Enhancing Capacity on Planning and Implementation of Regional Disaster Risk Reduction,	20	Middle Income	Asia

		Information Management System for Disaster Risk Management, Enhancing the Capacity of CPP Volunteers and Coastal fisherman to Cope with Climate Change, Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in Coastal Areas and Construction of Flood Shelter in Flood Prone Areas across the Country and Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme II			
Barbados	First NDC (Update)	To make low- and middle-income homes more resilient to extreme weather events and their impacts	7	High Income	Americas
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Stratégies permettant la mise en œuvre des objectifs en matière d'adaptation: plans de Développement des Communes: OUAKE Aménagement des infrastructures urbaines et Construction Projet d'adaptation des habitations aux changements climatique	34,66	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Integrate adapted technical specifications and criteria into the Building Code for low carbon, low tech, passive, bioclimatic , self reliant constructions , which can be kept cool, safe and healthy and resist extreme weather events without the increased use of electricity or imported materials (local new and recycled construction materials, vegetalisation, density size orientation, exposure to wind and sun, natural light shading and ventilation, on site composting/gardening...).	23	Middle Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	National Housing Policy, approved in 2020, which incorporates strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	41	Middle Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Make the national Building Code resilient and low carbon and offer save and affordable alternatives to vulnerable households living in climate exposed areas.	43	Middle Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Integrating climate change response measures onto the construction design for buildings and for rural housing (use of modern integration of technology) (pg 36) Emissions reduction: 0.07 Mt CO2e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 49 million ROI: 22% Payback period: 4.5 years	98	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Develop resilient infrastructure of school buildings in response to climate change. Finance: 1,950,000 USD	121	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implement climate change and disaster resilient construction and infrastructure standards including for public sector and community-focused buildings covering public health, education, WASH etc. Finance: 400,000 USD	121	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Vulnerability assessment towards the development of climate change strategic plans to respond to the impacts on land, housings, coastal management and building due to climate change	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Promote proper low-cost shelters for low-income households resilient to climate change, practically in the area of social land concession	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Development of building code with mainstreaming climate change into building designs	36	Middle Income	Asia
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 3: Indigenous Climate Action: Inuit: Close the infrastructure gap with climate resilient new builds, retrofits to existing builds, and Inuit-led adaptations to changing natural infrastructure.	41	High Income	Americas
Chad	First NDC (Update)	(...) Les mesures d'adaptation profiteront aux établissements urbains en réduisant leur vulnérabilité aux effets des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes grâce à la cartographie des risques, aux codes de construction résistants au climat et à la réhabilitation des infrastructures. (...)	32	Middle Income	Africa
China	First NDC (Update)	In 2018, more than 100 substations in low lying areas were raised and waterproofed, and the standards for the installation of electrical facilities in new buildings were revised	55	Middle Income	Asia

Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°13 : Mesures d'adaptation en lien avec les ODD avec des co-bénéfices atténuation: Priorité d'adaptation 10 Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des changements climatiques: Adapter les référentiels techniques de construction et d'entretien des infrastructures aux effets possibles des changements climatiques • Élaborer une méthodologie harmonisée pour réaliser les diagnostics de vulnérabilité des infrastructures aux changements climatiques • Modifier les référentiels techniques et l'ingénierie de construction en les adaptant au contexte de changement climatique • Renforcer les capacités dans le contrôle de la qualité des matériaux de construction, qu'ils soient importés ou produits localement • Renforcer les dispositifs de contrôle et de suivi de l'exécution des travaux de construction	34	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°16 : Liste de quelques projets d'adaptation éligibles au FVC- Améliorer les systèmes d'information climatique pour un développement résilient au Congo : Le projet réduira l'exposition des communautés, des moyens de subsistance et des infrastructures du Congo aux risques naturels induits par le climat grâce à un système national de prévision et d'alerte rapide fondé sur l'impact multirisques qui fonctionne bien. Le projet contribuera à la réalisation des différents types d'impacts au niveau du Fonds du Fonds vert pour l'adaptation : (...)3. Résilience accrue des infrastructures et de l'environnement bâti face aux menaces du changement climatique. L'objectif du projet est de renforcer davantage les capacités d'observation et de surveillance liées au climat du Congo, les systèmes d'alerte rapide et d'action rapide et d'autres systèmes d'information liés à l'environnement. Il cherche à conduire à un changement de paradigme vers une prise de décision, une planification et une réponse éclairées par le climat et fondées sur des preuves. L'objectif primordial est d'intégrer la croissance verte, la résilience environnementale et l'adaptation dans la planification du développement national grâce à des systèmes d'information climatique efficaces. Le projet s'aligne correctement sur les critères d'investissement du FVC car il propose de fournir des informations climatiques opportunes et pertinentes pour réduire les pertes en vies humaines et en moyens de subsistance, la valeur des actifs physiques et les pertes environnementales et sociales dues à l'impact des catastrophes extrêmes liées au changement climatique. (...)	40-41	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°16 : Liste de quelques projets d'adaptation éligibles au FVC- Adaptation physique intégrée et résilience des communautés grâce à un projet pilote d'accès direct amélioré dans les secteurs public, privé et de la société civile (Niari, Lekoumou et Buena): Ce projet répond à l'appel à propositions (RfP) émis par le FVC en juillet 2016, et est conçu pour répondre aux objectifs déclarés de l'appel d'offres, à savoir : renforcer l'appropriation par les pays des projets et programmes en décentralisant la prise de décision au niveau des pays, permettant ainsi une plus grande implication et contribution des parties prenantes concernées. Contrairement à la modalité traditionnelle d'accès direct, il n'y aura pas de soumission de projets ou de programmes individuels au Fonds car la prise de décision pour le financement d'activités pilotes spécifiques sera dévolue au niveau national. L'objectif de ce projet est de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et d'augmenter la résilience d'au moins 5% de la population dans le pays à la variabilité et au changement climatiques, dont 50% sont des femmes, grâce à l'adaptation des infrastructures, des bâtiments renforcés et services écosystémiques améliorés. Le projet proposé est conçu pour renforcer l'appropriation par le pays de l'adaptation en déléguant la prise de décision au niveau national et communautaire, une plus grande participation des communautés vulnérables au changement climatique. Le problème que ce projet cherche à résoudre est que le pays pilotes souffre de pertes	42	Middle Income	Africa

		de biens, de vies et de bien-être en raison de la variabilité du climat et des extrêmes induits par le climat. Le changement climatique entraîne déjà une fréquence et une intensité accrues des événements météorologiques extrêmes.			
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Construction of coastal and river defences; slope stabilisation; retrofitting houses, roads, bridges and critical infrastructure	83	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Retrofitting/construction of community multi-purpose emergency shelters	83	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Implementation and enforcement of environmental protection legislation and climate-smart building codes.	83	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of climate-smart building codes and development of effective monitoring capabilities to build resilience within the construction industry, including education and awareness at the community level, legislation and effective enforcement/monitoring of coastal erosion.	84	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	2021: 50% housing in compliance with building regulations. 2025: > 60% houses in compliance with building regulations, 2090: 90% housing built or retrofitted to resilient-standard building codes,	93	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Resilient Housing: Transformation of the structural reliability of national housing to extreme weather.	93	Middle Income	Americas
Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Mejorar normas actuales de construcción para la integración del riesgo climático	44	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Directing city planning and architectural design towards meeting the requirements of green architecture and construction, and climate resilience including response to risks from climate change impacts (i.e. heat stress, floods), and the replacement and renovation of old houses in urban and rural areas including informal housing.	26	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Anexo 1. Temas Prioritarios territoriales del país y Lucha contra el Cambio Climático: (...) Adaptación Basada en Infraestructura Viviendas, acueductos, alcantarillados, con criterios de adaptación y mitigación. Reducción de vulnerabilidad en infraestructura vial primaria y secundaria (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Climate proof existing infrastructure, particularly critical infrastructure.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation Intervention (commitment in Urban sector): Improve provision and condition of housing for enhanced human safety against climatic stressors Indicator: Percentage of urban dwellers residing in safe and adequate housing (gender disaggregated)	37	Low Income	Africa
Fiji	First NDC (Update)	Fiji will focus on mitigating and protecting all Fijians from the worst effects of natural disasters by ensuring that the housing stock (both existing and future) is strengthened to withstand extreme events and that climate-resilient upgrading of informal settlements is prioritised	19	Middle Income	Oceania
Georgia	First NDC (Update)	Georgia intends to develop adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable winter and coastal resorts	32	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Amendments to sector policies and regulations, such as building codes, to reflect climate change risks and direct people towards insulating buildings to reduce energy demand	48	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage;	51	Middle Income	Asia

Kazakhstan	First NDC (Update)	The 2021-2030 Action Plan contains several measures linked to adaptation to climate change, especially those concerning a reduction in the intensity of the use of water, transformation of agriculture, energy efficiency, modernization of housing and communal services, development of sustainable transport but also conservation of ecosystems and enhancement of forest cover. Thermal modernization of buildings will not only save energy but improve the quality of citizens' lives. Greening cities and creating forest belts around the biggest towns will not only support groundwater management and retention but will improve the quality of air and create a pleasant living environment for city dwellers.	15-16	Middle Income	Asia
Kenya	First NDC (Update)	Conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessment of building/housing infrastructure especially to flooding and sea level rise	16	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Develop and implement climate related building codes/standards.	12	Middle Income	Africa
Lesotho	First NDC	Revise existing building standards in line with climate change.	12	Middle Income	Africa
Madagascar	First NDC	Priority Actions before 2020: cyclone resistant building standards	7	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Resilience of infrastructures to heat and drought: Advocate installation of solar shading devices. Harness solar technology for heating and lighting solutions in construction: solar shading devices, Locating appliances which generate waste heat outside the insulated envelope, Minimizing hard landscaping materials which absorb heat during the day and re-radiate it at night, Application of ventilation and cooling strategies	59	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Resilience of infrastructures to flood: Applying safety and build better and smarter principles including granular protection, beam and base under pinning factor to design assumptions, Revision of existing building standards to incorporate climate change considerations. Integrate flood risk management in the design and construction of public and private infrastructure: Passive cooling measures, Mini-piled underpinning, including pile and beam, cantilever pile caps and piled rafts;	60	Low Income	Africa
Maldives	First NDC (Update)	Enhancing the National Building Code to incorporate climate resilience including coastal infrastructure	14	Middle Income	Asia
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Secteur Habitat, Urbanisme et Aménagement du Territoire; Objectifs à l'horizon 2030; Amélioration de l'accès au logement des groupes vulnérables ▪ Construction de logements avec des matériaux locaux résilients au climat ; (...)	60	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Secteur Habitat, Urbanisme et Aménagement du Territoire; Objectifs à l'horizon 2030; Mise en œuvre du schéma national d'aménagement du territoire ▪ Mise en place d'un système de planification et de gestion urbaine résilient au changement climatique ▪ Mise en place d'un schéma d'aménagement du territoire résilient au changement climatique ▪ Mise en œuvre du SDAU de la ville Nouakchott ;	60	Middle Income	Africa
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	En complément, le Gouvernement soutient l'adaptation des modes constructifs aux spécificités climatiques locales au travers de la démarche Bâtiment Durable Méditerranéen de Monaco et de la formation des acteurs de la construction aux nouvelles techniques et technologies	26	High Income	Europe
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	La place de l'arbre en ville veut être renforcée avec un important programme de plantation. Une augmentation d'au moins 20% du nombre d'individus, ce qui représente la plantation de 2 400 arbres supplémentaires sur le territoire, est envisagée d'ici 2030, en plus des 12 000 arbres déjà présents sur le territoire. De plus, le	31	High Income	Europe

		développement d'infrastructures vertes sur le bâti, telles que des toitures intensives et des murs végétalisés modulaires, sera favorisé pour « ensauvager » la ville avec pour objectif de faire coexister un nombre élevé d'espèces végétales (semées, plantées, mais aussi spontanées), des strates différentes (arbustives, herbacées, muscinales) adaptées aux conditions climatiques et microclimatiques locales (température, humidité, lumière, vent)			
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation fondée sur les écosystèmes pour atténuer les effets des îlots de chaleur urbaine : (...) • Promotion des murs et toits verts. Les toitures végétalisées et les façades améliorent le confort thermique des bâtiments, en particulier dans un climat chaud et sec ; • Récupération et stockage des eaux de toiture dans les zones de faible disponibilité de l'eau. Les systèmes de collecte d'eau de toiture sont à encourager dans les constructions à usage résidentiel et pour les édifices à caractère communautaire ayant une surface de toit importante (ex. écoles, mosquées, marchés, etc.) ; (...)	27	Middle Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Developing resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements 4.6.1.8.1: Drafting and updating climate-robust planning and spatial planning instruments and strengthening their implementation 4.6.1.8.1.1, Mapping of vulnerable infrastructure or infrastructure at risk according to the type of climatic phenomenon (floods, cyclones, sea level rise) 4.6.1.8.1.2, Reformulation of building codes for transport, telecommunications, energy distribution, buildings, water and wastewater treatment infrastructures to make them climate resilient 4.6.1.8.1.3, Promoting the design and implementation of potential climate risk insurance mechanisms in the built heritage 4.6.1.8.1.5, Strengthening the resilience of the cities of Quelimane and Nacala in relation to flood and erosion control 4.6.1.8.1.6, Mapping of regions prone to soil erosion and landslides 4.6.1.8.1.7	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Suitability of tourist areas and coastal zones development to reduce climate change impacts 4.6.1.8.2: Advising operators on appropriate building codes 4.6.1.8.2.2	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Myanmar will work to develop resilient, inclusive, and sustainable cities and towns where people can live and thrive. Urban planning, physical infrastructure and building designs will be key to contribute to building resilience of cities and towns.	iii	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	In line with the key activities recommended within the Energy Efficiency Roadmap, the Ministry of Construction, Department of Urban Housing and Development (MOC-DUHD) and MOI have also developed a Myanmar National Building Code (MNBC) including a chapter concerning Green Building measures. In order to strengthen energy efficiency and urban resilience, together with MONREC ECD, DUHD is proposing the implementation of this code through the development of climate-region specific implementation guidelines that focus on energy efficiency, natural cooling and climate resilient construction.	29	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Improve the guidance for implementation of Myanmar Building Code that enables residents and workers in commercial/industrial properties to benefit both from improved active and passive cooling efficiency designs, and improved safety from flooding and high winds.	42	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Constructing cyclone shelters/multipurpose shelters, distributing life jackets, making available fiber boats.	45	Middle Income	Asia
Namibia	First NDC (Update)	Improve climate-resilient engineering and building standards for infrastructure in housing, rail, transport, coastal, waste management, telecoms, refrigeration, and energy.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Construction of pilot Smart Village residential units on Topside	17	High Income	Oceania

Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	For those densely populated areas with such vulnerable groups, cooling shelters for heatwaves will be installed and green spaces will be created at a smaller scale. A project is also underway to build climate shelter playgrounds for children.	27	High Income	Asia
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Increase the enforcement of policies requiring considerations of the climate-resilient engineering solutions, construction codes, technical protocols and standards in developing new infrastructure.	29	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Promote climate-proofing buildings and infrastructure and increase their energy efficiency performance;	44	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Revise existing building standards to ensure that new buildings are resilient, energy-efficient, have additional mitigation effects;	44	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Codes and regulations for residential and commercial facilities and homes in areas vulnerable to hazards 40,000 US Dollars per locality	54	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Hospital infrastructure in Green Hospital principles implemented Estimated Resources Required (mil. US \$): 45	59	Middle Income	Europe
Russian Federation	First NDC	A national system of adaptation to climate change is being formed in the Russian Federation. By order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated December 25, 2019 No. 3183-r, the National Action Plan for the first stage of adaptation to climate change for the period up to 2022 was approved. The National Plan provides for: - formation of the necessary methodological and statistical base; - determination of priority measures to adapt economic sectors and spheres of government to climate change (transport, fuel and energy complex, construction, housing and communal services, agro-industrial complex, fishing, nature management, healthcare, industrial complex, technical regulation, foreign and domestic trade, ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, civil defense, protecting the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies, activities in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation); - determination of priority measures to adapt regions to climate change; - preparation of a national action plan for the second stage of adaptation (for the period until 2025)	18	Middle Income	Europe
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Human Settlement: High density buildings and informal settlement upgrading, Storm water management	5	Low Income	Africa
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	Retrofit public buildings and infrastructure with climate-smart technology	6	High Income	Americas
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	Update building codes to account for increased climate hazards	6	High Income	Americas
Saudi Arabia	First NDC (Update)	Improving the cities design by increasing the efficiency of buildings by making them more resilient to heatwaves.	8	High Income	Asia
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Climate-proofing infrastructure and housing	46	Low Income	Africa
Somalia	First NDC (Update)	Human settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote green and climate resilient building industry • Enhance awareness on the impacts of climate change in the context of human settlements promoting sustainable land management systems and climate sensitive human settlement developments. 	11	Low Income	Africa

		• Facilitate provision of, and access to adequate, affordable and climate sensitive shelter to vulnerable groups including IDPS			
Somalia	First NDC (Update)	Strengthen climate robustness of public and commercial sector buildings	11	Low Income	Africa
South Africa	First NDC (Update)	Human Settlements: ensure urban planning and design incorporates climate change concerns. Consideration of climate risk in the new settlement and mainstreaming of climate science into the building standards will be catalytic to facilitate climate-resilient human settlement. Coastal Settlement: urban and rural settlements should be prioritised in addressing climate risks such as sea-level rise and flooding.	10-11	Middle Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Infrastructure (construction and buildings): a. It will also promote the adoption of national building codes to incorporate climate change criteria in the construction of new buildings. b. the second NDC includes the development of sustainable and low-carbon procurement policies to regulate the importation of high-carbon construction materials to reduce their embedded emissions. c. South Sudan will promote the reuse of construction waste, such as debris, wood or furniture.	20	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Mitigation Strategies for Infrastructure sector: Regulate the importation of construction material for low-carbon alternatives, Adopt policies, guidelines and national building codes that incorporate climate change adaptation criteria in any new construction, Promote use of low-carbon construction materials.	81	Low Income	Africa
Sri Lanka	First NDC (Update)	Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments 3.1 Review and update existing Green Building Guidelines (GBG) specific to tourism to include climate change and ecological aspects 3.2 Legalize GBG specific to tourism 3.3 just Enforce the above guidelines for all new constructions and refurbishments in the tourism sector 3.4 Initiate programmes for the Architects and Engineers responsible for designing tourism-related structures through their respective professional associations on the Green Building Codes on tourism 3.5 Dissemination of Green Building Code on tourism with planning committees of the relevant local authorities	49	Middle Income	Asia
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Promote sustainable urbanization and housing.	23	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Strengthen climate resilience of health infrastructure and system: No. of transformed National and Regional Referral Hospitals (Climate smart hospitals)	24	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	To expand climate-resilient infrastructure, the UAE is promoting the design and construction of green buildings and the refurbishment of existing ones as outlined in Chapter 4.3.5 'Buildings.'	39	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The country is also working on a roadmap covering all aspects of building resilience and sustainability guidelines for buildings and roads.	39	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The Fujairah 2040 Plan — developed to account for a significant increase in population — is also focusing on enhancing housing.	39	High Income	Asia
United Republic of Tanzania	First NDC (Update)	Promoting the use of climate service during the designing and development of new infrastructure	12	Low Income	Africa

Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 se han incorporado parámetros con la dimensión de adaptación al cambio y variabilidad climática en los cuerpos normativos departamentales, en referencia al diseño, construcción y mantenimiento de viviendas, infraestructuras y equipamientos, considerando las particularidades territoriales.	10	High Income	Americas
Uzbekistan	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation financing and investment strategy developed. Agriculture, water resources, health care, housing and emergency management selected as key economic sectors.	22	Middle Income	Asia
Vanuatu	First NDC (Update)	Vanuatu commits to ensuring that the design and construction of public and other major infrastructure and development projects consider current and projected risks to minimise loss and damage, especially by developing and adhering to climate-proofed building codes, environmental impact assessments, regulations and development guidelines	20	Middle Income	Oceania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Se estima mejorar 6 normas actuales de construcción de viviendas para la integración de la variabilidad climática natural	106	Not Classified	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Developing and building safe houses for disaster prevention	24	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Build safe houses against storms and floods for people in high-risk areas	36	Middle Income	Asia
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Develop smart buildings, smart cities to adapt to climate change	37	Middle Income	Asia
Zimbabwe	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation priority measures: Zimbabwe will implement actions that: (i) provide the means and incentives for new infrastructure to be planned, designed, built and operated while accounting for future climate change, including extreme-weather events, and (ii) facilitate retro-fitting of previously built infrastructure to ensure it is resilient to future climate events. This measure applies to infrastructure such as buildings, roads, bridges, telecommunications infrastructure, water infrastructures like dams, sewages, drains, water supply pipes, pumps. It also includes actions that use energy generating technologies (wind, photovoltaic solar) that are not reliant on climate-sensitive hydrological resources.	16	Low Income	Africa

Site and Planning

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into spatial/territorial development planning legislation, regulations, procedures and tools, including building codes (orientation of constructions in areas protected by floods and marine erosion)	66	Middle Income	Europe

Albania	First NDC (Update)	Green approaches to the built environment (green roofs, streets, corridors and open spaces/ water open spaces)	67	Middle Income	Europe
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Displacement and relocation of high-risk infrastructure (particularly residential and social infrastructure) in safer territories	68	Middle Income	Europe
Angola	First NDC (Update)	Map human settlements at risk of flooding and erosion (2,00 Million USD)	58	Middle Income	Africa
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Update and implement the Building Code so it considers the incorporation of the climate variable into infrastructure construction and reconstruction processes (including the promotion of nature-based solutions for low impact development)	39	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Enhance land use planning across the country to ensure climate change-related risks are appropriately addressed, including providing guidance on the location of coastal development	39	High Income	Americas
Bahrain	First NDC (Update)	The action plan will be expanded to include the type and percentage of green area, as well as initiatives to encourage nationals and residents to plant trees and a revision of building permits to include landscaping	6	High Income	Asia
Belize	First NDC (Update)	Broaden the analysis of the vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects of climate change to protect potential climate refugees, through a comprehensive assessment of human settlements and related infrastructure at risk from the effects of climate change.	29	Middle Income	Americas
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	First NDC (Update)	The multi-hazard risk information system (e.g., floods, droughts) at the national level, prioritizes immediate attention in more than 20 municipalities, which require hydrological and hydraulic modeling to implement protection works (walls, defenses, among others) in places where scour is a major factor to avoid loss of property and human lives.	26	Middle Income	Americas
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Cartographie des zones à risque d'inondations dans les agglomérations de plus de 5000 habitants (50 agglomérations)/ 84 211 000 USD	28	Low Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	The 2025 commitment to establish comprehensive and coherent planning tools adaptation, spatial, urban , disaster response at the central as well as municipal levels.	5	Middle Income	Africa
Cabo Verde	First NDC (Update)	Urban Agenda 2030, which guides the implementation of, which guides the implementation of SDCSDGG 1111 concerned with making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	41	Middle Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Prepare spatial planning (city/district/municipality) guidelines at all levels for climate change adaptation. Integrating climate change response measures to the commune land use planning	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Vulnerability assessment towards the development of climate change strategic plans to respond to the impacts on land, housings, coastal management and building due to climate change	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Promote Land Use Planning Tools for urban houses and building construction adaptive to climate change benefits to the low-income and homeless people	36	Middle Income	Asia
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Projet 7 : Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des changements climatiques	37	Middle Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Besoins financiers en matière d'atténuation Tableau 4 : coûts des investissements d'atténuation (en millions USD): - Ville bas carbone Promouvoir la création des quartiers à faible consommation d'énergie et à bâtiments performants autoconsommation dans les métropoles de Yaoundé et Douala 3100	47	Middle Income	Africa

Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Annexe 1 : Liste des Projets d'Adaptation: - Programme 07 : Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des CC ; - Programme 08 : Réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations urbaines aux effets des CC ;	54	Middle Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Annexe 1 : Liste des Projets d'Adaptation: - Programme 07 : Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des CC ; - Programme 08 : Réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations urbaines aux effets des CC ;	54	Middle Income	Africa
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 3: Indigenous Climate Action: Inuit: Close the infrastructure gap with climate resilient new builds, retrofits to existing builds, and Inuit-led adaptations to changing natural infrastructure.	41	High Income	Americas
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Cibles: 1 Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire (SNAT) et 20 Plans d'aménagement locaux spatialisés pilote, intégrant les enjeux environnementaux réalisés d'ici 2025; Actions et mesures pour atteindre les cibles: Cartographie participative des usages et droits d'usages ; Etudes techniques sur le potentiel et l'affectation des terres ; Base des données géo référencées des risques et des ressources spécifiques	27	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Cibles: D'ici 2025, les évaluations de vulnérabilité approfondies sont menées et capitalisées dans la planification sectorielle · D'ici 2025, un plan d'action participatif des secteurs habitat et infrastructures dans la planification de l'adaptation au niveau national est élaboré et opérationnalisé; Actions et mesures pour atteindre les cibles: Modélisation du changement climatique ; évaluation des risques, impacts et vulnérabilités, et des options d'adaptation ; intégration dans la planification sectorielle	28	Middle Income	Africa
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Promotion d'un modèle de construction d'habitat durable, en lien avec la sédentarisation des populations autochtones AKA dans un contexte de changements climatiques Cibles: · Construction des habitats pilotes Actions et mesures pour atteindre les cibles: Réalisation du Consentement Libre, Préalable et Eclairé auprès des Autochtones sur la sédentarisation et les habitats durables	29	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	(...) Les mesures d'adaptation profiteront aux établissements urbains en réduisant leur vulnérabilité aux effets des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes grâce à la cartographie des risques, aux codes de construction résistants au climat et à la réhabilitation des infrastructures. (...)	32	Middle Income	Africa
Colombia	First NDC	Promoción de distritos térmicos para la sustitución de sistemas de enfriamiento en ciudades: (Eficiencia energética): Reducción de emisiones de GEI asociadas al ahorro energético resultante de la sustitución de equipos de climatización antiguos e ineficientes, centralización de la generación y distribución de energía térmica (calor/frío), usos de energía residual, renovable o de fuentes térmicas directas disponibles, entre otros.	92	Middle Income	Americas
Colombia	First NDC	Construcción de sistemas de energía solar fotovoltaica para zonas no interconectadas en los dos (2) municipios (Cumaribo y Puerto Carreño	104	Middle Income	Americas
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°13 : Mesures d'adaptation en lien avec les ODD avec des co-bénéfices atténuation: Priorité d'adaptation 10 Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des changements climatiques: Adapter les référentiels techniques de construction et d'entretien des infrastructures aux effets possibles des changements climatiques • Élaborer une méthodologie harmonisée pour réaliser les diagnostics de vulnérabilité des infrastructures aux changements climatiques • Modifier les référentiels techniques et l'ingénierie de construction en les adaptant au contexte de changement climatique • Renforcer les capacités dans le contrôle de la qualité des matériaux de construction, qu'ils soient importés ou produits localement • Renforcer les dispositifs de contrôle et de suivi de l'exécution des travaux de construction	34	Middle Income	Africa

Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°16 : Liste de quelques projets d'adaptation éligibles au FVC- Améliorer les systèmes d'information climatique pour un développement résilient au Congo: Le projet réduira l'exposition des communautés, des moyens de subsistance et des infrastructures du Congo aux risques naturels induits par le climat grâce à un système national de prévision et d'alerte rapide fondé sur l'impact multirisques qui fonctionne bien. Le projet contribuera à la réalisation des différents types d'impacts au niveau du Fonds du Fonds vert pour l'adaptation : (...).3. Résilience accrue des infrastructures et de l'environnement bâti face aux menaces du changement climatique. L'objectif du projet est de renforcer davantage les capacités d'observation et de surveillance liées au climat du Congo, les systèmes d'alerte rapide et d'action rapide et d'autres systèmes d'information liés à l'environnement. Il cherche à conduire à un changement de paradigme vers une prise de décision, une planification et une réponse éclairées par le climat et fondées sur des preuves. L'objectif primordial est d'intégrer la croissance verte, la résilience environnementale et l'adaptation dans la planification du développement national grâce à des systèmes d'information climatique efficaces. Le projet s'aligne correctement sur les critères d'investissement du FVC car il propose de fournir des informations climatiques opportunes et pertinentes pour réduire les pertes en vies humaines et en moyens de subsistance, la valeur des actifs physiques et les pertes environnementales et sociales dues à l'impact des catastrophes extrêmes liées au changement climatique. (...)	40-41	Middle Income	Africa
Cote d'Ivoire	First NDC (Update)	M14 Zones côtières: renforcer les capacités techniques et financières des institutions et toutes les parties prenantes pour la gestion intégrée des zones côtières; Bénéfices: Sociaux: préservations des habitats en zones côtières/ lutte contre les pertes en vies humaines liées aux inondations et épidémies associées	36	Middle Income	Africa
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	To disallow the construction of new buildings edifications in threatened coastal settlements with a prognosis of disappearance due to severe flooding and the most vulnerable ones, as well as reducing demographic density in the low-lying coastal areas.	10	Middle Income	Americas
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	Planning the processes of urban reorganization of threatened settlements and infrastructures within specific terms, in correspondence with the economic conditions of the country. Starting with lower costs measures, such as induced natural solutions (recovery of beaches, reforestation).	10	Middle Income	Americas
Cuba	First NDC (Update)	Comprehensive conservation, care and recuperation of sandy beaches in the Cuban archipelago, prioritizing the urbanized beaches for touristic use and reducing the vulnerability of the built patrimony.	10	Middle Income	Americas
Djibouti	1st NDC	The rehabilitation of mangroves will enhance their role as a shield for coastal protection against the tides and erosion	111	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Construction of coastal and river defences; slope stabilisation; retrofitting houses, roads, bridges and critical infrastructure	83	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Implementation and enforcement of environmental protection legislation and climate-smart building codes.	83	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of climate-smart building codes and development of effective monitoring capabilities to build resilience within the construction industry, including education and awareness at the community level, legislation and effective enforcement/monitoring of coastal erosion.	84	Middle Income	Americas
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	2021: 50% housing in compliance with building regulations. 2025: > 60% houses in compliance with building regulations, 2090: 90% housing built or retrofitted to resilient-standard building codes,	93	Middle Income	Americas

Dominican Republic	First NDC (Update)	Mejorar la planificación urbana y uso de suelo para garantizar que los desarrollos nuevos y existentes, la infraestructura, los edificios y la gestión de la tierra, promuevan la resiliencia climática a largo plazo, incluyendo la capacidad de recuperación de los ecosistemas	44	Middle Income	Americas
Ecuador	First NDC	Desarrollo e implementación de la política pública de hábitat, ordenamiento territorial, planificación territorial y gestión de suelo, con criterios de adaptación frente a riesgos climáticos. Desarrollo de políticas y estrategias frente a la migración temporal o permanente de la población por condiciones vinculadas al cambio climático.	34	Middle Income	Americas
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Develop a climate resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan for the North Coast of Egypt that links land use development plans with the costly coastal protection works over the next 10-15 years.	25	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Structural and architectural interventions of conventional and unconventional engineering protection work (i.e. maritime walls, submersible barriers, soil fixation), artificial nourishment with sand to compensate for the erosion of beaches, and construction and reinforcement of anti-flood protection structures to protect lives, properties and economic activities for vulnerable populations.	25	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Reinforcement of nature-based solutions for land protection through sand dune stabilization by the cultivation of wild plants and wooden barriers and preserving natural defense lines against sea encroachment during storms.	25	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Directing city planning and architectural design towards meeting the requirements of green architecture and construction, and climate resilience including response to risks from climate change impacts (i.e. heat stress, floods), and the replacement and renovation of old houses in urban and rural areas including informal housing.	26	Middle Income	Africa
El Salvador	First NDC (Update)	Oportunidad de escalabilidad de los resultados de adaptación del Proyecto de Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible en el AMSS, en consideración de participación interinstitucional y bajo una perspectiva integral	75	Middle Income	Americas
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Viviendas, acueductos, alcantarillados, con criterios de adaptación y mitigación. Reducción de vulnerabilidad en infraestructura vial primaria y secundaria	28	Middle Income	Africa
Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Develop nature-based solutions for urban infrastructure for adaptation benefits and disaster risk reduction to enhance resilience of urban dwellers.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Build capacity and implement climate smart town planning for urban resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity of urban dwellers.	6	Middle Income	Africa
Fiji	First NDC (Update)	Fiji will ensure that comprehensive multi-hazard and risk assessments are conducted to inform the planning and development of climate-resilient human settlements	19	Middle Income	Oceania
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	City wide resilient infrastructure planning Job prospects: 1,025 Funding (US\$ mil) 827	25	Middle Income	Africa
Guatemala	First NDC (Update)	Normativa de planificación de desarrollo territorial e infraestructura sostenible y resiliente. Logro: se cuenta con una propuesta para la SEGEPLAN, municipalidades y la ANAM para incorporar lineamientos en el proceso de actualización de los planes de ordenamiento y desarrollo territorial con la inclusión de un eje de adaptación al cambio climático y resiliencia	55	Middle Income	Americas
Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Engagement 2: Mettre en place les mesures nécessaires à la protection, la conservation et la gestion des écosystèmes, la redynamisation des activités économiques et le renforcement de la résilience des populations de sa zone côtière: Intégration de l'adaptation dans les PDL et outils d'aménagement du territoire des communes de la zone côtière.	42	Low Income	Africa

Honduras	First NDC (Update)	Adaptación al cambio climático en entornos urbanos (viviendas resilientes, espacios verdes urbanos, drenaje pluvial en ciudades, integración del cambio climático en planes de desarrollo y redes de saneamiento)	46	Middle Income	Americas
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	adoption of more greenery/green/nature-based infrastructure/solutions that not only helps with issues such as flooding, but can also mitigate heat islands and energy load etc. at an urban design scale.	30	Middle Income	Asia
Kazakhstan	First NDC (Update)	The 2021-2030 Action Plan contains several measures linked to adaptation to climate change, especially those concerning a reduction in the intensity of the use of water, transformation of agriculture, energy efficiency, modernization of housing and communal services, development of sustainable transport but also conservation of ecosystems and enhancement of forest cover. Thermal modernization of buildings will not only save energy but improve the quality of citizens' lives. Greening cities and creating forest belts around the biggest towns will not only support groundwater management and retention but will improve the quality of air and create a pleasant living environment for city dwellers.	15-16	Middle Income	Asia
Kenya	First NDC (Update)	Introduce nature based solutions in flood control especially around informal settlements and selected urban areas	16	Middle Income	Africa
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Conduct scientific research on the impact of climate change on residents and infrastructure of blasts and cities of Bishkek and Osh, taking into account gender aspects and interests of vulnerable groups	37	Middle Income	Asia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	First NDC (Update)	Increase the resilience of urban development and infrastructure to climate change, including through the use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions	10	Middle Income	Asia
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Resilience of infrastructures to heat and drought: Advocate installation of solar shading devices. Harness solar technology for heating and lighting solutions in construction: solar shading devices, Locating appliances which generate waste heat outside the insulated envelope, Minimizing hard landscaping materials which absorb heat during the day and re-radiate it at night, Application of ventilation and cooling strategies	59	Low Income	Africa
Malaysia	First NDC (Update)	In managing future risks and potential loss from climate change, Malaysia is mainstreaming climate resilience into urban planning and development of infrastructures. This will include emphasising infrastructure integrity assessments and revisions of the existing manuals and guidelines.	11	Middle Income	Asia
Maldives	First NDC (Update)	Enhancing the National Building Code to incorporate climate resilience including coastal infrastructure	14	Middle Income	Asia
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Secteur Habitat, Urbanisme et Aménagement du Territoire; Objectifs à l'horizon 2030; Mise en œuvre du schéma national d'aménagement du territoire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mise en place d'un système de planification et de gestion urbaine résilient au changement climatique ▪ Mise en place d'un schéma d'aménagement du territoire résilient au changement climatique ▪ Mise en œuvre du SDAU de la ville Nouakchott ; 	60	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritius	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans: Buildings and infrastructures: i) integrating energy efficiency and energy conservation criteria into building codes targeting a lower consumption of energy (better ventilation for less/no RAC and thermal comfort), the design of green buildings (training of the architect and stakeholders), ii)	9	Middle Income	Africa

		integrating soft engineering and green material (including Life Cycle Assessments of the materials and buildings, the reuse and recycling of materials, principles, requirements and guidance regarding the design for disassembly and adaptability given by ISO 20887:2020, the development of Building Information Modelling, Building Log books and material passports), and iii) global land use planning and management (in line with Mauritius Resilience Strategy for a Ridge to Reef vision to protect environmental sensitive areas) with the implementation of setback, buffer zones, and a better management of Disaster Risks			
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Une étude lancée en 2020 a permis d'identifier les îlots de chaleurs (ICU) et de fraîcheurs urbains, afin de pouvoir évaluer la vulnérabilité du territoire et les zones à forts enjeux	30	High Income	Europe
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation fondée sur les écosystèmes pour atténuer les effets des îlots de chaleur urbaine : (...)• Promotion des murs et toits verts. Les toitures végétalisées et les façades améliorent le confort thermique des bâtiments, en particulier dans un climat chaud et sec ; • Récupération et stockage des eaux de toiture dans les zones de faible disponibilité de l'eau. Les systèmes de collecte d'eau de toiture sont à encourager dans les constructions à usage résidentiel et pour les édifices à caractère communautaire ayant une surface de toit importante (ex. écoles, mosquées, marchés, etc.) ; (...)	27	Middle Income	Africa
Mozambique	First NDC (Update)	Developing resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements 4.6.1.8.1: Drafting and updating climate-robust planning and spatial planning instruments and strengthening their implementation 4.6.1.8.1.1, Mapping of vulnerable infrastructure or infrastructure at risk according to the type of climatic phenomenon (floods, cyclones, sea level rise) 4.6.1.8.1.2, Reformulation of building codes for transport, telecommunications, energy distribution, buildings, water and wastewater treatment infrastructures to make them climate resilient 4.6.1.8.1.3, Promoting the design and implementation of potential climate risk insurance mechanisms in the built heritage 4.6.1.8.1.5, Strengthening the resilience of the cities of Quelimane and Nacala in relation to flood and erosion control 4.6.1.8.1.6, Mapping of regions prone to soil erosion and landslides 4.6.1.8.1.7	76-77	Low Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Myanmar will work to develop resilient, inclusive, and sustainable cities and towns where people can live and thrive. Urban planning, physical infrastructure and building designs will be key to contribute to building resilience of cities and towns.	iii	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	In cities such as Taunggyi or Patheingyi that have greater need for support in basic service delivery, the project pipeline will focus more on supporting integrated solid waste planning, flood management, or passive urban cooling through increased urban tree planting and building retrofits.	33	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Multi-scale analysis and strategy development to reduce risks of landslides and flooding through development with interventions identified at watershed, township, neighborhood and individual household levels to mitigate frequency, severity, and impacts of these events.	41	Middle Income	Asia
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Develop Master Land Use Plan for relocation of homes and critical infrastructure to Topside as part of Higher Ground Initiative	16	High Income	Oceania
Nepal	Second NDC	Adopt national building codes and prepare Integrated Urban Development Plans (IUDPs) emphasizing low carbon and climate-resilient urban settlements in all municipalities	7	Low Income	Asia
Papua New Guinea	Second NDC	Measures to increase infrastructure coastal defences, climate-resilient physical planning standards and codes	24	Middle Income	Oceania
Papua New Guinea	Second NDC	'Greening' of urban development plans	24	Middle Income	Oceania

Paraguay	First NDC (Update)	Integrar la adaptación al cambio climático en los instrumentos de planificación de los gobiernos subnacionales	46	Middle Income	Americas
Republic of Korea	First NDC (Update)	For those densely populated areas with such vulnerable groups, cooling shelters for heatwaves will be installed and green spaces will be created at a smaller scale . A project is also underway to build climate shelter playgrounds for children.	27	High Income	Asia
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Increase the enforcement of policies requiring considerations of the climate-resilient engineering solutions, construction codes, technical protocols and standards in developing new infrastructure.	29	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Codes and regulations for residential and commercial facilities and homes in areas vulnerable to hazards 40,000 US Dollars per locality	54	Middle Income	Europe
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Human Settlement: High density buildings and informal settlement upgrading, Storm water management	5	Low Income	Africa
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	Protect key natural and built assets in low-lying areas	6	High Income	Americas
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	Update building codes to account for increased climate hazards	6	High Income	Americas
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	First NDC	Build resilience to minimise damage to settlement and infrastructure	7	Middle Income	Americas
Senegal	First NDC	Tableau 16 : Principaux impacts et mesures d'adaptation prioritaires actuelles et préventives par secteur; secteur: Zone côtière: MESURES D'ADAPTATION PRIORITAIRES: Impacts actuels- Scénario 2°C : Gestion intégrée des Zones côtières (mise en place d'un système de suivi du littoral, identification des facteurs de forçages et des processus physiques qui gouvernent le fonctionnement et la dynamique du littoral, actualisation du cadre juridique et institutionnel du littoral, modélisation morpho dynamique de la zone côtière, identification des principaux risques côtiers et zones à risque, planification de l'occupation du littoral...) · Protection et aménagement des zones à risques et restauration des écosystèmes côtiers dégradés · Identification des enjeux d'adaptation · Réglementation de l'occupation du littoral	35	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Tableau 16 : Principaux impacts et mesures d'adaptation prioritaires actuelles et préventives par secteur; secteur: Zone côtière: MESURES D'ADAPTATION PRIORITAIRES: Impacts actuels- Scénario 4°C : Connaissance du climat des houles et de leur modélisation · Identification des zones à risques en cas d'élévation du niveau de la mer · Analyse des risques côtiers, de la vulnérabilité des infrastructures et des populations · Réglementation de l'occupation du littoral	35	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Tableau 16 : Principaux impacts et mesures d'adaptation prioritaires actuelles et préventives par secteur; secteur: Gestion des risques et catastrophes dus aux inondations MESURES D'ADAPTATION PRIORITAIRES: Impacts actuels- Scénario 2°C : Mise en œuvre du plan national d'Aménagement du territoire et des schémas directeurs · Restructuration urbaine et relogement des zones prioritaires · Renforcement des infrastructures d'assainissements et des systèmes de drainage des eaux pluviales dans les villes	39	Low Income	Africa
Senegal	First NDC	Tableau 16 : Principaux impacts et mesures d'adaptation prioritaires actuelles et préventives par secteur; secteur: Gestion des risques et catastrophes dus aux inondations MESURES D'ADAPTATION PRIORITAIRES: Impacts actuels- Scénario 4°C: Mise en œuvre du plan national d'Aménagement du territoire et des schémas directeurs	39	Low Income	Africa

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restructuration urbaine et relogement des zones prioritaires · Renforcement des infrastructures d'assainissements et des systèmes de drainage des eaux pluviales dans les villes 			
Sierra Leone	First NDC (Update)	Climate-proofing infrastructure and housing	46	Low Income	Africa
Solomon Islands	First NDC (Update)	Undertake risk reduction and vulnerability assessments of urban settlements in Honiara, other urban centres, and sites of national economic priority. Plan and implement adaptation actions	18	Middle Income	Oceania
Solomon Islands	First NDC (Update)	Undertake risk reduction and vulnerability assessments of rural communities and implement adaptation actions targeting prioritized vulnerable communities	18	Middle Income	Oceania
Somalia	First NDC (Update)	Human settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote green and climate resilient building industry • Enhance awareness on the impacts of climate change in the context of human settlements promoting sustainable land management systems and climate sensitive human settlement developments. • Facilitate provision of, and access to adequate, affordable and climate sensitive shelter to vulnerable groups including IDPS 	11	Low Income	Africa
South Africa	First NDC (Update)	Human Settlements: ensure urban planning and design incorporates climate change concerns. Consideration of climate risk in the new settlement and mainstreaming of climate science into the building standards will be catalytic to facilitate climate-resilient human settlement. Coastal Settlement: urban and rural settlements should be prioritised in addressing climate risks such as sea-level rise and flooding.	10-11	Middle Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Adaptation strategies for the infrastructure sector: Mainstream climate resilience in construction activities, Strengthen land-use policy	82	Low Income	Africa
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Identify, design, and implement flood management schemes for cultural heritage sites, where appropriate.	19	Middle Income	Asia
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 4: Mesures d'adaptation prioritaires par secteur; Axe 4 : renforcement des capacités d'adaptation des établissements humains; Priorités: Mettre en place un système d'alerte précoce en cas de risques; Mesures d'adaptation prioritaires: Protection contre les risques de catastrophes • Cartographie des zones à risques • Amélioration de la gestion et l'exploitation des zones à risque (...)	45	Low Income	Africa
Togo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 5: Efforts d'adaptation du Togo; Secteurs: Zone côtière; Progrès accomplis: Etude du potentiel en eau du bassin sédimentaire côtier et résilience au CC: (...) Production et/ou l'adaptation des outils de planification à long terme des territoires marins et côtiers (...)	52	Low Income	Africa
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	Integrate vulnerability and risks related to climate change into territorial planning processes	35	Middle Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Promote climate resilient and low-carbon urban planning and development	15	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Promote sustainable urbanization and housing.	23	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The country is also working on a roadmap covering all aspects of building resilience and sustainability guidelines for buildings and roads.	39	High Income	Asia

United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Ras Al Khaimah has recently adopted Rafah, its first Sustainable Community Guidelines, for the design and construction of new infrastructure. Rafah specifies several design changes to public infrastructure aimed at improving livability and walkability of communities, while also mitigating the urban heat island effect through greenery, shading over walkways, and materials with high reflectivity. These measures are expected to improve outdoor thermal comfort of residents.	39	High Income	Asia
Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 todos los departamentos han incorporado en Instrumentos de Ordenamiento Territorial, nuevos y revisados, medidas de adaptación al cambio climático y estrategias para la reducción de riesgos climáticos.	10	High Income	Americas
Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 el 100% de las ciudades con niveles de riesgo de inundación muy alto, alto o medio, cuentan con mapas de riesgo de inundación de ribera, drenaje, y/o aumento del nivel del mar y marejadas de tormenta.	10	High Income	Americas
Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 se ha iniciado la implementación del Plan Nacional de Drenaje Pluvial Urbano.	10	High Income	Americas
Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 todos los departamentos han incorporado, en al menos una localidad urbana la adaptación basada en ecosistemas como estrategia para mejorar las condiciones del hábitat en los entornos urbanos y optimizar su desempeño frente al clima.	10	High Income	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Se desarrollarán 4 planes particulares en el sector hábitat y vivienda, a saber: Plan de Desarrollo Estratégico Local (PDEL), como herramienta fundamental para garantizar el derecho a la ciudad y la armonía con el hábitat, permitiendo la intervención ordenada de los asentamientos humanos desde lo local, Plan integral de mantenimiento a edificaciones residenciales, destinados a mitigar el 30% de elementos contaminantes de las construcciones existentes, Plan piloto de manejo de desechos sólidos, destinados a la reducción del 40% de desechos sólidos que se insertan al hábitat, y Plan de Bosques Urbanos, para impulsar el reintegro de las especies vegetales y animales al ámbito territorial que fue intervenido	106	Not Classified	Americas
Viet Nam	First NDC (Update)	Planning, relocating residential areas in places frequently affected by extreme climate; monitoring, supervising and warning to promptly evacuate and reduce risks for places where relocation is not possible.	24	Middle Income	Asia

Adaptation: Others

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Albania	First NDC (Update)	Support research on and monitoring of physical, biological and social aspects, including climate-related variables (including sea level and extreme weather events), the erosion of the coast, coastal and marine ecosystems, vector-borne diseases, natural resources (e.g. water and food quantity and quality, air quality), the built environment (e.g. location, density) and socio-economic and demographic aspects, including the modernization of monitoring equipment and systems	67	Middle Income	Europe

Albania	First NDC (Update)	Capacity building (e.g. training, best practice exchange, development of guidelines) on climate change, its impacts (e.g. ecosystems, buildings, water and energy infrastructure, health) and the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions of key stakeholders (e.g. policy and decision makers, planning authorities, implementers, including the private sector)	67	Middle Income	Europe
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Supporting the mainstreaming of climate-proofing measures into funding mechanisms, policies, and standards for the building sector	50	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Strengthening technical capacity for planning, implementing, and monitoring climate-proofing and other adaptation interventions in the building sector	50	High Income	Americas
Antigua and Barbuda	First NDC (Update)	Assessing barriers, identifying financial instruments, and developing operational guidelines to enable the private sector to access funding for adaptation in buildings	50	High Income	Americas
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Environnement: Initiative des écovillages pilotes au Burkina Faso/ 70 000 000 USD	27	Low Income	Africa
Cameroon	First NDC (Update)	Les priorités de l'adaptation et la résilience au Cameroun: - Construire des infrastructures, y compris des systèmes ferroviaires, des aéroports et des ports maritimes, qui résistent au climat grâce à l'intégration de mesures d'adaptation et de résilience pour améliorer la durabilité.	34	Middle Income	Africa
Chad	First NDC (Update)	(...) Les options prioritaires identifiées comprennent des mesures qui favoriseront et soutiendront l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables, telles que le biogaz et l'énergie solaire, qui contribueront à réduire la dépendance des communautés vis-à-vis du bois de chauffage. Cela contribuera à réduire la déforestation et la dégradation de la couverture terrestre, et aura des retombées positives sur l'économie, la santé publique, la santé et l'environnement.	30	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°13 : Mesures d'adaptation en lien avec les ODD avec des co-bénéfices atténuation: Priorité d'adaptation 10 Adaptation des référentiels techniques de construction des infrastructures aux effets des changements climatiques: Adapter les référentiels techniques de construction et d'entretien des infrastructures aux effets possibles des changements climatiques • Élaborer une méthodologie harmonisée pour réaliser les diagnostics de vulnérabilité des infrastructures aux changements climatiques • Modifier les référentiels techniques et l'ingénierie de construction en les adaptant au contexte de changement climatique • Renforcer les capacités dans le contrôle de la qualité des matériaux de construction, qu'ils soient importés ou produits localement • Renforcer les dispositifs de contrôle et de suivi de l'exécution des travaux de construction	34	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Tableau n°16 : Liste de quelques projets d'adaptation éligibles au FVC- Adaptation physique intégrée et résilience des communautés grâce à un projet pilote d'accès direct amélioré dans les secteurs public, privé et de la société civile (Niari, Lekoumou et Buena): Ce projet répond à l'appel à propositions (RfP) émis par le FVC en juillet 2016, et est conçu pour répondre aux objectifs déclarés de l'appel d'offres, à savoir : renforcer l'appropriation par les pays des projets et programmes en décentralisant la prise de décision au niveau des pays, permettant ainsi une plus grande implication et contribution des parties prenantes concernées. Contrairement à la modalité traditionnelle d'accès direct, il n'y aura pas de soumission de projets ou de programmes individuels au Fonds car la prise de décision pour le financement d'activités pilotes spécifiques sera dévolue au niveau national. L'objectif de ce projet est de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et d'augmenter la résilience d'au	42	Middle Income	Africa

		moins 5% de la population dans le pays à la variabilité et au changement climatiques, dont 50% sont des femmes, grâce à l'adaptation des infrastructures, des bâtiments renforcés et services écosystémiques améliorés. Le projet proposé est conçu pour renforcer l'appropriation par le pays de l'adaptation en déléguant la prise de décision au niveau national et communautaire, une plus grande participation des communautés vulnérables au changement climatique. Le problème que ce projet cherche à résoudre est que le pays pilotes souffre de pertes de biens, de vies et de bien-être en raison de la variabilité du climat et des extrêmes induits par le climat. Le changement climatique entraîne déjà une fréquence et une intensité accrues des événements météorologiques extrêmes.			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Faciliter l'accès des ménages à une énergie propre et à un coût abordable; Promotion de mode de production alternative d'énergie (installation des systèmes solaire, éolien, biomasse); Indicateurs: Nombre de ménages ayant accès aux énergies alternatives; Coût estimatif (Milliards USD): 0,40; Période de mise en œuvre: 2021-2030	82	Middle Income	Africa
Dominica	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of climate-smart building codes and development of effective monitoring capabilities to build resilience within the construction industry, including education and awareness at the community level, legislation and effective enforcement/monitoring of coastal erosion.	84	Middle Income	Americas
El Salvador	First NDC (Update)	Construcción de capacidades para la mejora del ahorro y eficiencia energética, eficiencia en el uso de agua y diseños bio-climáticos en edificaciones de tipo domiciliario, comercial e institucional, de acuerdo a la guía de edificaciones sostenibles del AMSS.	75	Middle Income	Americas
Guatemala	First NDC (Update)	Innovación, investigación y desarrollo en el sector. Se requiere de formas innovadoras para el desarrollo sostenible de infraestructura, explorar la optimización en los diseños y el uso de materiales locales con menor huella de carbono que aporten a la adaptación y resiliencia. Logro: se han establecido alianzas para la creación de un grupo promotor de innovación en el sector	56	Middle Income	Americas
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Climate awareness campaign, standard enforcement and oversight in human settlement development, including building and environmental health.	38	Middle Income	Asia
Indonesia	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Awareness campaign on the importance of integrating climate vulnerability, risks and impacts in city planning and development.	40	Middle Income	Asia
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation fondée sur les écosystèmes pour atténuer les effets des îlots de chaleur urbaine : (...) Promotion des murs et toits verts. Les toitures végétalisées et les façades améliorent le confort thermique des bâtiments, en particulier dans un climat chaud et sec ; Récupération et stockage des eaux de toiture dans les zones de faible disponibilité de l'eau. Les systèmes de collecte d'eau de toiture sont à encourager dans les constructions à usage résidentiel et pour les édifices à caractère communautaire ayant une surface de toit importante (ex. écoles, mosquées, marchés, etc.) ; (...)	27	Middle Income	Africa
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Rewire government buildings to maximize energy savings and encourage changes in usage behavior among government staff	34	High Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC	Enhance the Building Managers Working Group	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Turkmenistan	First NDC (Update)	Activities to raise public awareness and interest	38	Middle Income	Asia

United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Moreover, the nation is investing in R&D projects for future-proof construction materials (including pavement and cements), and developing sea-level rise proofed infrastructure.	39	High Income	Asia
United Republic of Tanzania	First NDC (Update)	Mainstreaming of climate change in the engineering and architecture curricula	12	Low Income	Africa
Uruguay	Second NDC	Al 2030 se han actualizado y difundido materiales de apoyo para incorporar el cambio y variabilidad climática en la planificación de las ciudades uruguayas.	10	High Income	Americas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	First NDC (Update)	Desarrollar y fortalecer las líneas de investigación, innovación y desarrollo de sistemas constructivos nacionales, para el logro de edificaciones energéticamente eficientes	47	Not Classified	Americas

Quantitative GHG Reduction

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Andorra	First NDC (Update)	Perseguir una reducción del 15% del consumo	33	High Income	Europe
Angola	First NDC (Update)	Installation of efficient LED lamps in public buildings-2000 lamps (0,31 ktco2e reduction potential, 0,016 Million USD cost)	48	Middle Income	Africa
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Adoption and implementation of revised building code for all new buildings and renovations The estimated avoided GHG emissions related to the implementation of this action is 22.6 GgCO2-eq by 2030	35,63	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Energy audits for all existing Hotels and Industrial facilities The combined effect of these two measures would result in 135.9 GgCO2-eq of avoided GHG emissions.	36,64	High Income	Americas
Bahamas	First NDC (Update)	Lighting retrofits for all Government occupied buildings in New Providence The estimated avoided GHG emissions are 8.2 GgCO2-eq by 2030.	36,65	High Income	Americas
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Brick Kilns: Enforcement and Improved technology use 14% emission reduction through Banning Fixed Chimney kiln (FCK), encourage advanced technology and non-fired brick use	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Use energy-efficient appliances in household and commercial buildings (achieve 5% and 12% reduction in emission respectively)	9	Middle Income	Asia
Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	47% emission reduction through Banning Fixed Chimney kiln (FCK), encourage advanced technology and non-fired brick use	12	Middle Income	Asia

Bangladesh	First NDC (Update)	Use energy-efficient appliances in household and commercial buildings (achieve 19% and 25% reduction in emission respectively)	12	Middle Income	Asia
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées: 7) Promotion des lampes basse consommatrices LED dans les ménages (3.000.000 lampes dans 1.000.000 de ménages (projet en préparation à la DGRE)	21,48	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Réduction des émissions sur le secteur de l'énergie Emissions évitées escomptées : La mise en œuvre de ces mesures contribuera à réduire les émissions cumulées de GES dans le secteur par rapport au scénario de maintien du statu quo de 18,71 Mt E-CO2 sur la période 2021 à 2030 par rapport au scénario de maintien du statu quo, soit une réduction de 12,15% d'ici 2030 dont 8,4% de contribution inconditionnelle et 3,75% de contribution conditionnelle. La figure 5 ci-dessous montre la trajectoire des émissions dans le secteur de l'énergie pour chacun des scénarios et les niveaux qui pourraient être atteints en 2030. Les contributions attendues par groupes de mesures sont les suivantes : Extension de l'accès à l'éclairage électrique dans le secteur résidentiel 7,83% ; Consommations efficaces d'électricité dans le secteur résidentiel 13,72% ; Gestion durable de bois-énergie 20,13% ; Efficacité énergétique dans le secteur des services 6,9% ; Efficacité énergétique dans le secteur des transports 11,37% ; Production d'électricité au gaz naturel et aux énergies renouvelables 30,98% et réduction des pertes en transport et distribution d'électricité 9,06%	22	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation d'équipements solaires dans les bâtiments publics/ 9 999 941 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:15,20; 2030: 30,41; 2050: 91,22	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation des climatiseurs efficaces en remplacement des mono blocs dans les bâtiments publics/ 370 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 0,40; 2030: 0,80; 2050: 2,41	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de construction d'une mini-centrales solaires photovoltaïques avec stockage dans les centres médicaux avec antenne chirurgicale (CMA)/ 479,47 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:9,97; 2030: 19,93; 2050: 59,80	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Acquisition et installation de 1 500 000 lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (LED) en remplacement des lampes à tubes fluorescentes dans les ménages/ 13 651 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 79,91; 2030: 159,82; 2050: 479,47	26	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de déploiement de cinquante mille (50 000) kits solaires de type Solar Home System 2 (SHS2) (60 Wc) au profit des ménages au Burkina Faso /31 199 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025/2,32; 2030/4,64; 2050/13,91	26	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Programme pilote de promotion de refroidissement efficient dans les logements sociaux/ 666 000 USD/potentiel (GgCO2eq) 2025:40,527	28	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Efficacité énergétique dans l'habitat urbain et rural/ 1 753 200 USD/ Potentiel (GgCO2eq) 2025: 40,527	29	Low Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Promote sustainable energy practices in manufacturing Bricks: 1.799 MtCO2e, 44% by 2030	25	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Application of electrical equipment's labelling & MEPS (Lighting, Cooling & Equipment) Reduce 1.2 TWh (29.7%) of electricity use in 2030 (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential:1 Mt CO2e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 250 million	92	Middle Income	Asia

Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Improvement of process performance of EE by establishment of energy management in buildings/industries (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential: 0.1 MtCO ₂ e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	90	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Climate-friendly cooling of public sector buildings Reduce 0.04 MtCO ₂ e /year (pg 25) Finance costs (USD): USD 67 million	25,94	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of National Cooling Action Plan Enhanced MEPS and F-gas transition for room air conditioners and residential refrigerators targeting the new & existing equipment stock in the country Emissions reduction: 1.09 MtCO ₂ e by 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	27,97	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Inclusion of performance requirements of Passive Cooling Systems in Building Energy Code 20% of the newly constructed buildings will comply with Building Energy Code Emissions reduction: 0.14 MtCO ₂ e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 750,000 ROI: 44% Payback period: 2.25 years	27,98	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Integrating climate change response measures onto the construction design for buildings and for rural housing (use of modern integration of technology) (pg 36) Emissions reduction: 0.07 Mt CO ₂ e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 49 million ROI: 22% Payback period: 4.5 years	98	Middle Income	Asia
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: British Columbia: In March 2021, under the same authority, 2030 sectoral targets for below 2007 levels were set for transportation (27-32 %); industry (38-43 %); oil and gas (33-38 %); and buildings and communities (59- 64 %)	25	High Income	Americas
Central African Republic	First NDC (Update)	Objectifs: Ménages équipés en 2025 et 2030 : Éclairage solaire : 20% et 50% Cuiseurs solaires : 5% et 10% GPL : 25% en 2030	15	Middle Income	Africa
China	First NDC (Update)	The LieChe New Town Project in Gaobeidian has a planned floor area of 1.2 million m ² , including an ultra low energy area of 820,000 m ² . In accordance with the standards of a 75% reduction in energy use for residential buildings and a 65% reduction for public buildings implemented at that time, the energy savings in winter heating are 2,456 tons of standard coal; the energy savings in summer cooling are 6.87 GWh, equivalent to 1,754 tons of standard coal. This contributes to annual CO ₂ and sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) emission reductions of 11,031 tons and 36 tons respectively.	17	Middle Income	Asia
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes Million US\$ 2,730 3,511 Poêles à bois efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 40,000 2030: 55,000 Poêles électriques efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 5,025 2030: 6,700 Réfrigérateurs efficaces Million US\$ 2025:32,425 2030: 45,396	37	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE service: Nouvel immeuble de bureaux avec refroidissement central Million US\$ 2025: 0,066 2030: 0,132	37	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	Solaire: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel Million US\$ 2025: 0,000 2030: 0,047	37	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité: Promotion des foyers améliorés & amélioration de la carbonisation; Passer de 12 -15% à 25 -30% de rendement (ii) 3 millions de ménages disposent des unités de FA (foyer améliorés); Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO ₂ équivalant autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 1,05	53	Middle Income	Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité:Promotion des énergies renouvelables (i) Loi de 2014 sur les énergies renouvelables modifiée (ii)Nombre des résidences et les institutions, les industries manufacturières équipés des systèmes solaires photovoltaïques Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)):0,28	53	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Transision vers la cuisson écoénergétique; Nombre des ménages utilisant des technologies des biogaz, de GPL ; et briquettes à base des résidus agricoles ou des déchets ménagers biodégradables; Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 0,63	54	Middle Income	Africa
Eritrea	First NDC	Efficient domestic lighting with LEDs 410.86 US\$/ ton CO2 90.04 ktCO2e/year emission reduction in 2030.	16	Low Income	Africa
Eritrea	First NDC	Clinker replacement -64.20 US\$/ ton CO2 191.68 ktCO2e/year emission reduction in 2030.	16	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Upscaling deployment of fuel-efficient biomass combustion stoves ; Mitigation potential 218Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Solar home systems to supply off-grid consumption ; Mitigation potential 0.08Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Substitution of incandescent light bulbs ; Mitigation potential 0.18 Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	Solar water heating facilities to supply 10% of demand by 2030 ; Mitigation potential 43.3. Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Gambia	Second NDC	6 MW of solar PV rooftop systems by 2024 ; Mitigation potential 6.54 Gg Co2e in 2030	12	Low Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of energy efficiency in homes, industry and commerce Job propsects: 4,608 Funding (US\$ mil) 786.94 Emission reduction (kt): 1,899.3	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Refrigeration and Air conditioning Job propsects: 2,700 Funding (US\$ mil) 3.2 Emission reduction (kt):3,874.2	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promote clean rural households lighting. Job propsects: 1,000 Funding (US\$ mil) 35.7 Emission reduction (kt): 175.14	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions. Job propsects: 24000 Funding (US\$ mil) 386.4 Emission reduction (kt): 4,214.2	26	Middle Income	Africa
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Energy measures in Residential sector - Solar water Heaters (SWH) Project for 90,000 houses Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 65,000,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 500	26, 72	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Use of steel slag and/or fly ash to substitute the raw materials needed to produce clinker Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 3,445,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 132.65	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Increase the percentage of Pozzolana in CEM II Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,330,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 194.82	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Produce new cement product CEM IV with 45% of Pozzolana Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 1,635,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 111.92	27, 74	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Implementing pilot interventions to scale-up the sustainable use of cooling technologies with climate-friendly gases Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,400,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 7.23	27	Middle Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Scaling up the installation of energy efficient stoves in households Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 886,314	21	Middle Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Improving energy efficiency of small boiler houses by replacing coal-fired boilers with gas-fired ones; Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 1 223,697	21	Middle Income	Asia

Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Construction of new buildings according to energy efficient CSR (Construction Standards and Regulations); Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 16,886	21	Middle Income	Asia
Kyrgyzstan	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency improvement of existing Buildings; Target Indicators, 1000 tons of CO2 eq. In 2030: 10,868	21	Middle Income	Asia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	First NDC (Update)	introduction of 50,000 energy efficient cook stoves Average abatement between 2020 and 2030 (ktCO2e/y): 50	5	Middle Income	Asia
Liberia	First NDC (Update)	Reduce emissions by 588 Gg CO2e per year by making sure 60% of households using fuel wood or charcoal are supplied with energy efficient cook stoves by 2030	14	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Mitigation potential from IPPU (Industrial processes and product use) sources is by comparison relatively limited, with the majority of emissions reductions arising from increased use of rice husk ash (RHA) blending and earth stabilised blocks (ESB) to reduce clinker and cement demand; over the longer term, the use of emerging low carbon clinker processes may also be feasible. (chart calculates mitigation potential in 2040 as 0.23 MtCO2e)	23-24	Low Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage domestique efficace avec LFC (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage efficace avec LED (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Remplacement du LFC avec les LED dans l'éclairage domestique (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces (foyer amélioré) (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: GPL remplaçant le bois (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles électriques efficaces (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace mise en place d'un programme de promotion de la climatisation résidentiel efficace, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 15000 unités (soit 7000 unités de plus)(...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Réfrigérateur efficace; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion de la réfrigération éco énergétiques dans le secteur résidentiel, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 22 000 unités (soit 7000 unités de plus) (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Biogaz dans les fermes rurales substituant le bois et le charbon (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa

Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LFC (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LED	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Lampadaires efficaces - tubes LED (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Efficacité énergétique en service Réduction de 20% de la demande énergétique des services particulièrement dans les nouveaux bâtiments (Nouvel immeuble à bureaux avec refroidissement central) (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Lampes solaires à LED Diffusion d'environ 20000 lampes solaires à LED dans les zones rurales bénéficiant du programme PV solaire maison. (...)	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, la promotion d'installation des Chauffe-eau solaires résidentiels pourra atteindre un additif de 9000 unités de plus en 2030	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, le programme solaire pourra atteindre une capacité additive cumulée installée de 30000 kit-solaire/foyer en 2030. Cette capacité trouve sa confirmation dans l'initiative « Desert to Power » de la Banque Africaine de Développement et du G5.	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mongolia	First NDC (Update)	Insulate old precast panel buildings in Ulaanbaatar city, Limit the use of raw coal in Ulaanbaatar city and switch to the use of improved fuel; GHG emissions reduction, Gg CO2-eq.: 830.1	5	Middle Income	Asia
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Ciment: Valorisation des cendres volantes: Substitution d'une partie du clinker par les cendres volantes dans un mélange permettant d'obtenir du ciment aux caractéristiques désirées et contribuer à la réduction des émissions de GES par la réduction de la production du clinker.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Programme de généralisation des lampes LED dans le secteur résidentiel à l'horizon 2030: Programme d'installation de 40 millions de lampes fluocompactes (LFC) et 40 millions de lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) entre 2010 et 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place des Norme Minimale de Performance Énergétique (MEPS) des réfrigérateurs éco énergétiques. Amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique des réfrigérateurs selon les règles de performance énergétique et la promotion des réfrigérateurs écoénergétiques.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place des Norme Minimale de Performance Énergétique (MEPS) des climatiseurs. Mise en place des NMPE et de l'étiquetage pour les climatiseurs.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique pour les enveloppes des nouveaux bâtiments. Adoption du code de Réglementation Thermique de Construction au Maroc dans le bâtiment résidentiel et tertiaire	29	Middle Income	Africa

Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique dans les établissements d'hébergement touristique. Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Installations de panneaux solaires photovoltaïques, à l'horizon 2030, pour l'autoconsommation dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion des panneaux solaires photovoltaïques connectés aux réseaux basse tension d'une capacité totale de 1 000 MWc à l'horizon 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	Through the distribution of 5.1 million fuel-efficient cookstoves Myanmar will achieve a cumulative emissions reduction of approximately 12.99 million tCO2e during 2021-2030.	ii	Middle Income	Asia
Myanmar	First NDC (Update)	The government has set an unconditional target to support the distribution of one million LPG stoves by the private sector resulting in an emission reduction of 14.94 million tCO2e by 2030.	ii	Middle Income	Asia
South Sudan	Second NDC	Sector: Infrastructure (construction and buildings) --> Emission reduction pathway (till 2030): Procurement of green cement --> Potential emission reduction (million tCO2e): 9.50	18	Low Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Emission reduction scenario: The emission reduction scenario achieves a cumulative emission reduction of 9.5 million tCO2e by 2030, which is 26 percent lower than the baseline scenario. This emission reduction scenario only assumes the use of low-carbon cement. However, the inclusion of other green construction materials would result in even higher emission reductions for the infrastructure sector.	81	Low Income	Africa
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	One example that demonstrates the scale of possible emission reductions from energy efficiency is that enforcement of Palestine's building standards (that set limits on heat losses from residential and commercial buildings) could save 510,000 tonnes CO2e per year by 2040.	24	Middle Income	Asia
State of Palestine	First NDC (Update)	Another example is that a 1% annual improvement in lighting demand could see savings of around 334,000 tonnes CO2e per year across all buildings	24	Middle Income	Asia
Sudan	First NDC	Stand alone and mini-Grid for residential, agricultural, and industrial sectors Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,086,360 Cost (million USD): 846	5	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	Energy efficient appliances in residential sector Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 463,759 Cost (million USD): 5	5	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	Biomass savings through improved cookstoves for over 300,000 rural households (REDD+ ERP) Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 699, 139 Cost (million USD): 5	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	LPG as substitute for biomass/charcoal in 10% of urban population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 113,741 Cost (million USD): 11	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC	Improved cookstoves as replacement for traditional inefficient wood stoves for 20% of rural population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,943 ,979 Cost (million USD): 41	6	Middle Income	Africa
Tunisia	First NDC (Update)	Over the period 2021-2030, the LC scenario would accumulate 8.4 MtCO2 of avoided emissions; 55% of which would result from actions on HFCs, 31% from actions on N2O, and the remainder from efforts -mainly regulatory-based- made by the cement sector.	20	Middle Income	Africa

Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Energy Efficient fuelwood and charcoal stoves: The measure aims to promote clean cooking solutions and biomass energy use efficiency technologies for fuel wood and charcoal stoves among households and institutions (education, hospitals, prisons, and industries, among others). The measure will reduce emissions by approximately 6.89 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	32	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Lighting energy efficiency in households: The measure intends to introduce more energy efficient lighting technologies (CFLs, LEDs etc) and to replace lighting fuels (kerosene) with cleaner energy sources. This can lead emission reductions of approximately 0.003 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	35	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Cooking mitigation measures, incl. energy efficiency and fuel switch: This measure aims to improve energy efficiency during cooking by adoption of efficient charcoal and fuelwood stoves and to change from using biomass as main source energy for cooking to the use of cleaner energy resources. This can lead emission reductions of approximately 1.09 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	35	Low Income	Africa
Uganda	First NDC (Update)	Cement sector: Clinker substitution in cement production. This measure aims to substitute clinker in cement production with less carbon intensive constituents like pozzolana, fly-ash or slag. This measure has a potential to reduce the emissions by approximately 0.10 MtCO ₂ e by 2030. Other constituents (i.e., pozzolana, fly-ash or slag) are used to replace clinker in cement, thereby lowering emissions and energy use.	46	Low Income	Africa
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The country seeks to reduce emissions in the buildings sector by 56% to 27 MtCO ₂ e by 2030 compared to the 2019 base year.	31	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	Overall, the programme targets a 40% reduction in energy use and a 20% reduction in water demand for the built environment by 2050 compared to business as usual.	31-32	High Income	Asia
United Arab Emirates	Second NDC (Update)	The nation is also in the process of developing a national roadmap to achieve net zero in the construction sector by 2050 for all the seven emirates.	32	High Income	Asia

Financing

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Angola	First NDC (Update)	Installation of efficient LED lamps in public buildings-2000 lamps (0,31 ktco ₂ e reduction potential, 0,016 Million USD cost)	48	Middle Income	Africa
Angola	First NDC (Update)	Map human settlements at risk of flooding and erosion (2,00 Million USD)	58	Middle Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées: 7) Promotion des lampes basse consommatrices LED dans les ménages (3.000.000 lampes dans 1.000.000 de ménages (projet en préparation à la DGRE)	21,48	Low Income	Africa

Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées: (9) Centrales solaires PV sur les toits des bâtiments administratifs (07 centres de santé et collèges, 2 sites abritant des services communaux, 55 bâtiments administratifs)	21,48	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de consommations efficaces d'énergie électrique dans tous les secteurs; Mesures envisagées:10) Promotion de l'utilisation des lampes électriques basse consommatrices d'énergie dans les services publics 37.221 lampes LED dans l'administration	21,48	Low Income	Africa
Benin	First NDC (Update)	Tableau 6 : Mesures envisagées et émissions évitées dans le secteur de l'énergie: Objectifs soussectoriels: Promouvoir les technologies basses consommatrices de bois-énergie (11) Promotion de l'utilisation économique de bois-énergie par l'accès de 809.043 nouveaux ménages aux foyers améliorés.	21,49	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation d'équipements solaires dans les bâtiments publics/ 9 999 941 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:15,20; 2030: 30,41; 2050: 91,22	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet d'acquisition et d'installation des climatiseurs efficaces en remplacement des mono blocs dans les bâtiments publics/ 370 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 0,40; 2030: 0,80; 2050: 2,41	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de construction d'une mini-centrales solaires photovoltaïques avec stockage dans les centres médicaux avec antenne chirurgicale (CMA)/ 479,47 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025:9,97; 2030: 19,93; 2050: 59,80	25	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Acquisition et installation de 1 500 000 lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (LED) en remplacement des lampes à tubes fluorescentes dans les ménages/ 13 651 000 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025: 79,91; 2030: 159,82; 2050: 479,47	26	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Projet de déploiement de cinquante mille (50 000) kits solaires de type Solar Home System 2 (SHS2) (60 Wc) au profit des ménages au Burkina Faso /31 199 USD/ Potentiel(GgCO2eq) 2025/2,32; 2030/4,64; 2050/13,91	26	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Environnement: Initiative des écovillages pilotes au Burkina Faso/ 70 000 000 USD	27	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Cartographie des zones à risque d'inondations dans les agglomérations de plus de 5000 habitants (50 agglomérations)/ 84 211 000 USD	28	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Valorisation des matériaux locaux et Promotion d'un habitat sans bois ni tôle en adaptation aux changements climatiques dans les zone rurales et semi-urbaines du Burkina Faso/ 197 657 852 USD	28	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Programme pilote de promotion de refroidissement efficient dans les logements sociaux/ 666 000 USD/otentiel (GgCO2éq) 2025:40,527	28	Low Income	Africa
Burkina Faso	First NDC (Update)	Habitat: Efficacité énergétique dans l'habitat urbain et rural/ 1 753 200 USD/ Potentiel (GgCO2éq) 2025: 40,527	29	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	3- Promouvoir l'utilisation des digesteurs à biogaz dans les écoles à internat pour compenser l'utilisation du bois pour la cuisson 20 établissements scolaires à régime d'internat sont équipés d'un digesteur à biogaz; Construire des digesteurs à biogaz à 20 établissements à régime d'internat Nombre d'établissements équipés d'un digesteur à biogaz. 0,2 2021 2024 0%	42	Low Income	Africa

Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir l'utilisation des digesteurs à biogaz dans les écoles à internat - Volume du digesteur à biogaz (50m3) ; - Production énergétique en kWh d'un m3 d'un digesteur (1,25kWh) (...)	42 (+45)	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiwiterambere: 40940 ménages ayant des équipements solaires	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiwiterambere: 455 établissements de santé seront électrifié pour l'énergie solaire	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiwiterambere: 454 établissements scolaire seront électrifié pour l'énergie solaire	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Promouvoir les énergies renouvelables en milieu rural par les projets soleil Nyakiriza et Umucoiwiterambere: 14 foyers améliorés dans les écoles à Cantine scolaire sont installés	51	Low Income	Africa
Burundi	First NDC (Update)	Appuyer la production et la vulgarisation des foyers améliorés: - D'ici 2025, 50% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2025, 85% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; - D'ici 2030, 75% des ménages rural utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; D'ici 2030, 90% des ménages urbains utilisent des foyers améliorés pour la cuisson; (...)	53	Low Income	Africa
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Application of electrical equipment's labelling & MEPS (Lighting, Cooling & Equipment) Reduce 1.2 TWh (29.7%) of electricity use in 2030 (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential: 1 Mt CO2e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 250 million	92	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Improvement of process performance of EE by establishment of energy management in buildings/industries (pg 25) GHG mitigation potential: 0.1 MtCO2e/year Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	90	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Building codes and enforcement/certification for new buildings and those undergoing major renovation Reduce 10% of electricity consumption in 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 25 million	93	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Climate-friendly cooling of public sector buildings Reduce 0.04 MtCO2e /year (pg 25) Finance costs (USD): USD 67 million	25,94	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implementation of National Cooling Action Plan Enhanced MEPS and F-gas transition for room air conditioners and residential refrigerators targeting the new & existing equipment stock in the country Emissions reduction: 1.09 MtCO2e by 2030 Finance costs (USD): USD 50 million	27,97	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Inclusion of performance requirements of Passive Cooling Systems in Building Energy Code 20% of the newly constructed buildings will comply with Building Energy Code Emissions reduction: 0.14 MtCO2e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 750,000 ROI: 44% Payback period: 2.25 years	27,98	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Integrating climate change response measures onto the construction design for buildings and for rural housing (use of modern integration of technology) (pg 36) Emissions reduction: 0.07 Mt CO2e emissions until 2030 Costs: USD 49 million ROI: 22% Payback period: 4.5 years	98	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Develop resilient infrastructure of school buildings in response to climate change. Finance: 1,950,000 USD	121	Middle Income	Asia
Cambodia	First NDC (Update)	Implement climate change and disaster resilient construction and infrastructure standards including for public sector and community-focused buildings covering public health, education, WASH etc. Finance: 400,000 USD	121	Middle Income	Asia

Canada	First NDC (Update)	Reduce emissions and energy costs of homes by creating a \$2.6 billion Canada Greener Homes Grant initiative with grants of up to \$5,000, and investing \$4.4 billion to help homeowners complete deep home retrofits through interest-free loans worth up to \$40,000.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Invest \$1.5 billion to support green and accessible retrofits, repairs or upgrades of existing public community buildings, and the construction of new, publicly accessible community buildings that serve high-needs, underserved communities across Canada.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Invest \$2 billion in financing large-scale commercial and public building retrofits as part of the Canada Infrastructure Bank's \$10 billion Growth Plan.	3	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nova Scotia: The Government of Nova Scotia will invest \$9.5 million from its Green Fund into the HomeWarming and the Affordable Multi-Family Housing energy efficiency programs. This will help 1,200 more low-income Nova Scotians make their homes more comfortable and protect their family budgets. More than 300 local businesses work on Efficiency Nova Scotia projects and are part of the Efficiency Trade Network. Together, those businesses employ about 2,500 Nova Scotians.	33	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Implementing energy retrofits on GN-owned buildings as part of the Nunavut Energy Management Program in the South Baffin region for \$24M (including \$18M from the Low carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nunavut: Renovating public housing units through The Accelerated Replacement and Retrofit Program, through the following measures: building envelope upgrades, hot water tank upgrades and furnace/boiler upgrades for \$8M (including \$6M from the Low Carbon Economy Fund).	38	High Income	Americas
China	First NDC (Update)	In 2015, the central government allocated 875 million yuan in subsidies to support energy efficient building demonstrations through the renovation of rural dilapidated houses for 350,000 poor farmers in Northeast, Northwest, and North China, including walls, roofs, doors, windows, and other envelopes	17	Middle Income	Asia
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE ménages: Éclairage efficace avec LED remplaçant les fluocompactes Million US\$ 2,730 3,511 Poêles à bois efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 40,000 2030: 55,000 Poêles électriques efficaces Million US\$ 2025: 5,025 2030: 6,700 Réfrigérateurs efficaces Million US\$ 2025:32,425 2030: 45,396	37	Middle Income	Africa
Congo	First NDC (Update)	EE service: Nouvel immeuble de bureaux avec refroidissement central Million US\$ 2025: 0,066 2030: 0,132	37	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité: Promotion des foyers améliorés & amélioration de la carbonisation; Passer de 12 -15% à 25 -30% de rendement (ii) 3 millions de ménages disposent des unités de FA (foyer améliorés); Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 1,05	53	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Réduire la demande en bois énergie et faciliter l'accès à l'électricité:Promotion des énergies renouvelables (i) Loi de 2014 sur les énergies renouvelables modifiée (ii)Nombre des résidences et les institutions, les industries manufacturières équipés des systèmes solaires photovoltaïques Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)):0,28	53	Middle Income	Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Transition vers la cuisson écoénergétique; Nombre des ménages utilisant des technologies des biogaz, de GPL ; et briquettes à base des résidus agricoles ou des déchets ménagers biodégradables; Coût estimatif (Mds USD(Coût estimatif de la tonne CO2 équivalent autour de 100 à 130 USD)): 0,63	54	Middle Income	Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo	First NDC (Update)	Energie: Faciliter l'accès des ménages à une énergie propre et à un coût abordable; Promotion de mode de production alternative d'énergie (installation des systèmes solaire, éolien, biomasse); Indicateurs: Nombre de ménages ayant accès aux énergies alternatives; Coût estimatif (Milliards USD): 0,40; Période de mise en œuvre: 2021-2030	82	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficient cooling in buildings \$250 Million USD	32	Middle Income	Africa
Egypt	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficiency and renewable energy in hotels and resorts \$345 Million USD	32	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Tabla 5: Sectores de atenuación y sus costos estimativos (en millones de \$US) (...) 1.8. Aplicar la eficiencia energética e inteligente en el paístaxis y viajes aéreos; Indicadores de realización: Para el año 2050, se ha instalado el 100% de la iluminación LED en todos los edificios administrativos, sedes de empresas privadas y alumbrado público de todo el país. (...)	18	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Tabla 5: Sectores de atenuación y sus costos estimativos (en millones de \$US) (...) 1.14. Promover el uso del gas natural y el GLP en el país ;Indicadores de realización: Al menos un 50% de hogares rurales serán promovidos a la sustitución de leña por GLP al año 2030 (...)	19	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Tabla 5: Sectores de atenuación y sus costos estimativos (en millones de \$US) (...) Gestión en eficiencia energética e incremento del procesamiento para reducir el indicador de intensidad de emisiones por unidad productiva en cementos y cemento cola; 1.15 Gestión en eficiencia energética e incremento del; procesamiento para reducir el indicador de intensidad de emisiones por unidad productiva en cementos y cemento cola; Indicadores de realización: isponer del Informe anual de producción de cemento y cemento cola hasta el año 2050. Disponer de la mejor tecnología con estándares europeos para la reducción de emisiones de aquí al año 2030	19	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Anexo 1. Temas Prioritarios territoriales del país y lucha contra el Cambio Climático: (...) Adaptación Basada en Infraestructura Viviendas, acueductos, alcantarillados, con criterios de adaptación y mitigación. Reducción de vulnerabilidad en infraestructura vial primaria y secundaria (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	First NDC (Update)	Anexo 1. Temas Prioritarios territoriales del país y lucha contra el Cambio Climático: (...) Construcción sostenible Elaborar e implementar una ley de ordenación territorial (uso de suelo), Mejorar el Aprovechamiento industrial de madera (...)	28	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of energy efficiency in homes, industry and commerce Job prospects: 4,608 Funding (US\$ mil) 786.94 Emission reduction (kt): 1,899.3	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Refrigeration and Air conditioning Job prospects: 2,700 Funding (US\$ mil) 3.2 Emission reduction (kt):3,874.2	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promote clean rural households lighting. Job prospects: 1,000 Funding (US\$ mil) 35.7 Emission reduction (kt): 175.14	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	City wide resilient infrastructure planning Job prospects: 1,025 Funding (US\$ mil) 827	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions. Job prospects: 24000 Funding (US\$ mil) 386.4 Emission reduction (kt): 4,214.2	26	Middle Income	Africa

Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Energy measures in Residential sector - Solar water Heaters (SWH) Project for 90,000 houses Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 65,000,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 500	26, 72	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Use of steel slag and/or fly ash to substitute the raw materials needed to produce clinker Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 3,445,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 132.65	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Increase the percentage of Pozzolana in CEM II Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,330,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 194.82	27, 73	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Produce new cement product CEM IV with 45% of Pozzolana Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 1,635,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 111.92	27, 74	Middle Income	Asia
Jordan	First NDC (Update)	Implementing pilot interventions to scale-up the sustainable use of cooling technologies with climate-friendly gases Expected Implementation Cost (USD): 2,400,000 Cumulative Emission Reduction (Gg CO2 eq): 7.23	27	Middle Income	Asia
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Improved charcoal cookstoves - rural households (a) Deployment of efficient charcoal cookstoves to urban households; increasing from 20% to 30% efficiency thereby reducing demand for charcoal and CH4 and N2O emissions Estimated cost: US\$ 8 million	36	Low Income	Africa
Malawi	First NDC (Update)	Improved firewood cookstoves - rural households (b) Introduction of 2 million improved high efficiency stoves, resulting in carbon sink preservation through reduction in use of unsustainable biomass fuel Estimated cost: US\$ 18 million	36	Low Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage domestique efficace avec LFC (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Éclairage efficace avec LED (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Remplacement du LFC avec les LED dans l'éclairage domestique (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles à charbon de bois efficaces (foyer amélioré) (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: GPL remplaçant le bois (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Poêles électriques efficaces (...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Climatiseur résidentiel efficace is en place d'un programme de promotion de la climatisation résidentiel efficace, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 15000 unités (soit 7000 unité de plus)(...)	50	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Réfrigérateur efficace; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion de la réfrigération éco	51	Middle Income	Africa

		énergétiques dans le secteur résidentiel, le potentiel d'introduction de cette technique pourra atteindre 22 000 unités (soit 7000 unités de plus) (...)			
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE Ménages; Mesure: Biogaz dans les fermes rurales substituant le bois et le charbon (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LFC (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Éclairage de bureau efficace avec LED	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Lampadaires efficaces - tubes LED (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: EE services; Mesure: Efficacité énergétique en service Réduction de 20% de la demande énergétique des services particulièrement dans les nouveaux bâtiments (Nouvel immeuble à bureaux avec refroidissement central) (...)	51	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Lampes solaires à LED Diffusion d'environ 20000 lampes solaires à LED dans les zones rurales bénéficiant du programme PV solaire maison. (...)	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: Chauffe-eau solaire, résidentiel; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, la promotion d'installation des Chauffe-eau solaires résidentiels pourra atteindre un additif de 9000 unités de plus en 2030	54	Middle Income	Africa
Mauritania	First NDC (Update)	Annexe no. 1 : Détails de mesures d'atténuation, conditionnées et non-conditionnées, par secteur; Secteur: Solaire; Mesure: PV solaire maison; Avec un soutien international plus conséquent, le programme solaire pourra atteindre une capacité additive cumulée installée de 30000 kit-solaire/foyer en 2030. Cette capacité trouve sa confirmation dans l'initiative « Desert to Power » de la Banque Africaine de Développement et du G5.	54	Middle Income	Africa
Monaco	First NDC (Update)	Cette optimisation nécessite un renforcement progressif des exigences thermiques réglementaires des bâtiments neufs et des rénovations, ainsi qu'une priorisation et une augmentation du taux annuel de rénovation, soutenues par des dispositifs financiers	26	High Income	Europe
Montenegro	First NDC (Update)	Financial incentives for citizens/private households (for energy efficiency investments)	22	Middle Income	Europe
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Ciment: Valorisation des cendres volantes: Substitution d'une partie du clinker par les cendres volantes dans un mélange permettant d'obtenir du ciment aux caractéristiques désirées et contribuer à la réduction des émissions de GES par la réduction de la production du clinker.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Programme de généralisation des lampes LED dans le secteur résidentiel à l'horizon 2030: Programme d'installation de 40 millions de lampes fluocompactes (LFC) et 40 millions de lampes à diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) entre 2010 et 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa

Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place des Norme Minimale de Performance Energétique (MEPS) des réfrigérateurs éco énergétiques. Amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique des réfrigérateurs selon les règles de performance énergétique et la promotion des réfrigérateurs écoénergétiques.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique pour les enveloppes des nouveaux bâtiments. Adoption du code de Réglementation Thermique de Construction au Maroc dans le bâtiment résidentiel et tertiaire	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Efficacité énergétique dans les établissements d'hébergement touristique. Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Mise en place d'un programme d'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du tourisme, incluant : 300 000 lampes à basse consommation, 300 000 m2 de chauffe-eau solaire et l'application du code de réglementation thermique de construction au Maroc.	29	Middle Income	Africa
Morocco	First NDC (Update)	Bâtiment: Installations de panneaux solaires photovoltaïques, à l'horizon 2030, pour l'autoconsommation dans les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire; Mise en place d'un programme de promotion des panneaux solaires photovoltaïques connectés aux réseaux basse tension d'une capacité totale de 1 000 MWC à l'horizon 2030	29	Middle Income	Africa
Nauru	First NDC (Update)	Promote energy efficient air conditioners and other appliances through an expansion of the Low Carbon Fund	34	High Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC (Update)	A pilot loan subsidy for solar roof panels which will be increased to cover more homes if successful	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Palau	First NDC (Update)	Prepaid metering at Palau Public Utilities Corporation	4	Middle Income	Oceania
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Codes and regulations for residential and commercial facilities and homes in areas vulnerable to hazards 40,000 US Dollars per locality	54	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Studies show that the total cost of renovating the private and public buildings in Moldova for heating and cooling efficiency could be hundreds of millions of US dollars per year over two decades	57	Middle Income	Europe
Republic of Moldova	First NDC (Update)	Hospital infrastructure in Green Hospital principles implemented Estimated Resources Required (mil. US \$): 45	59	Middle Income	Europe
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Efficient cook stoves: Dissemination of modern efficient cook stoves to 80% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population by 2030, achieving a more sustainable balance between supply and demand of biomass, and reducing firewood and fossil energy consumption for cooking funding estimate: 380 million USD	37	Low Income	Africa
Rwanda	First NDC (Update)	Investment requirement for mitigation measures in Buildings shown Buildings (in USD million)--> 510 (2020-2025), 150 (2025-2030)	43	Low Income	Africa
Saint Kitts and Nevis	First NDC (Update)	5% reduction in the power demand by introducing Solar Water Heaters: Estimated Budget (USD) \$20,000,000.	17	High Income	Americas
Seychelles	First NDC (Update)	Cost of implementation: a. Actions in RAC sector--> 0.80 million USD, b. Planning for new development, improvement to building codes, and their enforcement--> 46.2 million USD	36	High Income	Africa
South Sudan	Second NDC	Introduce the use of energy-saving cooking stoves Financing required (million \$): 1	154	Low Income	Africa

Sudan	First NDC (Update)	Stand alone and mini-Grid for residential, agricultural, and industrial sectors Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,086,360 Cost (million USD): 846	5	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC (Update)	Energy efficient appliances in residential sector Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 463,759 Cost (million USD): 5	5	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC (Update)	Biomass savings through improved cookstoves for over 300,000 rural households (REDD+ ERP) Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 699, 139 Cost (million USD): 5	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC (Update)	LPG as substitute for biomass/charcoal in 10% of urban population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 113,741 Cost (million USD): 11	6	Middle Income	Africa
Sudan	First NDC (Update)	Improved cookstoves as replacement for traditional inefficient wood stoves for 20% of rural population Emission reductions in 2030 (tonnes CO2e): 1,943 ,979 Cost (million USD): 41	6	Middle Income	Africa
Switzerland	First NDC (Update)	If the replacement of the heating system is accompanied by thermal insulation measures in buildings, the Confederation may provide a guarantee for these measures	21	High Income	Europe
Switzerland	First NDC (Update)	The extraordinary heating system replacement program is fully financed by the Confederation up to a maximum of CHF 200 million per year. The Federal Assembly will grant a 10-year commitment credit by means of a simple federal decree	21	High Income	Europe

Jobs

Country	Type of Document	Quote	Page Number	Income Group	Region
Canada	First NDC (Update)	Annex 2: Nova Scotia: The Government of Nova Scotia will invest \$9.5 million from its Green Fund into the HomeWarming and the Affordable Multi-Family Housing energy efficiency programs. This will help 1,200 more low-income Nova Scotians make their homes more comfortable and protect their family budgets. More than 300 local businesses work on Efficiency Nova Scotia projects and are part of the Efficiency Trade Network. Together, those businesses employ about 2,500 Nova Scotians.	33	High Income	Americas
Costa Rica	First NDC	Durante el período de implementación de esta contribución, el país desarrollará programas de capacitación específicos para mujeres, personas jóvenes, personas Afrodescendientes, personas indígenas y otros grupos históricamente excluidos del sector laboral, a fin de facilitar el acceso a empleos verdes, incluyendo áreas como la de la energía renovable, la agricultura regenerativa y de precisión, la construcción sostenible y la recuperación de valorizables, en las que a menudo están subrepresentados	48	Middle Income	Americas
Eswatini	First NDC (Update)	Build capacity of youth in climate policy development, accessing climate finance, to engage in income generating climate action including manufacturing of energy efficient technologies, retail and repair services, climate smart livestock practices, urban gardening, rainwater harvesting, sustainable api-culture, greenhouse farming and innovative agriculture technologies, agri-business, agroecological practices, agri-processing, water	9	Middle Income	Africa

		resource management technologies, water conveyance, waste management, green industrial processes, bottling and water purification and retrofitting buildings			
Ethiopia	First NDC (Update)	Adaptation Intervention (Commitment in Energy Sector): Increasing number of households using renewable off-grid energy sources for lighting Indicators: Percentage of households using renewable off-grid energy sources for lighting (i.e. those not served by the grid), Number of green jobs created in the Energy sector etc.	36	Low Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promotion of energy efficiency in homes, industry and commerce Job prospects: 4,608 Funding (US\$ mil) 786.94 Emission reduction (kt): 1,899.3	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Refrigeration and Air conditioning Job prospects: 2,700 Funding (US\$ mil) 3.2 Emission reduction (kt):3,874.2	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Promote clean rural households lighting. Job prospects: 1,000 Funding (US\$ mil) 35.7 Emission reduction (kt): 175.14	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	City wide resilient infrastructure planning Job prospects: 1,025 Funding (US\$ mil) 827	25	Middle Income	Africa
Ghana	First NDC (Update)	Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions. Job prospects: 24000 Funding (US\$ mil) 386.4 Emission reduction (kt): 4,214.2	26	Middle Income	Africa