



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Progress in National Adaptation Plans

March 18, 2024

Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Goals related to NAPs for LDCs and other developing countries

1. **Develop a NAP** – to guide national efforts at adaptation across all levels and sectors

now further guided by a target of producing the first NAP by 2025 through the recent GST outcome

2. **Implement the priority policies, projects and programmes in the NAPs**

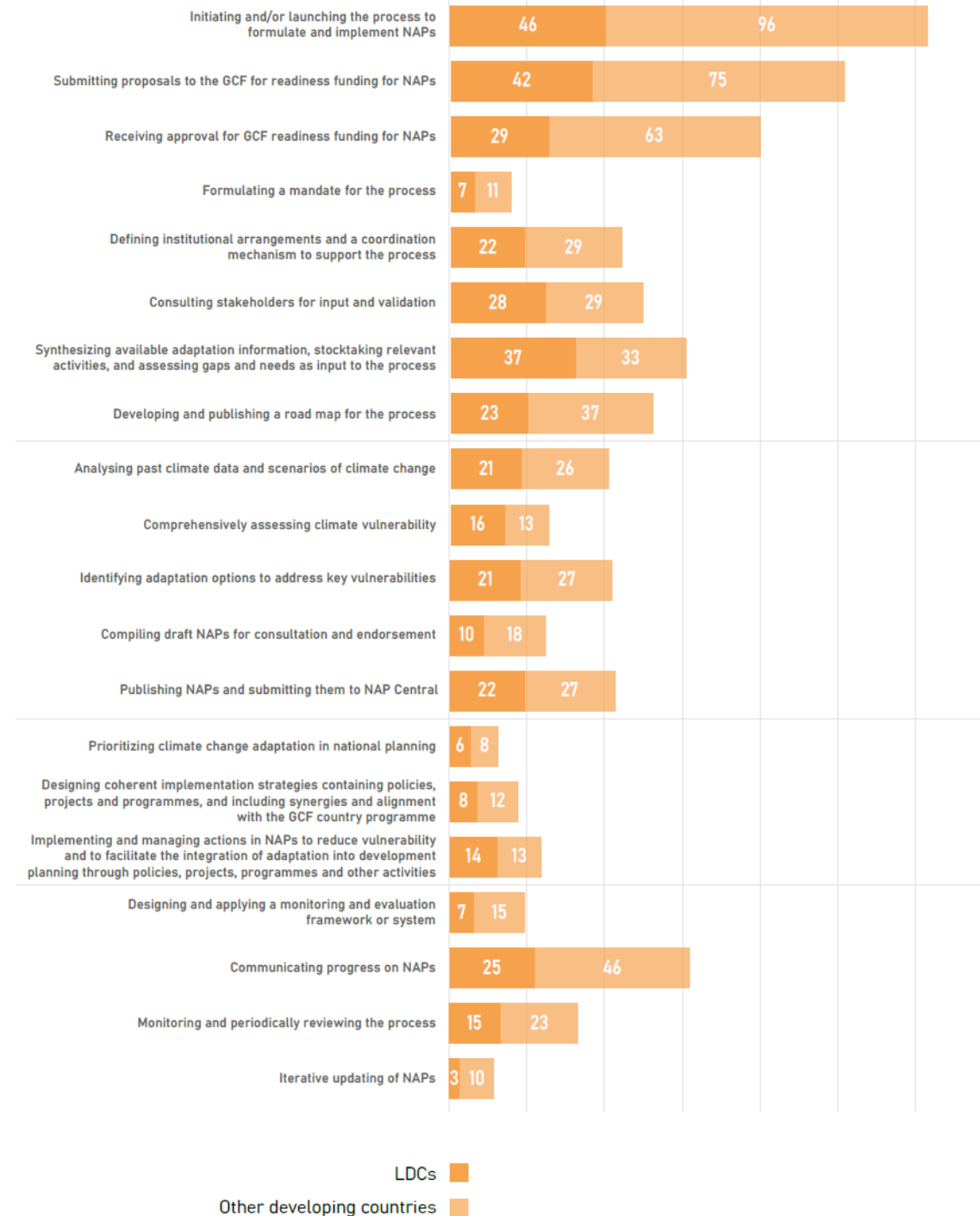
now with a target of being in full implementation of NAPs by 2030 based on the GGA decision

Progress in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs)

- ❑ **Establishment:** in COP 16 in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework;
- ❑ **Guidelines:** initial guidelines (COP 17, 2011); NAP technical guidelines (LEG, 2012);
- ❑ **Financial support:**
 - **GCF:** funding for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. GCF NAP Readiness available **since 2016** at **USD 3m per country**;
 - **LDCF:** GEF was mandated **since 2012** to support activities to enable the process to formulate and implement NAPs for the LDCs through the LDCF;
- ❑ **Technical support:**
 - **LEG:** technical guidance and support for NAPs. Modalities = guidelines, Open NAPs, NAP Central, NAP Data Initiative, NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, advise on access to GCF and other funding, training, NAP Expos, etc.;
 - **AC:** NAP Task Force; accessing funding, private sector, M&E, coherence, etc.;
 - **UN and other organizations:** financial and technical support; support programmes.

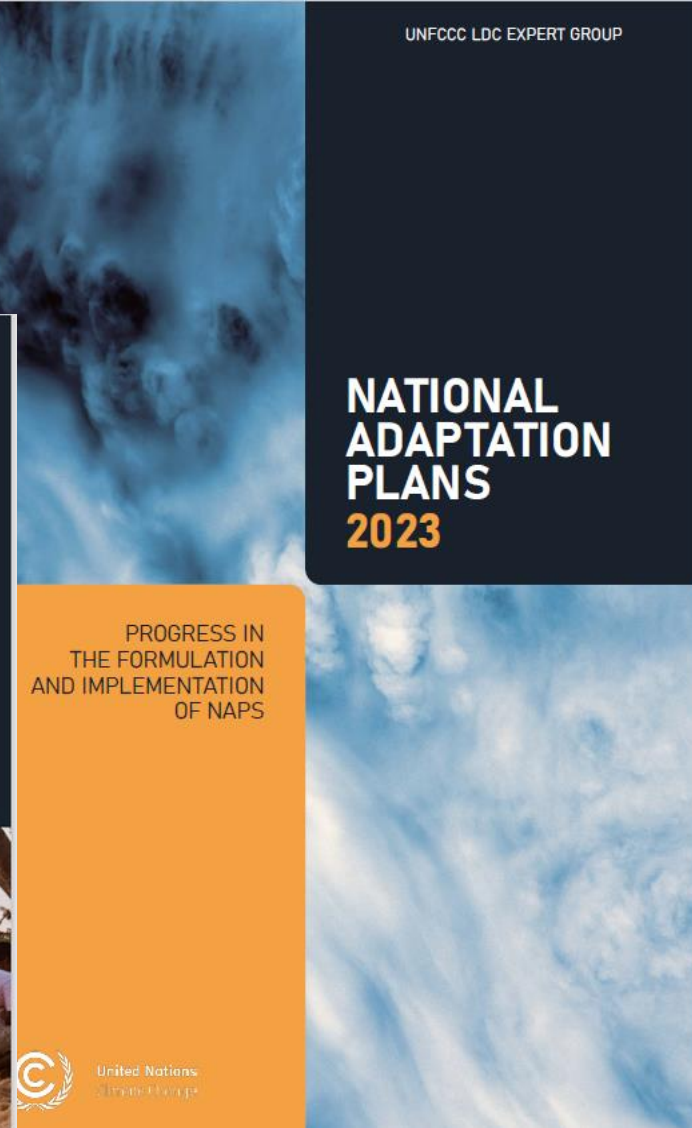
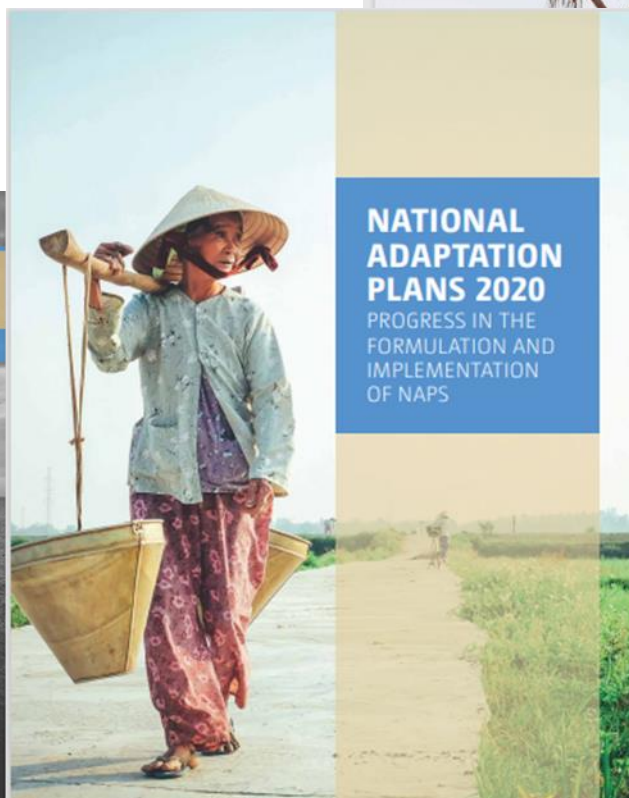
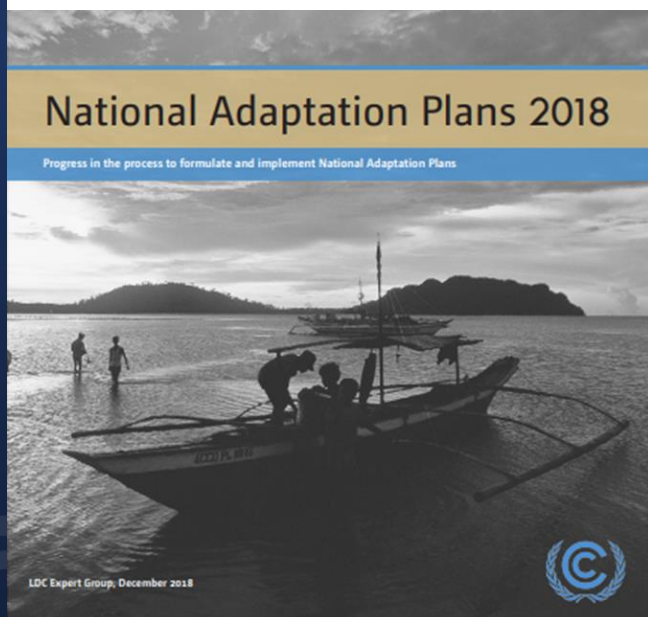
Tracking progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

- ❑ Since 2014, the LEG has compiled information on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- ❑ The PEG M&E tool serves as the primary tool in tracking progress – the metrics are applied and continuously updated;
- ❑ This year the LEG is updating the tool to consider latest outcomes from COP 28, and to expand metrics for measuring the outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions



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Progress in the formulation of NAPs

- ❑ Since establishment of the process in 2010, **53 developing countries** have submitted their NAPs on NAP Central, as at 18 March 2024;
- ❑ One developed countries has shared its NAP on NAP Central;
- ❑ Many of the NAPs produced by the developing countries thus far were prepared with resources other than the GCF NAP readiness funding;
- ❑ GCF NAP readiness access **takes ~ 5 years** from proposal stage to project completion: 1.5 years for approval of proposals; and 3.5 years to implement readiness projects;
- ❑ Still, many countries do not get to produce their NAPs by the end of the 5-year period;

<https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>



Implementation of NAPs

Proposal development activities such as the **NAP implementation pipeline development initiative** by the LEG and the **Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator** by the UN Secretary General's office, have greatly advanced the translation of information in NAPs into project concept notes for subsequent processing by the GCF and other Convention Funds

NAP implementation pipeline development initiative

- ❑ Initiated by the LEG in 2022; includes NAP country dialogues, guidance, workshops;
- ❑ Since then, **40 LDCs have developed 92 project ideas**;
- ❑ Of those, 6 project ideas have been developed into concept notes / proposals;
- ❑ 4 have successfully been submitted for funding to the GCF and LDCF;
- ❑ More details at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>

Main observations highlighting gaps and needs

1. Countries need capacity-building in order to access capacity-building/readiness support for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF – it takes 5 years to access readiness support

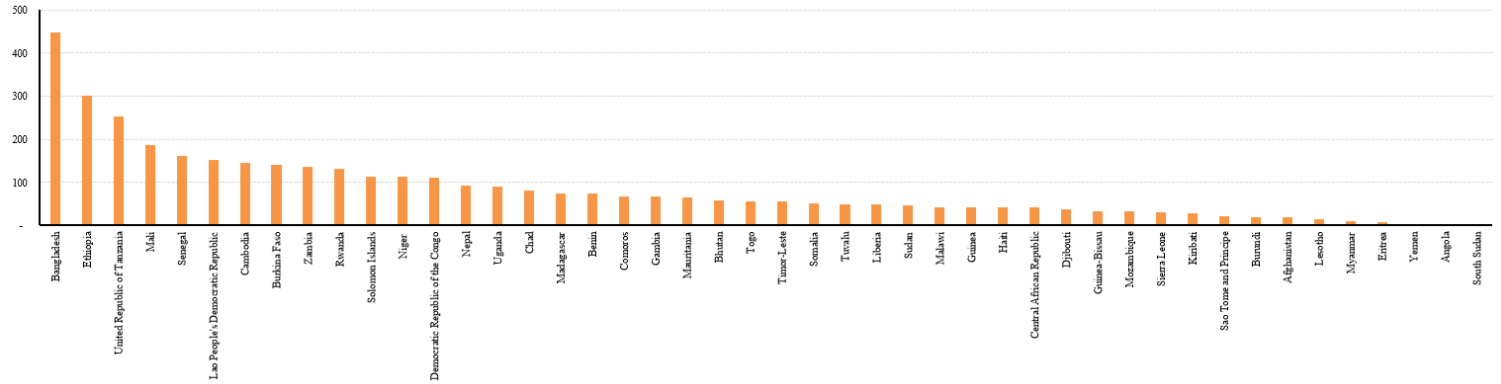
Project implementation is a lot harder. Many Direct Access Entities do not have projects/are unable to get projects developed and approved
2. Many NAP Readiness projects do not include producing a NAP as a main output
3. NAPs are about building future resilience. This requires envisioning a future using climate change scenarios. However, climate scenarios suitable for application at the national and local levels are not readily available.
4. Related to the above, there is too much emphasis on past climate data and impacts in developing proposals to the GCF – so called climate rationale or science basis, and not a focus on plausible futures
5. Preparing a NAP does not help a country avoid delays in project approval, in fact, countries enter the project pipeline from the beginning, creating a long delay before implementation



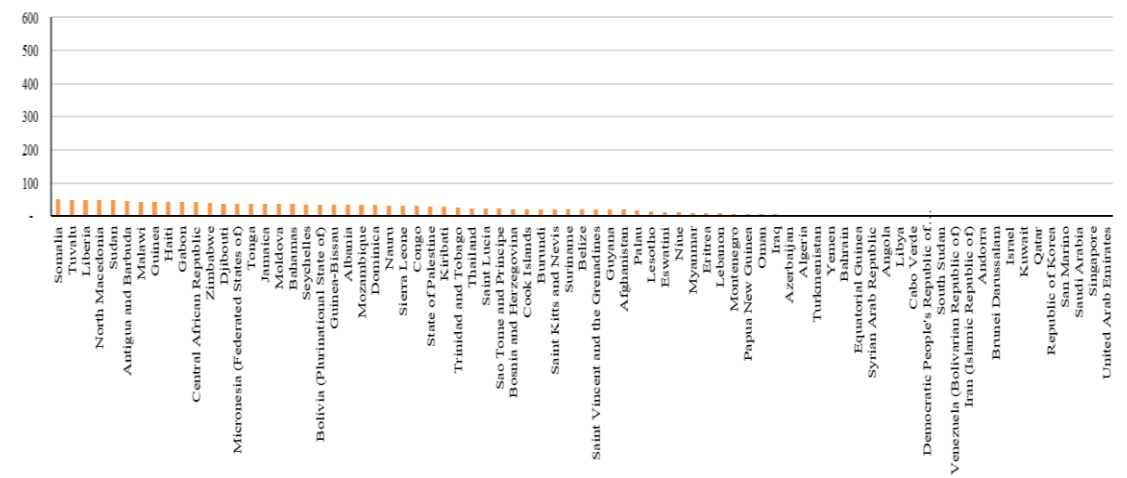
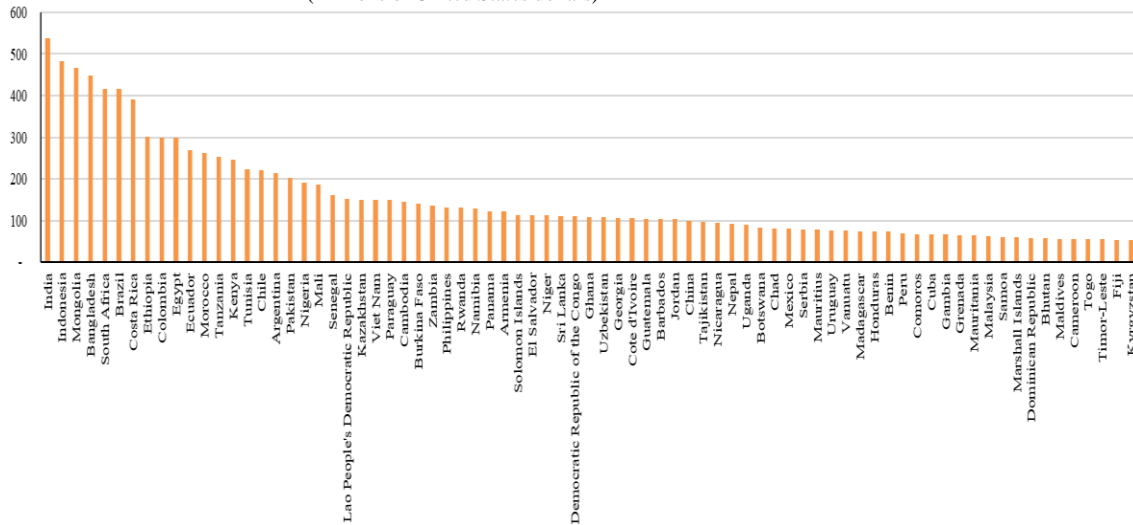
Main observations highlighting gaps and needs

6. Not all LDCs are benefitting from technical assistance to access funding under the GCF – LEG is promoting flattening the curve

Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as at 30 September 2023
(Millions of United States dollars)



Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund as at 30 September 2023
(Millions of United States dollars)



Main observations highlighting gaps and needs

7. The different funds under the Convention and PA all have different requirements for adaptation projects, as do different delivery partners. The LEG is promoting the idea of a common application template
8. COVID-19 showed the disadvantage of relying too much on international consultants and technical assistance. Work mostly stopped. The LEG has developed a roster of national experts that should be used instead
9. There are structural obstacles to progress:
 - for example, GCF Board rules that a delivery partner can only submit one project for approval at each Board meeting means that the main agencies such as UNDP and UNEP will take ages to process the many projects from LDCs
 - GCF project documents are extremely detailed and not flexible, so a country is unable to be agile and adjust the work plans easily to achieve good results
10. Human capacity is a serious limiting factor and yet, supporting real training through graduate studies is not easily supported
11. Convention funds will not be enough to address adaptation needs – there is need for expanded technical assistance to develop implementation and investment plans that target the broadest range of financing

Way forward

We need to focus on the destination – produce NAPs, implement the NAPs, rather than the potholes along the way

The GGA targets provide the destination we should work towards

Thank you for your attention.

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