



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS 2020

PROGRESS IN THE
FORMULATION AND
IMPLEMENTATION
OF NAPS



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

UNFCCC LDC EXPERT GROUP

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FOREWORD

When talking about raising ambition under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, we are referring not just to mitigation but also to adaptation and resilience. Established in 2010 as part of the enhanced adaptation architecture under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) is the main vehicle for delivering on the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

As nations continue to grapple with COVID-19, the year 2021 offers an unprecedented opportunity to establish resilient, sustainable and green post-recovery economies – a rare opportunity that must not be wasted.

We must scale up the development and implementation of comprehensive National Adaptation Plans to significantly advance adaptation and resilience-building.

Scaling up adaptation ambition is a crucial part of achieving success at the UN Climate Change Conference COP26. COP26 offers the opportunity to strengthen National Adaptation Plans, keeping in mind that the key to success in adaptation and resilience, like so many other issues related to climate change, is adequate finance.

It is encouraging to see that after a slow start, developing countries are now increasingly prioritizing the formulation and implementation of their NAPs. And UN agencies and related organizations are supporting countries with necessary capacity building, such as packaging proposals needed to access funding.

This publication on progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs is a valuable resource, taking stock of where we are in the process and setting out what more needs to be done.

I commend the authors for their work and invite delegates to the UNFCCC process and all interested experts to make use of this information to speed up the formulation of NAPs and to ensure that countries obtain the support they need.



Patricia Espinosa
UNFCCC Executive Secretary

PREFACE

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was established in 2001 as one of the primary pillars under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to support the least developed countries (LDCs) in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. Among its activities, the group is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs). The group applies various means to support the countries to formulate and implement their NAPs, including the development and application of guidelines, technical papers, training, outreach, survey of capacity gaps and needs, monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps, and capturing and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, among others. Through the Open NAP initiative, the LEG mobilizes the widest possible inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders (“crowd-sourcing”) to support the LDCs and other interested developing countries, in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs.

The LEG produces the annual progress report on the process to formulate and implement NAPs serving as an official documentation of progress and assisting the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) in assessing progress on NAPs. The topics covered in the report include the progress made under the four elements and related steps of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; progress in achieving the objectives of the process as contained in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1; progress in addressing the guiding principles of the process as contained in decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 3–5; support provided and received in the process; and gaps and needs and challenges faced by developing countries in the process.

This publication is derived from the information presented in the 2020 report to the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13).

The details presented are based on information shared by the countries, relevant organizations and bodies on their work on NAPs. The LEG welcomes further contributions of information from all relevant stakeholders at all levels, to improve the capture of progress. Capturing outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions is an area of active research. As countries implement their NAPs and results and outcomes become clear, future reports will also report on adaptation outcomes. The LEG welcomes contributions from the science community on methodologies and case studies of adaptation actions that are well analyzed. The NAP Expos organized by the LEG and partners are an excellent platform for exchanging ideas on NAPs. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, selected technical sessions of the NAP Expo are being conducted virtually.

We invite you to visit the LEG webpages for further information at <http://unfccc.int/leg>.



Hana Hamadalla Mohamed
LEG Chair 2018-2020



Kenel Delusca
LEG Chair

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Adaptation Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GWP	Global Water Partnership
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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Countries are prioritizing formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts and are steadily progressing



LDCs and other countries are gradually developing capacity for direct access by accrediting national and regional implementing entities/delivery partners



Countries are steadily producing NAPs and the number is expected to increase in 2021



Support programmes for NAPs and constituted bodies are actively supporting developing countries in their NAPs



Financial support for the formulation of NAPs through the GCF Readiness Support Programme is steadily increasing to all regions and groups



Countries are actively taking measures to strengthen gender responsiveness in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs



Several countries are receiving approval of project proposals for implementing their NAPs through the GCF



Countries are working around COVID-19 to advance their work on adaptation



Countries are increasingly strengthening efforts to create linkages between their NAPs and NDCs



Countries are using advanced data and tools in their assessments



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KEY MESSAGES

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126 out of 154 developing countries are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Countries are steadily producing NAPs and the number is expected to increase in 2021



As of March 2021, twenty-two developing countries (of which six are LDCs) had completed the preparation of their first NAP and had submitted them to NAP Central

Financial support for the formulation of NAPs through the GCF Readiness Support Programme is steadily increasing to all regions and groups



91 countries have submitted 94 proposals to the GCF Readiness for NAP formulation amounting to USD 217 million; of which 58 proposals have been approved amounting to 139 million

Several countries are receiving approval of project proposals for implementing their NAPs through the GCF



Ten proposals have been approved to implement priority projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, totaling USD 904.8 million

Countries are increasingly strengthening efforts to create linkages between their NAPs and NDCs



Efforts for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and the preparation and submission of NDCs can be mutually reinforcing

KEY MESSAGES

LDCs and other countries are gradually developing capacity for direct access by accrediting national and regional implementing entities/delivery partners



Of the 94 submitted proposals to the GCF, 14 are to be implemented with national or regional delivery partners

Support programmes for NAPs and constituted bodies are actively supporting developing countries in their NAPs



Support is being provided in the areas of proposal development, enhancing the scientific basis of project proposals through improving countries' understanding of climate risks and developing climate scenarios, and training and capacity-building responding to the elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Countries are actively taking measures to strengthen gender responsiveness in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs



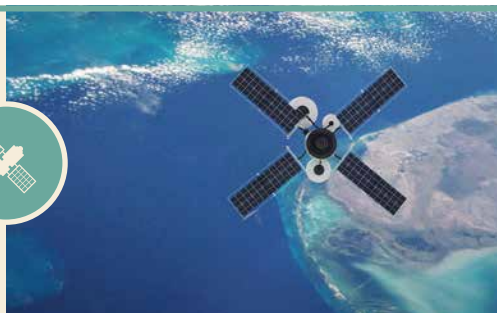
Majority of the NAPs submitted by the developing countries as of 31 October 2020 explicitly address "gender" and "women"

Countries are working around COVID-19 to advance their work on adaptation



LDCs are deeply affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and this has further exacerbated existing challenges and constraints in advancing adaptation planning and access to support

Countries are using advanced data and tools in their assessments



Satellite data is being used to supplement shortcomings in weather observations, and the use of integrated models is on the increase

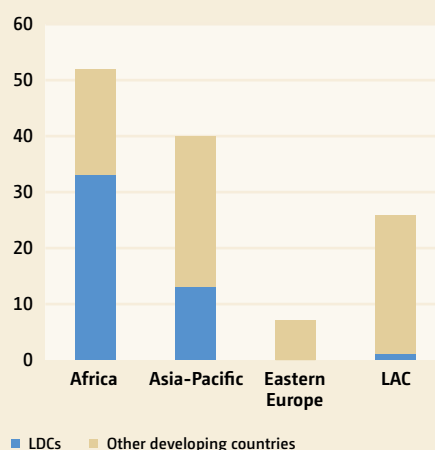
Countries are prioritizing formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts and are steadily progressing






126 out of 154 developing countries are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs

- > All 46 LDCs are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- > Other developing countries are progressing steadily in undertaking activities pertaining to the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- > Out of 126, 58 developing countries are being supported by the GCF for formulating their NAPs while others are being supported in various activities by bilateral partners and other agencies.

Figure 1. Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs by region and by category



Country	Example actions associated with the NAP
 Benin	The Government of Benin mandated the Ministry of Environment as the government's focal point for climate change and tasked it to coordinate climate change activities. It also created the National Committee on Climate Change and the Benin National Commission on NAP which is a formal body to coordinate and lead the process. Alongside it, the National Programme of Climate Change Management was also created with an budget from the national budget.
 Bhutan	Bhutan launched its process for the formulation and implementation of NAPs in 2015 and undertook preparatory activities that could advance the process despite limited financial resources. While preparing the project proposal to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, Bhutan advanced activities such as consultations with stakeholders, developing a roadmap, formulation of a mandate for the process, stocktaking activities and vulnerability assessments. In December 2018, Bhutan received approval ¹ of its NAP readiness project. The project is implemented with UNDP as the delivery partner.
 Pakistan	As part of Pakistan's milestones in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, it enacted the Climate Change Act of 2017 which provides for the establishment of the Pakistan Climate Change Council and the Pakistan Climate Change Authority which is mandated to prepare the NAP. The Act also laid down the coordination mechanism on which the process to formulate and implement NAP will build on.

¹ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-proposals-bhutan-undp-adaptation-planning.pdf>

Countries are steadily producing NAPs and the number is expected to increase in 2021



As of March 2021, **twenty-two developing countries** (of which six are LDCs) had completed the preparation of their first NAP and had submitted them to NAP Central

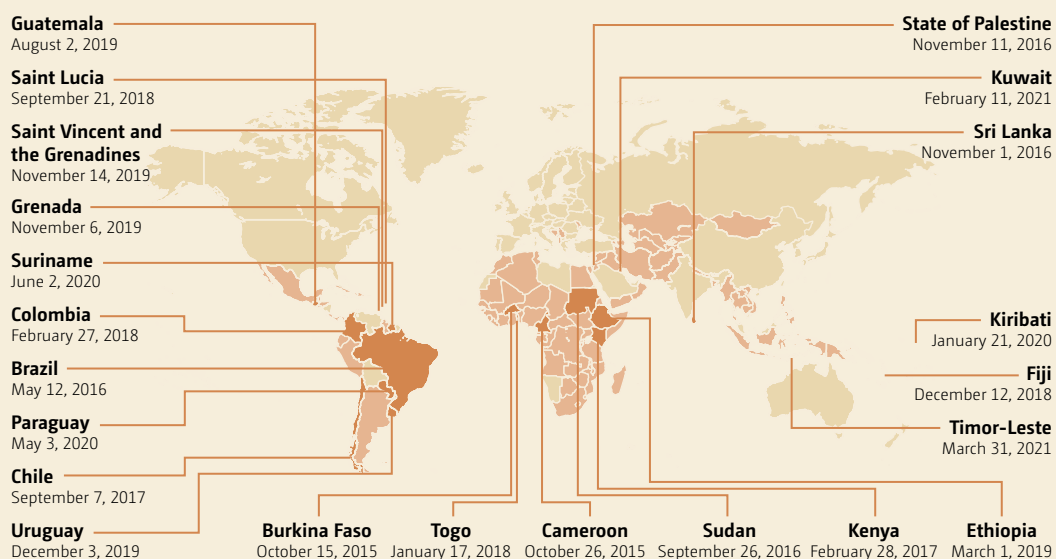
- > More LDCs have a draft NAP and are on track in completing and submitting these in line with the vision of all LDCs having their NAPs by the end of 2020 or soon thereafter;
- > Several countries had completed the preparation of their NAPs and/or related sectoral strategies but had not yet made them available on NAP Central;
- > Countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.



Figure 2. Information on national adaptation plans in developing countries as of 31 March 2021


Darker shades are those countries with NAPs while the lighter shades are those that started the process.

Those without shades are developing countries with no information on whether they have initiated the process.



Developing countries are steadily producing NAPs and the number is expected to increase in 2021



Country	Examples of actions contained in the NAP
<p>Kiribati</p> 	<p>One of the strategic priority areas of Kiribati is increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting a healthy and resilient ecosystem. This was further divided into action areas based on institutional strengthening and capacity development. One of the sub-action areas focuses on improving the agriculture services to promote sustainable agriculture management systems and resilient crops and livestock. The activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the chicken facility, the feed storage shed and the piggery, and implement water tanks to enhance production; • Develop and conserve adapted local pig and chicken breeds and feed • Improve and promote animal waste management technologies; • Enhance livestock and crop distribution mechanism to outer islands; • Develop and distribute livestock and agricultural management guidelines; • Establish a revolving fund within the Agriculture and Livestock Division to maintain the livestock facility; • Encourage partner funding and technical assistance for local economic development projects focusing on pork processing, poultry and egg production, and the production of local feed from local supplies of coconut meat and fish wastes from visiting fishing boats.
<p>Grenada</p> 	<p>The improvement of the management and conservation of protected areas and other ecosystem areas is one of the priority actions identified in Grenada NAP. Looking at ecosystem resilience, the NAP aims to achieve protecting and sustainably managing 20% of Grenada's marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems by 2021 with an approximate budget of USD 26.6 million. Some of the specific actions identified to be able to achieve this target are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework to increase the resilience of important ecosystems; • Improving the availability of ecosystem data and strengthen monitoring of critical ecosystems, with a particular focus on Protected Areas; • Strengthening the ecosystem resilience whilst providing livelihood options; • Increasing awareness about ecosystem-based adaptation and its benefits for sustainable development and coastal protection.
<p>Paraguay</p> 	<p>Several studies identified adaptation measures for Paraguay, including building capacity in communities to increase adaptation response and awareness. The National Climate Change Policy is based on four strategies, including building institutional capacity for environmental/ climate change governance and disaster risk management. As part of the sectoral adaptation plans, the NAP describes the need for building the capacity of local focal points and institutions. Paraguay NAP features how local action plans take forward the vision and objectives of the NAPs. The sectoral and local adaptation plans are linked to the municipal sustainable development plan and accounting system. These plans are evaluated and updated every five years in order to assess effectiveness, incorporate revised climate scenarios, and implement lessons learned. Municipalities should develop and adopt a tool for strategic planning in order to identify indicators, goals and means of verification, and assess the achievement of these plans' objectives.</p>

Financial support for the formulation of NAPs through the GCF Readiness Support Programme is steadily increasing to all regions and groups

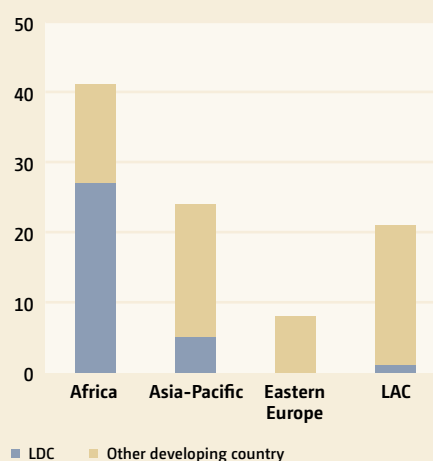


91 countries have submitted 94 proposals to the GCF Readiness for NAP formulation amounting to USD 217 million; of which 58 proposals have been approved amounting to 139 million as of 31 December 2020

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- > Proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for NAPs were submitted by 40 African countries (26 LDCs), 20 Asia-Pacific countries (6 LDCs), 12 Eastern European and Central Asian countries (no LDCs) and 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries (1 LDC);
- > However, 30% of LDCs have yet to submit a funding proposal or funding proposals for the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of the NAP;
- > 8 LDCs had also accessed the LDCF to support activities in support of formulating NAPs.

Figure 3. Distribution of proposals to the GCF per region and by country category





Financial support for the formulation of NAPs through the GCF Readiness Support Programme is steadily increasing to all regions and groups



Table 1. Status of project proposals submitted by Fig. 4 countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans

Funding source	Region	Number of submitted proposals	Number of proposals approved or in approval process	Number of projects with funds disbursed
GCF	Africa	40 (26)	26 (17)	22 (15)
	Asia-Pacific	20 (6)	13 (5)	11 (4)
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	12	11	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	22 (1)	13 (1)	13 (1)
Total		94 (33)	63 (23)	56 (20)
LDCF	Africa	7	7	4
	Asia-Pacific	1	1	–
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
Total		8	8	4

Notes: The figures are as at 31 December 2020 for the GCF, and 31 March 2021 for the LDCF. For the GCF, the first figures are for all developing countries and those in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs. For the LDCF, one project that was included in previous reports was removed due to a change in the scope. A more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx.

Country	Main focus of the GCF NAP Readiness project
 <p>Madagascar</p>	Madagascar project aims to conduct activities pertaining to strengthening the integration of adaptation into development planning and mid-term planning and budgetary frameworks. It will also leverage emerging local and external funding opportunities. The core deliverables of the funding support include the assessment of climate risks and vulnerabilities in the water sector, as a key sector in the country, strengthening of coordination mechanisms and technical capacities for integrating climate change adaptation into development; and enhancing institutional skills to access climate finance and private sectors engagement on climate change adaptation. UNDP will assist the government of Madagascar in implementing a said or the said project.
 <p>Chad</p>	The Chad NAP project which was approved for funding under the LDCF in March 2018 aims to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors in Chad including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and water resources. The project outlined the following strategies as a solution to the current climate risks and vulnerabilities faced by Chad: Improve access to climate information; Build the capacity of national, regional and local actors to collect, analyse and use climate information; Channel and focus efforts and resources on adaptation; Enhanced preparation of beneficiaries to climate change; and Recognition of the needs of the most vulnerable groups in national, regional and local planning.

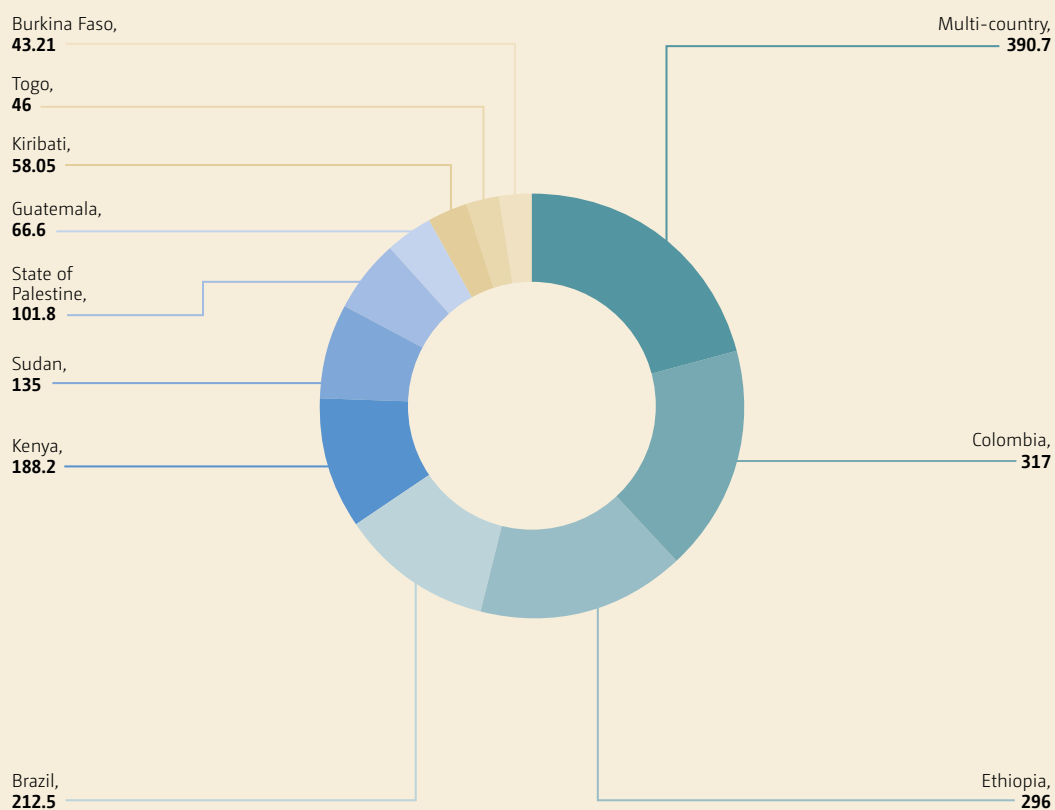
Several countries are receiving approval of project proposals for implementing their NAPs through the GCF



Ten proposals have been approved to implement priority projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, totaling USD 904.8 million as of 17 November 2020



- > Out of the 22 countries with published NAPs on NAP Central, 11 submitted a total of 28 project proposals to the GCF totaling to an estimated of USD 1.85 billion;
- > Many countries have also developed and submitted proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing adaptation action identified in existing strategies and plans;
- > The approved proposals relate to funding for projects addressing climate risks in food and agriculture, energy, health and well-being and water resources. Most of these projects are also targeting the most vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

Figure 4. Distribution of 28 proposals per country and project cost



Several countries are receiving approval of project proposals for implementing their NAPs through the GCF



Country	Highlights from the planned adaptation projects
<p>Sudan</p> 	<p>Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rainfed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan</p> <p>The project supports climate change adaptation efforts among subsistence agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones across nine states in Sudan. Its overall goal is to promote a paradigm shift in dryland pastoral and farming systems through an integrated approach by increasing the resilience of food production systems and improving access to climate-resilient water sources. It supports the continuation of traditional livelihoods, with more resilient and sustainable practices. It is targeted at benefiting at least 200,000 households.</p> <p>The total project value is USD 41.2 million and GCF will cover 62.3% through a grant amounting to USD 25.6 million. The project will be implemented by the UNDP.</p>
<p>Guatemala</p> 	<p>RELIVE – REsilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala</p> <p>This project aims to bolster the resilience of the most vulnerable farmers and indigenous groups in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala.</p> <p>Over six thousand family farms will benefit from the development of climate-resilient adaptation practices and gender-sensitive technology packages for staple crops, coffee and cocoa. The installation of 370 greenhouses micro-tunnel facilities will help farmers to diversify agricultural crop productivity, while the setting up of 13 hydro-meteorological monitoring stations will help to disseminate climate information and early warning of risks, to stakeholders. Moreover, the project aims to restore 13 thousand hectares of watershed through reforestation and agroforestry.</p> <p>The total project value is USD 66.7 million, in which GCF financing will cover 44.7% amounting to USD 29.8 million grant. The project will be implemented by FAO. The key sectors to be addressed by the project includes ecosystem and ecosystem services, health, food and water security and livelihoods of people and community.</p>



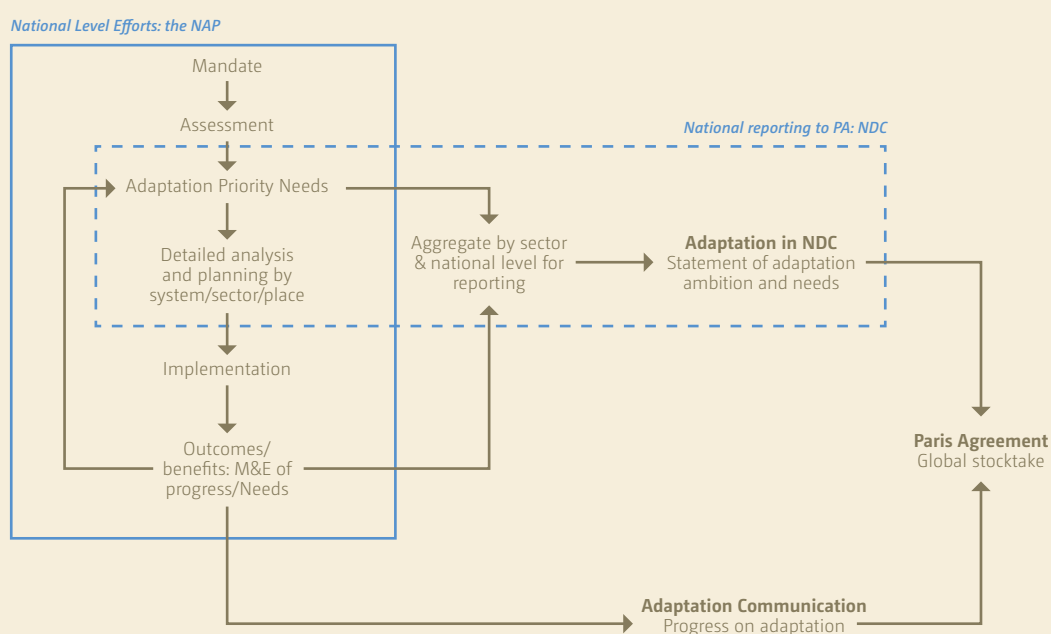
Countries are increasingly strengthening efforts to create linkages between their NAPs and NDCs



Efforts for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and the preparation and submission of NDCs can be mutually reinforcing



- > NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. All countries must submit the next round of NDCs (new NDCs or updated NDCs) by 2020 and every five years thereafter (i.e. by 2020, 2025, 2030, etc.);
- > Most developing countries are including adaptation information in their NDCs. Those with NAPs in place, or undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs, are applying information from their NAPs or their process to strengthen the adaptation components of their NDCs, thereby ensuring that the NDCs fully reflect nationally identified adaptation needs and priorities;
- > The NAPs are the main instrument for countries to plan and implement their adaptation priorities. All the LDCs and other developing countries are actively working towards each producing their first NAP by the end of 2020 or soon thereafter;
- > Several developing countries are exploring complementarities in the activities and support related to formulating their NAPs and updating their NDCs.

Figure 5. Conceptual diagram on the linkages between NAPs and NDCs



Countries are increasingly strengthening efforts to create linkages between their NAPs and NDCs



Country	Example on linkages between NAPs and NDCs
Chile 	<p>In the latest submitted NDC by Chile, it indicated that its NAP shall be updated and in the first stages of implementation (2022). The first Adaptation Plans on water resources, coastal areas and the mining sector shall be developed and in the first stages of implementation (2022).</p>
Sudan 	<p>Sudan submitted its first NDC in 2017 and stated that the country identified its adaptation actions in its NAP. It further outlines that its NAP aims to integrate climate risks into all national development planning processes and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience. As such, Sudan's NAP process includes assessment of vulnerability and adaptation in all Sudan's States, covering the main development sectors, such as water, agriculture, health and coastal zone.</p>



LDCs and other countries are gradually developing capacity for direct access by accrediting national and regional implementing entities/delivery partners

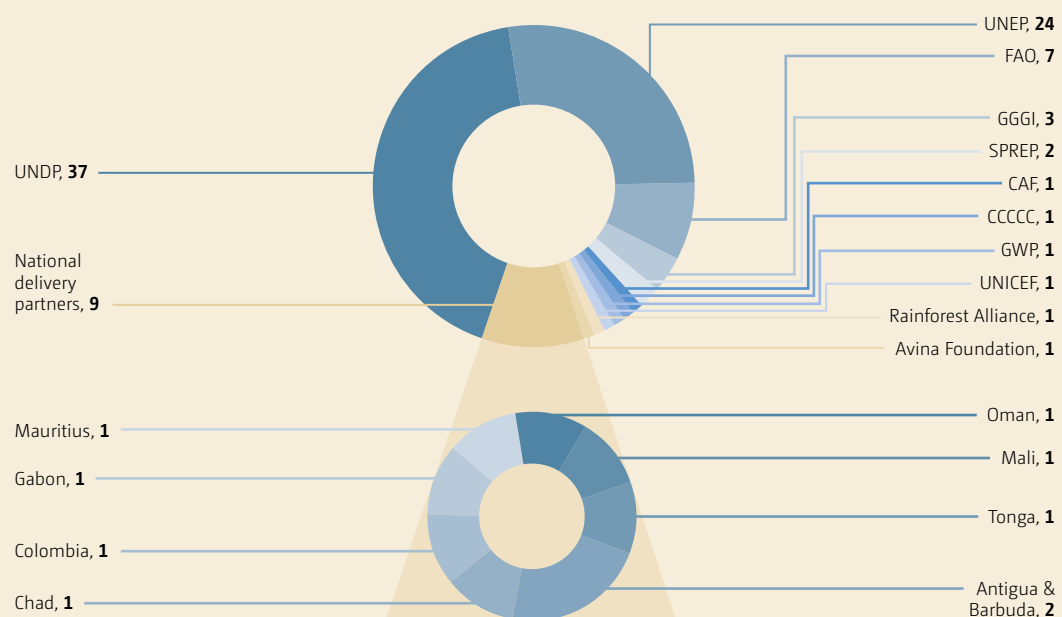


Of the 94 submitted proposals to the GCF, **14 are to be implemented** with national or regional delivery partners

- > Majority (37 out of 94) of the submitted proposals under the GCF Readiness for the formulation of NAPs identified UNDP as the implementing partner while the remaining will be implemented by UNEP (24), FAO (7), GGGI (3), SPREP (2) and CAF, CCCC, GWP, UNICEF, Avina Foundation, and Rainforest Alliance, updated information on the other 6 proposals are yet to be available;
- > 46 national direct access entities had been accredited by the GCF in developing countries, 12 of which are in the LDCs.






Figure 6. Delivery partners and implementing agencies for projects related to formulating national adaptation plans



LDCs and other countries are gradually developing capacity for direct access by accrediting national and regional implementing entities/delivery partners



Country	Examples of national accredited entities
<p>Bhutan</p> 	<p>The Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) is a national entity based in Bhutan and was accredited in April 2020. BT FEC is mandated to promote socioeconomic welfare of the people of Bhutan through funding projects that focus on the environmental conservation of forests, flora, fauna, wildlife, diverse ecosystems and biodiversity. It finances activities in a wide range of sectors, such as agriculture and livestock, land management, environment and natural resource management, environmental sanitation, renewable energy, sustainable rural livelihoods, community development and eco-tourism. It was approved to cater medium size projects with an environmental and social risk category B.</p>
<p>Ethiopia</p> 	<p>The Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC), formerly known as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, is Ethiopia's national accredited entity to the GCF. It was accredited in March 2016. Its mandate is to oversee the planning and implementation of development programmes, including those that address climate change. Its activities in climate-resilient development pathways, valued at over USD 400 million, including mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes in a variety of sectors, particularly agriculture, water, energy, forestry, buildings, industries and transport. Some of its key activities in these sectors include natural resources management through watershed management, afforestation and reforestation, energy generation and access, and low-carbon transport systems. Accreditation to the GCF is an opportunity for MOFEC to continue developing a climate-resilient economy through the delivery of projects and programmes by working with national and subnational actors.</p>
<p>Senegal</p> 	<p>Accredited in March 2015, the Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE) is a national entity located in Senegal and one of the pioneering national entities to get accredited by the GCF for direct access. Its core activities include environmental monitoring, natural resources management and conducting environmental impact assessments. It has built partnerships at the local (subnational) and national levels, as well as with international donors, in order to develop climate change projects and programmes, particularly in the areas of environment, agriculture and livestock. CSE views its accreditation to the GCF as an opportunity for it to continue developing and delivering climate change adaptation projects and programmes at the national and subnational levels, and in the process build its capacity as an organisation to serve more regions.</p>

Support programmes for NAPs and constituted bodies are actively supporting developing countries in their NAPs



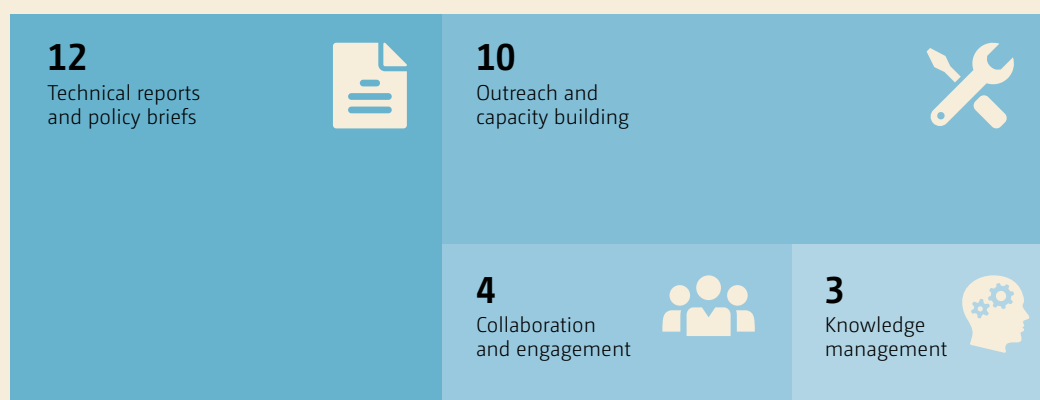
Support is being provided in the areas of proposal development, enhancing the scientific basis of project proposals through improving countries' understanding of climate risks and developing climate scenarios, and training and capacity-building responding to the elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs

- > The NAP technical working group brings together various organizations to assist the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs through guidelines, technical papers, training, the identification of ways to address gaps and needs in adaptation for the LDCs, the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, Open NAP initiative and NAP Central;
- > Global support programmes and networks continue to support countries in their capacity building needs as well as in accessing funding for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- > Constituted bodies such as the AC, CGE, PCCB, SCF, TEC and WIM Executive Committee also continue to take various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These include activities on preparing synthesis reports, compendiums and assessments on the different elements of the process (i.e. on how developing countries are addressing hazards); on the preparation of national communications; on risk management approaches and the determination of climate finance needs, on providing knowledge resource and various outreach activities.

Support programmes for NAPs and constituted bodies are actively supporting developing countries in their NAPs



Figure 7. Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement



	Examples of support activities
Open NAP Initiative	Eighteen LDCs that are participating in the Open NAP initiative reported progress despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight countries have a draft NAP that is envisioned to be finalized by the end of 2020, four countries have initiated preliminary work but require additional assistance to make further progress and six countries have yet to start drafting their NAP.
NAP Global Support Programme	The NAP-GSP continued to provide 28 LDCs with in-country support tailored to the needs of each country, including by organizing workshops and other training events, and by assisting in launching the process to formulate and implement NAPs, stocktaking (identifying available capacities, policies, strategies and plans), developing NAP road maps, identifying; adaptation planning priorities, preparing proposals and drafting initial NAPs. Technical training workshops focused on appraisal and prioritization tools for adaptation options, financing and innovations. The NAP-GSP also published “NAP in focus” country case studies for 12 LDCs.
NAP Global Network	The NAP Global Network has been providing long-term support to several countries for incorporating gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs, developing NAP communication strategies, conducting multi-stakeholder consultations, drafting NAP mandates, building political momentum and building capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions. The NAP Global Network also provided short-term support to several countries in the same areas.
Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP Ag)	The NAP-Ag programme, coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), aims to address climate change adaptation concerns related to the agriculture sectors in 11 developing countries' existing national planning and budgeting processes. The initiative had also improved these countries' prospects of accessing climate finance through such as the GEF and the GCF.

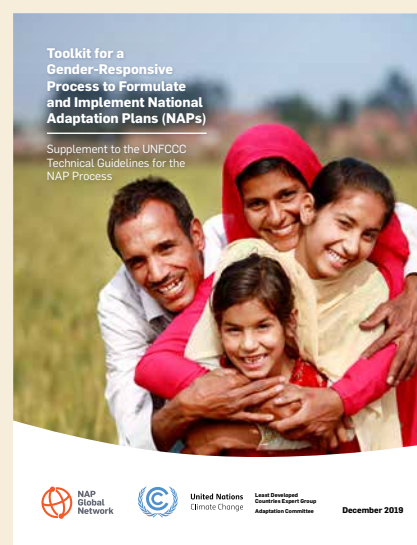
Countries are actively taking measures to strengthen gender responsiveness in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs






Majority of the NAPs submitted by the developing countries as of 31 October 2020 **explicitly address “gender” and “women”**

- > Women are presented in the NAPs as a vulnerable group to climate change (80 per cent), beneficiaries of adaptation action (65 per cent) and/or agents of change (45 per cent);
- > Twelve NAPs reference other words or concepts that may represent entry points for addressing gender inequality in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as intra- and intergenerational equity, intersectionality and sociocultural characteristics, discrimination and marginalization, socioeconomic inclusion, human rights and empowerment;
- > Some countries identified adaptation measures that include gender consideration in their NAPs.

Jointly developed by the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the NAP Global Network, the “Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)” supports countries in pursuing gender-responsive approaches in their work on NAPs



Country	Examples of gender-related actions contained in the NAP
Burkina Faso 	Burkina Faso strategizes their plan on two fronts, strengthening adaptation and resilience of women's associations and identifying actions appropriate to specific women's vulnerability (i.e. the use of appropriate technologies to reduce poor access for women to drinking water in the dry season)
Ethiopia 	Ethiopia includes sex-disaggregated indicators in their adaptation measures (i.e. near 30 per cent of the indicators are sex-disaggregated, such as percentage of targeted population (women/men) adopting one or more climate-smart agricultural practices, or the number of people (women/men) benefitting from adaptation technologies)
Suriname 	Suriname has a strategic objective dedicated to equitable participation and refers to strengthening formal legal and institutional avenues for women to access natural resources and leverage such natural resources for direct economic gain and increased quality of life. Also, the NAP includes an output indicator on the quantification of budget allocations to gender-related activities, and a few outputs dedicated to training, communication, inclusion of local knowledge and reduction of potential vulnerabilities of men and women in adaptation measures.

Countries are working around COVID-19 to advance their work on adaptation



LDCs are deeply affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and this has further exacerbated existing challenges and constraints in advancing adaptation planning and access to support

- > COVID-19 has exposed many more vulnerabilities beyond public health and while the economies of the world are at a pause, climate change and its adverse impacts on development, is not;
- > The Open NAP initiative continues to make good progress, especially given the reliance on virtual interactions to make progress;
- > Many support programmes for NAPs have also continued to provide their support virtually. Stakeholder consultations within the countries remain a challenge, as those mainly rely on in-person interactions.

Package	Details
LDCs Global Stimulus Package	<p>COVID-19 is not just a health crisis. Its impacts and consequences will be felt in interconnected and interdependent systems. With these gigantic issues, the LDCs called for a global stimulus package that would scale up international support, alongside stronger domestic measures. The global stimulus package needs to be funded and implemented with immediate effect. The elements of the package include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency public health package for LDCs: including personal protective equipment (PPE) and testing kits; ventilators; medical doctors and nurses to LDCs upon request to train and treat; and the lifting of all tariffs and non-tariff restrictions on the import of medical equipment by LDCs; • Support for social protection systems: an immediate allocation of USD 5.2 billion emergency assistance as direct budgetary support to Governments emergency assistance in the form of cash or food to at least 350 million poor people in LDCs for a period of 12 months; • Education support for students: the provision of digital equipment, including low-cost laptops or other devices, to support the millions of LDC students forced to stay away from education, including 111 million girls; • Provide 0.15 per cent of ODA to LDCs: at least 0.15 per cent of the GNI of Development Partner countries to be given to LDCs this year, which is the lower bound of their pledges; • Full debt cancellation: debt relief for all LDCs with immediate effect, to include private and commercial debt; • Lifting trade barriers and scaling up aid for trade: complete elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers by our partners on health-related products for LDCs; • Additional allocation including increased SDR allocation for LDCs: increased resources for LDCs from Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust, the Rapid Financing Instrument and the Rapid Credit Facility as well as other multilateral windows; • Protect migrants of LDCs and promote their remittances for host countries of migrant workers to extend the same social protection and safety net measures as provided to their nationals, and to waive transaction fees of remittances of LDC nationals until the pandemic is completely over. <p>Full details of the package are available at https://undocs.org/A/74/843.</p>



Countries are using advanced data and tools in their assessments



Satellite data is being used to supplement shortcomings in weather observations, and the use of integrated models is on the increase

- > Some LDCs are using satellite rainfall data in cases where ground observations are limited;
- > Computable general equilibrium models are also being used to understand the impacts of climate change on broader development;
- > Systems approach promoted through the NAP-SDG iFrame opens up the possibility for a much broader set of systems models, building on the many applications mainly for crop production and basin hydrology already applied in adaptation planning in the developing countries.



Country	Example actions associated with the NAP
Burkina Faso 	<p>In understanding the impacts of climate change variability in the food sector, Burkina Faso used a computable general equilibrium model (CGE). The study incorporated a random parameter that captures the effect of climate fluctuations on crop yields and international food prices. The CGE model has been calibrated to reproduce past trends of Burkina Faso's economy. The simulations show that the impact of increased climatic shocks, due to climate change is felt more by rural poor who highly depend on agriculture. However, given the strong relationship between agriculture and the rest of the economy, low income households in urban areas are also affected. (Zidouemba, Patrice R., 2017, http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/266481)</p> <p>In doing the multisectoral vulnerability analysis for the formulation of a national strategy for adaptation to climate change in the medium and long term, Burkina Faso had also used the Threshold 21 (T21) model.</p>
Timor Leste 	<p>Use of CHIRPS data on Rainfall Estimates from Rain Gauge and Satellite Observations to supplement sparse ground observations.</p>

I. THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NAPS

The process to formulate and implement NAPS was established by the COP in 2010, through decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 15, to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPS with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.

The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPS (Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.) are as follows:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The COP invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPS. To date, most developing countries are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPS.

The formulation and implementation of NAPS are guided by the following principles (Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4):

- Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs;
- Country-owned, country-driven;
- Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs;
- Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts;
- Participatory and transparent;
- Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning;
- Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review;
- Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
- Guided by best available science;
- Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- Gender-sensitive.

II. GUIDELINES FOR NAPS

A. INITIAL GUIDELINES

The COP adopted the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPS at its seventeenth session. (Decision 5/CP.17, annex). They contain the following four elements, along with activities that can be undertaken in the development of NAPS, depending on national circumstances, and as determined by the Party:

- (a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
- (b) Preparatory elements;
- (c) Implementation strategies;
- (d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

The initial guidelines are available in all six UN languages.

B. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

The COP mandated the LEG to prepare technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPS based on the initial guidelines. These technical guidelines (LEG. 2012. National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. Bonn: UNFCCC.) are available in five languages, namely: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic.

C. SUPPLEMENTS TO THE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS

The technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPS have been supplemented by additional materials from the LEG relevant organizations to provide in-depth coverage of selected steps and topics. As of March 2021, 30 supplements had been developed. These are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

D. THE INTEGRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR NAPS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (NAP-SDG IFRAME)

The integrative framework for NAPS and the Sustainable Development Goals (NAP-SDG iFrame) has been developed as an approach for managing the framing and assessment of adaptation to address multiple entry points and issues, such as climate risks and hazards, actors and stakeholders, SDGs and development goals, spatial coverage or places, and show how this iFrame can be used to manage coherence between the NAPS and combination of issues. The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets.

The NAP-SDG iFrame aims to help integrate various assessment approaches into NAPS and enable the consideration of ways to contribute to addressing relevant SDGs in conjunction with NAPS that in the end, accrual of benefits of adaptation would also lend to achieving the SDGs.

III. SUPPORT FOR NAPs

1. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

(a) Support under the GCF

Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. The GCF was established in 2010 to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The COP requested the GCF to expedite support for the formulation and the implementation of NAPs (see decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46).

The GCF Board at its 13th meeting authorized the GCF Executive Director to approve up to USD 3 million per country through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme modalities, in order to support the formulation of NAPs based on the assessment of country circumstances and needs, and taking into consideration the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support. The support for the formulation of NAPs is a separate activity area of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and is additional to the existing USD 1 million cap per country per year under the said programme.

(b) Support under the LDCF

COP 18 requested the GEF to provide funding from the LDCF, to meet the agreed full cost, as appropriate, of activities to enable the preparation of the process to formulate and implement NAPs as described in the elements contained in paragraphs 2–6 of the annex to decision 5/CP.17. As part of the work programme for the LDCF, the GEF Council has approved several country projects related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Additionally, the GEF has provided USD 9.19 million to the NAP global support programme for the LDCs. The programme is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with other partners, to support the LDCs under three pillars related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs: institutional support, technical support and knowledge brokering.

2. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

(a) The LDC Expert Group

The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and support for the formulation of NAPs. In its current work programme, it provides support to countries through the following broad areas:

1. Direct country support: Continue to provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and other related adaptation efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, through Open NAPs, training and other relevant modalities.
2. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs: Provide technical guidelines and materials; technical guidance and support; and mobilization and collaboration with relevant organizations, regional centres and networks on technical guidance and support for NAPs.

3. Technical guidance and support for accessing financial and technical support: Provide technical advice to the LDCs; and engage and exchange information with the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, the Adaptation Fund secretariat, bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations.
4. NAP Expos: Hold NAP Expos to promote exchange of experience and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders in advancing NAPs.
5. NAP Central: Enhance NAP Central as a tool for supporting the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the LDCs and the work of the LEG.

More information about the LEG including its work programme is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg>

3. OPEN NAP INITIATIVE

The [Open NAP initiative](#) is part of the direct country support provided by the [LEG](#) on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. It is an open-ended collaboration, led by the LEG, designed to mobilize the widest inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders to support the LDCs and other interested developing countries, in the development of their NAP. The main motivation is to build on collective experience, expertise and intelligence that exists beyond national borders, with the aim of producing the most effective adaptation solutions to common vulnerabilities and risks due to climate change.

The specific objectives of the Open NAP include:

- To mobilize the widest range of inputs from different actors globally in support of NAPs;
- To develop and try out innovative approaches in adaptation for more effective adaptation data collection, assessment, planning, implementation and impact, leading to the identification of best practices and enhancing learning by doing;
- To identify well-tested data and models developed and promote their application in country assessments as appropriate, as well as the replication of successful national-level methodologies and approaches in other countries;
- To promote building of common databases to support the implementation of different frameworks and agreements;
- Promote consistency, comparability and scaling in methodologies, assessments and outputs related to NAPs.

IV. NAP TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The NAP technical working group provides overall guidance to the technical work being provided to countries on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It brings together experts and support providers on NAPs to design possible modalities on how to jointly advance technical work on the process to formulate and implement NAPs with a goal of promoting coherence and synergies, ensuring that countries will have the optimum benefit of the technical support.

The NAP technical working group is consisting of bodies, organizations, regional centres and networks that provide technical support to developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The working group meets at the margins of the intersessional meetings. It also meets on a need basis i.e. during the preparations for NAP Expo and other relevant events.



V. NAP EXPOS, NAP WORKSHOPS AND NAP CENTRAL

NAP EXPOS

The NAP Expo is an annual outreach event organized by the LEG, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations, to promote the exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance NAPs. It brings together a diversity of participants from Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders.

OBJECTIVES

- The overall objective of the NAP Expo is to raise adaptation ambition by advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Specific objectives include:
- To facilitate the interaction between country NAP teams and providers of support, including the GCF, GEF and AF, as well as bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations, to enhance access to financing for NAPs;
- To create an interactive global forum on NAPs for countries to share experience, best practices and lessons learned; different organizations and bodies to conduct specialized meetings and workshops; and for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to interact, in advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- To serve as the global platform to advance technical and practical measures towards the production of first NAPs by 2020 and their effective implementation.

NAP WORKSHOPS

The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to countries on the process to formulate and implement NAPs and one of the modalities for doing so is through training and workshops. Over the years, the LEG had continuously provided training and workshops to all LDCs and selected developing countries as a way to promote South-South collaboration and showcase of examples. The workshops focus on the elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In 2019, the LEG provided a targeted workshop for 18 LDCs that are in the early stages of the process which would eventually be part of the Open NAP initiative.

NAP CENTRAL

NAP Central is an information hub for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It is composed of different platforms that cater to a specific purpose or specific purposes such as the event pages, the document repository management, and the interactive blogger site.

NAP Central serves as the central repository of submitted NAPs as well as related outputs from developing countries, the UNFCCC technical guidelines on NAPs and the supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, and also provides regular updates on progress on NAPs by country.

To showcase stories on NAPs and adaptation through blogs and articles as part of outreach and communication, the NAP Blogger provides an interactive platform for this purpose. It also showcases a Twitter feed for the NAP Central Twitter handle.

VI. NAP CHAMPIONS

The NAP Champions promote good adaptation practice and support for adaptation through their disciplines and spheres of work. They help broaden the scope of adaptation planning under NAPs to promote connectivity with the broader development context and thereby effectively contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Currently, there are four NAP Champions



Senator Loren Legarda

Senator Loren Legarda from the Philippines, current Senate Committee Chair for Climate Change and Environment and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. She rallied for the passage of several landmark laws in the Philippines including the Climate Change Act and its amendatory law creating the People’s Survival Fund and the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. Aside from championing National Adaptation Plan, she was also nominated as the Global Ambassador for Disaster Resilience by the UNISDR. Recently, she was launched as one of the Global Commissioners of the Global Commission on Adaptation, headed by former UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.



**Professor
Dr. Jae Chun Choe**

Professor Dr. Jae Chun Choe from the Republic of Korea, currently serving as the President of the Biodiversity Foundation, Co-President of Korea Climate Change Center, and a Co-chairman of the Korea National Assembly Forum on Climate Change.

Prof. Jae Chun Choe received his Ph.D. in Biology under the guidance of E. O. Wilson at Harvard University and taught at the University of Michigan and Seoul National University. He is currently a University Chair Professor at Ewha University. He has served as the President of the Ecological Society of Korea, Alternate President of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Founding Director of the National Institute of Ecology. He is currently serving as the President of the Biodiversity Foundation established with the help of Jane Goodall and Co-President of the Climate Change Center. He is also a Co-chairman of The National Assembly Forum on Climate Change.



**H.E. Ms. Fekitamoeola
Katoa 'Utoikamanu**

H.E. Ms. Fekitamoeola Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Ms. 'Utoikamanu, a Tongan national, took up her appointment as the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in May 2017. Prior to taking up her position with the United Nations, she was the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Tourism in Tonga.

Ms. 'Utoikamanu has a wealth of national, regional and international experience at various senior leadership levels. She was previously Acting Pro-Chancellor and Chair of the Council of the University of the South Pacific (2015), Deputy Pro-Chancellor and Deputy Chair of the Council of the University of the South Pacific (2009-2016), Deputy Director General and Director of Education, Training and Human Development of the Secretariat of Pacific Community (2009-2015), Permanent Representative and Ambassador of the Government of Tonga to the United Nations, United States of America, Cuba and Venezuela and High Commissioner to Canada (2005-2009), and Secretary for Foreign Affairs and European Commission’s National Authorizing Officer for Tonga (2002-2005).



Mr. Helmy Abouleish

Mr. Helmy Abouleish, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SEKEM Holding, with strong engagements in responsible competitiveness, social entrepreneurship and the abatement of the huge problems of the 21st century, such as climate change and food security.

Helmy Abouleish is a graduate of the Faculty of Commerce, Major in Business Administration of Cairo University and Marketing Diploma of American University in Cairo. He is deeply involved in the development of SEKEM. Further to his engagement as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SEKEM Holding, Helmy Abouleish has been very engaged in the national and international political sphere fostering responsible competitiveness, social entrepreneurship and the abatement of the huge problems of the 21st century, such as climate change and food security.

ANNEX I

Measures undertaken in developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as of 31 March 2021

Element	Number of developing countries ^a	Measures
A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	126 (46)	Initiating and/or launching the process
	94 (33) ^b	Submitting proposals to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	63 (23)	Receiving approval from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	11 (4)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	42 (19)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism to support the process
	52 (25)	Consulting stakeholders for input and validation
	62 (30)	Synthesizing available adaptation information, stocktaking relevant activities, and assessing gaps and needs as input to the process
	21 (16) ^c	Developing a road map for the process
	35 (19)	Publishing the road map for the process
B. Preparatory elements	46 (20)	Analysing past climate data and scenarios of climate change
	24 (12)	Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability
	47 (24)	Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning ^d
	23 (7)	Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
	23 (8)	Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
	13 (7) ^e	Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
	22 (6)	Publishing NAPs and submitting them to NAP Central
C. Implementation strategies	24 (8)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	22 (6)	Designing coherent NAP implementation strategies comprising policies, projects and programmes, taking into account synergies, and ensuring alignment with the GCF country programme
	9 (4)	Implementing and managing actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning through policies, projects, programmes and other activities ^f
D. Reporting, monitoring and review	22 (7)	Designing and applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system for NAPs
	38 (13)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	11 (3)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	12 (3)	Iteratively updating NAPs

Note: This table provides an update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15. A list of the Parties that have undertaken these measures is available at <http://unfccc.int/9295>. The total number of developing countries is 154.

^a Figures in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.

^b Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of their NAPs.

^c Countries that have completed the road map were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

^d Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

^e Countries that have published their NAPs and submitted them to NAP Central were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

^f Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs.

ANNEX II

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as of 31 March 2021

Party	Date of submission	Document title
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Lineas de Acción Prioritarias
Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Kiribati	21 January 2020	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019–2028
Kuwait	11 February 2021	Kuwait National Adaptation Plan 2019–2030
Paraguay	3 May 2020	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 November 2019	National Adaptation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
Suriname	2 June 2020	Suriname National Adaptation Plan
Timor Leste	31 March 2021	Timor-Leste National Adaptation Plan
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay

Note: The NAPs are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

ANNEX III

Sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted to the secretariat as of 31 March 2021

Party	Date of submission	Document title
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change: Sectoral and Thematic Strategies/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima: Estratégias Setoriais e Temáticas
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Sector Silvoagropecuario Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Biodiversidad Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático para Pesca y Acuicultura
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: ABC Adaptación Bases Conceptuales
	27 February 2018	Hoja de Ruta para la Elaboración de los Planes de Adaptación dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Fiji	28 June 2018	Fiji's National Adaptation Plan Framework
Nepal	5 November 2020	Health National Adaptation Plan: Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans of Nepal (2017–2021)
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2018–2028
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector 2018–2028
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communication Strategy
	21 September 2018	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay

Note: The sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted by Parties to the secretariat are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx>.

ANNEX IV

Project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in NAPs as of 17 November 2020

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	Cost (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Brazil	Enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change in the Brazilian Amazon	Avina Foundation	10	1 June 2018	–
	Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast	International Fund for Agricultural Development	202.5	21 December 2017	–
Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program: Strengthening climate resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso country project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Bank	22.5	19 January 2017	27 March 2018
	Promoting modern irrigation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	8.4	26 February 2018	–
	Increasing people's resilience in Koubri and Bakata municipalities affected by rainwater floods and climate change shocks through Adaptation-based Approach for ecosystem, forest, water resources and river basins management in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	9.9	17 February 2018	–
Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger	Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management and Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change in the Liptako-Gourma Region	West African Development Bank	36.1	6 February 2019	–
Colombia	Scaling up climate-resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	117.2	5 March 2017	2 October 2017
	Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals	WWF	200	22 October 2019	

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	Cost (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Cook Islands, Fiji , Kiribati , Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Strengthened Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development for Pacific Islands	SPREP	10	4 August 2018	–
Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala , Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	285.5	15 March 2019	–
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia , Kenya , Somalia, South Sudan , Sudan and Uganda	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	UNDP	14.5	24 March 2020	–
Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	296	22 June 2018	21 August 2020
Fiji , Samoa, Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of agriculture and food security in the Pacific Island Countries through managing climate induced transboundary plant, animal pests and invasive exotic aquatic species threats	Pacific Community	41.7	28 May 2019	–
Guatemala	RELIVE – REsilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	FAO	29.8	4 November 2019	10 November 2020
Kenya	Enhancing Land-based Adaptation and Resilient Green Economies in Makueni, Kajiado, Machakos and Kitui Counties in Kenya	National Treasury	45.0	24 March 2020	–
	Dryland Resilience Kenya: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation through Rangeland and Forest Landscape Restoration for Resilient Communities, Land, Water and Infrastructure in Frontier Counties of Kenya	International Union for Conservation of Nature	89.0	22 December 2016	–

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	Cost (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Kenya	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	International Union for Conservation of Nature	23.2	1 June 2018	23 July 2019
	Adaptation to Climate Change – Induced Water Stress Through Promotion of Small-Scale Rain Water Harvesting in Selected Counties	National Environment Management Authority	9.6	11 February 2018	–
	Makueni Climate Resilience and Food Security Project	National Environment Management Authority	10.0	27 May 2019	–
Kiribati	South Tarawa water supply project	ADB	58.05	26 February 2018	28 November 2018
State of Palestine	Resilient Land and Resources Management Project	International Fund for Agricultural Development	47.7	27 October 2017	–
	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	French Development Agency	44.7	25 November 2017	4 December 2019
Sudan	Impact Forecast-Based Early Warning Systems	UNEP	10.0	25 November 2018	–
	Strengthening Capacity of Rural Primary Health Care Services to Address Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Health	UNDP	25.7	30 April 2018	–
	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	UNDP	40.0	18 April 2016	21 August 2020
	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	10.0	28 April 2020	13 November 2020
Togo	Strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the Mono-Togo basin	UNDP	16.0	27 July 2019	–

Note: (1) This table provides an update to table 2 in document FCCC/SBI/2020/14; (2) for multi-country projects, the names of countries with NAPs are shown in bold.

ANNEX V

Direct access entities accredited by the GCF as of 17 November 2020

Country of operation	Accredited direct access entity	Project size for which accredited ^a
<i>Entities in the LDCs</i>		
Bangladesh	Infrastructure Development Company Limited	Medium
	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	Medium
Benin	National Fund for Environment and Climate	Micro
Bhutan	Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Medium
Cambodia	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat	Micro
Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	Small
Nepal	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Small
Rwanda	Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of National Resources)	Small
Senegal	Ecological Monitoring Centre	Micro
	Agricultural Bank	Small
Uganda	Ministry of Water and Environment	Small
United Republic of Tanzania	CRDB Bank PLC	Medium
<i>Entities in developing countries that are not LDCs</i>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and the Environment	Small
Argentina	Unit for Rural Change	Small
Armenia	Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection	Micro
Belize	Protected Areas Conservation Trust	Micro
Brazil	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund	Medium
	Brazilian Development Bank	Large
	Federal Savings Bank	Large
Chile	Finance and Business Financial Services Limited	Medium
China	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection	Small
	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Management Center	Medium
Colombia	Findeter	Small
	Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	Micro
Cook Islands	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Small
Fiji	Fiji Development Bank	Micro
Ghana	Ecobank Ghana	Medium

Country of operation	Accredited direct access entity	Project size for which accredited ^a
India	Infrastructure Development Finance Company First Bank	Medium
	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Large
India	Small Industries Development Bank of India	Large
	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Environmental Infrastructure and Services Limited	Small
	Yes Bank Limited	Medium
Indonesia	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Small
Kenya	National Environment Management Authority	Micro
Mexico	Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature	Micro
Mongolia	Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia	Medium
	XacBank LLC	Small
Morocco	Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco	Small
	CDG Capital S.A.	Medium
Namibia	Environmental Investment Fund	Micro
Pakistan	Jahangir Siddiqui Bank Limited	Medium
	National Rural Support Programme	Small
Peru	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas	Micro
Philippines	Land Bank of the Philippines	Medium
Republic of Korea	Korea Development Bank	Medium
South Africa	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Small

^a Accredited entities may only submit funding proposals for projects up to the size for which they are accredited; for example, entities accredited for medium projects can submit funding proposals for micro, small and medium projects but not for large. Micro projects are funded for up to USD 10 million; small for up to USD 50 million; medium for up to USD 250 million; and large for USD 250 million or more.

ANNEX VI

Technical support provided by organizations and regional centres and networks to the LDCs to address gaps in focus areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs as of 31 December 2020

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Access to financial and other support	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia	UNDP
	Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Burundi, Djibouti, Senegal	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Eritrea, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen	UNEP
	Supported the submission of a proposal for LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNEP
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Lesotho, Myanmar, Sao Tome and Principe	NAP-GSP, UNEP
	Supported the implementation of a GEF/LDCF project on agriculture and water sector risk	Somalia	AfDB
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Chad, Malawi, Niger, Senegal	UNDP
	Conducted a needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Zambia	AfDB
	Initiated mapping of the technical, institutional and financial needs and gaps of the LDCs in order to expedite their access to finance	All LDCs	UNCDF
	Helped to access funding from the GEF to implement climate risk interventions in the agriculture and water sectors	Somalia	AfDB
	Provided technical support for accessing funding from the GCF	Chad, Mali, Tuvalu	GCF
	Deployed experts to provide technical assistance to countries in preparing and submitting proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	All LDCs	GCF
	Provided continuous follow-up with countries in order to enhance access to finance during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it encouraged the use of national or regional delivery partners, introduced weekly technical consultations, increased initial disbursements, and encouraged the use of the multiple sequential proposal mechanism	All LDCs	GCF

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Institutional arrangements and coordination	Assisted with revising agricultural policies and drafting a road map for the NAP for the agriculture sector	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed sectoral and integrated modeling frameworks	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Conducted a national capacity assessment for managing climate change impacts and prepared a report on mainstreaming climate change in sectors and policies	Liberia	UNDP
	Facilitated revision of the national climate change policy and action plan to enable integration of indigenous peoples' issues into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Prepared a report on sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks	Benin	UNDP
	Facilitated inter-institutional and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms	30 LDCs	GCF
	Provided technical support for developing a NAP framework	Malawi	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Provided support for developing a national agriculture investment plan and agriculture and natural resources policy	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Implemented capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in the agriculture sector	Uganda, Zambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Supported the National Environment Commission in developing a NAP platform to coordinate the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Bhutan	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context	Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
	Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data	Niger	UNDP
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Assessed ongoing and past adaptation activities to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling them up	Niger	UNDP
	Created an integrated vulnerability assessment database user manual, management plan and guidebook	Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Conducted an error check of the integrated vulnerability assessment database and developed an inventory of adaptation actions	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
	Provided support for undertaking assessments of climate hazard impacts, vulnerability and risk	28 LDCs	GCF
	Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB
	Developed a subnational report on risk and vulnerability assessment	Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	UNCDF
	Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report	Bhutan	UNDP
	Analysed available information on climate change impacts	Niger	UNDP
	Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone	Liberia	UNDP

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Implementation strategies	Developed a resource mobilization strategy for implementing the NAP and finalized the NAP implementation road map	Ethiopia	NAP Global Network
	Developed a report on how to identify gaps, needs, opportunities and priorities for 'climate proofing' key investments	Liberia	UNDP
	Drafted a concept note for an agriculture-focused adaptation project	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a strategy for mobilizing the private sector in relation to climate change adaptation	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Provided technical and financial support for implementing climate-smart agriculture	Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo	WMO Regional Training Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology and their Applications
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Organized a webinar on monitoring and evaluation and the impact of COVID-19 on the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Francophone LDCs	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
	Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework	Ethiopia, Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Nepal	NAP Global Network
Linkages with development agendas (i.e. national development plans, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030)	Supported the integration of a subnational dimension into the process to formulate and implement NAPs as a way to enhance finance flows for addressing subnational issues	Senegal, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Sudan	UNCDF
Active learning from practice	Drafted case studies on lessons learned from various aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture	Gambia, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia	UNDP
	Developed a training programme to enhance stakeholders' understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the process to formulate and implement NAPs	All LDCs	UNCDF, United Nations Institute for Training and Research
	Continued to update climate change adaptation knowledge resources to provide planners and policymakers with useful resources for formulating and implementing NAPs	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Guiding principles	Developed an online training course for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement	All LDCs	LEG in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations
	Developed and launched a gender toolkit	All LDCs	AC, LEG
	Developed technical guidance on integrating health concerns related to climate change into the process to formulate and implement NAPs	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed guidelines for tracking and a budget coding tool for monitoring the integration of climate change adaptation in budgeting processes	Benin	UNDP
	Revised supplementary materials on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation		
	Developed two (one online and one in-person) training courses on how to strengthen the delivery of climate services and quality management	All LDCs	WMO
	Developed a plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Developed supplementary guidelines for addressing fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs	All LDCs	FAO

Note: (1) This table covers only the LDCs as data were not collected for developing countries that are not LDCs; (2) the information in this table was provided to the LEG prior to and at its 38th meeting by organizations supporting the LDCs.

ANNEX VII

Support provided by organizations and programmes to developing countries under NAPs as of 31 December 2020

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Afghanistan	LDC	Open NAP initiative
Albania	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Algeria	Other developing country	GIZ
Andorra	Other developing country	
Angola	LDC	GIZ
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS	PAHO
Argentina	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Armenia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Azerbaijan	Other developing country	UNDP
Bahamas	SIDS	PAHO
Bahrain	SIDS	
Bangladesh	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Barbados	SIDS	PAHO
Belize	SIDS	CCAFS, GIZ, PAHO, UNDP
Benin	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Bhutan	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Bolivia	Other developing country	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Botswana	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Brazil	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Brunei Darussalam	Other developing country	
Burkina Faso	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Burundi	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNDP
Cabo Verde	SIDS	WMO
Cambodia	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, WMO
Cameroon	Other developing country	UNEP
Central African Republic	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative
Chad	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Chile	Other developing country	FAO
China	Other developing country	
Colombia	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Comoros	LDC, SID	Open NAP initiative
Congo	Other developing country	
Cook Islands	SIDS	
Costa Rica	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, UNEP
Côte d'Ivoire	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Cuba	SIDS	PAHO, UNDP
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Other developing country	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP, WMO
Djibouti	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Dominica	SIDS	PAHO
Dominican Republic	SIDS	PAHO, UNEP
Ecuador	Other developing country	UNDP
Egypt	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
El Salvador	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	
Eritrea	LDC	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Eswatini	Other developing country	UNEP
Ethiopia	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Fiji	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Gabon	Other developing country	
Gambia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
Georgia	Other developing country	
Ghana	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF, UNEP
Grenada	SIDS	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Guatemala	Other developing country	FAO, GIZ
Guinea	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guyana	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Haiti	LDC, SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, PAHO, UNDP
Honduras	Other developing country	GIZ, UNEP
India	Other developing country	GIZ
Indonesia	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Other developing country	
Iraq	Other developing country	UNEP

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Israel	Other developing country	
Jamaica	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Jordan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kazakhstan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kenya	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, UNCDF
Kiribati	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Kuwait	Other developing country	
Kyrgyzstan	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, UNDP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDC	
Lebanon	Other developing country	
Lesotho	LDC	UNEP
Liberia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Libya	Other developing country	UNDP
Madagascar	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP, UNEP
Malawi	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNEP
Malaysia	Other developing country	
Maldives	SIDS	
Mali	LDC	GIZ, UNCDF
Marshall Islands	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Mauritania	LDC	GIZ, UNEP
Mauritius	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat
Mexico	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ
Micronesia (Federated States of)	SIDS	
Mongolia	Other developing country	GIZ, UNEP
Montenegro	Other developing country	UNDP
Morocco	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Mozambique	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNDP
Myanmar	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNEP
Namibia	Other developing country	Commonwealth Secretariat
Nauru	SIDS	
Nepal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNEP
Nicaragua	Other developing country	CCAFS
Niger	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Nigeria	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNEP
Niue	SIDS	

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
North Macedonia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP
Oman	Other developing country	
Pakistan	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Palau	SIDS	
State of Palestine	Other developing country	
Panama	Other developing country	
Papua New Guinea	SIDS	UNDP
Paraguay	Other developing country	GIZ
Peru	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network
Philippines	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, FAO, NAP Global Network
Qatar	Other developing country	
Republic of Moldova	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNDP
Rwanda	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ
Saint Kitts and Nevis	SIDS	PAHO
Saint Lucia	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO, WMO
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Samoa	SIDS	GIZ
San Marino	Other developing country	
Sao Tome and Principe	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Saudi Arabia	Other developing country	
Senegal	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Serbia	Other developing country	UNDP
Seychelles	SIDS	UNEP
Sierra Leone	LDC	Global Climate Change Alliance+, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Singapore	SIDS	
Solomon Islands	LDC, SIDS	GIZ
Somalia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP
South Africa	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
South Korea	Other developing country	
South Sudan	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Sri Lanka	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ
Sudan	LDC	FAO, GIZ
Suriname	SIDS	PAHO
Syrian Arab Republic	Other developing country	UNEP

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Tajikistan	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Thailand	Other developing country	FAO, GIZ, UNDP
Timor-Leste	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP
Togo	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Tonga	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, GIZ
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	PAHO
Tunisia	Other developing country	GIZ
Turkmenistan	Other developing country	UNDP
Tuvalu	LDC, SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Uganda	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNEP
United Arab Emirates	Other developing country	
United Republic of Tanzania	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Uruguay	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Uzbekistan	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Vanuatu	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNEP
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Other developing country	
Viet Nam	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNDP
Yemen	LDC	Open NAP initiative
Zambia	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, Global Water Partnership, FAO, NAP-GSP
Zimbabwe	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNEP

Note: This table is based on information shared by the organizations under the NAP technical working group.



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