

Progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as well as experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This document compiles information available as at 31 March 2024 on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as well as on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, in accordance with paragraph 3(c) of decision 3/CP.26.

PROVISIONAL DRAFT

18 April 2024

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
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
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 26 requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 19 of decision 8/CP.24 and to make recommendations on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29.¹ It also requested the secretariat, as one of the actions and steps necessary for the SBI to initiate that assessment, to prepare a synthesis report on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as well as on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, taking into account information contained in national reports under the Convention, the information referred to in paragraph 3(a–b) of decision 3/CP.26, information from relevant events, including the NAP Expos, and information from other relevant sources.²

B. Scope

2. This report synthesizes information, available as at 31 March 2024, from the following sources:

- (a) Submissions³ from Parties and organizations;
- (b) Party responses to the ongoing online questionnaire⁴ on NAPs submitted via NAP Central;
- (c) Progress reports in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prepared for SBI 51, SBI 52 to 55, SBI 57 and SBI 59;⁵
- (d) NAPs available on NAP Central;⁶
- (e) Initiatives of the LEG such as training workshops, including through the Open NAP initiative, the NAP Country dialogues;
- (f) 45th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG);
- (g) Information provided by organizations.

II. Overview of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

3. COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs 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; and invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.⁷ See annex I for details on some of the decisions on NAPs adopted over the years.

4. The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are to:⁸

¹ Decision 3/CP.26, para. 2.

² Decision 3/CP.26, para. 3(c).

³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁴ <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

⁴ <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15, FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13, FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7, FCCC/SBI/2022/19, FCCC/SBI/2023/18.

⁶ <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 15–16.

⁸ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

(a) Reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;

(b) 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.

5. The process to formulate and implement NAPs includes the following four elements, as contained in the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs by the LDCs⁹ adopted by the COP:

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

6. The process to formulate and implement NAPs is guided by the initial guidelines referred to in paragraph 5 above and by the technical guidelines for the process prepared by the LEG.¹⁰

7. The formulation and implementation of NAPs is guided by the following principles: ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive; facilitating country-owned, country-driven action; following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge.¹¹

8. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,¹² in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be funded by the GCF. COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.¹³ COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein.¹⁴ Through its Readiness Programme, the GCF provides support for formulation, but it has yet to fulfil the mandate for expediting support for the implementation of NAPs.

9. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other UNFCCC constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group and subgroups to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.

10. CMA 5 called on Parties that have not yet done so to put in place their NAPs, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.¹⁵

⁹ Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

¹⁰ LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/319>.

¹¹ Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

¹² Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2. The governing instrument is contained in the annex to that decision.

¹³ Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

¹⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

¹⁵ Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59.

III. Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received

11. As at 20 April 2024, 54 developing countries, of which 22 LDCs and 12¹⁶ SIDS, and 1 developed country had developed their NAPs and submitted and/or shared them on NAP Central.¹⁷ There are 6 countries that had submitted sectoral NAPs¹⁸ covering, inter alia, agriculture, water, biodiversity, ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture, industry, cities and infrastructure, coastal areas and 46 had also developed health NAPs.¹⁹

A. Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience

12. The first of the two overarching objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. Meeting this objective is largely dependent on the successful implementation of measures at the local, national and regional level that reduce the vulnerability of people and systems to the impacts of climate change and other threats.

13. The NAPs submitted outline the particular climate hazards and risks facing countries and state the associated impacts and vulnerabilities, as well as adaptation action for addressing them. The most common climate hazards identified are drought, flooding, increasing air temperatures, sea level rise, and land and forest degradation. Increased intensity and frequency of cyclones and typhoons was a major concern in most of the SIDS, which were also more likely to express concern about storm surges. Land and forest degradation was of particular concern in South America, with four of the six countries that highlighted this as a key hazard in that region.

14. The reported impacts of the climate hazards identified include reduced crop yield, faster soil degradation, outbreaks of animal diseases, loss of livestock, reduced water supply, water salinization, ecosystem and biodiversity loss, increased rate of coastal erosion, damage to infrastructure and increased incidence of forest fires. Figure 1 shows the number of NAPs in which particular climate hazards were identified as at 31 March 2024.

¹⁶ The 12 countries also include Haiti, Kiribati and Timor-Leste who are LDCs.

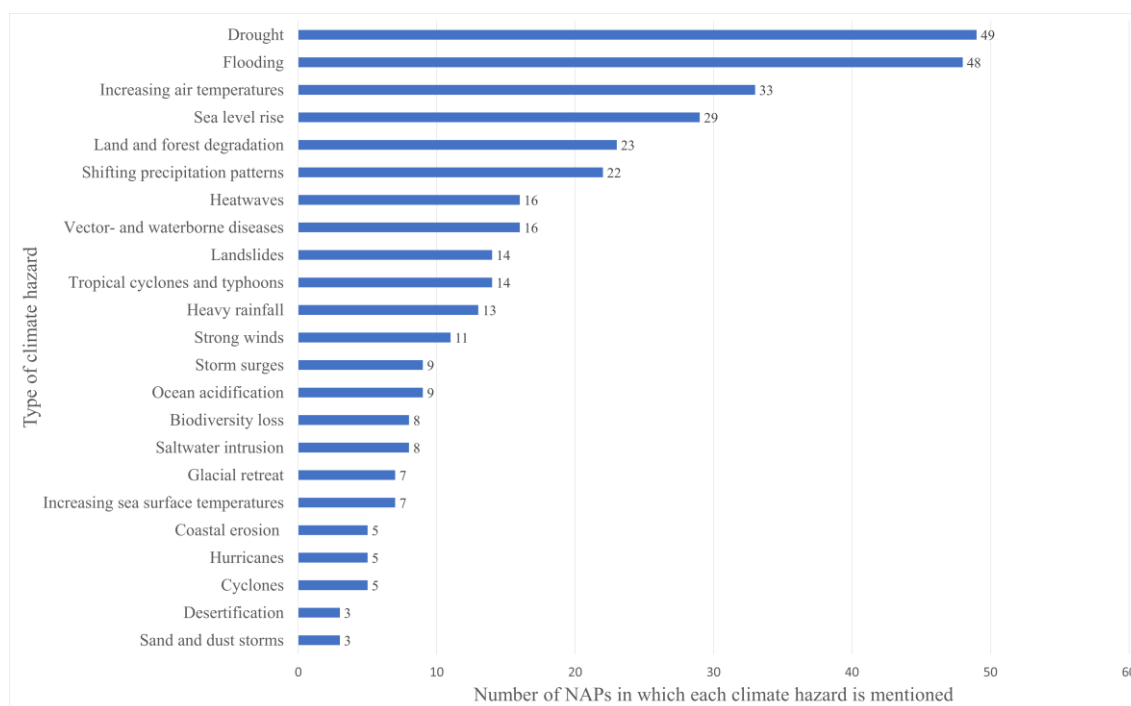
¹⁷ Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs> and <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

¹⁸ Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

¹⁹ See <https://www.atachcommunity.com/our-impact/commitment-tracker/attach-baselines/>.

Figure 1
Number of national adaptation plans in which particular climate hazards were identified as at 31 March 2024

Note: A NAP may contain information on more than one climate hazard or impact thereof.



15. The NAPs submitted also outline the thematic areas in which action was deemed key to reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change; the most common thematic areas are shown in figure 2. In addition to those mentioned in figure 2, adaptation priorities in areas such as tourism, urban areas, mining and industry were also identified in the submitted NAPs. Table 1 sets out some examples of adaptation objectives identified in the NAPs, many of which are in line with the targets of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.²⁰

²⁰ See decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

Figure 2

Common thematic areas, identified in national adaptation plans, in which action was deemed key to reducing vulnerability to climate change as at 31 March 2024

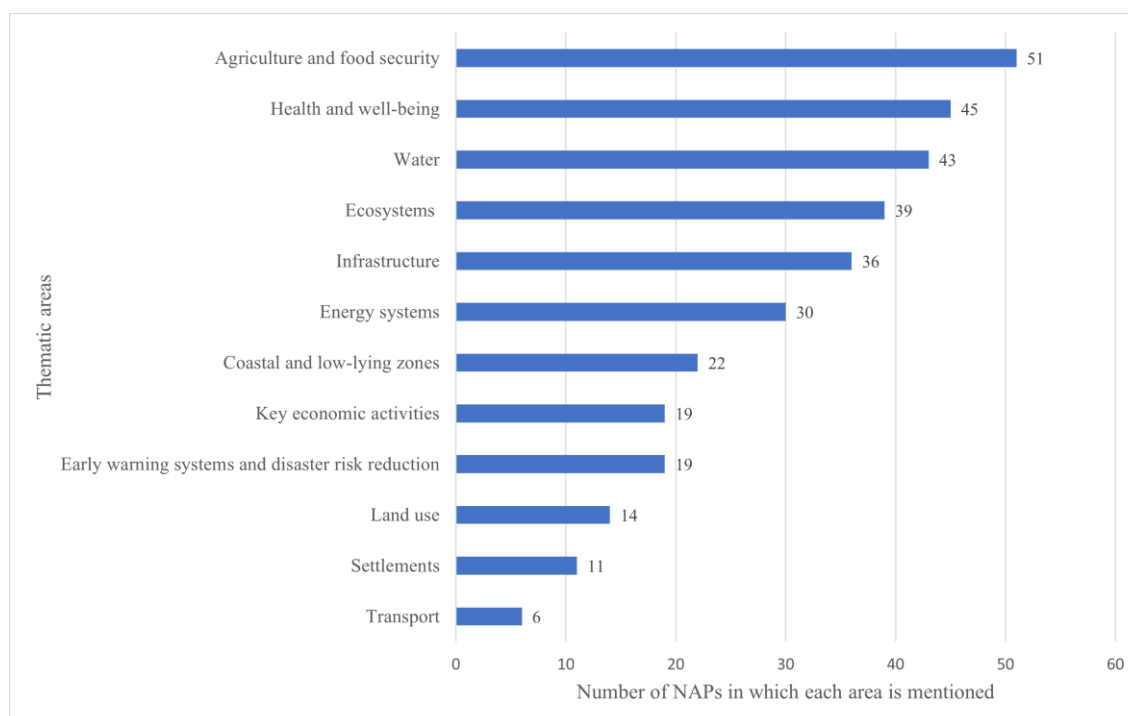


Table 1

Examples of adaptation goals identified in national adaptation plans, by thematic area

Thematic area	Adaptation goals
Water	Ensuring availability of high-quality drinking water Establishing a climate-responsive water governance structure
Agriculture and food security	Enhancing agricultural resilience to drought Developing climate-resilient agricultural systems for food, nutrition and livelihood security Establishing a foundation for food availability, stability, access and safety amid increasing climate change risks Increasing the resilience of a certain percentage of the total population to climate change with regard to food and water security Improving the livelihoods of rural populations by introducing sustainable animal and plant production systems that are less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
Health	Building adaptive capacity with a view to protecting the health, lives, livelihoods and well-being of people against the adverse impacts of climate change Establishing a network for studying, researching, monitoring and communicating about climate and health matters with a view to expanding technical and scientific knowledge and improving decision-making Establishing climate-sensitive human disease surveillance and control measures Improving response to malaria and other climate-sensitive diseases
Ecosystems	Promoting the implementation of nature-based solutions for conserving forests and biodiversity and ensuring the well-being of communities

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Adaptation goals</i>
	Developing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in areas at risk of extreme and other climate change impacts
	Improving the management and conservation of protected areas and key ecosystems
Infrastructure	Developing climate-smart cities to improve urban environments and well-being
Cultural heritage	Increasing intergenerational approaches to adaptation measures and action
	Adopting a self-determined approach to adaptation that protects cultural heritage and benefits future generations
Finance	Ensuring the equitable mobilization and distribution of resources for adaptation action through national and international financing, research and technology
Early warning systems	Improving early warning systems and related information to inform responses to extreme climate events
comprehensive risk management	Ensure protection against climate variability and natural disasters resulting from climate change
	Developing and deploying an online system for monitoring, disseminating and raising awareness of the impacts of climate change

16. Most countries are implementing adaptation action on a project-by-project basis. As at 26 March 2024, the GCF Board had approved 105 adaptation projects in 48 countries with submitted NAPs, awarding a total of USD 6.4 billion in GCF financing. Some countries state that equitable investment in projects covering various sectors is critical for effective adaptation action.

2. Facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities

17. Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning in line with the second overarching objective of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Such activities include strengthening institutions, putting in place coordination mechanisms, aligning mechanisms for implementing NAPs with other international mechanisms and integrating adaptation within local and national priorities, plans and programmes.

18. Most countries have in place climate change policies and legislation that integrate adaptation into national development plans, strategies and activities. Some countries have issued executive orders, decrees and policies specific to NAPs, while others have established regulatory frameworks, policies and plans that clearly outline the mandate, roles and responsibilities of different actors in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

19. Almost all NAPs refer to a coordination mechanism for the formulation of NAPs, either through advisory and steering committees, inter-ministerial agencies, task forces or technical working groups.

20. Several countries have integrated or are in the process of integrating adaptation action into local government planning and budgeting systems, including as part of climate budget tagging projects²¹ and the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.²² Japan, for example, has developed adaptation plans for 241 local governments in all 47 prefectures.

²¹ Armenia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal and Philippines.

²² Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia.

21. Many countries view their NAPs as tools for implementing broader international agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and other international agreements and conventions. Brazil, for example, reported that its NAP has contributed to the achievement of 15 of the 17 SDGs.

22. Countries also highlighted the alignment of their NAPs with their other reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, such as NDCs, adaptation communications and long-term low-emission development strategies. Of the 152 NDCs²³ communicated by developing countries as at 31 March 2024, 116 have mentioned NAPs and many include information on how they will align the adaptation component of their NDC with their NAPs. Bhutan, Morocco, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Zambia have submitted a NAP as their adaptation communication. Several countries have also indicated the opportunity to align NAPs with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with a view to strengthening their adaptation efforts.

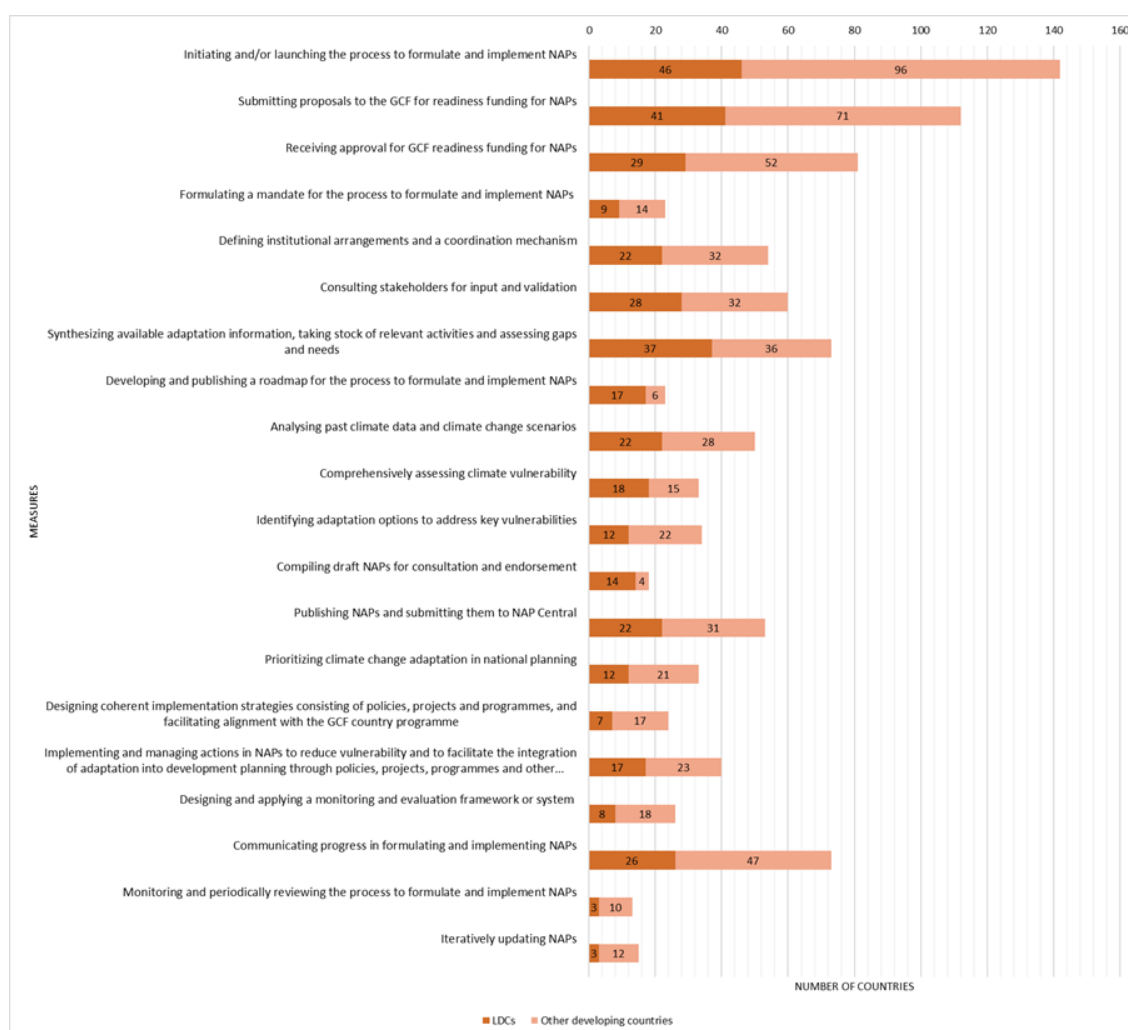
B. Progress in fulfilling the essential functions of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and producing outputs related to the adaptation cycle

23. Countries have largely been following the adaptation cycle of planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring, which mirrors the four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs listed in paragraph 5 above. Figure 3 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties to date in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

²³ Based on the country's latest NDC communicated.

Figure 3

Measures undertaken by developing country in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 March 2023



24. **Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps (planning).** All countries with submitted NAPs identified institutions responsible for planning and coordinating the formulation of NAPs, and some also identified institutions responsible for implementing and monitoring NAPs.

25. **Element B: preparatory elements (assessments).** A few countries provided a detailed description in their NAPs of methods for vulnerability assessments, including high-resolution climate modelling, data compilation and use of scenarios, though most presented the results of their assessments without a specific or detailed description. Some countries saw value in using vulnerability assessments already fleshed out in their national communications, while others adopted Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change frameworks. Many highlighted gaps and challenges linked to undertaking vulnerability assessments.

26. **Element C: implementation strategies (implementation).** Overall, 52 of the 53 NAPs submitted as at 31 March 2024 have identified adaptation measures in the context of national priority areas and sectors. Most countries determined the prioritization of adaptation measures on the basis of qualitative analysis and stakeholder consultation. In some cases, this was due to insufficient quantitative data: in Niger, for example, a lack of such data meant a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options was not possible, the solution being a multi-criteria analysis based on stakeholder views. Some countries with submitted NAPs provided details of objectives, expected outcomes, including across different time frames, and responsible implementation agencies; in some cases also disclosing the estimated costs of

adaptation measures. Some prioritized projects with co-benefits such as mitigation and improved environmental safeguards.

27. **Element D: reporting, monitoring and review (monitoring and evaluation).** While most countries with submitted NAPs mentioned using an existing national monitoring and evaluation system to formulate and implement NAPs, some identified developing such a system as a future activity or as part of their GCF NAP readiness project. While countries are working to build new or improve existing monitoring and evaluation systems for the process, as seen in annex II, the overall lack of robust systems makes it challenging to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and make any necessary adjustments, including in subsequent iterations of NAPs.

28. The outreach of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is important to enhance adaptation action. Countries emphasized the importance of strengthening mechanisms facilitating communication, coordination and information exchange among stakeholders as well as of documenting and sharing best practices and lessons learned. Kenya, for example, has established a NAP knowledge base to promote knowledge management and communication in relation to adaptation action and resilience-building. In their NAPs, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Peru highlighted the importance of effective communication for increasing awareness of adaptation efforts, while Cambodia and Saint Lucia have developed communication strategies in connection with their NAPs.

C. Progress in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

29. This section captures the experience of countries in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph II.7 above.

1. Ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive

30. Most NAPs submitted indicate a commitment to update the NAP as it is an iterative process that is to be guided with enhanced assessments, addressing new impacts and updating priorities and cost with additional information. Paraguay, for example, submitted its first NAP in 2017 and an updated one in 2021, which took into account an evaluation of the previous NAP and its revised NDC; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland published its third national adaptation programme in July 2023, based on climate change risk assessment that are developed every five years to serve as input to the adaptation programme.

2. Facilitating country-owned, country-driven action and building on existing adaptation efforts

31. Countries have been building on existing and past adaptation planning and implementation efforts, including those taken as part of national communications, national projects and programmes and national adaptation programmes of action. In its submission, Ghana reported the importance of optimizing on existing institutional structures and arrangements, integrating lessons learned from other interventions and building on community-based initiatives integral to streamlining the process to formulate and implement NAPs for securing long-term solutions to adaptation challenges.

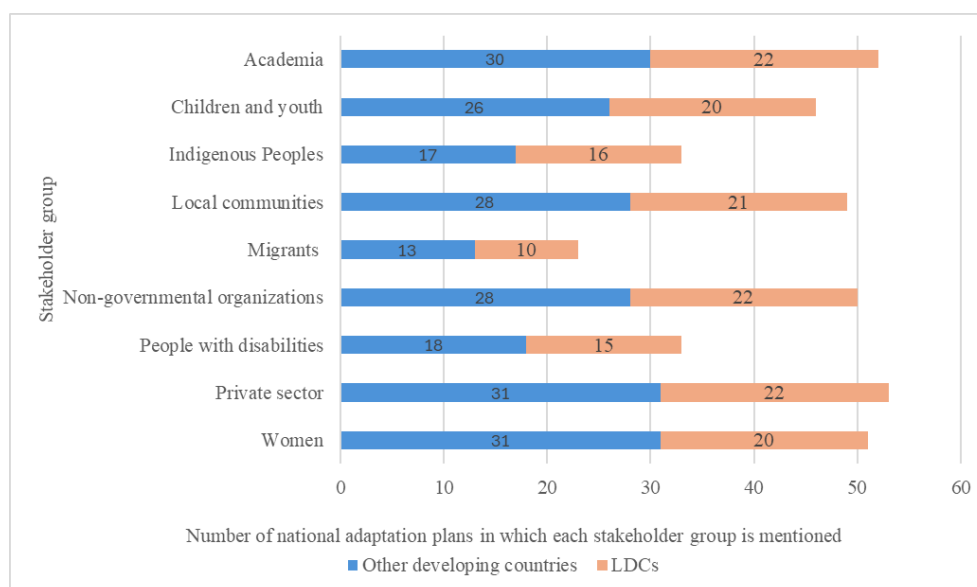
3. Following a participatory and transparent approach

32. Almost all countries have taken a participatory approach to developing their NAPs, with most NAPs emphasizing the importance of including academia, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the private sector, women, children and youth in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The list of various stakeholder groups included in the process to formulate and implement NAPs are detailed in figure 4. Chile and Peru, for example, developed their NAPs through a participatory process involving actors from academia, civil society, government sectors, institutions working with children, and the private sector, as well as adolescents, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, older people, people with disabilities and

youth. Costa Rica engaged members of civil society and more than 150 institutions representing the public and the private sector, while the Marshall Islands conducted extensive community consultations covering more than 50 percent of the local government with the support of IOM.

Figure 4

References in national adaptation plans to stakeholder groups included in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 March 2024



33. Countries also place importance on keeping national stakeholders abreast of developments in adaptation planning and action, as a means of ensuring transparency. Panama, for example, has launched the National Climate Transparency Platform for public access to climate change information, and plans to include in the Platform a NAP module to communicate progress in adaptation planning and implementation.

34. The private sector is increasingly recognized as key to adaptation planning and implementation, with all 53 NAPs and Party submissions identifying the private sector as a stakeholder group in the process to formulate and implement NAPs with a variety of roles. As part of its NAP, the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed a strategy to mobilize the private sector in adaptation action and identify options for private sector investment in adaptation activities and technologies. Ghana noted that developing clear regulatory frameworks and risk mitigation measures and offering legal clarity can create attractive conditions for private investment in adaptation action.

4. Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

35. Countries are placing greater importance on the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in developing adaptation action. In its NAP, Argentina recognized the ancestral knowledge and innovations and traditional ways of life of Indigenous Peoples, and their important contributions to climate action in the past and took this into account in its development of adaptation action. Indigenous Peoples and local communities also played a key role in the formulation of draft NAPs by Paraguay and South Africa, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo placed a focus on involving Indigenous women in formulating and implementing its NAP, conducting an analysis of climate change impacts on this group and developing a plan to build their resilience in this regard. Canada, meanwhile, reported plans to support the advancement of an Indigenous Climate Leadership Agenda as part of its national adaptation strategy.

36. Many countries²⁴ recognize youth as key stakeholders in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prioritizing their involvement in adaptation efforts and decision-making. For example, Saint Lucia engaged the Caribbean Youth Environment Network in formulating its NAP and Bangladesh has developed strategies and interventions for including youth in adaptation efforts, including in a leadership capacity. In addition, Chad's NAP prioritizes ensuring land access and promoting green entrepreneurship for youth and Ethiopia's NAP includes youth as a major criterion to prioritize adaptation options.

5. Being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge

37. Many countries used the same risk and vulnerability assessment frameworks as for their national communications, while others utilized assessments already conducted or data provided by United Nations agencies, regional centres and networks. For instance, Argentina used an adapted version of the risk chain approach proposed in the GIZ, *The Vulnerability Sourcebook*²⁵, which enhanced its understanding of different climate risks and facilitated the selection of adaptation measures for addressing them.

38. Several countries are working continuously to advance their scientific knowledge base. Japan, for example, reported that the scientific knowledge base in its 2020 Assessment report on climate change impacts in Japan²⁶ had more than doubled compared with its 2015 report, while Canada is undertaking state-of-the-art climate modelling and research, with the resulting local-level data and projections made publicly accessible by the Canadian Centre for Climate Services.

39. Countries most frequently used the representative concentration pathways from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for their vulnerability projections, though more recent NAPs are instead using the shared socioeconomic pathways from the Sixth Assessment Report.

40. Countries also identified the benefits of synergising scientific and Indigenous knowledge in terms of improving climate action at the local level and reaching more households with its benefits. In the Nganyi community in Western Kenya, "rainmakers" are considered an important participant in the country's participatory scenario planning while disseminating their seasonal outlook with the local communities because of their rich traditional knowledge in rainfall prediction.

6. Taking a gender-sensitive approach

41. Almost all NAPs include gender considerations, albeit the outcomes vary in terms of equitable participation in the formulation process, influence in decision-making processes and identification of specific gender-responsive adaptation needs. Some examples of planned and implemented gender-related actions included in NAPs and other Party submissions are listed in table 2.

Table 2

Examples of planned and implemented gender-related actions included in national adaptation plans and other Party submissions

²⁴ For example, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kiribati, Liberia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone and Tonga.

²⁵ Fritzsche K, Schneiderbauer S, Bubeck P, et al. 2017. *The Vulnerability Sourcebook: Concept and guidelines for standardised vulnerability assessments*. Climate Policy Support Project. Bonn: GIZ and BMZ. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/va/vulnerability-guides-manuals-reports/vuln_source_2017_EN.pdf.

²⁶ Ministry of the Environment. 2020. *Assessment Report on Climate Change Impacts in Japan*. Japan: Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Available at <https://www.env.go.jp/content/000047546.pdf>.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Gender-related action</i>
Bangladesh	Establishment of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund for vulnerable women through the Local Government Division
Cabo Verde	Use of gender as a performance indicator for adaptation priorities
Chile	Establishment of the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable in 2020 and development of guidelines for integrating gender considerations into NAPs
Colombia	Establishment of a gender action plan with a view to integrating it into future NAPs
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Preparation of a plan to build the resilience of Indigenous women to the effects of climate change for inclusion in the NAP
Ethiopia	Initiation of a systems-level assessment in three micro-watersheds representing the country's three main agroecological zones, applying a gender-responsive and community-based approach in order to identify local-level and context-specific interventions with the potential to spur transformational change in each micro-watershed
Fiji	Plans to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision-making, equal opportunities for leadership, equitable access to economic resources and financial services, and equal opportunities stemming from adaptation action
Ghana	Developed a gender engagement strategy and conducted capacity building workshops on climate change and gender mainstreaming for selected metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies
Guatemala	Planned implementation of a gender and climate change action plan, and undertaking of a gender analysis for the priority sectors water, energy, agriculture, forests and protected areas, and coastal zones
Panama	Establishment of a gender and climate change action plan and prioritization of action related to addressing specific needs and gaps related to gender and vulnerable groups in all climate change instruments and policies
United States	Supporting the integration of the needs of women and girls into adaptation responses and also equipping them with the knowledge and skills to lead adaptation efforts in their local communities. Developed the first "U.S Strategy to Respond to the Effects of Climate Change on Women."

D. Support provided and received

1. Financial support

42. According to the *Adaptation Gap Report 2023*,²⁷ the adaptation finance gap is widening and now stands at USD 194–366 billion/year, with the AF, the GCF and the GEF only accounting for 6 per cent of total global multilateral adaptation financing.

(a) Funding through the Green Climate Fund

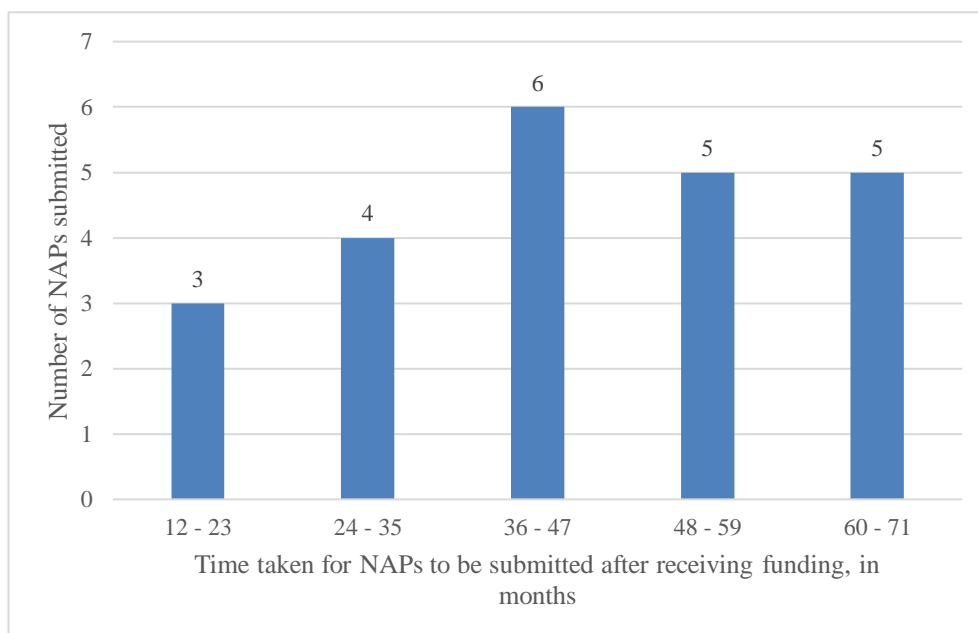
43. As at 31 March 2024, 99 countries had had funding approved under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs or other adaptation planning processes. It can take a country up to 5 years to have funding approved under the Programme and 3–4 years to submit a NAP after receiving support (see figure 5). However, more than 50 per cent of the NAPs produced to date have been prepared with resources other than those under the Programme. In addition, several countries have completed the readiness programme but have not yet produced or submitted a NAP.

44. As at 21 March 2024, 16 of the 68 GCF-accredited national direct access entities in developing countries were in the LDCs, of which 8 had yet to access funding from the GCF.

45. As at 26 March 2024, 105 single- and multi-country projects (both adaptation and cross-cutting in nature) covering 48 countries with submitted NAPs had been approved for implementation under the GCF, of which 63 projects explicitly mention NAPs. It took an average of 19 months for those 63 projects to be approved for implementation (see figure 6). Figure 7 and 8 indicate the total funding accessed by each LDC and other developing countries respectively as at 30 September 202 (to be updated).

Figure 5

Time taken for a country to submit its national adaptation plan after receiving funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme



²⁷ UNEP. 2023. *Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced. Underprepared*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <http://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2023>.

Figure 6
Time taken for projects from national adaptation plans to be approved for implementation under the Green Climate Fund

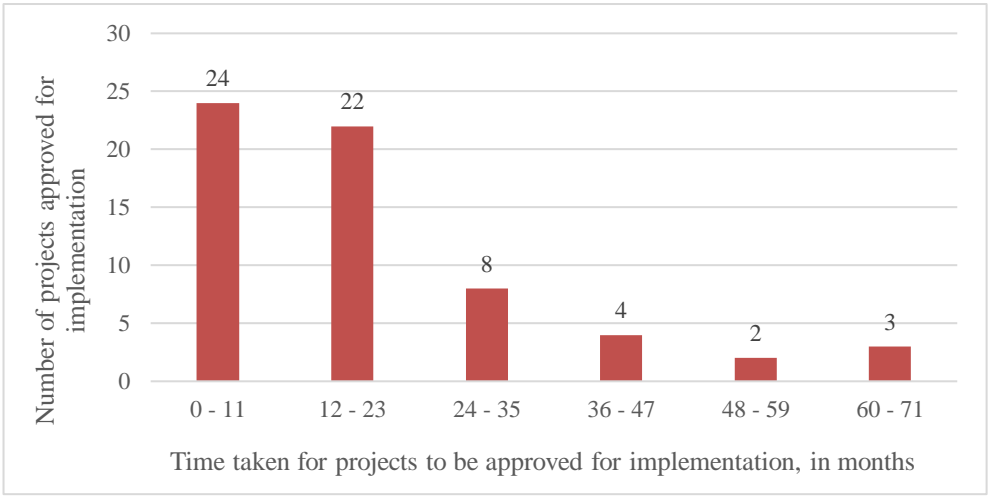


Figure 7
Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as at 15 April 2024

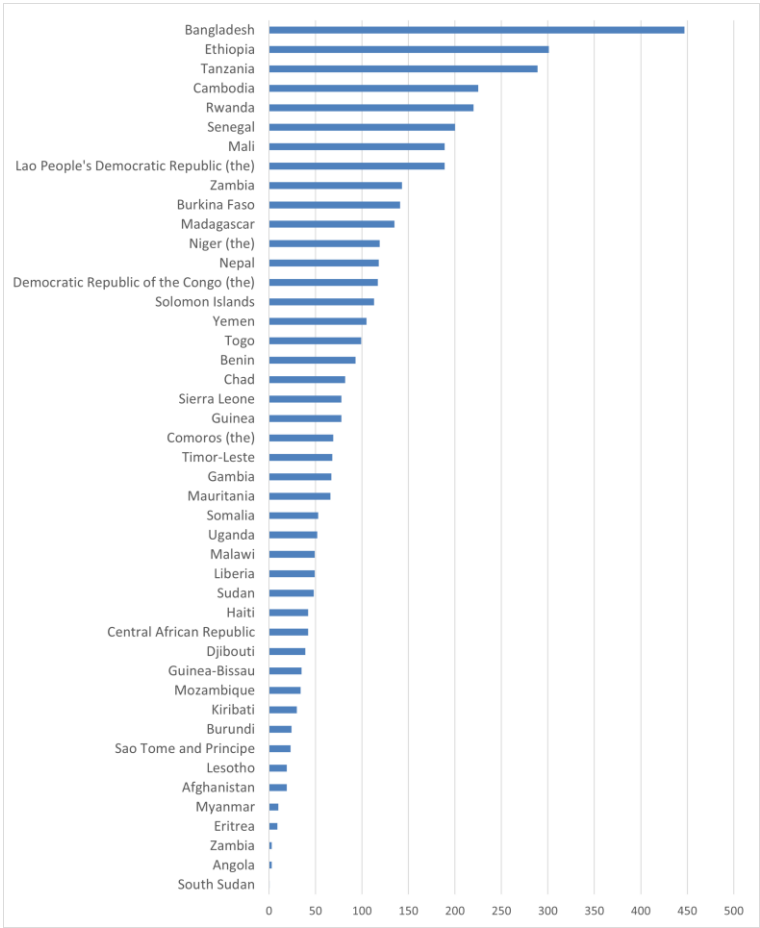
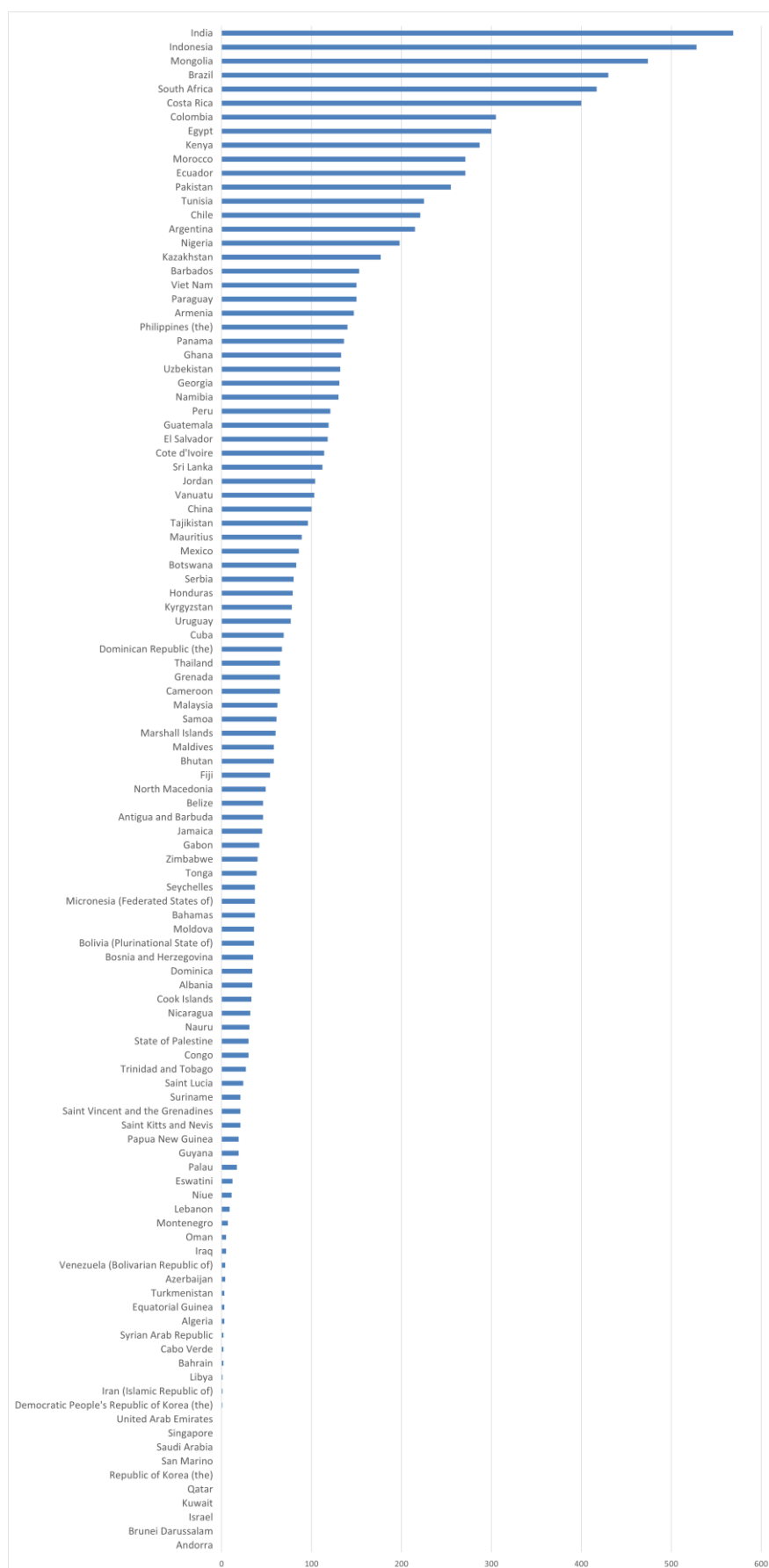


Figure 8

Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund as at 15 April 2024



(b) Funding through the GEF, Least Developed Countries Fund

46. During the seventh replenishment cycle of the GEF (July 2018 to June 2022), 67 projects across the LDCs were approved for funding under the LDCF totalling USD 508 million. The projects also address activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

(c) Bilateral funding

47. During the G7 Leader's Summit in 2021, Canada announced that it would double its climate finance commitment to USD 5.3 billion over five years (2021-2026). Canada's contribution of USD 450 million to the second replenishment of the GCF (2024-2027) was double that of its contribution to the first. At COP 28, it announced pledges of USD 34.2 million to the SCCF and USD 37.5 million to the LDCF. It also provided USD 10 million to the AF, USD 5 million to the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR) and has pledged USD 10 million to the NAP Global Network. Additionally, Canada has pledged USD 315 million to Partnering for Climate, which funds projects run by members of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and organizations in Canada that support adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world.

48. For many years, Japan has provided financial support for the capacity-building for developing concept notes for the GCF provided by the Asian Institute of Technology Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific. This support is aimed at improving access to funds necessary for the formulation and implementation of adaptation projects during the implementation phase of the NAP. As at June 2023, 24 developing countries had received this capacity-building support.

49. The United Kingdom has pledged USD 2 billion to the second replenishment of the GCF, with half to be allocated to adaptation efforts. It also provided financial support to the NAP Global Network in 2021-2023 for the delivery of technical support to 28 developing countries for NAP or adaptation communication formulation; Ghana was one of the recipients of this technical support, receiving assistance from the International Institute for Sustainable Development with developing its NAP framework and a related gender engagement strategy. The United Kingdom also funds the Water Tracker aimed at facilitating the integration of water resilience measures into national climate planning, including through NAPs. It is also the primary funder of the USD 140 million Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme, a United Kingdom-Canada framework research programme that supports partner governments, communities and the private sector to drive effective solutions to climate change through new and ongoing research, including those directly related to NAPs. The United Kingdom also provides funding to the GEF, which also supports the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Moreover, the United Kingdom funds the LIFE-AR with a view to supporting the LDC 2050 Vision, namely for all LDCs to be on climate-resilient development pathways by 2030 and deliver net zero emissions by 2050. Under the Initiative, at least 70 per cent of project funding is committed to communities most affected by the adverse effects of climate change. For instance, Uganda has developed a devolved climate finance mechanism under the Initiative to ensure that funds are channelled directly to local communities.

50. The United States provides financial contributions to the AF, the GCF and the LDCF, as well as technical assistance and capacity-building support through bilateral programmes implemented through the United States Agency for International Development and global multilateral partnerships. Using United States funding, the NAP Global Network supported the Climate Change Outreach Programme in Eswatini that increased awareness on NAPs and in Belize the network conducted vulnerability assessments for use as input to adaptation planning and as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation efforts. The United States funded comprehensive action on climate change initiative provides technical assistance to support countries in the implementation of their NDCs and NAPs.

51. Countries have identified challenges in providing and receiving support for adaptation. The European Union, for example, while being the largest provider of support for adaptation globally, notes the need to further scale up financial support, with a greater focus on the LDCs, SIDS and other vulnerable countries. In addition, Honduras has noted that

countries that have graduated from official development assistance subsequently struggle to obtain alternative resources for implementing NAP like bilateral funding.

(d) Domestic funding

52. Canada has committed to providing USD 530 million by 2031 for scaling up and accelerating community-based adaptation action domestically under the Local Leadership for Climate Adaptation initiative, delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, with the aim of funding more than 14,000 municipal adaptation activities.

53. Under its County Climate Change Funds, Kenya has noted an improvement in adaptation outcomes in the country, with climate finance mobilized and channelled to lower levels of governance and climate change risks mainstreamed in planning and implementation. As a priority action in its NAP, the Funds were piloted in five counties and then scaled up to all remaining 42 counties through the Financing Locally Led Climate Action Program. Under the Program, Kenya establishes County Climate Change Units, conducts participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessments and develops county-level legislation and action plans to support resilience-building at the local level, also involving vulnerable communities in the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation action. Since the fund draws on both public and private sources, this ensures predictable funding for climate, including adaptation, action. Having climate finance flow through one channel, namely the Program, aids coordination, avoids duplication and enables better tracking and reporting of climate finance expenditures. In addition, county governments allocate at least 1.5 per cent of their development budgets annually to climate action, thus ensuring continuous and predictable funding.

54. Some countries, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya and Sierra Leone, have proposed or established national trust funds for channelling adaptation support across sectors. Kenya's proposal involves the creation of the Kenya Climate Fund with the aim of pooling adaptation financing from the Kenyan Government, development partners and other stakeholders to further enhance climate resilience while Sierra Leone's NAP outlines establishing a national trust fund for channelling adaptation support across sectors as one of its financing goals.

2. Technical support

(a) Support by Parties including through relevant programmes and initiatives

55. The Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform was launched by Japan to promote climate-risk-based decision-making and effective adaptation in 37 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The Platform provides an overview of NAPs and adaptation policies and contains resources aimed at sector-specific capacity-building, mainly related to the implementation of NAPs, one example being an e-learning session on responding to compound and cascading disasters on the basis of which guidebooks were prepared in local languages for Bangladesh and Nepal.

56. The Pacific Climate Change Centre, established in Samoa with Japanese grant aid, has strengthened the capacity of ministries and agencies in the climate change sector by, inter alia, providing training on adaptation and improving access to climate finance.

57. Through the British Investment Partnership toolkit, the United Kingdom has supported the strengthening the capacity of the government of Philippines in analysing climate data, estimating projected socio-economic impacts of climate change across key sectors, developing priority actions for adaptation finance and in formulating its NAP.

58. Together with the Nordic Development Fund, the United States provides support to a technical assistance facility that helps adaptation technology transfer. In 2023, the facility provided the initial funding a technology that helps produce clean drinking water from air and sunlight to Papua New Guinea who has listed water scarcity and clean water access in their NAPs.

59. Under the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience, the United States supports efforts to enhance enabling environments and use public finance to catalyse

greater private sector investment in adaptation action and priorities identified through the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including by launching a call for the private sector to increase financing for adaptation. In response to the call, one company has committed to investing in building the climate resilience of over 30,000 farmers across its global supply chain.

(b) Support by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

60. Since 2012, the LEG has undertaken the following actions aimed at providing technical guidance and support to countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

(a) Organization of several training sessions for the LDCs in different regions to enhance capacity in relation to the four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs set out in paragraph II.5 above;

(b) Development of technical guidelines to support adaptation planning and implementation for the LDCs;

(c) Launch of a platform containing supplementary materials developed by organizations intended to offer detailed information on selected steps of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Organization of eight global and several regional NAP Expos for Africa, Latin America, and Asia and the Pacific to facilitate the exchange of experience and foster partnerships;

(e) Launch of the Open NAP initiative, aimed at offering comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating and implementing NAPs by collecting the widest possible range of inputs from all interested and available stakeholders, including through the NAP country dialogues, which provide a platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress, challenges and needs for support in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(f) Launch of the NAP data initiative, which aims to support countries in integrating data and analysis results into NAPs and related outputs, in reproducing high-quality data and in following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools;

(g) Launch of the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative to assist the LDCs, with the support of relevant delivery partners, in formulating project ideas that can be further developed into proposals for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs and submitting them for funding to the AF, the GCF or the LDCF; under the initiative, as at 31 December 2023, 40 LDCs had developed 92 project ideas, of which 6 projects had been developed into concept notes and 4 successfully submitted for funding to the GCF and the LDCF;

(h) Creation and maintenance of a roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

(c) Support by other UNFCCC constituted bodies

61. The AC, the Consultative Group of Experts, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts have undertaken various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These include preparing synthesis reports, compendiums and assessments on elements pertaining to the process (e.g. addressing hazards and identifying technical and capacity-building needs and gaps in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation measures); on the preparation of national communications; on risk management approaches; and on the identification of climate finance needs.

(d) Support by the national adaptation plan technical working group and subgroups

62. The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums) assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts to provide technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through technical guidelines, review of draft NAPs, technical papers, training, the identification of ways to address gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, PEG monitoring and evaluation tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central. The review of draft NAPs results in the development of more robust NAPs since it allows for consideration of technical input and feedback from the LEG and the United Nations agencies and organizations that are part of the NAP technical working group.

63. Of the 53 NAPs submitted, 16 have recorded the various supplementary materials mentioned in para 148c in addition to other guidelines used for formulating the NAP. The list of supplementary materials mentioned in those NAPs are listed in annex III.

(e) Support through UN4NAPs

64. UN4NAPs,²⁸ launched by the secretariat in 2021, is a United Nations rapid technical backstopping initiative designed to scale up technical support for the LDCs and SIDS for formulating and implementing NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance, which are then shared with relevant partners from a roster of more than 50 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Four categories of technical assistance can be catalysed through UN4NAPs: direct technical queries that can be answered via email; delivery of specific data or knowledge products (e.g. data sets, analytical tools and guidance material); longer-term technical capacity development and engagement; and review of draft NAPs. As at 01 March 2024, over 30 countries had submitted more than 150 requests for technical assistance.

(f) Support by relevant organizations

65. Support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs has also been provided by other relevant organizations. Details on the overview of support provided can be found in annex IV and specific capacity building support is listed in annex V.

E. Gaps and needs

66. Challenges, obstacles and gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs have been captured over time from various forums and training workshops, including through the Open NAP initiative, the NAP Country dialogues, from responses to the online questionnaire as well as other work under the LEG, AC and the PCCB. Additional inputs were provided through the 2024 submissions by Parties. The following is a summary clustered around formulation of NAPs, implementation of NAPs, and some for the underlying process: It includes gaps and needs based on the 2024 submissions by Parties:

1. Gaps and needs related to the formulation of NAPs

67. Need to streamline and expedite processing of GCF readiness proposals for the formulation of NAPs;

68. Need to access GCF NAP readiness funding for formulation of NAPs promptly and with flexibility in the work programme, and without requiring extensive prior capacity, since readiness support is also designed to build capacity;

69. Technical capacity gaps in ability to process and integrate climate change scenarios in vulnerability and risk assessments, as well as design of adaptation solutions for the medium and long-term;

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

70. Capacity needs in technical methodologies related to assessing costs of adaptation and implementing the NAP;

2. Gaps and needs related to the implementation of NAPs

71. Need for a faster process of providing funding for the implementation of adaptation measures through simplification and agility along the whole project approval cycle;

72. Need for explicit windows for the implementation of NAPs under the financial mechanism of the Convention to complement the existing window for supporting the process of formulating the NAP under the GCF Readiness Support programme;

73. Capacity needs in technical methodologies related to costing and appraisal of adaptation measures;

74. Gaps in capacity of national teams to adequately explore blended financing for the implementation of NAPs including exploring innovative financing;

75. Need for compelling project concept notes that can attract diversified funding sources, engaging ministries of finance, development finance institutions, multilateral development banks and the private sector

76. Technical capacity gaps to adequately and efficiently address proposal requirements such as climate rationale questions;

77. Need to implement the whole NAP as a programme rather than focusing on individual projects, to facilitate broad progress on adaptation that can also be measurable with efforts on M&E of adaptation;

78. Lack of upscaling or replication of successfully completed adaptation projects, many of which were pilot activities, into projects and programmes that cover needs of all vulnerable groups and communities in the country;

79. Capacity gaps in countries to develop or participate in regional and global programmatic approaches in implementing NAPs;

80. Lack of projects in the pipeline of many DAEs including as a result of capacity to get projects developed and approved.;

81. Need for adequate and predictable funding, especially through direct access mechanisms;

82. Need to facilitate access to financial support for deploying climate adaptation technologies, supporting use of local and Indigenous technologies and enhancing technology transfer and knowledge exchange;

3. Gaps and needs related to the process

83. Need for innovative solutions to ensure predictable and continuous funding to support the process to formulate and implement NAPs in between readiness support and submission cycles of the NAP to ensure continuity and strengthening of institutional arrangements as well as human capacity;

84. Related to the above, needs for funding for running the NAP process before GCF NAP readiness funding is made available;

85. Challenges in identifying and pursuing different financing/funding options for different steps of the NAP process (capacity-building, assessment, plan development, submission of proposals for implementation, implementation support, M&E, etc);

86. Needs related to prioritizing adaptation through the NAP with funders (FM and others) and also within the country development and political processes, including in relevant national programmes and ministries

87. Limited availability and access to tools for collecting and assimilating national data on climate variables and on socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities;

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88. Limited downscaled and localized climate change scenario information for use by the LDCs owing to low spatial coverage in their meteorological infrastructure;
 89. Needs related to accessing capacity-building support, methodologies and tools for assessing climate change risks and establishing metrics to assess adaptation processes;
 90. Needs related to monitoring and evaluation, from funding to technical capacity to identify metrics and tools, to strengthening of existing institutional arrangements for the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems;
 91. Need to strengthen private–public cooperation on and enhance private sector engagement in adaptation action, both of which are fundamental to expanding the scale and impact of adaptation initiatives;
 92. Need to address emerging adaptation issues such as forced migration and territorial planning; to quantify loss and damage, in particular from slow onset climate events; and to identify new adaptation areas and emerging climate issues;
 93. Technical support needs to maximize synergy between NAPs and related processes such as loss and damage, NDCs and LTS;
 94. Need to provide structures and support for meaningful youth involvement

IV. Additional views in the submission from Parties

95. Based on submissions from some parties, the COP and the CMA could be requested to play equal roles in both the upcoming and future assessments of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Other Parties proposed that an “automatic monitoring and assessment process” be established at COP 29 with a view to ensuring that adaptation priorities from NAPs are implemented in a timely manner and are beneficial to developing countries. It was also proposed that consideration of the process to formulate and implement NAPs should continue in subsequent SBI sessions for the next five years, taking into account the assessment of progress and relevant NAP decisions, such as the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

Annex I

Overview of decisions on national adaptation plans

<i>Year</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
2010	Decision 1/CP.16	Decided to establish a process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs Invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs
2011	Decision 5/CP.17	Invited, encouraged or requested Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations organizations, and bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental, and other international and regional organizations to provide information related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs Adopted the initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans. Established the two objectives and four elements of the NAP process.
2011	Decision 3/CP.17	The GCF will support developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans, such as national adaptation plans (NAPs).
2012	Decision 12/CP.18	Requested the GEF to provide funding from the LDCF to enable activities for the preparation of NAPs by the LDCs and to consider, through the SCCF, how to enable activities for the preparation of the NAP process for developing countries that are not LDCs
2013	Decision 18/CP.19	Welcomed the technical guidelines for the NAP process
2014	Decision 3/CP.20	Invited LDC Parties and interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs that may wish to do so to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to NAP Central
2015	Decision 1/CP.21	Requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs, consistently with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein
2016	Decision 6/CP.22	Noted with appreciation the decision of the Board of the GCF to approve up to USD 3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
		million per country through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes
2018	Decision 8/CP.24	Requested the LEG to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been identified through the relevant work of the LEG and the AC and how to address them
2019	Decision 7/CP.25	Requested the AC and the LEG to continue to include in their reports information on the gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs identified in undertaking their mandated work and on how to address them
2021	Decision 3/CP.26	Requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 19 of decision 8/CP.24 and to make recommendations on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29
2022	Decision 9/CP.27	Requested the AC and the LEG to continue to identify the priority gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the progress of each country in this process and any obstacles and challenges faced; to enhance their work in addressing the priority gaps and needs, obstacles and challenges identified through their work; and to organize training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs, which could be held in conjunction with the NAP Expo, the Adaptation Forum or other events outlined in their respective work programmes
2023	Decision 1/CMA.5	Called on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their NAPs, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030

Annex II

Examples of monitoring and evaluation efforts pertaining to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, taken from Party submissions

<i>Country</i>	<i>Monitoring and evaluation efforts</i>
Chile	Chile is building a monitoring and evaluation system aligned with its biennial transparency reporting obligations under the Convention and the obligations set out in its national action report on climate change
Colombia	Colombia is working to develop a monitoring and evaluation system that uses indicators to determine the effectiveness of adaptation measures
Costa Rica	Costa Rica is in the process of operationalizing the National Climate Change Metrics System, a platform for monitoring and evaluating progress towards and determining means of implementation of adaptation action using tailored indicators
Guatemala	Through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, Guatemala is working to establish a system for monitoring and reporting on support needed and received, lessons learned and best practices in relation to implementing adaptation action
Honduras	Honduras has intensified its efforts to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacities, especially in relation to food security and water resources
Panama	Panama has developed a national monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation that uses 21 indicators to assess progress in implementing national-level adaptation action, which it plans to report in its 2024 biennial transparency report
Peru	Peru uses indicators to measure the level of implementation of adaptation action at the individual action and national level

Annex III

List of supplementary materials to the technical guidelines of the national adaptation plan guidelines mentioned by the national adaptation plans

<i>Country</i>	<i>Guidelines</i>
Albania	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning tool (GIZ) Supporting NAP development with the PROVIA guidance: a user companion (SEI) Making adaptation count-concepts and options for monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation
Argentina	Risk supplement to the vulnerability sourcebook (GIZ) The vulnerability sourcebook (GIZ) Ecosystem-based adaptation briefing note series (UNEP)
Bangladesh	Supporting NAP development with the PROVIA Guidance: A user companion (SEI) Toolkit for gender-responsive process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAP Global Network) Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans (FAO) WHO guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities (WHO) Toolkit for engaging the private sector in national adaptation plans (NAP Global network) Guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into national adaptation plans: supplement to the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines (UNEP) The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)
Benin	The vulnerability sourcebook (GIZ) The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)
Carbo Verde	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)
Fiji	A framework for gender-responsive national adaptation plan processes (NAP Global Network) Vertical Integration in national adaptation plan processes (NAP Global Network) Options for ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal environments (UNEP)
Grenada	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ) Aligning national adaptation plan processes to development and budget planning (GIZ) Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook (GIZ)
Haiti	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Guidelines</i>
Niger	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ) Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook (GIZ) Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans (FAO)
South Africa	Climate services for supporting climate change adaptation: supplement to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (WMO) Addressing gender equality in climate change adaptation (NAP Global Network)
Sudan	Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning (GIZ)
Togo	The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)
Uruguay	Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans (FAO)
Zambia	Climate services for supporting climate change adaptation: supplement to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (WMO)

Annex IV

Examples of support provided by organizations including through support programmes and networks to developing countries for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans as at 1 February 2024²⁹

1. The NAP Global Network connects over 2,000 participants from 158 countries working on NAP formulation and implementation. The Network has provided expert advice and delivered direct technical and capacity-building support to 64 countries (of which 24 LDCs and 15 SIDS) through the Country Support Hub and In-country NAP Support Programs; facilitated peer learning on opportunities and challenges associated with NAPs for 67 countries; and developed over 300 knowledge products on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Under the Network, support has been provided in the areas of integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to adaptation; engaging the private sector in adaptation initiatives; developing NAP communication strategies; developing financing and resource mobilization strategies; strengthening linkages between action taken at the national and subnational level; integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The Network operates primarily through financial support provided by the Governments of Austria, Canada and the United States; Germany's Federal Ministries for Economic Cooperation and Development and for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection; Ireland's Department of Foreign Affairs; and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.
2. Building on the NAP-Ag programme, 12 countries are supported through the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture initiative launched in 2021 which is implemented by FAO and UNDP, with support provided under Germany's International Climate Initiative and complements UNDP-supported adaptation projects in nearly 100 developing countries. The programme, which will continue until 2025 supports transformative climate action in the land-use and agriculture sectors and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase removals, as well as to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. The Private Sector Engagement Facility launched under the programme in 2022 opened a call for applicants from LDCs with aims to accelerate investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient agricultural practices by mobilizing private sector actors in the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. In July 2023, a second call for expressions of interest was launched targeting SIDS and middle-income countries. Additionally, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal are set to develop NAP for the agriculture sector with FAO support.
3. As a member of the UN4NAPs initiative and through its Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management programme,³⁰ the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction provides NAP-related support in the form of reviewing draft NAPs, providing guidance, and organizing training and workshops. In 2023, it provided technical assistance to 39 countries and territories for applying a comprehensive approach to planning and implementing disaster risk reduction and adaptation action, of which 15 have already made progress in integrating such action into their plans and strategies. With disaster risk reduction strategies now in place in 129 countries, there is an opportunity to promote integrated approaches to and coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction action.
4. NAP-GSP, a UNDP–UNEP programme funded by the GEF, assisted over 60 LDCs and developing countries in identifying technical, institutional and financial needs for

²⁹ Based on information provided by organizations in their submissions, the note by the secretariat on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 59 and information provided at LEG 45.

³⁰ See <https://www.undrr.org/crm>.

³⁰ See <https://www.undrr.org/crm>.

integrating adaptation into medium- and long-term national planning and financing before its operational closure in December 2021.

5. Under the International Climate Initiative, 21 projects with funding of EUR 116.8 million have been implemented with a focus on supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These projects cover 33 countries, of which 13 LDCs, with support from implementing organizations like CARE International, FAO, GIZ, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, UNDP, WMO and local organizations. On top of these 21 projects, many more Initiative projects offer NAP support as a secondary objective.

6. The Climate Service Center Germany works with stakeholders from the Group on Earth Observations Blue Planet initiative to develop materials on coastal adaptation and provides climate change information, as well as climate modelling, decision-making support and research, specific to Africa. It also prepares climate fact sheets for individual LDCs, which it seeks to update or expand for individual LDCs upon request.

7. Since 2010, GIZ has supported 52 countries in undertaking activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as conducting stakeholder consultations, developing monitoring and evaluation systems and defining indicators in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It provides support either bilaterally or multilaterally in close cooperation with stakeholders from NAP-GSP or the NAP Global Network.

8. IOM offers practical, user-friendly tools and technical assistance for implementing the third plan of action, for 2022–2024, of the Warsaw International Mechanism task force on displacement, including a technical guide on integrating linkages between human mobility and climate change into relevant national climate change planning processes, such as the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as a supplement to the LEG technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

9. Through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility, UNCDF supports adaptation efforts by more than 350 local governments representing over 16 million people across different regions. Collaboration has taken place under the Facility with different UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the LEG and the Standing Committee on Finance, to facilitate the process to formulate and implement NAPs through planning and budgeting systems.

10. UNEP has supported the implementation of adaptation projects in 20 LDCs since 2002, and 9 LDCs in formulating their NAPs, of which 1 has submitted its NAP, and 4 in preparing and/or submitting proposals to access funding from the GCF for formulating their NAPs.

11. UNDP provided technical support for 32 of the 53 NAPs that had been submitted as at 1 February 2024, and continues to support other countries with the aim of increasing the number of submissions. It has also supported 39 countries in accessing GCF funding for NAPs; over 100 countries, including 42 LDCs, in accessing multilateral funds to implement adaptation projects; and 28 countries in developing adaptation finance strategies.

12. WHO supports countries in developing the health components of NAPs, and in conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments. It has published guidance on developing and implementing the health components of NAPs, including guidance on quality criteria, updated guidance on conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments and guidance on adaptation interventions for health, for example on climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities. In 2022, WHO launched the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health to support countries in implementing their health-related commitments established at COP 26, including the development of health NAPs.

13. WMO provides inputs to countries' draft NAPs via the NAP technical working group and the UN4NAPs initiative; conducts regional training workshops to assist countries in strengthening climate science information for use in their NAPs; and, with its variety of information platforms, helps address capacity constraints in relation to generating essential knowledge products.

Annex IV

Examples of capacity-building support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through training workshops and courses provided between 2019 and 2023, as detailed in annual reports on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and submissions made in response to paragraph 3(a) of decision 3/CP.26

<i>Body/organization</i>	<i>Capacity-building support</i>
Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub	Human and institutional capacity-building support for accessing climate finance targeting small or vulnerable member States with limited capacities
LEG	Development of an online training course, in collaboration with other UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations, for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement; organization of NAP writing workshops for the Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions
FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag	Development of a training guide on mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning in the agriculture sector through the NAP-Ag programme in collaboration with UNDP; capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost–benefit analysis of adaptation actions in the agriculture sector through the NAP-Ag programme
GIZ	Provision of EUR 11 million in funding through the InsuResilience Solutions Fund to the Global Risk Modelling Alliance to support countries in the Global South in building adequate risk modelling capacities and developing models to inform risk strategies
Global Water Partnership	Organization of a technical workshop on climate-resilient water projects and accessing GCF resources, targeting Bangladesh, Botswana, Georgia, Grenada, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu
IOM	Organization of a global workshop on mainstreaming matters pertaining to human mobility in NAPs
Pan American Health Organization	Provision of support to 16 Caribbean countries ^a to enhance capacity to adapt to, and to reduce, the impacts of climate change on public health
NAP Global Network	Capacity-building for monitoring and evaluating adaptation action and integrating gender considerations into NAPs; organization of peer learning and knowledge exchange events on NAPs
NAP-GSP	Organization of training workshops focusing on tools for reviewing and prioritizing adaptation action, as well as adaptation financing and adaptation innovations; organization of a virtual South–South knowledge exchange forum on NAPs; development, in collaboration with UNITAR, of a self-paced online course on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including a module on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs

<i>Body/organization</i>	<i>Capacity-building support</i>
NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP	Organization of a webinar for Francophone LDCs on monitoring and evaluating adaptation action and the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 on the process to formulate and implement NAPs
SLYCAN Trust	Organization of virtual capacity-building workshops on engaging civil society groups in NAP formulation in Chad, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger
UNCDF	Development, in collaboration with UNITAR, of a training programme to enhance stakeholder understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the process to formulate and implement NAPs
UNDP	Provided hands-on training and knowledge sharing on developing project proposals to formulate and implement NAPs,
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Conduct of a regional workshop on integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning in 10 countries in Africa and 17 in the Caribbean
UNEP	Organization of regional training workshops for the LDCs in Africa and Asia and the Pacific and capacity-building for more than 100 technicians on NAP guidelines, appraisal tools and project development
UNITAR and NAP GSP	Launched three introductory NAP e-tutorials on adaptation in the water sector, financing climate action and prioritizing adaptation options during planning and implementation in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.
United States Agency for International Development	Provision of training on vulnerability assessments in Senegal; organization of peer learning workshops and demand-driven training on selected topics pertaining to adaptation planning, NAP development and adaptation finance in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
WMO	Impact-based capacity-building targeting many countries through the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative; launch of an online training course on integrating climate risk information into NAPs; ³¹ development of an online and an in-person training course on strengthening the delivery of climate services and quality management; organization of regional training workshops targeting Southern African, South Asian and South East Asian countries on understanding climate science basis required for developing the GCF Readiness Programme proposal and climate information for specific needs and requirements.

^a Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

³¹ See <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=60&page=overview>.

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