

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS 2021

PROGRESS IN THE
FORMULATION AND
IMPLEMENTATION
OF NAPS



United Nations
Climate Change



20 years of Adaptation Support to the LDCs

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FOREWORD

Everyday we grapple with the complexities of knowing how countries should address the impacts of climate change. It's not a one-off solution and there is definitely no one size fits all solution. Adaptation interlaces multiple systemic issues of economy, development and environment which makes assessment of progress of the global goal on adaptation an interesting discourse among practitioners.

Established in 2010 under the UNFCCC, the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) enables countries to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and to develop and implement programmes to address those needs. It is the main UNFCCC-led instrument for coordinating and driving actions of all actors and stakeholders in pursuit of adaptation goals and outcomes at the national level. As a continuous, progressive and iterative process, it follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach in adaptation planning. The NAP, to be produced periodically, is the main output of the longer-term process of planning. As at 31 January 2022, 31 developing countries had submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC.

The formulation and implementation of NAPs is a concrete measure of success in adaptation both at the national and global level. It provides a clear indication of the goals and aspirations of countries making it feasible to assess adaptation outcomes.

This publication on progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAP presents official data on where we are and where more needs to be done. I invite the UNFCCC and the wider global community to use this useful information to plan further support to expedite the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implementation of priorities identified in them.



Patricia Espinosa
UNFCCC Executive Secretary

PREFACE

Since its establishment in 2001, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has been providing more than 20 years of adaptation support to the least developed countries (LDCs) in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change.

One of its important mandates is to provide technical guidance and support to countries on the formulation and implement of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and this support is being carried out through various modalities 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. A key modality of the LEG is the Open NAP initiative, a direct country support modality whereby the LEG mobilizes the widest possible inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders to support the LDCs in producing their NAPs and in transitioning to implementation phase through the development of projects viable for funding.

As part of the LEG core work in assessing the progress made by the developing countries on NAPs including measuring adaptation outcomes, the LEG has been producing, since 2015, an 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. This publication is derived from the latest information presented in the 2021 report to the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7).

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 impact 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 cases studies of adaptation actions that are well analyzed.

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



Kenel Delusca
LEG Chair 2021

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Adaptation Committee
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
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
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 Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
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
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans
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
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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KEY MESSAGES



Select essential functions of a NAP

1

The NAP **as supported by a process** that comprises work on adaptation being conducted through observation and research, analysis, assessment, priority-setting, planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring, review and evaluation

2

The NAP **as a plan** that states what is known about vulnerability and which adaptation actions are prioritized for a given period of time for the country

3

The NAP **as a policy instrument** that coordinates and drives the actions of all actors and stakeholders in their pursuit of national adaptation goals. In this regard, NAPs as national documents and strategies are officially endorsed at the national level



2021 NAPs in numbers

5 new NAPs (Armenia, Kuwait, Peru, South Africa, Timor Leste)

129 of the 154 developing countries had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAP

61 countries (21 LDCs) supported by GCF in their NAP formulation

Total number of NAPs published is now 26 (7 from LDCs)

15 of those countries (7 LDCs) also have submitted at least one project concept note to the GCF for implementing the priority actions identified in their NAPs

13 countries (6 LDCs) have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 16 of the 32 proposals

Amounting to USD 1.53 billion of total GCF funding (grants and loans)

21 LDCs have accessed GCF funding for formulating NAPs & 13 LDCs had proposals in the pipeline under GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

10 countries have submitted and approved proposals from LDCF funds for formulating NAPs, 6 of these have disbursed funds already

KEY MESSAGES



Examples of helpful practices during the process of developing a National Adaptation Plan

Many countries identified conducting an inception workshop or awareness-raising campaign as a good starting point - Pg. 18

Having a well-defined mandate for NAP formulation and identifying a lead institution to coordinate the process of formulating and implementing a NAP have been proven to facilitate the process - Pg. 18

NAPs often update and expand on the work already being undertaken in response to climate change and serve as an umbrella plan of action for adaptation - Pg. 18

Some countries took a comprehensive approach to risk management, including consideration of planned or pre-emptive actions in relation to loss and damage - Pg. 20

Most countries mentioned in their NAPs the alignment of their adaptation actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant frameworks - Pg. 20

Some countries used the process to formulate and implement NAPs as an opportunity to estimate the costs of adaptation actions and establish a budget - Pg. 22

Women are presented in the NAPs as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, is likely to benefit from adaptation action and has the potential to act as an agent of change - Pg. 26

Countries are undertaking steps to ensure indigenous people and local communities are meaningfully engaged and well integrated into the process to formulate and implement NAPs - Pg. 27



Examples of identified gaps and how countries are overcoming them

Some countries noted in their NAPs that a necessary outcome under element A is the improved capacity of national institutions to address climate change - Pg. 19

For many LDCs accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to prove challenging - Pg. 31

Some countries provided short-, medium- and long-term plans for sectors or resources in need of protection, while others did not distinguish between actions on the basis of time frame - Pg. 22

Some countries indicated that, in the absence of the latest available science, they used information on risk and vulnerability assessments from studies conducted while preparing, for example, national communications, national adaptation programmes of action or sectoral policies - Pg. 20



2010

COP 16

Established the process to formulate and implement NAPs. This to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and develop and implement strategies and programmes to address those needs.

Invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.



COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

2011

COP 17

Invited Parties, constituted the Financial Mechanism, U.N. intergovernmental, and other information related to the

Requested the development of a Committee.

Established the two objectives

Developed the GCF Operational windows, with NAPs identified

LEG

LEG's mandate was renewed for 5 years (2011-2015) and expanded to include support to the LDCs on the revision and update of NAPAs, the LDC work programme, gender considerations and considerations of other vulnerable communities, and medium-and long-term adaptation.

LEG

The LEG introduced an advisory UN organization is advised

The information collected and undertaken by developing countries, experience gained, best

COP 24

Mandated the LEG and the AC continue to update the compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including at the country level, and the ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs.



COP24 KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

2018

COP 21

Requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs.

GCF opened a window for funding under its readiness support

17
NAPs

LEG

Published the second assessment on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

8
NAPs

LEG

Published the first assessment on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

LEG's mandate was renewed for 5 years (2016-2020)

This document covers developing countries' progress

2020

LEG

Included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2021-2022 with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

21
NAPs

2021

LEG

Additional LEG's 20th LEG's mandate

TIMELINE

ted bodies under the Convention, operating entities of the United Nations organizations, and bilateral, multilateral, other international and regional organizations to provide the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

ment of NAP guidelines to be reviewed by the Adaptation

ectives of the NAP process and its four elements.

rational Guidance country Parties using thematic funding identified among the plans to be funded.



2012

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.

annual report on this very progress, assessing how each financing in supporting the countries.

ted from other organizations includes measures supporting country Parties, support provided and received, best practices and lessons learned.

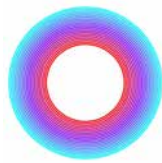
LEG
Developed technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and organized an expert meeting to review guidelines.



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

2015

COP 20
Invited LDC Parties and interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs to NAP Central.



LIMA COP20-CMP10
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2014

2014

LEG
Organized the first regional workshop on NAPs for 2014-2015, in collaboration with the NAP global support programme for LDCs, for Pacific LDCs but also open to non-LDCs developing countries

LEG
First NAP Expo was launched and became the flagship outreach event for promoting and advancing the work on National Adaptation Plans.

2013

s, and support provided and received, between December 2020 and October 2021.

26
NAPs

m members from 3 LDC Parties and one from a developed country Party n anniversary

ndate was renewed for 10 years (2020-2030)

INTRODUCTION

The LEG included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2021–2022 (FCCC/SBI/2021/13, annex I.) with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

This publication is an abridged version of the official document FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7. It captures the latest information on the progress of developing countries on the formulation and implementation on NAPs

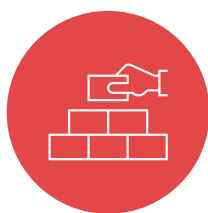
OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

The NAP process has two objectives:¹

(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 process to formulate and implement NAPs includes the following four elements, as contained in the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs by the LDCs adopted by the COP:²



Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps



Preparatory elements



Implementation strategies



Reporting, monitoring and review

The COP requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines³ for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,⁴ taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 9 above. The AC reviewed the guidelines and the COP invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply them in accordance with their national circumstances.⁵ The guidelines have been supplemented with resources relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as tools, methodologies and guidance, developed by the LEG and various organizations.

1) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

2) Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

3) LEG, 2012. National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

4) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

5) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29.

The formulation and implementation of NAPs is guided by the following principles:¹

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



Facilitating country-owned, country-driven action

2



3 Following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems



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

4



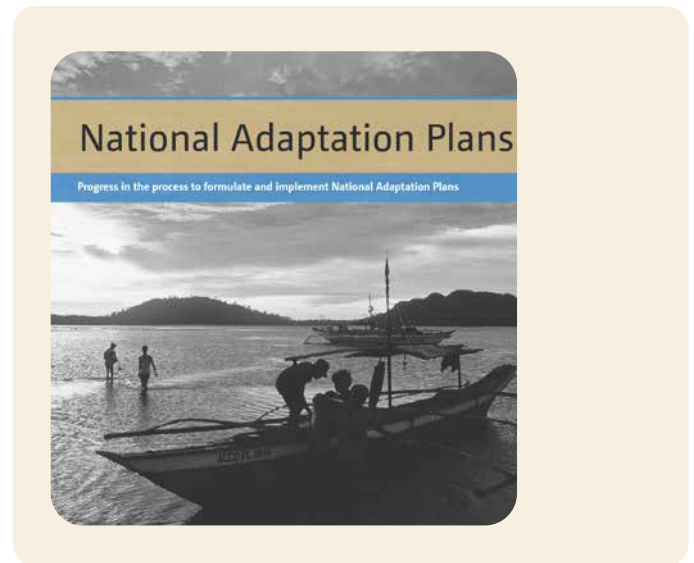
Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,² in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be funded by the GCF. COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for 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.³ The GCF responded to this mandate for the formulation of NAPs by opening a window for funding under its readiness support. 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.⁴



Technical support is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies under the Convention, 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 to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.

1) Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.
 2) Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2.
 3) Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.
 4) Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

The COP has conducted two assessments on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs – one in 2015 resulting in decision 4/CP.21 and one in 2018 resulting in decision 8/CP.24. In both assessments the COP appreciated the progress, but noted that gaps and needs remained. The COP noted that there was not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change but that demonstrable progress had been made in integrating adaptation into development planning. It also noted that one of the key challenges for countries was accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs. The next assessment by the COP is planned to take place no later than in 2025.¹



Pursuant to a mandate from COP 24,² the LEG and the AC continue to update the compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including at the country level, and the ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs.³

The LEG continues to develop guidance to assist countries in progressing in their formulation and implementation of NAPs. One area of this guidance lies in advancing countries' understanding of the fundamental purpose of a NAP.



Select essential functions of a NAP

1

The NAP as supported by a **process** that comprises work on adaptation being conducted through observation and research, analysis, assessment, priority-setting, planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring, review and evaluation

2

The NAP as a **plan** that states what is known about vulnerability and which adaptation actions are prioritized for a given period of time for the country

3

The NAP as a **policy instrument** that coordinates and drives the actions of all actors and stakeholders in their pursuit of national adaptation goals. In this regard, NAPs as national documents and strategies are officially endorsed at the national level

1) Decision 8/CP.24, para. 19.

2) Decision 8/CP.24, para. 17.

3) An updated compilation of activities is available at <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

129 of the 154
developing countries
had undertaken at least
one activity related to
the process to formulate
and implement NAPs

A. OVERALL PROGRESS

As at 14 October 2021, on the basis of information available to the LEG, 129 of the 154 developing countries had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 61 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs.¹

Twenty-six countries (of which seven are LDCs) had completed preparation of their NAPs and had shared them on NAP Central.² Some of the countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.³

Out of 26 countries, 15 countries had also submitted at least one project concept note to the GCF for implementing the priority actions identified in their NAPs. Thirteen countries have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 16 of the 32 proposals for the priority projects identified in their NAPs. The total GCF funding (grants and loans) for these projects amounts to USD 1.53 billion.

Table 1 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement NAPs during the reporting period, grouped by element. Further details are provided in the remainder of this chapter.

7 LDCs &
19 other
developing
countries had
completed
preparation of
their NAPs and
had shared them
on NAP Central

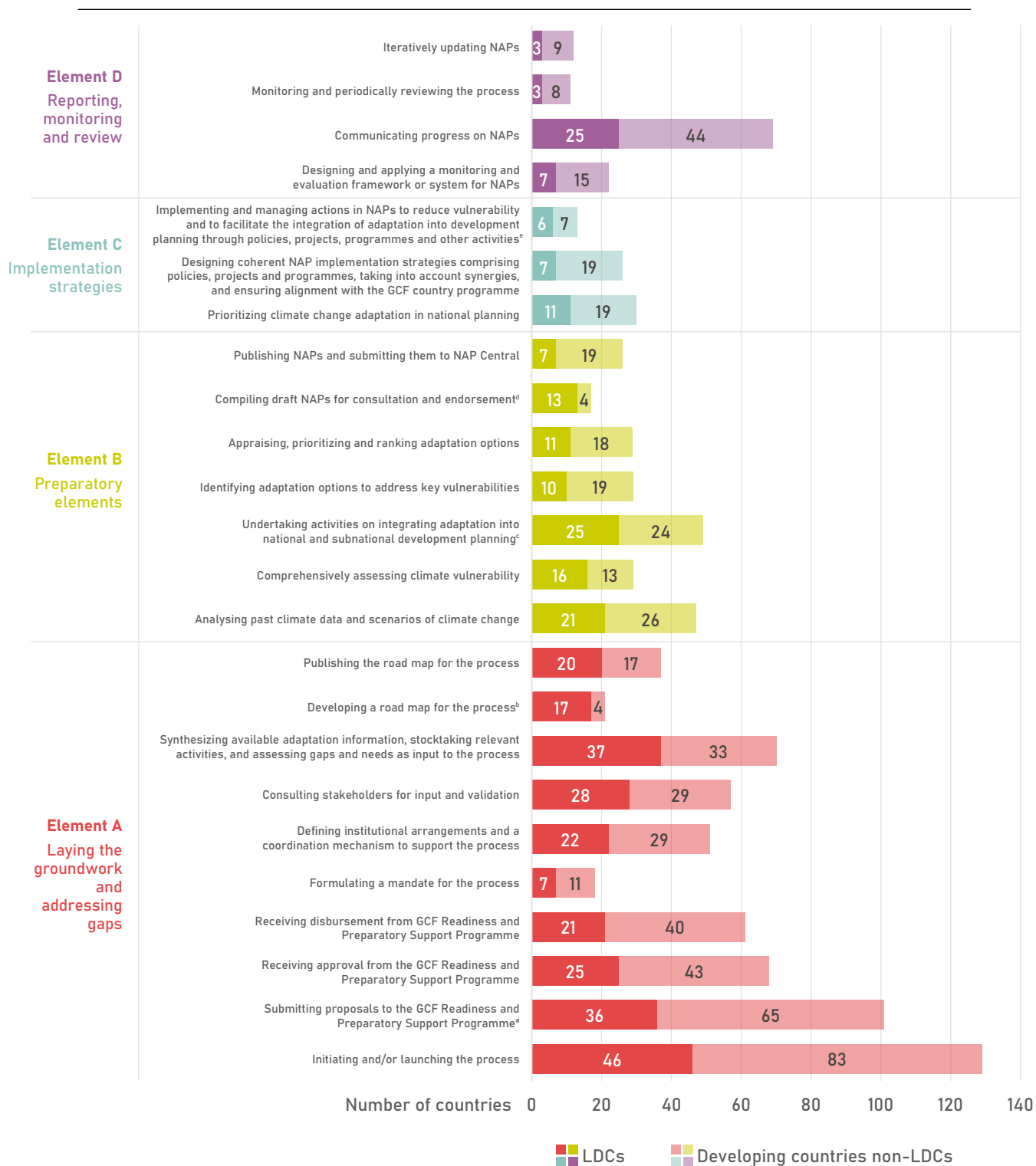
1) Countries for which funds from the GCF have been disbursed; see table 3 for further details. A total of 62 proposals are reflected in table 3, as one country had two approved proposals.

2) <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

3) https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx.

TABLE 1

Measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 14 October 2021



Note: This table provides an update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13. 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) Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of their NAPs.
- b) Countries that have completed the road map were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.
- c) Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
- d) 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.
- e) Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs.



A. ELEMENT A: LAYING THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESSING GAPS

A STARTING POINT

Armenia Bhutan Grenada Timor-Leste

In their NAPs, many countries identified conducting an inception workshop or awareness-raising campaign as a good starting point for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In a workshop or as part of a campaign, the agency leading preparation of the NAP or the national focal point can explain the process to formulate and implement NAPs and the benefits of having a NAP to relevant actors and stakeholders, ensuring they are informed and on board, thereby paving the way for an inclusive process.

OWNING THE PROCESS

Armenia Cambodia Grenada Kuwait Timor-Leste

The formulation and implementation of NAPs is commonly led by government ministries or agencies focused on climate change, the environment, finance or economic development. In some countries, these agencies are already identified as the lead agencies for advancing climate change adaptation action, but may form committees or technical working groups specifically for formulating and implementing the NAP.

IMPROVED CAPACITY

Some countries noted in their NAPs that a necessary outcome under element A is the improved capacity of national institutions to address climate change.

THE READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Armenia Bhutan Grenada Timor-Leste

For some countries, initiating the process to formulate and implement NAPs started when they submitted proposals for funding for the process from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

MANDATES

Brazil Burkina Faso Cambodia

Having a well-defined mandate for NAP formulation and identifying a lead institution to coordinate the process of formulating and implementing a NAP have been proven to facilitate the process and ensure it is well coordinated, coherent and sustainable. National climate change policies serve as a strong starting point for the formulation of NAPs in the absence of a mandate.

NAP AS AN UMBRELLA PLAN

The submitted NAPs shows that NAPs often update and expand on the work already being undertaken in response to climate change. The NAP serves as an umbrella plan of action for adaptation in the country, covering sectoral strategies, national plans and, where relevant, transboundary, regional and global plans.

SOME EXCEPTIONS

Only two countries did not refer in their NAPs to existing national policies that informed NAP development; the Sudan focused on state-level development plans, and the State of Palestine indicated that it would review existing national policies after NAP publication to ensure their alignment.

B. ELEMENT B: PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

COMMON RISKS

The risk and vulnerability profiles in the submitted NAPs reveal floods, droughts, increasing temperature, sea level rise, and the increasing incidence of vector-borne and waterborne diseases as risks common to several countries and having little or no regional variation. Sea level rise has the most regional variation: it was mentioned by all Pacific island, Caribbean island and Middle Eastern States that have submitted a NAP, but not by any of the countries in Africa and South America that have submitted one.

FIVE NEW NAPs

Armenia	Kuwait	Peru
South Africa	Timor-Leste	

As at 14 October 2021, five new NAPs from Armenia, Kuwait, Peru, South Africa and Timor-Leste were submitted through NAP Central, which brings the total number of submitted NAPs to 26. Table 2 outlines all NAPs available on NAP Central.

OVERCOMING SCIENCE GAPS

Argentina	Indonesia	Jordan	Malawi
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Some countries indicated that, in the absence of the latest available science, they used information on risk and vulnerability assessments from studies conducted while preparing, for example, national communications, national adaptation programmes of action or sectoral policies.

IDENTIFYING ADAPTATION ACTIONS

With regard to identifying adaptation actions and undertaking appraisal and prioritization, most countries with submitted NAPs started with the information generated under the risk and vulnerability assessments at the sectoral level. Methodology for undertaking such assessments varies depending on the level of detail the country requires.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Some countries took a comprehensive approach to risk management, including consideration of planned or pre-emptive actions with regard to what might be considered as actions in relation to loss and damage.

PRIORITIZING ADAPTATION MEASURES

The common criteria used for prioritizing adaptation measures in NAPs are urgency, feasibility, no- or low-regret and cost-effective measures, alignment with other strategic documents and relevance of sector for national development and community-based measures

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

Most countries mentioned in their NAPs the alignment of their adaptation actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant frameworks, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. They highlighted this alignment as a means to ensuring the consistent reporting of progress.

TABLE 2

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 14 October 2021

#	Party	Date of submission	Document title
1	Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
2	Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima
3	Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
4	Cambodia	7 July 2021	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023
5	Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
6	Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
7	Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Lineas de Acción Prioritarias
8	Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
9	Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
10	Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
11	Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
12	Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
13	Kiribati	21 January 2020	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019–2028
14	Kuwait	11 February 2021	Kuwait National Adaptation Plan 2019–2030: Enhanced Climate Resilience to Improve Community Livelihood and Achieve Sustainability
15	Paraguay	3 May 2020	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
16	Peru	22 July 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Perú: un insumo para la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático
17	Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
18	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 November 2019	National Adaptation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
19	South Africa	29 September 2021	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
20	Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
21	State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
22	Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
23	Suriname	2 June 2020	Suriname National Adaptation Plan
24	Timor-Leste	31 March 2021	Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience
25	Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
26	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>



C. ELEMENT C: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

GCF PROPOSAL SUBMISSIONS

Of the 26 countries that have submitted a NAP, 15 have submitted a total of 32 project proposals to the GCF for implementing priority projects identified in those NAPs. The project proposals relate to food and agriculture, water resources, health, vulnerable people's livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure and built environment, and extreme weather.

GCF FUNDING APPROVAL

Thirteen countries¹ have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 16 of the 32 proposals for the priority projects identified in their NAPs. The total GCF funding (grants and loans) for these projects amounts to USD 1.53 billion (see more information on financial support in chap. V.A below).

FUNDING EXISTING PLANS

Many countries have also developed and submitted proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing adaptation actions identified in existing strategies and plans.

ESTIMATING THE COST

Some countries used the process to formulate and implement NAPs as an opportunity to estimate the costs of adaptation actions and establish a budget for them, while others mentioned their plans to evaluate these costs in the future. Some countries also provided estimates of implementation costs, broken down either by sector or by initiative.



FINANCE OPTIONS

In terms of financing, some countries indicated that national funds would support a portion of NAP programming. Others expressed confidence in international financing through the GCF or bilateral sources.

PROPOSALS VARIATIONS

Countries varied in their approach to proposing adaptation actions and in the number of actions proposed. Some countries provided short-, medium- and long-term plans for sectors or resources in need of protection, while others did not distinguish between actions on the basis of time frame.



NAPS IMPLEMENTATION SECTION

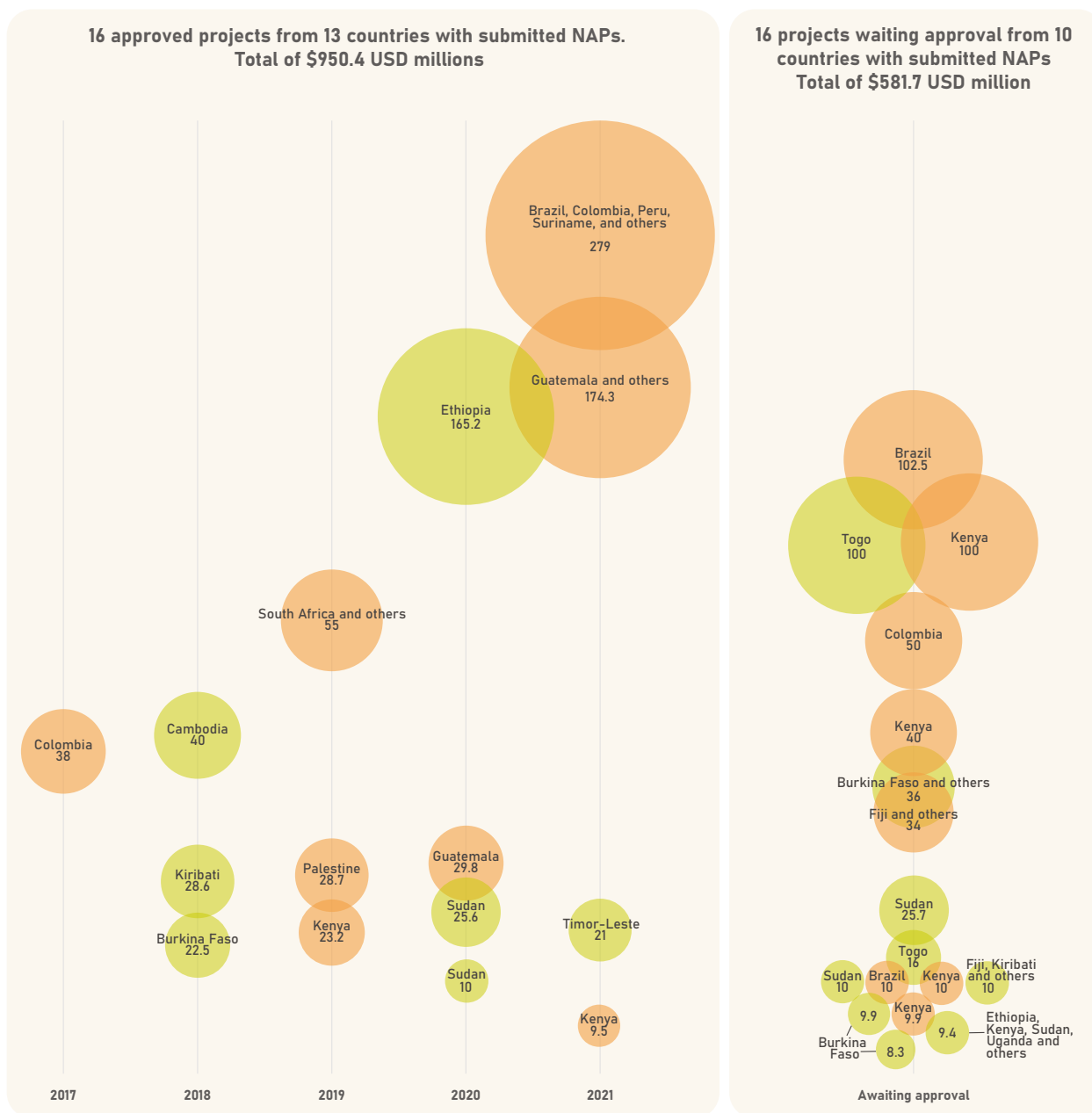
In most cases, countries explicitly identified a section on implementation strategy in their NAPs that mainly outlined how the priority adaptation actions will be implemented and how resources will be mobilized for implementation. It also identified ministries and institutions in charge of implementation. Other countries mentioned establishing enabling governance structures to support the implementation of their NAP.



1) Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala (two projects), Kenya (two projects), Kiribati, Peru, South Africa, State of Palestine, Sudan (two projects) and Timor-Leste.

FIGURE 1

Countries that have submitted a NAP and a proposal to GCF for implementation of priority projects



■ LDCs

■ Other developing countries

Note: Others refers to other developing countries that were part of the multi-country projects. only the countries with submitted NAPs are mentioned in this chart. Size of circle represents the funding in USD millions



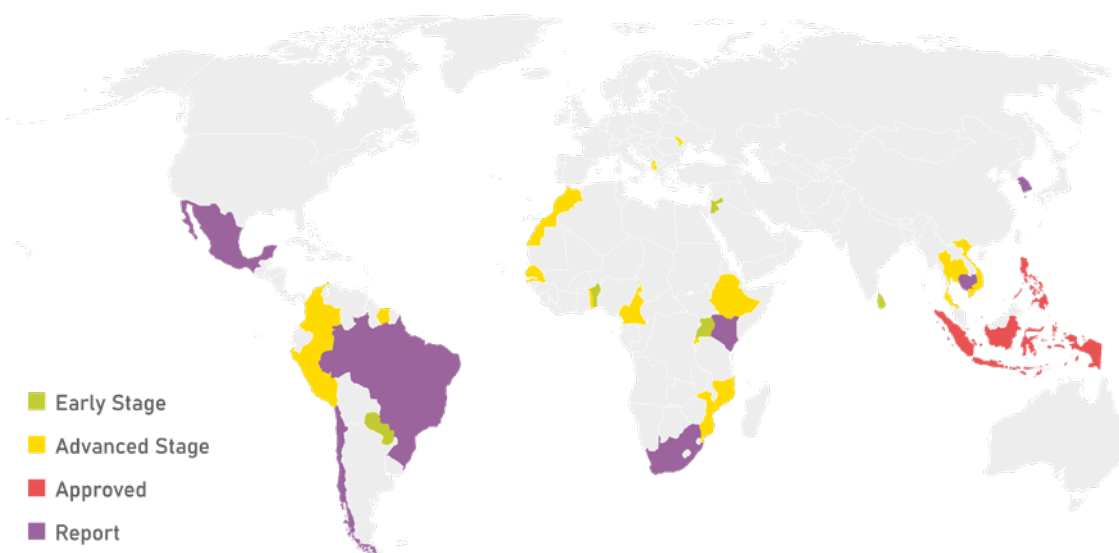
D. ELEMENT D: REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

With regard to monitoring and periodically reviewing the process, the information provided by countries varies. Some countries mention only that they are undertaking activity under this element without providing additional information or evidence. Recent research looked at the various stages of developing a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework and clustered countries based on the monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken.¹ Some countries are currently in the early stage,² others with identified indicators are in the advanced stage,³ still others are in the approved stage,⁴ and some are monitoring information and have already published a progress report.⁵

FIGURE 2

Stages of developing a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework by country



COMMUNICATING PROGRESS

With regard to communicating progress on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 54 countries that submitted NDCs in 2020–2021 provided information on the status of activities or measures being undertaken for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The information presented in the NDCs varies, with some only including a general comment that their NAP is under way while others describe the process and activities in detail.

1) Leiter T. 2021. Do governments track the implementation of national climate change adaptation plans? An evidence-based global stocktake of monitoring and evaluation systems. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 125: pp.179–188. Available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901121002379?via%3Dihub>.

2) Benin, Cook Islands, Jordan, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

3) Albania, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tonga and Viet Nam.

4) Indonesia, Philippines and Saint Lucia.

5) Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Kenya, Kiribati, Mexico, Republic of Korea and South Africa.

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS, INCLUDING GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A. REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Countries are increasingly developing adaptation solutions for implementation to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation projects being developed cut across all the adaptation results areas of the GCF, such as sustainable land use management, agriculture and rural adaptation; ecosystems and ecosystem-based adaptation; climate-resilient infrastructure; people, health and well-being; and approaches to risk-sharing and transfer. As at 31 July 2021, developing countries had accessed USD 2.7 billion for implementing diverse adaptation solutions via 70 adaptation and 40 cross-cutting projects.

All five new NAPs mentioned in page 18 above highlighted their key hazards, vulnerabilities and priority activities to be implemented. There is a commonality in the sectors identified as at risk, with some regional variations in the assets that are most vulnerable within the sectors. The most common assets identified were crop systems, livestock and pasture systems, forestry systems, fisheries and aquaculture systems, temperate and boreal forests, lakes, rivers and wetlands, grasslands and savannahs, coastal lands and intertidal zones, water quality, cities, land and water transport, energy infrastructure, farmlands and housing.

One of the outcomes of climate change efforts such as the process to formulate and implement NAPs is the ability of countries to implement adaptation actions. One indicator of that outcome is the ability to access climate finance through the GCF. Figure 9 shows how countries are accessing funding from the GCF through data that cover adaptation and mitigation projects.

USD 2.7 billion
accessed by developing
countries via 70 adaptation
& 40 cross cutting projects

B. FACILITATING INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO DEVELOPMENT

Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development.



Benin	Democratic Republic of Congo	Liberia
has developed guidelines for tracking and coding the national budget to monitor the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the national budgeting process	has developed an action plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into its National Agricultural Investment Plan	has mainstreamed climate change adaptation in relevant sectors, programmes, policies, strategies and plans in the country

Countries are increasingly making attempts to ensure that climate change is integrated in all development plans at the national, regional and local level, at the same time linking the process to formulate and implement NAPs to the broader policy context such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework. Such efforts are meant to enhance common actions and facilitate political commitment across all levels of government. Integrating climate change adaptation into development facilitates the flow of domestic public resources to the domains of adaptation and ensures that climate change adaptation is comprehensive and cross-sectoral.

C. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The LEG has consistently promoted addressing all the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs set out in decision 5/CP.17, and countries are actively applying them.



Countries are placing great importance on gender considerations in adaptation actions, with some¹ identifying in their NAPs specific adaptation measures that have considered gender. Women are presented in the NAPs as comprising a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, is likely to benefit from adaptation action and has the potential to act as an agent of change.



Specifically, women are presented in all five new NAPs as a group vulnerable to climate change, beneficiaries of adaptation action or agents of change. Three of the new NAPs have anchored gender responsiveness as a key principle of the NAP, aiming to empower women in decision-making. In addition, one NAP notes the country intends to build gender responsiveness through a focal point on gender and climate change at the national level, who will work with university researchers.

1) Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Suriname and Uruguay.

Countries that have recognized indigenous peoples and local communities are undertaking steps to ensure they are meaningfully engaged and their knowledge systems are well integrated into the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, Malawi's NAP framework highlights the key role of indigenous knowledge in climate change adaptation. Also, one of the priority activities identified by Sudan in its NAP is to assess and document existing indigenous knowledge and options to overcome climate vulnerabilities and to amalgamate climate-friendly agriculture technologies with the rich indigenous knowledge and practices to enhance resilience. Cambodia highlighted the need to engage indigenous peoples in the design of social protection programmes, which is one of its priority interventions.



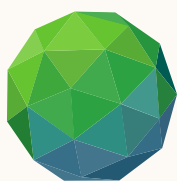
SUPPORT PROVIDED AND RECEIVED RELEVANT TO THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Information on support provided to developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is included in the information notes on NAPs prepared for the SBI¹ and in the reports on the meetings of the LEG.² The remainder of this chapter provides information on the support provided and received by Parties between December 2020 and October 2021.



A. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

As at 31 July 2021, 106 project proposals had been submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. Funds had been disbursed for 62 of the approved projects. Details of the proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs, including dates of submission and status, are provided in annex I.



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Regarding the LDCs, as at 31 July 2021, 21 had accessed funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs and 13 LDCs had proposals in the pipeline under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Of the 46 LDCs, 10 have yet to prepare or submit a proposal for accessing funding. Many of the LDCs have communicated that accessing funding from the GCF remains a challenge for them.

As at 30 June 2021, total funding from the LDCF in support of the process to formulate and implement NAPs amounted to USD 60.3 million. This is in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support being provided through the NAP-GSP. The SCCF support amounting to USD 5.1 million seeks to complement the LDCF initiative through providing funding assistance to developing countries that are not the LDCs.³



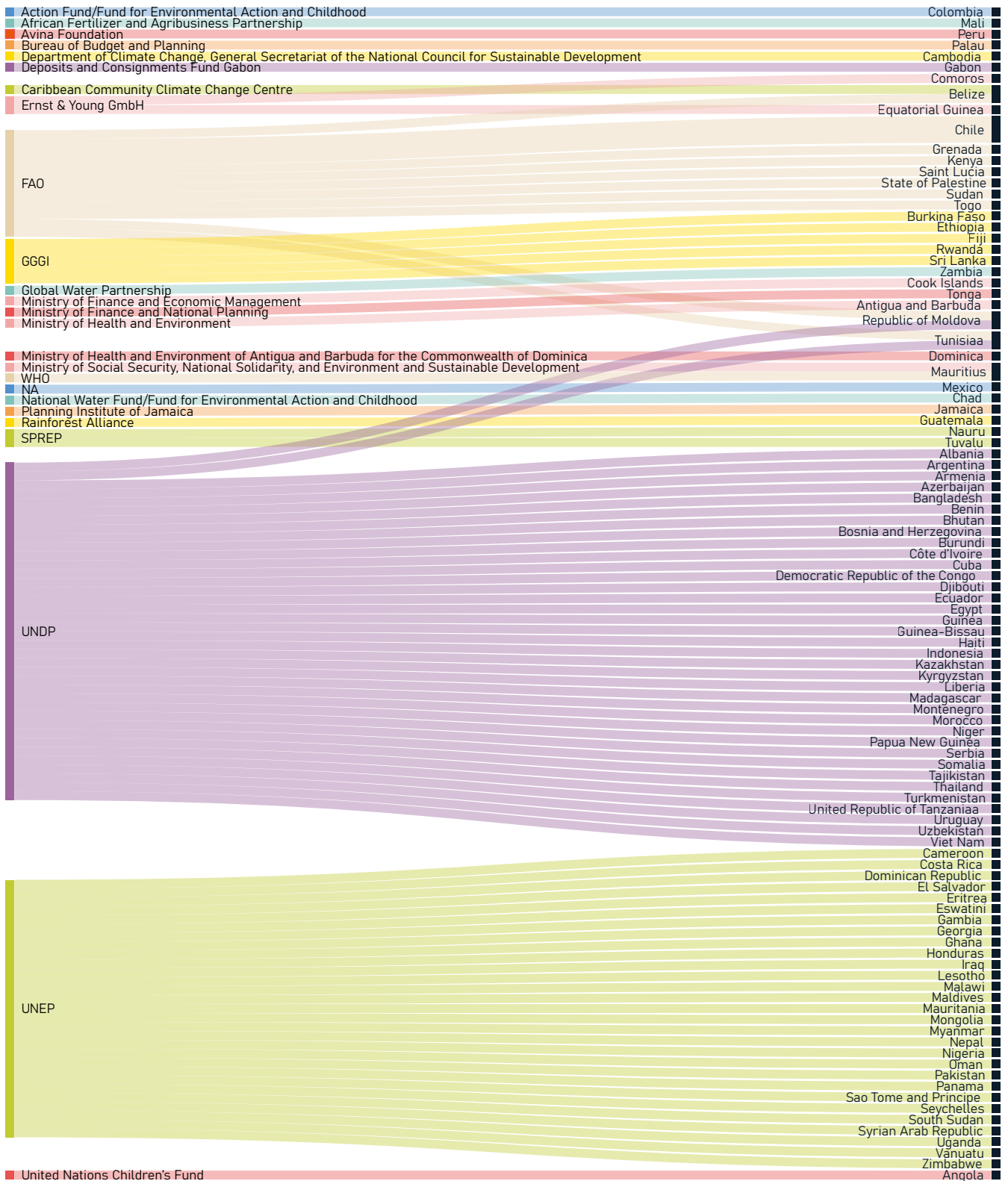
1) Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans>.

2) Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-on-the-ldc-expert-group>.

3) See document FCCC/CP/2021/9, para. 143.

FIGURE 3

Delivery partners and implementing agencies and the countries they are supporting from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the process to formulate and implement NAPs as at 31 July 2021



Note: More details in Annex I

Table 3 and Figure 4 provide a summary of project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF. It shows the distribution of proposals by region and by category of countries (i.e. LDCs and other developing countries). It also indicates funds disbursed by region.

FIGURE 4

Map of developing countries with project proposals submitted for accessing funding for formulating national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund

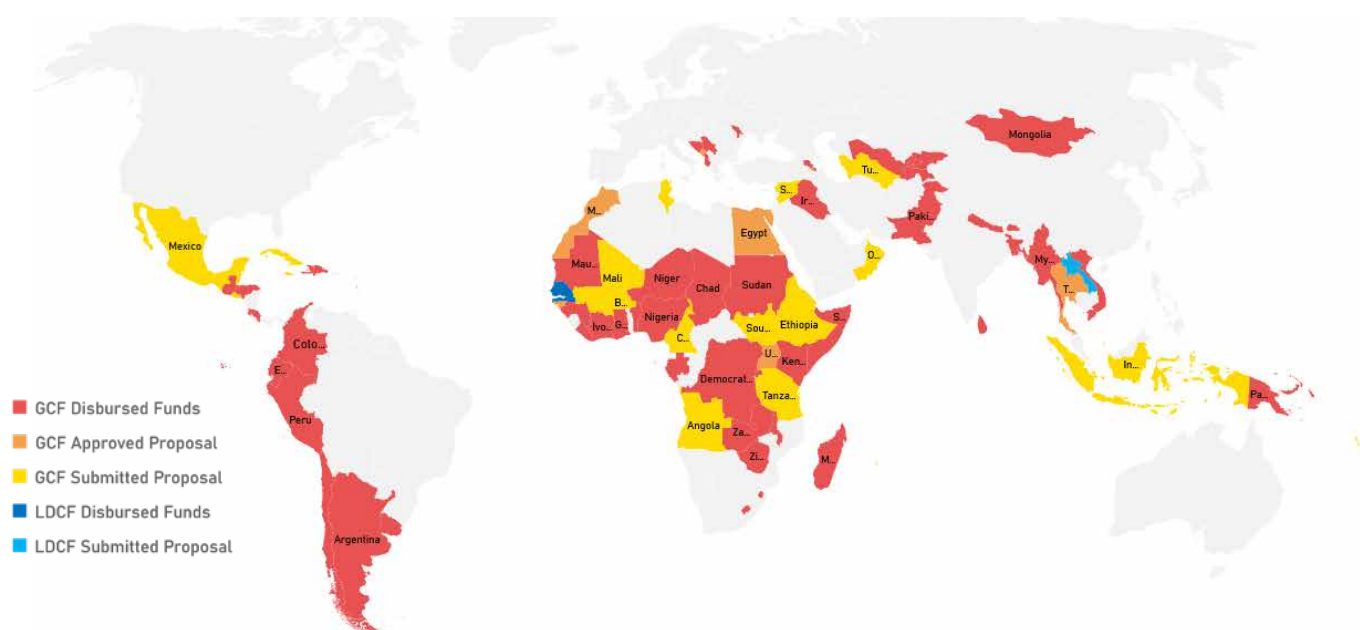


TABLE 3

Status of project proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding for formulating national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund

Funding source	Region	Number of submitted proposals		Number of proposals approved or in the process of approval		Number of projects with funds disbursed	
		Total	LDCs only	Total	LDCs only	Total	LDCs only
GCF ^a	Africa	44	28	30	19	25	16
	Asia-Pacific	29	6	13	5	12	4
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	14	-	12	-	11	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	19	1	15	1	14	1
Total		106	35	70	25	62	21
LDCF ^b	Africa		8		8		4
	Asia-Pacific		2		2		2
	Latin America and the Caribbean		0		0		-
Total		10		10		6	

Note: A more detailed version of this table listing the submitting countries is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx.

a) As at 31 July 2021.

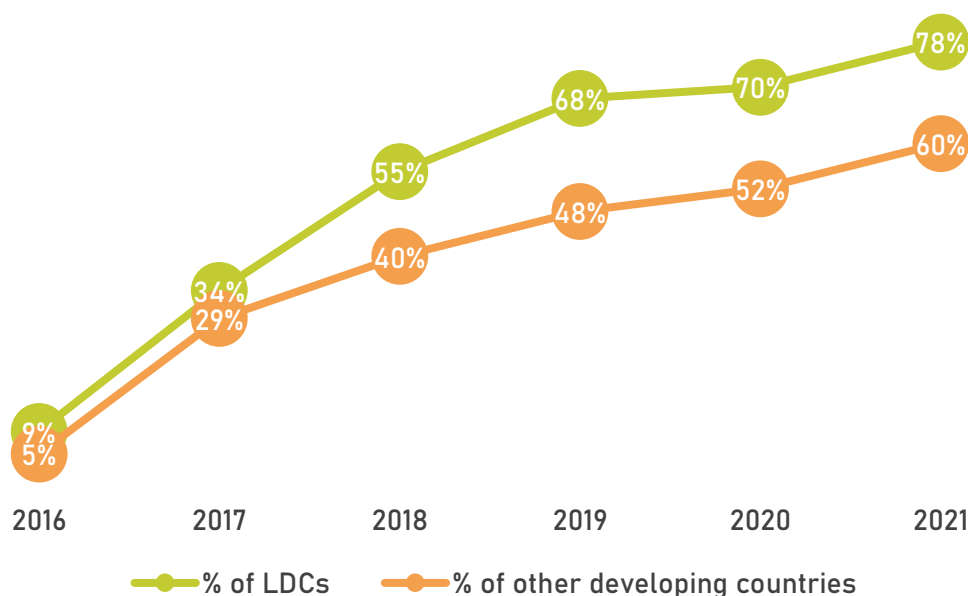
b) As at 30 June 2021. Figures apply to the LDCs only.

Accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to prove challenging for many LDCs. Of the 46 LDCs, 10 have yet to prepare or submit proposals for accessing funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Figure 5 shows the proportion of developing countries that have submitted NAP readiness funding proposals to the GCF since 2016.



FIGURE 5

Proportion of developing countries seeking or accessing funding for the formulation of national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme between 2016 and 2021



With regard to accessing funding for the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, a total of 32 proposals (some at the concept note stage) from 13 NAPs have been submitted to the GCF, with total GCF financing (grant and loan) amounting to USD 1.53 billion. Of the 32 proposals, 16 have been approved, which amounts to USD 1.1 billion. Figure 4 shows the total amount of proposals submitted by each country, and Table 4 (Annex I) provides the list of countries that have submitted proposals.

FIGURE 6

Amount of funding accessed by developing countries for the implementation of the projects and programmes in the national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund as at 14 October 2021 (in millions of United States dollars)

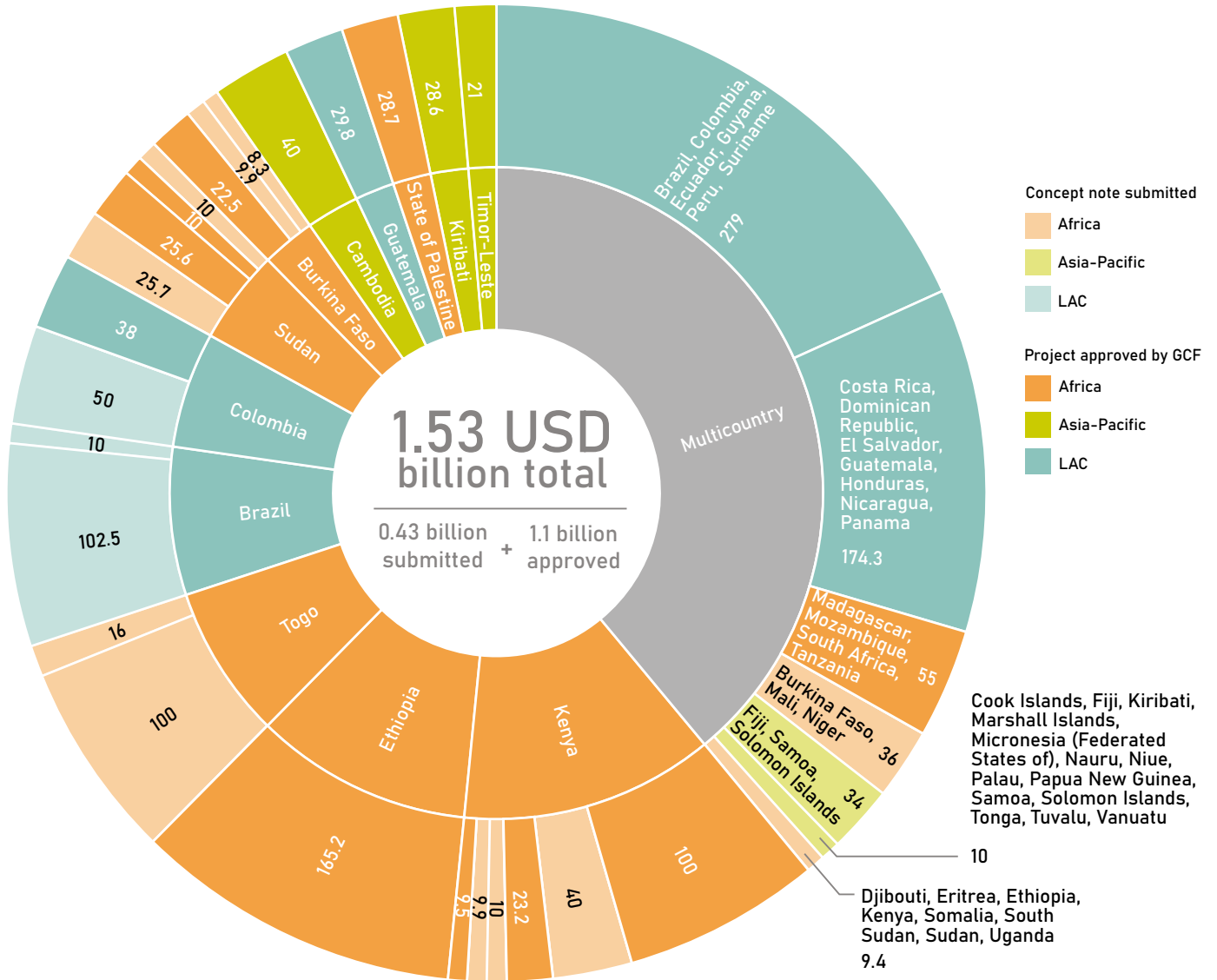


FIGURE 7

Total funding accessed by developing countries that are not least developed countries under the Green Climate Fund as displayed on country pages of the Green Climate Fund website as at 30 September 2021

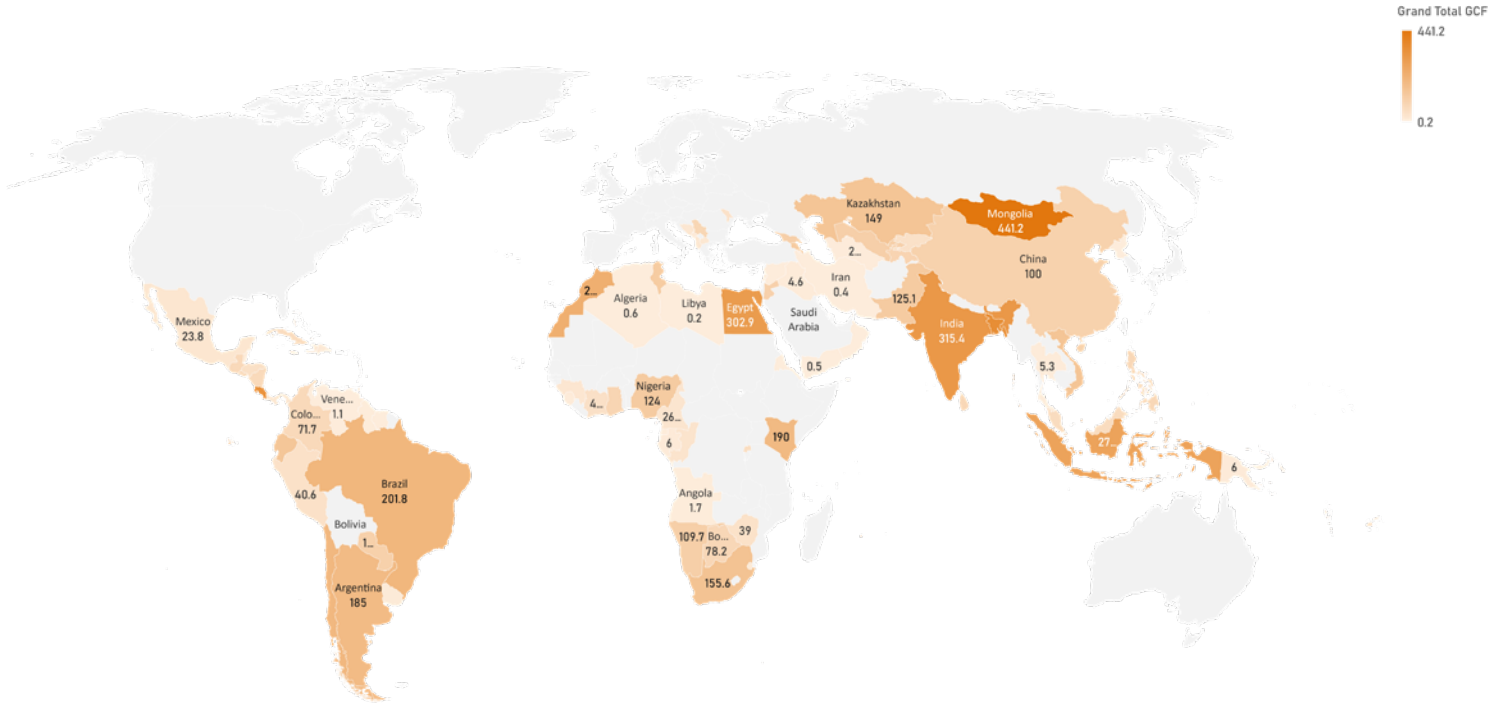


FIGURE 8

Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as displayed on country pages of the Green Climate Fund website as at 30 September 2021

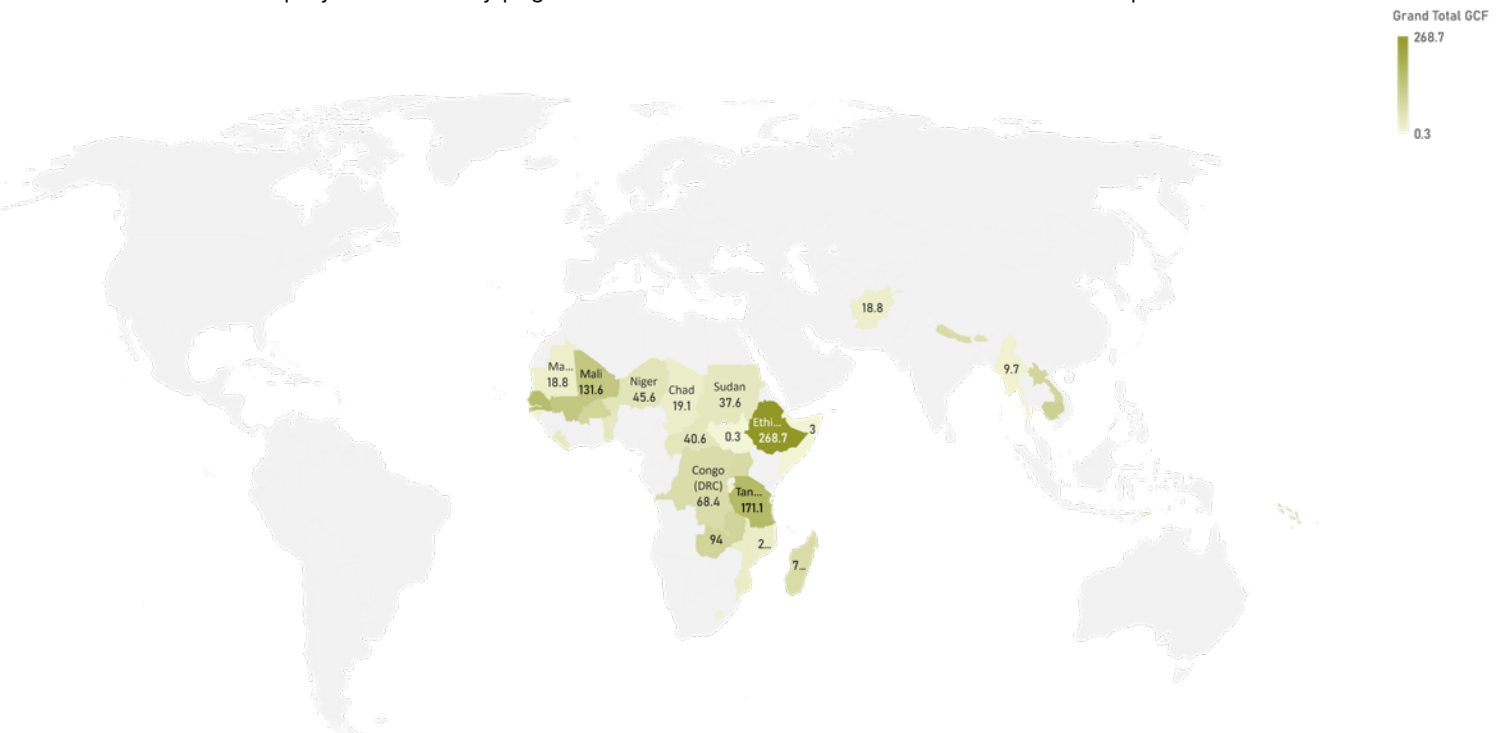
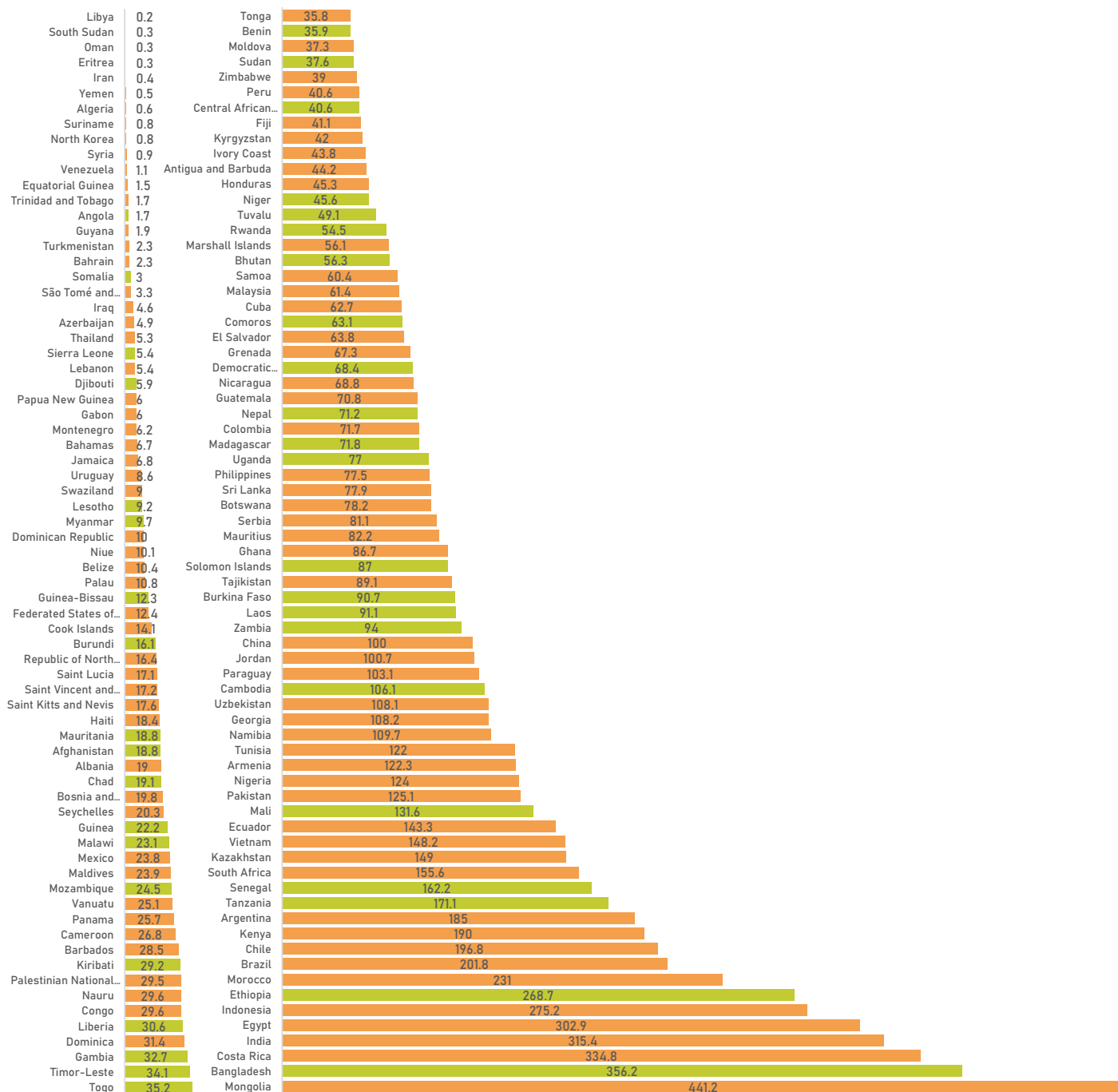


FIGURE 9

Total funding in USD millions accessed by developing counties under the Green Climate Fund as displayed on country pages of the Green Climate Fund website as at 30 September 2021



LDCs

Other developing countries



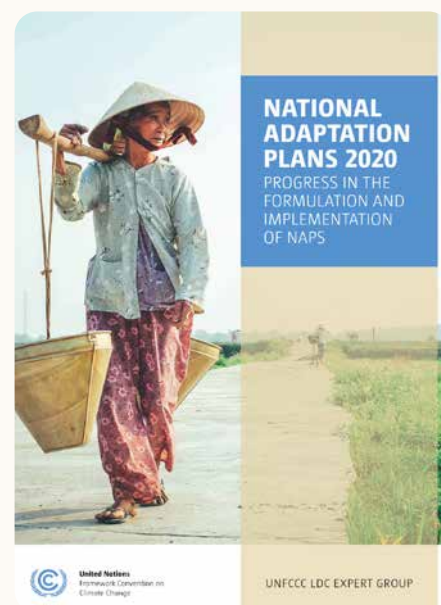
B. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Information included in this section is that communicated by relevant agencies providing support to countries on adaptation. The activities identified under technical support have addressed the gaps and needs that were identified in previous reports, with regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Annex III includes details on how organizations have addressed these gaps.



The NAP technical working group continued 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 related to adaptation for the LDCs; the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs; the Open NAP initiative; and NAP Central. The NAP technical working group held virtual meetings in 2021 in order to continue providing support to countries on their NAPs. Annex IV provides a list of all developing countries and relevant organizations and/or programmes that provides support on NAPs.

The LEG continued to provide technical guidance and other support to developing countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative, NAP country dialogues, NAP Expos, NAP Central and the NAP technical working group, as well as by tracking progress and developing guidelines and other materials, such as the NAP-SDG iFrame, on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The NAP country dialogues under the Open NAP initiative have become a regular platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and these dialogues continued in 2021. The NAP writing workshop, which took place from 31 August to 3 September 2021, was designed and undertaken to provide technical assistance to the LDCs still producing their NAPs and to those transitioning to implementation. More information on the work of the LEG on NAPs can be found in the report of the 40th meeting of the LEG.¹



1) FCCC/SBI/2021/13.



The Open NAP initiative, which is aimed at offering comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating their NAPs, provided support to 18 countries¹ at various stages of the process. The support provided ranged from assembling the best available data and packaging information as an input to project proposals to reviewing draft NAPs. The LEG continues to mobilize agencies and organizations through the NAP technical working group to provide coordinated support to targeted LDCs.



United Nations Climate Change

In collaboration with the LEG, constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement such as the AC, the Consultative Group of Experts, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the NWP, the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building and the TEC have also undertaken activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The details of these activities are outlined in annex II.



The Climate Service Center Germany contributes to the WASCAL-LANDSURF project, which is developing a regional high-resolution Earth observation system model and a decision support system for policymakers and practitioners, with a focus on agriculture and food security for West Africa, including for seven LDCs.²



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO is supporting two GCF-approved projects,³ and 19 GCF projects in the LDCs are in the pipeline. FAO has also published two supplements to the NAP technical guidelines – one on forestry and agroforestry⁴ and the other on fisheries and aquaculture.⁵



Since 2010, GIZ has supported 40 countries in undertaking various activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Its support has been provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via NAP-GSP

1) Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Yemen.

2) Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

3) Nepal and Sudan.

4) Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian at <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/888816/>.

5) Available at <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1401996/>.

or the NAP Global Network, with whom Germany collaborates closely. The number of countries supported refers to direct beneficiaries of financial support, but an additional 27 countries benefit indirectly from German support of the NAP Global Network. Furthermore, GIZ has supported four countries in undertaking climate risk analysis and, in cooperation with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, 12 countries in undertaking climate risk profiling. The InsuResilience Solutions Fund supports three countries in analysing climate risk. In addition to support provided through GIZ, Germany supported 14 other countries under the International Climate Initiative through other implementing organizations.



GEO provides actionable Earth observation data and information on and for adaptation to governments for agriculture, forestry, land use, water, biodiversity, coastal zones, urban areas, and other key sectors, through over 60 joint activities. Supplementary technical guidance on integrating Earth observations into NAPs is being developed for the agriculture sector with the GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative, with a view to producing a GEO NAP guidance series for multiple sectors.



The NAP-GSP, which is jointly managed by UNDP and UNEP with funding from the LDCF, supports the LDCs in advancing the process to formulate and implement NAPs by facilitating effective medium- to long-term adaptation planning in the LDCs, providing technical support, serving as a knowledge broker for the LDCs, and promoting South–South cooperation. Specifically, the NAP-GSP has provided direct technical support to 28 LDCs, including through in-country stocktaking of available capacities, policies, strategies and plans; national and subnational NAP consultations; development of NAP road maps, workplans and priority activities; formulation of NAPs, in line with the LEG vision; identification of adaptation planning priorities; and project proposal development. It has also delivered cross-sectoral and thematic in-country training, as well as regional training. Since the start of 2021, the NAP-GSP has continued its support on NAP formulation to seven LDCs.¹ These LDCs are preparing a first NAP on the basis of existing information and consultations and highlighting gaps to be filled in. A Global South–South knowledge exchange forum on NAPs was organized from 28 June to 1 July 2021, aimed at facilitating an exchange among the LDCs and exploring existing and untapped opportunities in addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs through NAPs. It was attended by 170 country participants from 30 LDCs and six non-LDCs. It also brought together 10 NAP-GSP collaborators, including FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, Stockholm Environment Institute, UNDRR, UNITAR, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Entity for

¹ Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor–Lest

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, WHO and WMO. In addition, in 2021, the NAP-GSP released supplementary guidelines on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs and is finalizing a self-paced training course on NAPs, a NAP e-compendium and a publication on integrating climate risks for a resilient future.



The NAP Global Network has been supporting 33 countries¹ in undertaking activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Support activities for this reporting period include organizing peer learning and exchange events and publishing knowledge products, analysis tools and communications resources. This work focuses on integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; supporting monitoring, evaluation and learning on adaptation; engaging the private sector in adaptation initiatives; developing NAP communication strategies; leveraging the process to formulate and implement NAPs to guide formulation of adaptation communications; developing financing and resource mobilization strategies; enhancing sectoral integration of adaptation; strengthening linkages between the national and subnational level; integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The NAP Global Network

is developing a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on linking peacebuilding and adaptation in the context of conflict.

SCALA Programme

SCALA,² jointly implemented by FAO and UNDP with funding from the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative, is a five-year programme on scaling up climate ambition on land use and agriculture through NDCs and NAPs. The programme was launched in 2020, provides direct support to 12 countries,³ has a strong component for global and regional knowledge exchange and advocacy on agriculture and climate change, and will develop and disseminate a series of tools to support countries in identifying and promoting transformative climate solutions.



UNCDF supports the expansion of NAP-aligned Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility initiatives in 22 developing countries⁴ and the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation initiatives.

1) Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Turkmenistan, Uganda and Vietnam.

2) See <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/overview/about/en>.

3) Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda.

4) Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Fiji, Gambia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.



UNDP supports 50 adaptation projects (including 15 in the LDCs) across Africa, Asia and Latin America funded by different streams (the GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF, as well as bilateral sources) in order to address areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, UNDP has assisted Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania in preparing proposals for readiness funding under the GCF; Chad, Malawi, the Niger and Senegal in implementing NAP projects with approved LDCF funding; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in preparing project grants under the LDCF. UNDP has also assisted 10 LDCs¹ and 20 other developing countries² in securing funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs, while other countries' proposals are still under review by the GCF and some are pending resubmission by their NDAs. Further support is provided to countries in Africa through the European Union–UNDP Africa Adaptation Initiative, which aims to enhance knowledge and evidence to scale up adaptation action in the continent. Complementary to the support it provides for NAPs, UNDP has supported 39 LDCs with financial and technical support under its Climate Promise programme, to enhance NDCs.



UNEP supports the implementation of 20 GCF- and LDCF-funded NAP projects in Africa,³ Asia⁴ and Latin America,⁵ and is assisting 14 countries⁶ with NAP projects under development. Under the NAP-GSP and in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP carried out four web-based training events for African francophone developing countries in December 2020 and January 2021 to facilitate regional exchange and highlight emerging best practices. UNEP produced a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs and a supporting video. UNEP is also collaborating with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, UNITAR and the NAP-GSP to develop an e-training module on the process to formulate and implement NAPs that covers formulation, implementation and financing, for completion in December 2021.



UNDRR produced a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on promoting synergy and alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It will use the supplement as part of a training package on comprehensive risk management to be delivered to 16 LDCs and SIDS in 2021–2022. The aim of the training is to help countries (1) better understand and apply system-level

1) Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger and Somalia.

2) Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

3) Eswatini, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

4) Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman and Pakistan.

5) Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Honduras.

6) Angola, Cameroon, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gambia, Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Panama, Seychelles, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu and Yemen.

approaches to addressing climate and disaster risks and (2) develop risk-informed NAPs and national disaster risk reduction strategies for adapting to climate change.



World Health Organization

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, and published updated guidance on conducting climate change and vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the health sector in October 2021. In addition, WHO has supported the development of health-related proposals under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for eight LDCs.¹



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO partnered with the GCF to provide the international community with access to new climate information, methods and tools to obtain and present climate science data that show how climate actions will address current and projected climate impacts. The partnership had developed three resources: a Climate Information Platform providing access to information on past, present and projected-future climate worldwide; an online version of Climpact for calculating climate indices associated with impacts in climate-sensitive sectors; and a guidance document that explains how these tools can be used to recognize climatic factors that contribute

to socioeconomic and environmental impacts, to guide the identification of effective climate actions.



SLYCAN Trust supported the engagement of civil society groups in NAP preparation by holding virtual capacity-building workshops in a few LDCs. In addition, it developed knowledge products on youth engagement in NAPs, with a focus on Ghana, Niger and Sri Lanka, interlinked with activities of the Global Youth Forum on Climate Change.

¹ Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania.



CONCLUDING REMARKS

The report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs is updated annually with information from various channels, such as responses to the online questionnaire, information submitted by Parties under the Convention, information provided by United Nations entities supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and information provided by countries at official UNFCCC events. Updated information is frequently posted on NAP Central.

TABLE 4

Project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans as at 14 October 2021

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	GCF financing (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Brazil	Enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change in the Brazilian Amazon	Avina Foundation	10.0	1 June 2018	-
	Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast	International Fund for Agricultural Development	102.5	21 December 2017	-
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname	The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon, undertaken with the Inter-American Development Bank in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname	Inter-American Development Bank	279.0	31 March 2021	7 October 2021
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	8.3	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, 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	36.0	6 February 2019	-
Cambodia	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	Asian Development Bank	40.0	5 June 2017	1 March 2018
Colombia	Scaling up climate-resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	38.0	5 March 2017	2 October 2017
	Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals	WWF	50.0	22 October 2019	-

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	GCF financing (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	10.0	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	174.3	18 October 2019	7 October 2021
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	UNDP	9.4	24 March 2020	-
Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	165.2	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	34.0	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	40.0	24 March 2020	-
	Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area	National Environment Management Authority	9.5	12 October 2016	7 October 2021
	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
	Makueni Climate Resilience and Food Security Project	National Environment Management Authority	9.9	27 May 2019	-
	Climate-Resilient Aggregation, Storage, Warehousing Receipts, and Trading Facility for Dry Grains in Nakuru County, Kenya	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya	10.0	18 December 2020	-
	Strengthening resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change effects in the North Rift Valley Region of Kenya		100.0	18 September 2020	
Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Asian Development Bank	28.6	26 February 2018	20 October 2018
Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania	Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean	KfW	55.0	17 June 2019	14 November 2019

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/ implementing agency	GCF financing (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
State of Palestine	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	French Development Agency	28.7	25 November 2017	4 December 2019
	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	-
Sudan	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	UNDP	25.6	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
Timor-Leste	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	UNDP	21.0	11 August 2020	7 October 2021
	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	-
Togo	Addressing accelerating climate change-induced urban-to-rural migration through Low Emissions Climate Resilient Agro-Spatial Development in Togo [Togo LECR - ASD Programme]	West African Development Bank	100.0	28 January 2021	-

Notes: (1) This table provides an update to table 2 in document FCCC/SBI/2021/13; (2) for multi-country projects, the names of countries with NAPs are shown in bold.

TABLE 5

Status of support from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 July 2021

Party	Date of initial submission	Approval date	Delivery partner/implementing agency	Status
Albania	30 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed on 16 October 2020
Angola	20 February 2019	–	United Nations Children's Fund	Cancelled at NDA request on 28 July 2020
Antigua and Barbuda	26 January 2017	1 November 2017	Ministry of Health and Environment	3 rd disbursement completed
Argentina	28 April 2017	4 December 2018	UNDP	3 rd disbursement completed
Armenia	14 February 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	4 th disbursement completed
Azerbaijan	13 August 2018	2 December 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed on 8 October 2020
Bangladesh	16 July 2017	9 February 2018	UNDP	2 nd disbursement completed
Belize	23 August 2020	1 June 2021	FAO	1 st disbursement completed
Belize	16 September 2020	–	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Under GCF secretariat review
Benin	27 July 2017	8 February 2019	UNDP	All disbursements completed
Bhutan	18 August 2017	23 December 2018	UNDP	2 nd disbursement completed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5 April 2018	26 March 2018	UNDP	5 th disbursement completed
Burkina Faso	5 October 2020	–	GGGI	Under GCF secretariat review
Burundi	27 August 2018	–	UNDP	GCF comments shared on 10 December 2018
Cambodia	1 February 2021	–	Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	GCF comments shared on 27 July 2021
Cameroon	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 12 October 2020
Chad	25 June 2018	18 December 2019	National Water Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	2 nd disbursement completed
Chile	5 February 2019	2 December 2019	FAO	2 nd disbursement completed
Chile	17 November 2020	–	FAO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Chile	1 February 2021	–	FAO	GCF comments shared on 22 March 2021
Colombia	11 November 2016	8 January 2018	Action Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	4 th disbursement completed
Comoros	12 November 2020	–	Ernst & Young GmbH	Pending confirmation on the selection of delivery partner
Cook Islands	19 April 2021	–	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Under GCF Secretariat review
Costa Rica	5 July 2017	10 October 2018	UNEP	3 rd disbursement completed
Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2017	9 February 2019	UNDP	2 nd disbursement completed
Cuba	19 June 2019	–	UNDP	Under GCF Secretariat review
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 February 2017	31 January 2018	UNDP	All disbursements completed
Djibouti	24 December 2018	–	UNDP	GCF comments received on 1 April 2019
Dominica	31 October 2017	3 September 2018	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda for the Commonwealth of Dominica	1 st disbursement completed
Dominican Republic	31 March 2017	11 May 2018	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed

Party	Date of initial submission	Approval date	Delivery partner/implementing agency	Status
Ecuador	10 April 2017	11 July 2018	UNDP	3 rd disbursement completed
Egypt	31 July 2017	5 March 2021	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
El Salvador	6 June 2018	–	UNEP	With the NDA since 6 August 2019
Equatorial Guinea	2 February 2021	–	Ernst & Young GmbH	GCF comments shared on 13 April 2021
Eritrea	30 September 2018	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 16 April 2020
Eswatini	17 July 2017	26 June 2018	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed
Ethiopia	16 February 2019	21 May 2021	GGGI	1 st disbursement completed
Fiji	16 May 2021	–	GGGI	GCF comments shared on 23 July 2021
Gabon	15 June 2017	12 September 2018	Deposits and Consignments Fund Gabon	2 nd disbursement completed
Gambia	12 February 2021	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 6 April 2021
Georgia	31 May 2021	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 22 July 2021
Ghana	31 October 2017	1 May 2019	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed
Grenada	14 July 2020	–	FAO	Under GCF secretariat review
Guatemala	31 October 2019	10 January 2020	Rainforest Alliance	1 st disbursement completed
Guinea	22 August 2019	2 March 2020	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Guinea-Bissau	23 April 2019	–	UNDP	GCF comments shared on 2 June 2021
Haiti	23 April 2018	15 May 2019	UNDP	3 rd disbursement completed
Honduras	4 July 2017	27 June 2019	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed
Indonesia	25 September 2019	–	UNDP	Under GCF secretariat review
Iraq	31 October 2017	7 February 2019	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Jamaica	30 October 2020	15 April 2021	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Grant agreement process under way
Kazakhstan	7 May 2021	–	UNDP	GCF comments shared on 17 June 2021
Kenya	25 April 25, 2017	31 July 2018	FAO	3 rd disbursement completed
Kyrgyzstan	6 June 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Lesotho	13 October 2017	24 June 2020	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Liberia	14 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Madagascar	29 April 2017	17 October 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Malawi	30 June 2017	20 March 2019	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Maldives	6 November 2020	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 10 May 2021
Mali	18 December 2017	–	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership	GCF comments shared on 21 October 2020
Mauritania	30 June 2017	9 July 2018	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed
Mauritius	31 October 2017	–	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	Technical assistance provided: mission dates 25 February to 2 March 2019
Mauritius	22 January 2021	–	WHO	Under GCF secretariat review
Mexico	28 April 2018	–	NA	With the NDA since 26 November 2018
Mongolia	10 February 2017	22 May 2018	UNEP	4 th disbursement completed
Montenegro	31 July 2017	23 October 2020	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Morocco	14 December 2018	17 March 2021	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Myanmar	31 July 2017	15 February 2020	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Nauru	13 March 2020	–	SPREP	Under GCF secretariat review
Nepal	9 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNEP	2 nd disbursement completed
Niger	11 November 2016	31 January 2018	UNDP	3 rd disbursement completed

Party	Date of initial submission	Approval date	Delivery partner/implementing agency	Status
Nigeria	25 September 2017	22 November 2019	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Oman	31 May 2018	–	UNEP	Resubmitted with a new delivery partner (UNEP). However, the submission was retracted. Awaiting a complete submission
Pakistan	10 February 2017	6 June 2017	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Palau	28 January 2021	–	Bureau of Budget and Planning	Under GCF secretariat review
Panama	29 April 2021	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 2 June 2021
Papua New Guinea	31 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	2 nd disbursement completed
Peru	5 September 2018	25 October 2019	Avina Foundation	1 st disbursement completed
Republic of Moldova	28 September 2018	16 March 2020	UNDP	2 nd disbursement completed
Republic of Moldova	12 February 2019	20 January 2020	FAO	1 st disbursement completed
Rwanda	3 April 2019	25 January 2020	GGGI	1 st disbursement completed
Saint Lucia	3 December 2020	–	FAO	Under GCF secretariat review
Sao Tome and Principe	1 September 2018	24 June 2020	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed
Serbia	20 July 2017	22 July 2019	UNDP	3 rd disbursement completed
Seychelles	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	Under GCF secretariat review
Somalia	11 July 2018	22 November 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
South Sudan	30 April 2017	–	UNEP	GCF comments received on 27 September 2017
Sri Lanka	5 June 2019	31 July 2020	GGGI	1 st disbursement completed
State of Palestine	3 November 2020	–	FAO	Under GCF secretariat review
Sudan	30 April 2017	9 June 2020	FAO	1 st disbursement completed
Syrian Arab Republic	30 July 2020	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 18 December 2020
Tajikistan	24 August 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Thailand	21 September 2018	21 August 2020	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Togo	19 April 2021	–	FAO	GCF comments shared on 26 May 2021
Tonga	21 September 2018	16 March 2020	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	1 st disbursement completed
Tunisia ^a	13 September 2019	–	UNDP	Approval process
Tunisia ^a	18 September 2019	–	FAO	Approval process
Turkmenistan	18 October 2018	12 May 2021	UNDP	Pending 1 st disbursement
Tuvalu	20 November 2019	13 January 2021	SPREP	Grant agreement process under way
Uganda	19 April 2018	22 June 2021	UNEP	Pending 1 st disbursement
United Republic of Tanzania ^a	25 November 2016	–	UNDP	Approval process
Uruguay	13 February 2017	8 January 2018	UNDP	6 th disbursement completed
Uzbekistan	5 July 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Vanuatu	9 November 2018	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 21 July 2021
Viet Nam	27 February 2019	18 December 2019	UNDP	1 st disbursement completed
Zambia	15 December 2018	30 March 2020	Global Water Partnership	1 st disbursement completed
Zimbabwe	30 June 2017	8 May 2018	UNEP	1 st disbursement completed

Notes: (1) Update to annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13; (2) information sourced from the GCF and GEF secretariats.

^a A Country with a proposal that has been reviewed and presented to the Readiness Working Group of the GCF and may have minor comments to address prior to approval.

TABLE 6

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention between December 2020 and November 2021

Activity	Relevant workplan/work programme	Relevant mandate	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant components of the NAP process	Reference/source report
AC						
Work of the AC NAP task force	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/documents/218221
Technical paper on data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	2020	All Parties	Preparatory elements	Summary for policymakers: https://unfccc.int/documents/267554 Full technical paper: https://unfccc.int/documents/267555
Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 15	Inventory launched in 2020 and ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS staging/Pages/SearchAsses.aspx
Capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	2021	All Parties	Implementation strategies	AC document AC20/INFO/7A
Draft technical paper on priorities and needs: technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones; including experiences in stakeholder engagement and regulatory issues pertaining to the development, transfer and uptake of technologies in those sectors	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	AC document AC20/TP/7B
Adaptation finance bulletins (issues 7–9)	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee
Update of the 2015 thematic report on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	AC document AC19/CN/8C
Consultative Group of Experts						
Compilation and synthesis of available information on problems and constraints faced, lessons learned by developing country Parties in the process of preparing national communications and biennial update reports	Consultative Group of Experts Workplan for 2021	Decisions 19/CP.19, 11/CP.24 and 18/CMA.1	April–September 2021	Developing countries	Reporting, monitoring and review	FCCC/TP/2021/2
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts						
Work of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management: Technical guidelines for comprehensive risk assessment by UNDRR Identifying links between the NAP process and disaster risk reduction strategies to promote comprehensive risk management NAP Global Network's regional peer-learning summit for 12 countries in the Pacific on linking community assessment with the NAP process	Activity 2a under strategic workstream (c) of the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decisions 2/CP.19, para. 5; 10/CP.24, para. 5(c); and 2/CMA.2, paras. 2 and 26	2021	Developing countries	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SB/2020/3, paras. 28–35

Activity	Relevant workplan/ work programme	Relevant mandate	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant components of the NAP process	Reference/source report
Work of the task force on displacement on developing guidelines on integrating human mobility into the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Strategic workstream (d) of the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decisions 5/ CP.23, para. 19(b-c); and 2/ CMA.2, para. 2	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2020/3., paras. 39–45
Work of the expert group on slow onset events on a special issue on slow onset events published in the journal Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability , which enhances understanding of adverse impacts of these events on vulnerable populations and approaches to address them	Strategic workstream (a) of the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decision 2/ CMA.2, para. 25	2021	All countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2020/3., para. 24
Enhancement and continuing development of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, including its interactive function, RISK TALK	Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decision 1/ CP.21, para. 48	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/
LEG						
Direct country support through the Open NAP initiative in producing NAPs, reviewing draft NAPs and accessing data	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/publications-naps
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings on ways to assist developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 19/ CP.21, para. 2(c)	Ongoing	Developing countries	Laying the groundwork and gaps; implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Continuing the development and application of NAP-SDG iFrame	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Compiling gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 8/ CP.24, para. 17	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Facilitating the NAP technical working group	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Conducting the NAP writing workshop	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	31 August to 3 September 2021	All LDCs	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Information event on the work of the LEG in supporting LDCs on adaptation	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	May 2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/info_event_LEG_SB2021
Enhancing and continuing the development of NAP Central and related web pages	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	http://unfccc.int/nap ; http://napexpo.org/napblogger/ blogger
Collaborating with other constituted bodies on work in support of the LDCs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	Decision 5/ CP.17, para. 17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13
Mobilizing relevant bodies and organizations to contribute towards the Open NAP initiative for developing countries	LEG work programme for 2020–2021	FCCC/SBI/2019/9, para. 61	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/13

Activity	Relevant workplan/ work programme	Relevant mandate	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant components of the NAP process	Reference/source report
NWP						
Thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forests and grassland ecosystems: ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation	2020–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18	October 2021	Parties, especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx
Thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems: ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on oceans	2019–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18	October 2021	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx
A series of events in collaboration with the NWP expert group on oceans, TEC, International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation network: opportunities for uptake and scaling of integrated technological and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, particularly to support countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs and NDCs	2020–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2019/2, para. 21	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/itclear/events/2020/2020_event07
A supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on coastal adaptation and nature-based solutions for the implementation of NAPs: considerations for GCF proposal development. The publication provides technical information to developing countries on accessing finance for implementing coastal and marine nature-based solutions to increase resilience to extreme climatic events	2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2019/2, paras. 18 and 21	2021	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/documents/278047
The NWP policy brief on oceans, which highlights knowledge gaps and collaborative actions in relation to building the resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems	2020	FCCC/ SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	
Updating and enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	-	Decision 17/ CP.19, para. 3(a); FCCC/ SBSTA/2014/2, para. 18(c); FCCC/ SBSTA/2014/5, para. 16(b); FCCC/ SBSTA/2016/2, para. 20; FCCC/ SBSTA/2018/4, para. 18(b)(ii)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/pages/Home.aspx
Addressing knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative: organization of a priority-setting workshop for Pacific SIDS	2020–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2016/4, para. 17; FCCC/ SBSTA/2017/7, para. 21	2021	SIDS	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-(LAKI)-for-the-Pacific-sub-region.aspx

Activity	Relevant workplan/ work programme	Relevant mandate	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant components of the NAP process	Reference/source report
Addressing knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative: organization of a series of meetings with partners to design actions to close knowledge gaps in the Gulf Cooperation Council and North Africa subregions	2020–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2016/4, para. 17; FCCC/ SBSTA/2017/7, para. 21	2021	Africa	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-NorthAfrica.aspx https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-WestAsia.aspx
Addressing knowledge gaps through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	2020–2021	FCCC/ SBSTA/2016/4, para. 17; FCCC/ SBSTA/2017/7, para. 21	2020–2021	Developing countries	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx
Paris Committee on Capacity-Building						
Poster session at the twelfth meeting of the research dialogue, where the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building showcased and discussed with participants the outcomes of its regional Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day series. The event series aimed to facilitate a better understanding of key capacity needs for universities, research institutions, policymakers, civil society and the private sector in developing countries for effective engagement in preparing and implementing NDCs and NAPs, and focused on recommended actions for various stakeholder groups	Paris Committee on Capacity-Building rolling workplan for 2017–2020	Decisions 1/ CP.21, paras. 71, 72 and 73(b), (d), (f) and (g); and 16/CP.22, para. 4(e)	24–25 November 2020	Participants at the Climate Dialogues 2020, including Parties and non-Party stakeholders	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/science/events-meetings/research-dialogue/twelfth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue
TEC						
Technology Day on scaling up integrated approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation in countries: informing national policies and local action	Thematic area innovation, activity 3, TEC rolling workplan 2019–2022	Decision 14/ CP.25, para. 12	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07
TEC Brief #14 on innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up implementation of mature climate technologies	Thematic area implementation, TEC rolling workplan 2019–2022	–	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/brief14.html
Good practices and lessons learned on international collaborative research, development and demonstration initiatives of climate technology	Thematic area innovation, activity 3, TEC rolling workplan 2019–2022	Decision 1/ CP.21, para. 66(a)	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/rdandr
Understanding gaps, needs and challenges, and enabling measures to promote endogenous capacities and technologies	Thematic area enabling environment and capacity-building, activity 2, TEC rolling workplan 2019–2022	Decision 1/ CP.21, para. 66(b)	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/endogenous/index.html

TABLE 7

Technical support provided by organizations and regional centres and networks to the least developed countries to address gaps in focus areas of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

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	Mozambique	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Angola, Eritrea, Gambia South Sudan, Vanuatu, Yemen	UNEP
	Supported the submission of a proposal for LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal	UNDP
	Supported the implementation of projects under LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda	UNEP
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	UNEP
	Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Haiti, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar	WHO
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania	WHO
	Supported the implementation of a GEF/LDCF project on agriculture and water sector risk	Somalia	AfDB
	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 for local adaptation	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
Coordination among providers of support at all levels to ensure that their support is coherent and no overlaps at the national level and that such support is in line with national priorities and needs	Timor-Leste	UNDP	
Systems for ensuring that countries' support needs for a long-term process are met through limited, one-off funding designed for projects over a fixed time frame	Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu	UNDP	

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 Developed sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks Conducted a national capacity assessment for managing climate change impacts and prepared a report on mainstreaming climate change in sectors and policies Facilitated revision of the national climate change policy and action plan to enable integration of indigenous peoples' issues into the NAP Prepared a report on sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks Facilitated inter-institutional and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms Provided technical support for developing a NAP framework Provided support for developing a national agriculture investment plan and agriculture and natural resources policy Established or enhanced institutional arrangements for the process to formulate and implement NAPs Implemented capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in the agriculture sector Supported the National Environment Commission in developing a NAP platform to coordinate the NAP process	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
		Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
		Haiti, Liberia	UNDP
		Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
		Benin	UNDP
		30 LDCs	GCF
		Malawi	NAP Global Network
		Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
		Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Nepal, Timor-Leste	UNDP
		Uganda, Zambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context	Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data Facilitated access to Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 climate scenario data and other spatial data sets through the NAP data initiative Assessed ongoing and past adaptation activities to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling them up Created an integrated vulnerability assessment database user manual, management plan and guidebook Conducted an error check of the integrated vulnerability assessment database and developed an inventory of adaptation actions Provided support for undertaking assessments of climate hazard impacts, vulnerability and risk Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services Developed climate risks and vulnerability assessments for subnational adaptation Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability in priority sectors Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report Analysed available information on climate change impacts Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone Co-developed national- and regional-scale agricultural monitoring for early warning	Tuvalu	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development NAP Global Network
		Niger	UNDP
		LDCs	LEG
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data Facilitated access to Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 climate scenario data and other spatial data sets through the NAP data initiative Assessed ongoing and past adaptation activities to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling them up Created an integrated vulnerability assessment database user manual, management plan and guidebook Conducted an error check of the integrated vulnerability assessment database and developed an inventory of adaptation actions Provided support for undertaking assessments of climate hazard impacts, vulnerability and risk Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services Developed climate risks and vulnerability assessments for subnational adaptation Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability in priority sectors Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report Analysed available information on climate change impacts Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone Co-developed national- and regional-scale agricultural monitoring for early warning	Niger	UNDP
		Kiribati	NAP Global Network
		Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
		28 LDCs	GCF
		Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB
		Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	UNCDF
		Benin, Liberia, Madagascar	UNDP
		Bangladesh, Bhutan, Haiti	UNDP
		Niger	UNDP
		Liberia	UNDP
Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	GEO, GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative		

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Implementation strategies	Developed global and local forecasts for river floods	Bhutan, Togo	GEO Global Water Sustainability, European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts streamflow forecast UNDP
	Appraised, prioritized and ranked adaptation options	Benin, Haiti, Liberia Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania	WHO
	Supported the conduct of climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments		
	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, Niger Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia	UNDP
	Undertake activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning		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 NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
	Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Organized a webinar on monitoring and evaluation and the impact of COVID-19 on the NAP process	Francophone LDCs
Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework		Ethiopia, Kiribati	NAP Global Network
Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the NAP process		Nepal	NAP Global Network
Organized a virtual South-South knowledge exchange forum on NAPs		All LDCs	NAP-GSP
Developed a guidance note for strengthening monitoring and evaluation for adaptation planning in the agriculture sector		All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
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 NAP process as a way to enhance finance flows for addressing subnational issues	22 LDCs	UNCDF

Focus area	Support provided	Parties supported	Provider(s) of support
Active learning from practice	Drafted case studies on lessons learned from various aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture	Gambia, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Developed country briefs highlighting countries' NAP process		NAP-GSP
	Developed a training programme to enhance stakeholders' understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the NAP process Continued to update climate change adaptation knowledge resources to provide planners and policymakers with useful resources for formulating and implementing NAPs	All LDCs	UNCDF, UNITAR
	Developed knowledge products to analyse human mobility in adaptation processes	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed NAP country profiles for identifying NAP entry points for civil society	Ghana, Niger	SLYCAN Trust
		Chad, Malawi, Mozambique	SLYCAN Trust with Southern Voices on Adaptation LEG in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations
	Developed an online training course for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement	All LDCs	AC, LEG
	Developed and launched a gender toolkit	All LDCs	NAP-GSP in collaboration with UNITAR
	Developed a self-paced online course on the NAP process, with one module on integration of ecosystem-based adaptation in NAPs	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed technical guidance on developing a health NAP and integrating climate change and health into the NAPs	All LDCs	WHO
Developed technical guidance outlining quality criteria for health NAPs	All LDCs	WHO	
Developed technical guidance for conducting a climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment	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	
Developed a gender analysis to inform the NAP	Central African Republic, Chad	NAP Global Network	
Revised supplementary materials on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation	All LDCs	WMO	
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	
Developed a training guide on gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sector	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag	
Developed supplementary guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs	All LDCs	UNEP	
Developed knowledge products on youth engagement in NAPs	Ghana, Niger, Sri Lanka	SLYCAN Trust	
Supported the engagement of civil society groups in NAP formulation through virtual capacity-building workshops	Chad, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger	SLYCAN Trust	

Notes: (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.

TABLE 8

Support provided by organizations and programmes to developing countries under national adaptation plans

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	–
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS	PAHO
Argentina	Other developing country	CCAFS, 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, UNCDF, UNDP, WHO
Barbados	SIDS	PAHO
Belize	SIDS	CCAFS, PAHO, UNDP
Benin	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bhutan	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other developing country	GIZ
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Botswana	Other developing country	NAP Global Network
Brazil	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Brunei Darussalam	Other developing country	–
Burkina Faso	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Burundi	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Cabo Verde	SIDS	WMO
Cambodia	LDC	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, WHO, WMO
Cameroon	Other developing country	UNEP
Central African Republic	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative
Chad	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNDP
Chile	Other developing country	FAO
China	Other developing country	–
Colombia	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag and SCALA), GIZ, NAP Global Network
Comoros	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative
Congo	Other developing country	WMO
Cook Islands	SIDS	–
Costa Rica	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Côte d'Ivoire	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP and FAO (SCALA)
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	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Dominica	SIDS	PAHO

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Dominican Republic	SIDS	PAHO, UNEP
Ecuador	Other developing country	UNDP
Egypt	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), NAP-GSP
El Salvador	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	–
Eritrea	LDC	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Eswatini	Other developing country	UNEP
Ethiopia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (SCALA), NAP Global Network, WHO
Fiji	SIDS	NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Gabon	Other developing country	–
Gambia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Georgia	Other developing country	–
Ghana	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNEP
Grenada	SIDS	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Guatemala	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag)
Guinea	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guyana	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO
Haiti	LDC, SIDS	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, PAHO, UNDP
Honduras	Other developing country	UNEP
India	Other developing country	–
Indonesia	Other developing country	UNDP
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Other developing country	–
Iraq	Other developing country	UNEP
Israel	Other developing country	–
Jamaica	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO, UNCDF
Jordan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kazakhstan	Other developing country	–
Kenya	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag)
Kiribati	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, WHO
Kuwait	Other developing country	–
Kyrgyzstan	Other developing country	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDC	UNCDF, UNEP, WHO
Lebanon	Other developing country	–
Lesotho	LDC	CCAFS, UNCDF, UNEP, WHO
Liberia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Libya	Other developing country	UNDP
Madagascar	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP, WHO
Malawi	LDC	CCAFS, NAP Global Network, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, WHO
Malaysia	Other developing country	–
Maldives	SIDS	UNEP
Mali	LDC	GIZ, UNCDF
Marshall Islands	SIDS	NAP Global Network
Mauritania	LDC	GIZ, UNEP
Mauritius	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat
Mexico	Other developing country	CCAFS

Country	Category	Organizations and programmes providing in-country support
Micronesia (Federated States of)	SIDS	–
Mongolia	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), UNEP
Montenegro	Other developing country	UNDP
Morocco	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Mozambique	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, WHO
Myanmar	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNEP, WHO
Namibia	Other developing country	Commonwealth Secretariat
Nauru	SIDS	–
Nepal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag and SCALA), NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNEP
Nicaragua	Other developing country	CCAFS
Niger	LDC	NAP-GSP, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP
Nigeria	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, UNEP
Niue	SIDS	–
North Macedonia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP
Oman	Other developing country	UNEP
Pakistan	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Palau	SIDS	–
Panama	Other developing country	–
Papua New Guinea	SIDS	UNDP
Paraguay	Other developing country	–
Peru	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network
Philippines	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), GIZ, NAP Global Network
Qatar	Other developing country	–
Republic of Korea	Other developing country	–
Republic of Moldova	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNDP
Rwanda	LDC	CCAFS, UNCDF, UNEP
Saint Kitts and Nevis	SIDS	PAHO
Saint Lucia	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, NAP Global Network, PAHO, WMO, UNDP
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO, UNDP
Samoa	SIDS	–
San Marino	Other developing country	–
Sao Tome and Principe	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNEP
Saudi Arabia	Other developing country	–
Senegal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (SCALA), GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Serbia	Other developing country	UNDP
Seychelles	SIDS	UNEP
Sierra Leone	LDC	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Singapore	SIDS	–
Solomon Islands	LDC, SIDS	UNCDF, WHO
Somalia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP
South Africa	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
South Sudan	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Sri Lanka	Other developing country	CCAFS, SLYCAN Trust
State of Palestine	Other developing country	–
Sudan	LDC	FAO, UNCDF

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

Note: This table is based on information shared by the organizations as at 15 October 2021 under the NAP technical working group.

20 years of
**Adaptation
Support
to the LDCs**



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change