



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

National adaptation plans (NAPs)

Regional Dialogue on Accelerating Support for Formulation and
Implementation of National Adaptation Plans in the Middle East,
North Africa, and South Asia

6 March 2025

Background

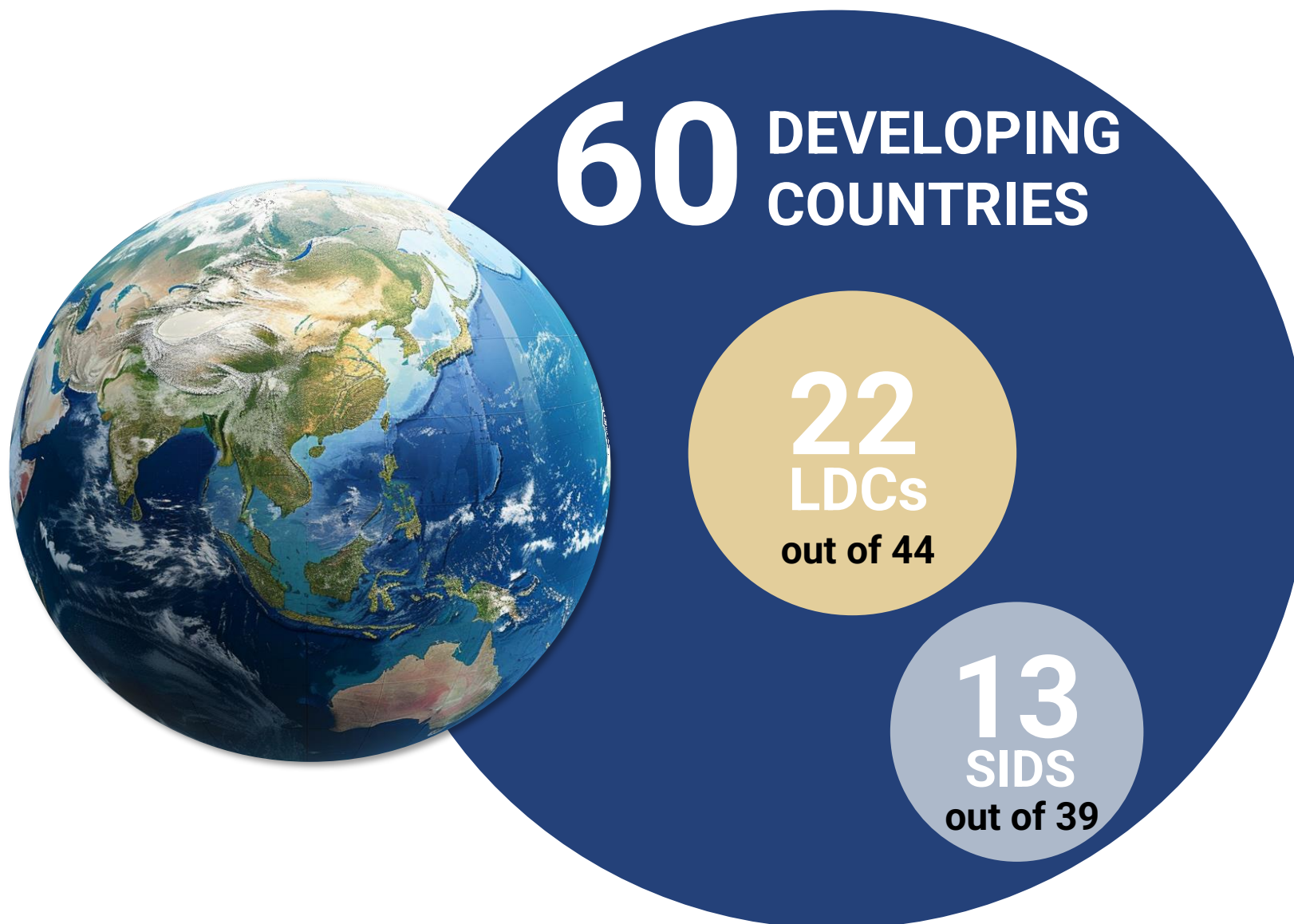
- ❑ **Establishment:** in COP 16 in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework;
- ❑ **Guidelines:** initial guidelines (2011); NAP technical guidelines (2012); updated NAP technical guidelines (in progress);
- ❑ **Financial support:**
 - **GCF:** funding for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. *GCF NAP readiness available **since 2016** at **USD 3m per country**; additional USD 3m in USP 2024-2027. No modalities have been rolled out for NAP implementation;*
 - **LDCF, SCCF:** GEF was mandated **since 2012** to support activities to enable the process to formulate and implement NAPs through LDCF and SCCF;
- ❑ **Technical support:**
 - **LEG:** technical guidance and support for NAPs. Modalities = Guidelines, training, project proposal development, NAP Expos, Open NAPs, NAP Central, NAP Data Initiative, etc.;
 - **AC:** NAP Task Force - advice relating to funding, private sector, M&E, coherence, etc.;
 - **UN and other organizations:** financial and technical support; support programmes.

What is a NAP

- The NAP serves as the **national umbrella plan for adaptation / risk management / resilience-building**, and integrates various adaptation plans and strategies from different stakeholders and actors, addressing specific and local needs
- The NAP connects with all relevant adaptation initiatives for a country by relevant actors ensuring a coherent and complementary approach

NAPs submitted by developing countries

5 March 2025



Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59: Calls on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by **2025** and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030

All NAPs are available on
NAP Central
<https://napcentral.org>

NAPs submitted by developing countries

5 March 2025

Afghanistan	Algeria	Bahrain
Bangladesh	Bhutan	Comoros
Djibouti	Egypt	India
Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait
Lebanon	Libya	Maldives
Mauritania	Morocco	Nepal
Oman	Pakistan	Qatar
Saudi Arabia	Somalia	Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	Sudan	Syria
Tunisia	United Arab Emirates	Yemen

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Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs

OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE

The most common climate hazards identified are:



Drought



Sea level rise



Flooding



Heat wave



Increasing air temperature



Shifting precipitation patterns

- Most countries are implementing the adaptation actions identified in their NAP on a project-by-project basis.
- There is little evidence to show whether the interventions have reduced the vulnerability of people or systems.

Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPS

OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE

Several NAPS covered all seven thematic targets of the GGA



Water



Agriculture and food systems



Health and well being



Ecosystems



Infrastructure



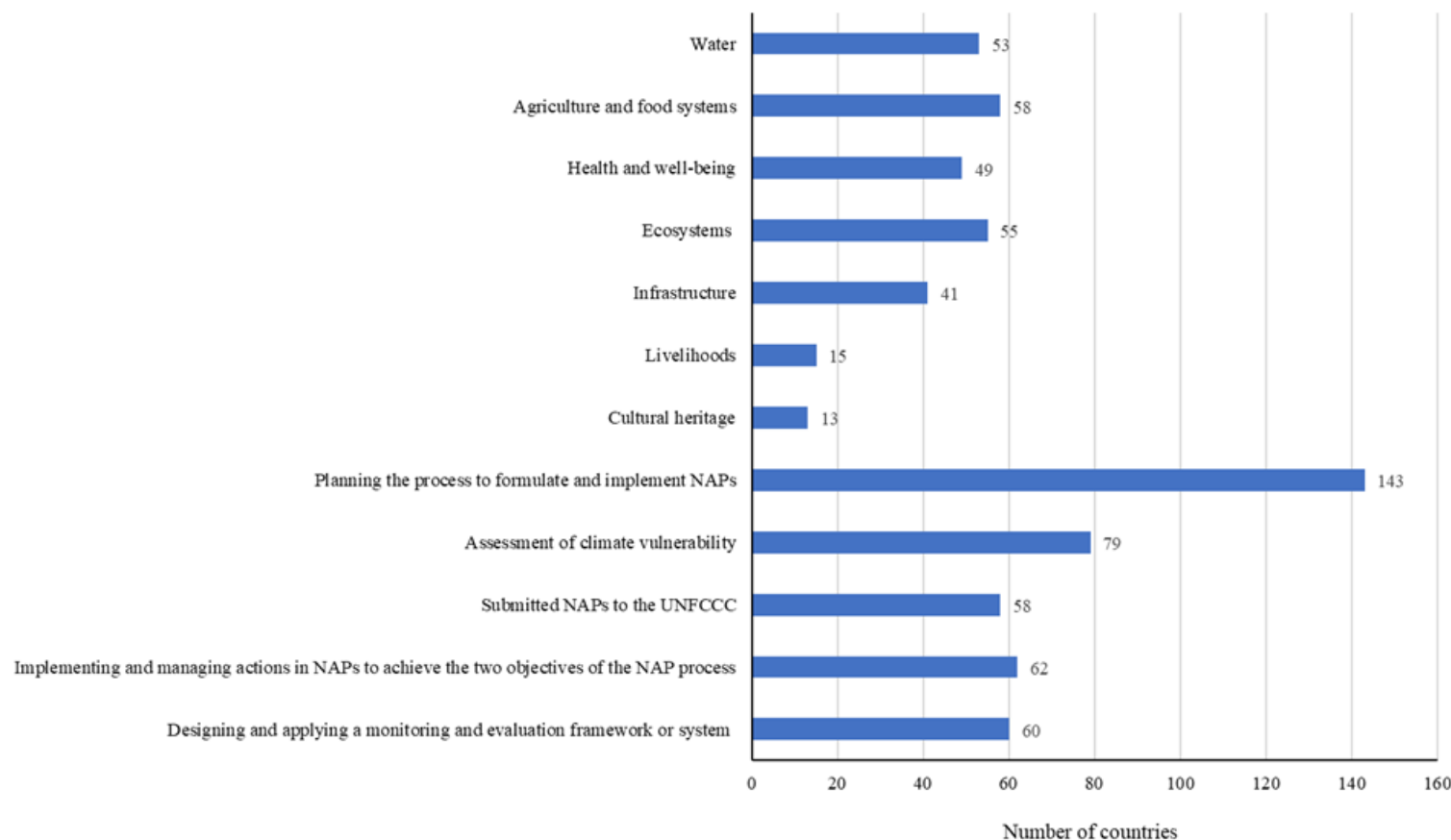
Livelihoods



Cultural heritage

Many many countries are addressing the dimensional targets.

- Planning
- Assessment
- Implementation
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning



Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs

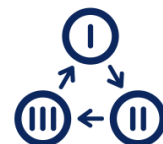
OBJECTIVE 2: FACILITATING THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, IN A COHERENT MANNER, INTO RELEVANT NEW AND EXISTING POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES, WITHIN ALL RELEVANT SECTORS AND AT DIFFERENT LEVELS, AS APPROPRIATE

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

Several NAPs identified the need for:



Strengthening
institutional capacity on
climate change



Capacity to integrate adaptation into
development planning, sectoral
strategies and plans



Creating enabling policy
environments

Consideration of the guiding principles

NAPs in general take into consideration the guiding principles outlined in decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4:



Maintaining a progressive and iterative process



Facilitating country-owned, country-driven action



Following a participatory and transparent approach



Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems



Strengthening gender sensitivity



Applying best available science, traditional and Indigenous knowledge

Key conclusions from the meeting of Party experts on the assessment of progress in NAPs, 23-25 April 2024

- ❑ It remains difficult to assess whether current interventions are reducing vulnerability;
- ❑ Adaptation is being increasingly integrated into policies, programmes and activities;
- ❑ There are challenges in accessing resources for the preparation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness Programme, with more than half of existing NAPs prepared using other resources;
- ❑ There is a lack of clarity regarding available support for NAP implementation, which is compounded by the complex and lengthy procedures for accessing such support under the GCF;
- ❑ Support needs to be scaled up and mobilizing climate finance from a diverse range of sources is critical to continued progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- ❑ There is a need to build capacity to perform robust climate data analysis and to translate science into policies and actions;
- ❑ Countries have made significant progress in implementing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Latest mandates

- ❑ **Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59 (2023):** Calls on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030;
- ❑ **Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 47 (2023):** Requests the LEG to update the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process, reflecting the provisions of this decision as well as the best available science, including the IPCC AR6.
- ❑ Full set of COP decisions / SBI conclusions on NAPs is available at <https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans#decisions>

NAP 3.0 initiative

Launched by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary at NAP Expo 2024

Four pillars

- ❑ Promoting innovative and novel adaptation financing for NAPs
- ❑ Updating the NAP technical guidelines, including by integrating the GGA
- ❑ Supporting expedited submission of NAPs to comply with the 2025 deadline
- ❑ Scaling up the capacity of countries to develop project proposals that can mobilize a broader range of sources and modalities of finance for NAP implementation

More information is available at <https://unfccc.int/NAP-3.0>

Priorities in 2025

- ❑ COP 30 to conclude the 2nd five-yearly assessment of progress on NAPs initiated at COP 29;
- ❑ Delivery of the goals set in decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59: (i) all developing countries to have a NAP in place by 2025, and (ii) to have progressed in implementing the NAPs by 2030;
- ❑ The LEG to complete and launch the “Updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs”;
- ❑ Operationalization of the mandate from decision 19/CP.29, para. 8: to establish a NAP implementation support programme for the LDCs.

Key links

Main webpage: <https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans>

NAP Central: <https://napcentral.org>

NAP 3.0: <https://unfccc.int/NAP-3.0>

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