



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# Consultation to present the updated NAP technical guidelines to Parties

**23 May 2025**

Climate Week 1

 Panama City, Panama

# CONSULTATION TO PRESENT THE UPDATED NAP TECHNICAL GUIDELINES TO PARTIES

*23 May 2025, 8:30 to 17:00*

*Megapolis Convention Center, Panama City*

**Climate Weeks 2025**

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**19-23 May 2025**  
*Panama City*



United Nations  
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# Programme

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 08:30 –<br>09:00 | <b>Welcome and opening remarks:</b> LEG Chair, SBI Chair, Incoming COP 30 Presidency   |
| 09:00 –<br>10:30 | <b>Presenting the updated NAP technical guidelines and visioning exercise</b><br>a) Presentation: Overview of the updated technical guidelines<br>b) Discussion: Visioning a successful NAP by 2030/2035   |
| 10:45 –<br>13:00 | <b>Implementation and resource mobilization</b><br>a) Presentation: Guidance on implementation and resource mobilization<br>b) Discussion: Areas of capacity-building and technical assistance under implementation  |
| 14:00 –<br>15:00 | <b>Compiling the NAP</b><br>a) Presentation: Recommended table of contents of the NAP<br>b) Discussion: Mapping content in the NAP and related outputs<br>c) Discussion: Reflections on compilation of the NAP and links to subnational and local plans of action<br>d) Discussion: Experiences from Parties in producing the NAP and ensuring coherence and alignment with nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications, national communications, and biennial transparency reports |
| 15:00 –<br>15:45 | <b>Support for the NAP process</b><br>a) Interactive exercise: Using the guidelines<br>b) Discussion: Reflections on meeting the 2025 deadline of NAP submissions  |
| 16:00 –<br>17:00 | <b>Stakeholder engagement</b><br>a) Discussion: Stakeholder engagement in NAP formulation and implementation   |
| 17:00 –<br>17:15 | <b>Synthesis of sessions and concluding remarks</b>  |



# **Overview of the updated NAP technical guidelines**

# Introduction

- ❑ CMA 5 requested the LEG to update the technical guidelines for the NAP process, reflecting the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 (**global goal on adaptation**) as well as the best available science, including the **IPCC AR6**
- ❑ It also called on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans (NAPs), policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030
- ❑ The guidelines reflect considerations of the GGA, IPCC AR6 Working Group II findings, the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement reporting, new NAP table of contents, scaled-up implementation, financing and resource mobilization

# Frequently asked questions

What is NAP 3.0?



# NAP 3.0 initiative

- ❑ Launched by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary at the NAP Expo in April 2024
- ❑ **NAP 3.0** refers to the third cycle, with a focus on positioning national adaptation plans (NAPs) to attract and secure financing from a wider variety of channels and modalities, to accelerate the achievement of adaptation goals

## FOUR PILLARS

01

Promoting innovative  
and novel adaptation  
financing for NAPs

02

Updating the NAP  
technical guidelines,  
including by integrating  
the GGA

03

Supporting expedited  
submission of NAPs to  
comply with the 2025  
deadline

04

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>



# Lessons learned from country experiences with NAP formulation and implementation (selected headlines from the guidelines)

- ❑ **Foundational work and progress:** LDCs have been building institutional and technical capacity and laying the groundwork for adaptation through since 2001. In many cases, there is sufficient groundwork to guide the formulation of the first NAP;
- ❑ **Funding and the roles of the GCF:** Almost all the LDCs have relied on funding from the GCF NAP Readiness Support Programme to get started on their NAP process;
- ❑ **Human and technical capacity constraints:** Human capacity in the LDCs is always limited. In some cases, it has been a cause of delays in making progress on NAPs;
- ❑ **Evolving understanding and roles of NAPs:** The understanding of both the NAP and the process supporting its formulation and implementation has evolved over time. There is now a firm deadline for each country to have in place a (first) NAP by 2025;
- ❑ **Integration and alignment with other reports:** As a national plan, the NAP should include adaptation activities and plans at all relevant levels and scales;
- ❑ **Global goal on adaptation (GGA):** The thematic targets of the GGA offer a framework for ensuring that all key sectors identified under the Convention and the Paris Agreement are adequately covered.

# Frequently asked questions

How do the updated NAP technical guidelines differ from the original ones? What are the key updates?

# Key departures from previous guidelines

- ☐ An **expanded adaptation cycle** based on the GGA and experiences of LDCs
- ☐ NAP as an **umbrella adaptation programme** for the country
- ☐ **Delivering on GGA targets using the NAP** as the financing and resource mobilization strategy/plan
- ☐ **Distributed resource mobilization** among key actors and sources to fully implement the NAP
- ☐ **Flexible entry points** based on national interests using the **NAP-SDG/GGA iFrame**
- ☐ **Essential information to be included in the NAP** (contents of the NAP and additional outputs)
- ☐ **Complementarity** with Convention and Paris Agreement deliverables

# Understanding the Global Goal on Adaptation

## UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience guides the achievement of **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** and reviews the overall progress in adapting to climate change. It presents a comprehensive approach to **enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience & reduce vulnerability** to climate change.

### KEY ASPECTS OF THE FRAMEWORK



Focuses on **well-being of people, protection of livelihoods, economies, & nature preservation and regeneration**



Adaptation efforts should be **country-driven, voluntary, and tailored to national circumstances**.



Highlights importance of **scaling up of adaptation finance & making it timely & predictable**



Emphasizes on the importance of **early warning systems** to strengthen adaptation action



Forms a **two-year work programme** to develop indicators to measure progress



Emphasizes the need to examine **transformational adaptation** at different scales and sectors

### KEY SECTORS PRIORITIZED IN THE FRAMEWORK



#### WATER & SANITATION

Reducing **climate-induced water scarcity** & attaining climate-resilient **water supply & sanitation and access to safe & affordable potable water for all**



#### FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Enhancing climate resilient **food and ag production, supply & distribution and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all**



#### HEALTH

Attaining **health resilience** against climate change and promoting **climate-resilient health services & reducing climate-related morbidity**



#### ECOSYSTEMS

Accelerating **ecosystem based adaptation and nature-based solutions**



#### INFRASTRUCTURES

Building climate resilient **infrastructures and human settlements to ensure essential services for all**



#### LIVELIHOODS

Reducing climate impacts on **poverty eradication & livelihoods**, and promoting **adaptive social protection**



#### CULTURAL HERITAGE

Protecting **cultural heritage** from climate-related risks guided by traditional, indigenous peoples and local knowledge

### TARGETS FOR ITERATIVE ADAPTATION CYCLE

The framework details a series of targets linked to different stages of the adaptation policy cycle

By **2030**, calls the parties to



#### IMPACT, VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESSMENT

Conduct up-to-date assessments on climate hazards, impacts & exposure to risks & vulnerabilities



#### PLANNING

Put in place country-driven, gender responsive NAPs, policy instruments and mainstreamed adaptation planning processes



#### IMPLEMENTATION

Progress in implementing NAP policies, strategies & reduce impacts of climate hazards



#### MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING

Design & operationalize a system for monitoring, evaluation & learning

Figure 6. A summary of the key features of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

# Unpacking the GGA targets

- ❑ Each thematic area is **broken into components and subsystems** that represent **typical areas of action**, and that help **deliver on the targets** and outcomes embodied within each GGA thematic target
- ❑ **These components and subsystems** help provide an entry point for assessments and exploration of adaptation options, including how to measure **critical nodes to inform decisions along pathways of adaptation and the need for transformative action**
- ❑ The breakdown also naturally leads to identification of **interlinked systems**, e.g. so-called **Nexuses**, such as the typical Water-Energy-Food/Fiber nexus. But can be any combination of systems
- ❑ The **NAP-SDG iFrame** provides the methodological breakthrough for considering the different entry points and linkages to multiple issues
- ❑ A country may also wish to focus on a central, **flagship issue**/process or system to provide the center of the nexus

# Unpacking the GGA targets

## Example: climate-resilient water security for all

*Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all ([paragraph 9a of decision 2/CMA.5](#));*

### Main components

- ☐ Reduction in climate-induced **water scarcity**
- ☐ Enhanced climate resilience to **water-related hazards**
- ☐ Climate-resilient **water supply** for all
- ☐ Climate-resilient **sanitation** for all
- ☐ Access to **safe potable water** for all
- ☐ **Affordable potable water** for all



## A. Climate-Resilient Water and Sanitation Security for All

- Reduction in climate-induced **water scarcity**
- Enhanced climate resilience to **water-related hazards**
- Climate-resilient **water supply** for all
- Climate-resilient sanitation for all
- Access to **safe potable water** for all
- Affordable potable water** for all

Water-related hazards +

Water supply system -

Water scarcity +

Sanitation +

Accessibility to safe potable water +

Affordability of potable water +

1 Water supply system

1 a. Urban water system (single)

1 b. Distributed water system (Multi-city, multi-basin)

1 c. Rural water systems

1 d. Water supply system for industry and agriculture/irrigation system

e. Rainwater harvesting systems

f. Desalination and alternative water sources

1 a. Climate-resilient reservoirs and dams

1 Rainwater harvesting systems

1 Water supply dynamics for hydroelectricity generation





## B. Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security for All

- Climate-resilient food and agricultural production
- Climate-resilient food supply
- Climate-resilient distribution of food
- Sustainable and regenerative food and agricultural production
- Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all

### Food and agricultural production: Sustainable and regenerative agricultural production

#### Crop production

- For a production unit +
- National level +

#### Livestock production

- i. Nomadic pastoralists
- ii. Pastoralists
- iii. Farm-livestock production

#### Fisheries production

### Food supply

- a. Local food supply networks
- b. National food supply chains
- c. National and subnational Strategic Food Reserves
- d. Global and regional supply chains and food baskets
- e. Global and regional transportation networks

### Distribution of food

Transportation and storage networks

### Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all/Food Security

#### National Food and Nutrition Security

- Food storage
- Affordability/food pricing
- Nutritional value of foods and Diets
- Affordability/food pricing

#### Global Food Security system

- Policies
- Aid
- Supply and demand

#### Food Security Governance

+



## Sectors for the Country (Ministries)

## Systems

## GGA Themes

Ministry of  
Agriculture

Ministry of  
Water

Ministry of  
Energy

Ministry of  
Tourism

Disaster  
Management

etc

Food crop  
production

Commercial crop  
production

Nutrition

Household food  
security

National Food  
Security

Markets

Water supply

Water pricing

Water borne  
diseases

Hydro-power  
generation

1. Water and  
Sanitation

2. Agric and Food  
Systems

3. Health

4. Ecosystems

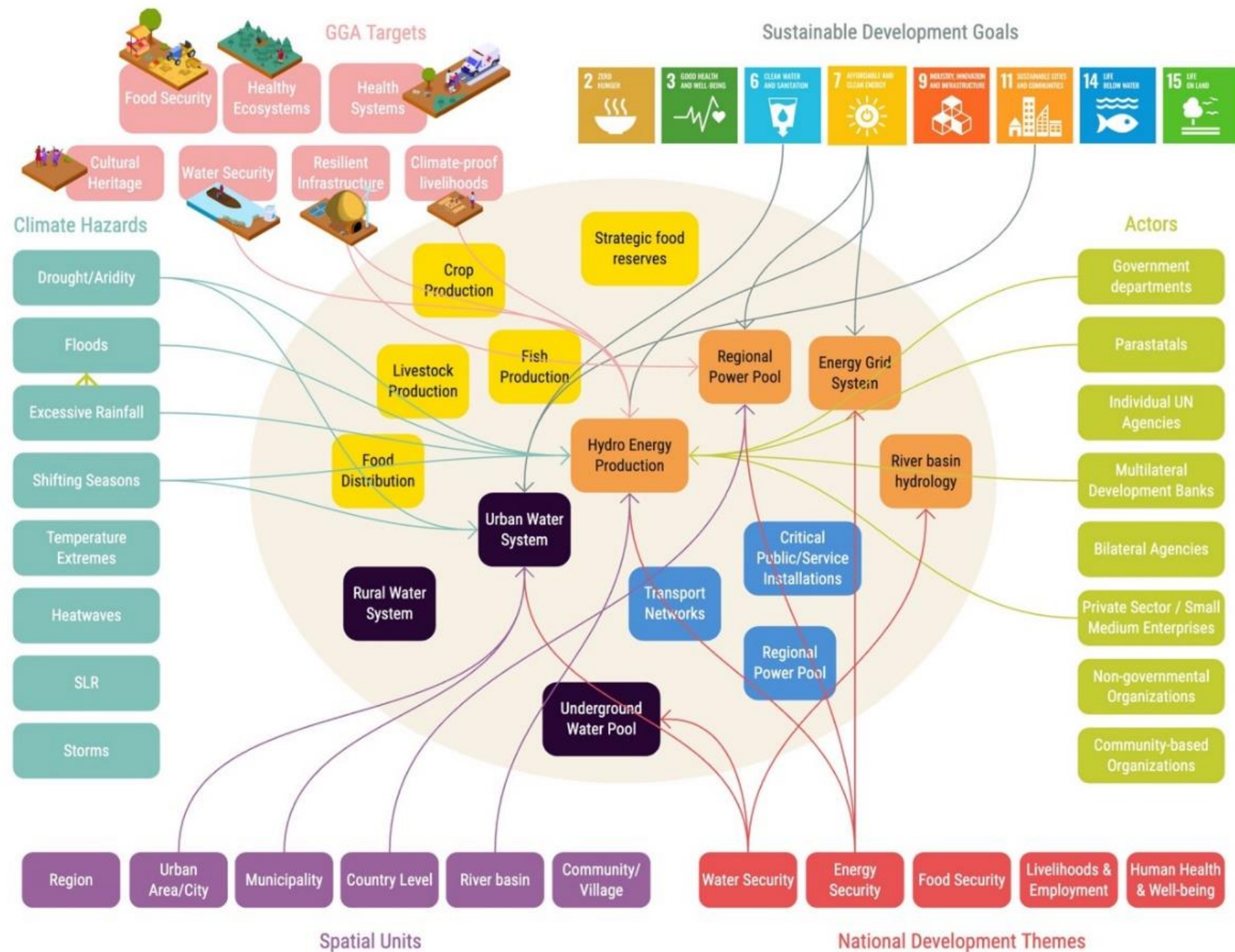
5. Infrastructure

6. Poverty and  
Livelihoods

7. Cultural Heritage

# Identifying connected systems to promote integrated approaches and avoiding silos

Figure 8. The NAP-GGA-SDG iFrame showing systems from four themes mapped to different entry points for assessment



# Frequently asked questions

How can the GGA framing be applied to include additional sectors in the NAP?

# How can the GGA framing be applied to include additional sections?

*Addressing cross-cutting sectors not covered directly by the seven GGA themes:*

- ☐ Additional sectors not explicitly covered by the seven GGA themes (e.g., tourism, hydroelectricity) **can still be included**
- ☐ These sectors can be treated as cross-cutting issues
- ☐ Use a system or nexus approach by linking additional sectors to relevant GGA components

| Hydroelectricity production can be linked to:  | Tourism can be linked to:   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water supply systems</li><li>• Infrastructure (grid and generation equipment)</li><li>• Energy demand (linked to water, droughts, seasonal rainfall changes)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ecosystems</li><li>• Cultural heritage</li><li>• Infrastructure</li><li>• Livelihoods</li></ul> |



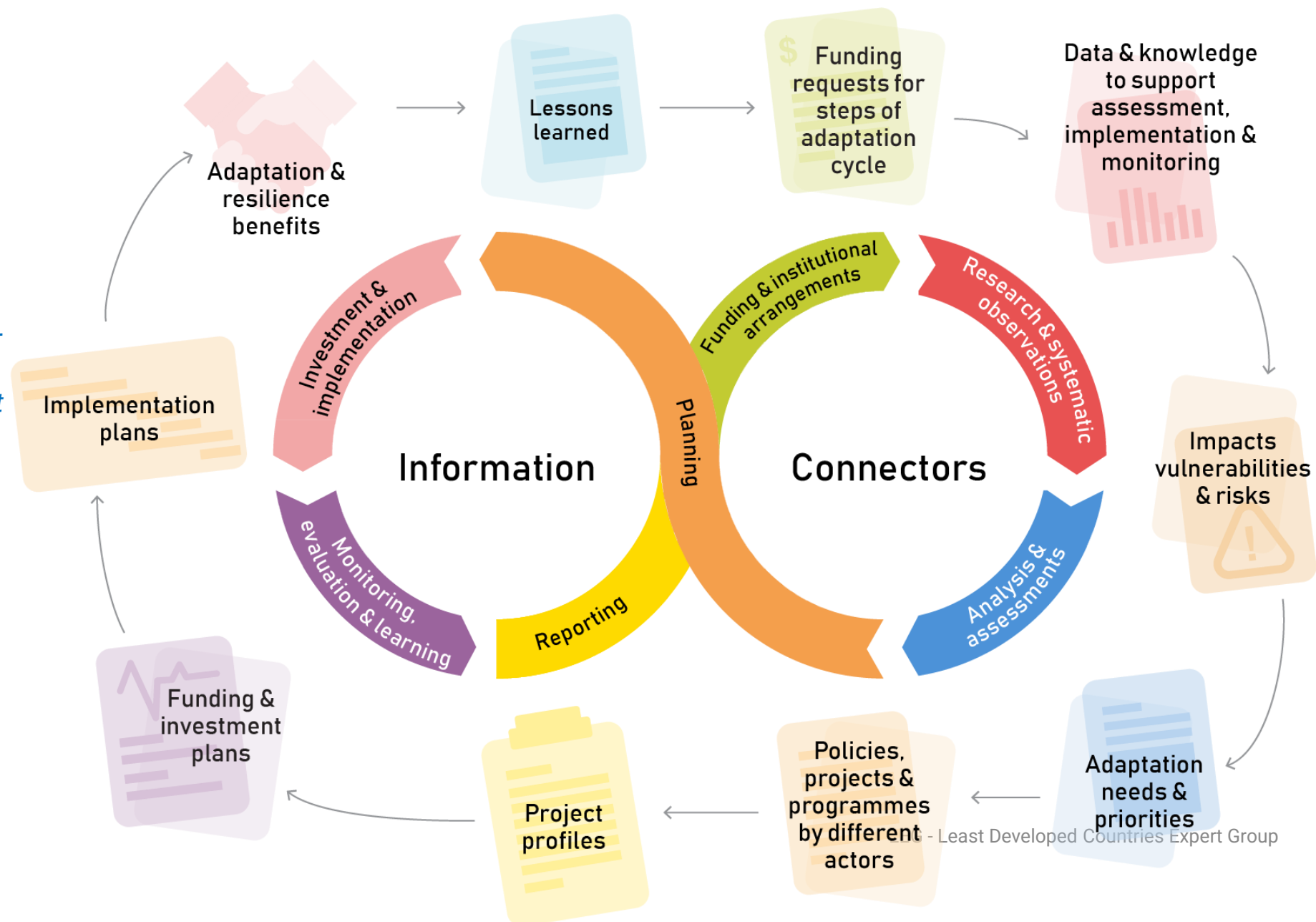
# Guiding principles

In decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 3 and 4, the COP agreed that enhanced action on adaptation in an effective NAP process should:

- ☐ Be undertaken in accordance with the Convention;
- ☐ Follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
- ☐ Be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and Indigenous knowledge, and by gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;
- ☐ Not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but rather facilitate country-owned, country-driven action

# Key design considerations for the updated NAP technical guidelines

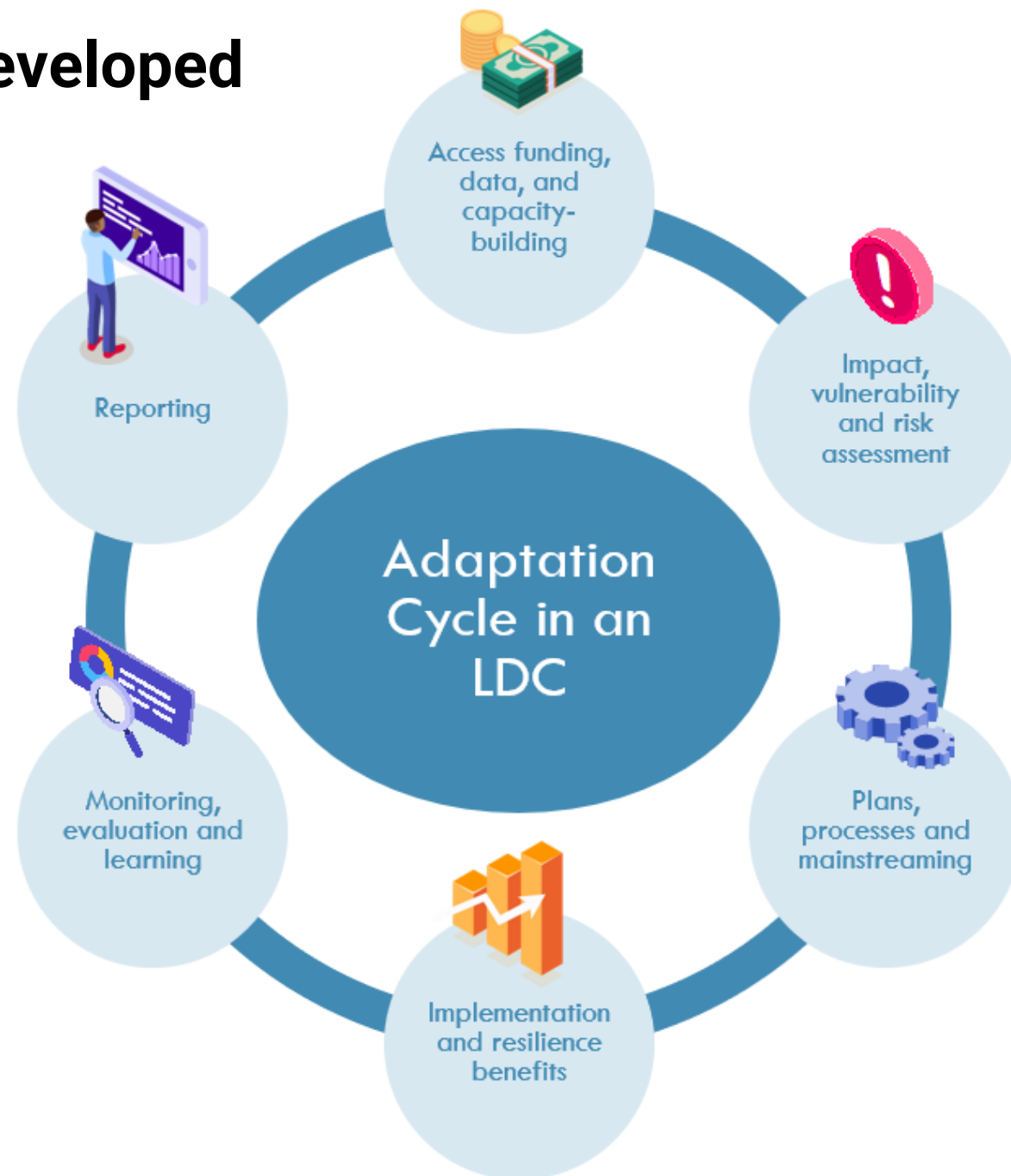
Figure 5. Key data and information assembled under key steps of the adaptation cycle and used in subsequent steps, showing a focus on information to support decision-making and implementation, rather than technical methodologies under each step





# The adaptation cycle in a least developed country

- ❑ The four elements of the first technical guidelines (based on the initial guideline, decision 5/CP.17, annex) have been expanded to consider the GGA dimensional targets (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10) and an extension of the initial guidelines to consider implementation of the NAPs in the LDCs
- ❑ The six elements of these updated technical guidelines reflect the necessary actions to fully consider maintaining the underlying support process, and the formulation and implementation of NAPs



# Elements and steps of the updated NAP technical guidelines

- ❑ **Element A:** Maintaining the NAP process by accessing funding, data and capacity-building
- ❑ **Element B:** Assessment (and pre-planning)
- ❑ **Element C:** Plan development
- ❑ **Element D:** Implementation and financing strategy/resource mobilization
- ❑ **Element E:** Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- ❑ **Element F:** Reporting

Table 2. The six elements and steps of the updated NAP technical guidelines

## ELEMENT A: MAINTAINING THE NAP PROCESS BY ACCESSING FUNDING, DATA AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

1. Access GCF NAP Readiness funding, and other sources, to support the process of formulation, and implementation of NAPs, capacity-building and related enabling activities
2. Lay the groundwork for implementation and resource mobilization for addressing climate change
3. Build/update a data and knowledge base for the NAP
4. Strengthen institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks

## ELEMENT B: ASSESSMENT (AND PRE-PLANNING)

1. Develop plausible climate change and socio-economic scenarios for the medium and long-term
2. Document baseline climate hazards, vulnerabilities and risks and impacts of climate change
3. Conduct assessments of climate hazard/exposure, vulnerability and risk

## ELEMENT C: PLAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Understand the vision for development for the country and major thrusts of that aspirational vision
2. Frame adaptation at the national level in the context of the GGA thematic targets
3. Synthesize best available information on climate hazard/exposure, vulnerability and risk from relevant assessments
4. Adaptation response: Identify options to address key climate risks and vulnerabilities and build resilience
5. Estimate costs for implementation
6. Compile the NAP and process endorsement and submission to the UNFCCC (after Element D)

## ELEMENT D: IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING STRATEGY/RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

1. Develop a resource mobilization strategy
2. Implement/execute adaptation/risk management and resilience solutions

## ELEMENT E: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

1. Systematic data collection to inform adaptation and monitoring including of progress
2. Periodic evaluation and learning

## ELEMENT F: REPORTING

1. National reporting
2. International reporting

# **Envisioning successful NAP implementation by 2030/2035**

Identifying expected country-level milestones by 2030

## Frequently asked questions

What does a country that is successfully adapting using the NAP look like by 2030 and 2035?

What are potential driving factors for successful NAP implementation by 2030 and 2035?

# Vision for a well-adapting country by 2030 and 2035: the future as a baseline for adaptation

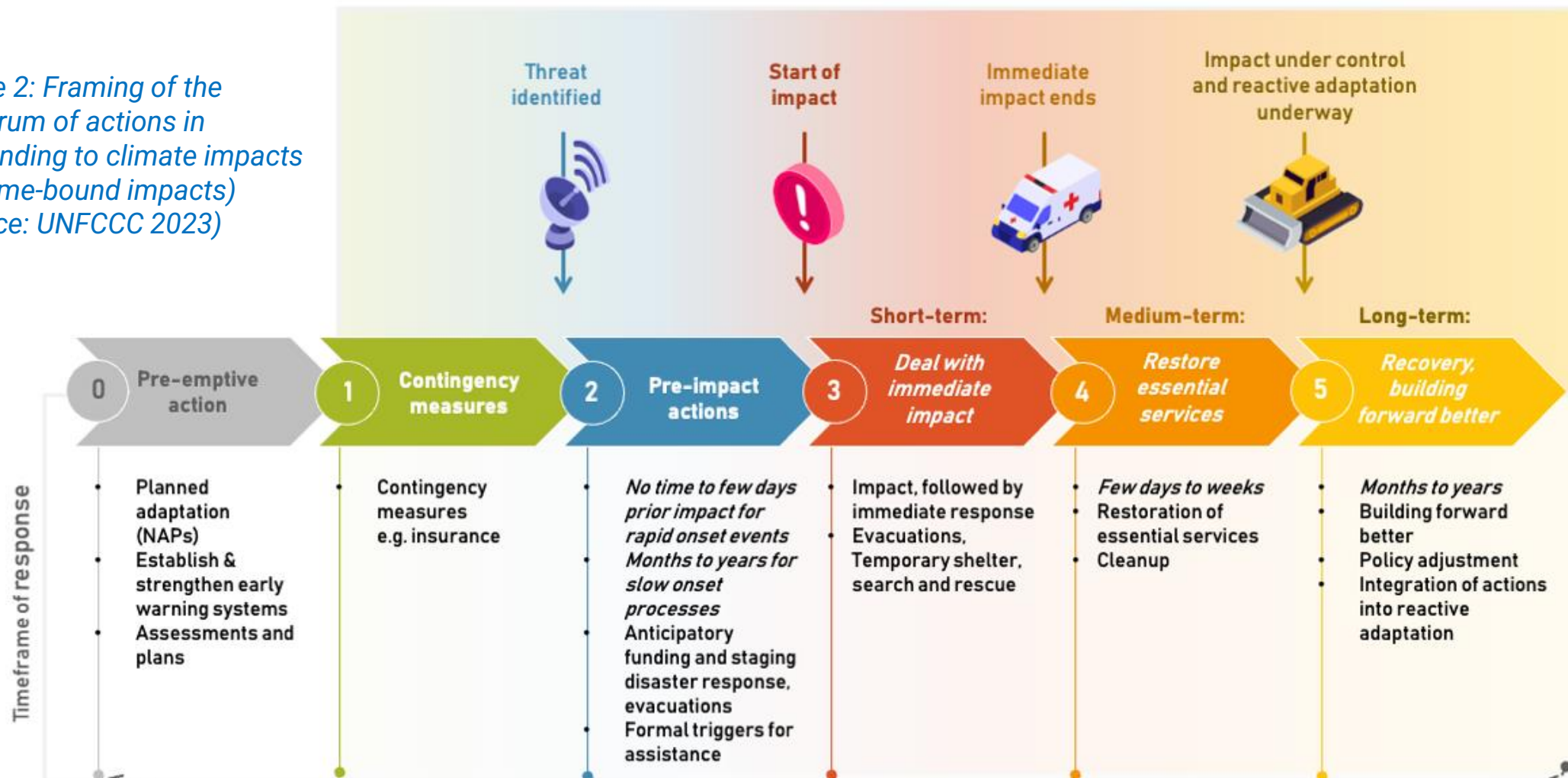
- ❑ Political will and awareness of climate change is high, leading to a prioritization of adaptation in all aspects of development and planning;
- ❑ Chronic changes (slow onset events) are being addressed, with measurable benefits in reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience (across all thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation), without impacting development trajectories;
- ❑ Countries are responding to climate change along the full spectrum of actions needed to build resilience and reduce disaster risk, managing impacts by optimizing pre-emptive, contingency actions and actions to address loss;
- ❑ Financing needs for adaptation are being met at scale through a wide range of sources, without increasing indebtedness;
- ❑ etc.

*See full list in the updated NAP technical guidelines*

# Envisioning successful NAP implementation by 2030/2035

Countries are responding to climate change along the full spectrum of actions needed to build resilience and reduce disaster risk, managing impacts by optimizing pre-emptive, contingency actions and actions to address loss

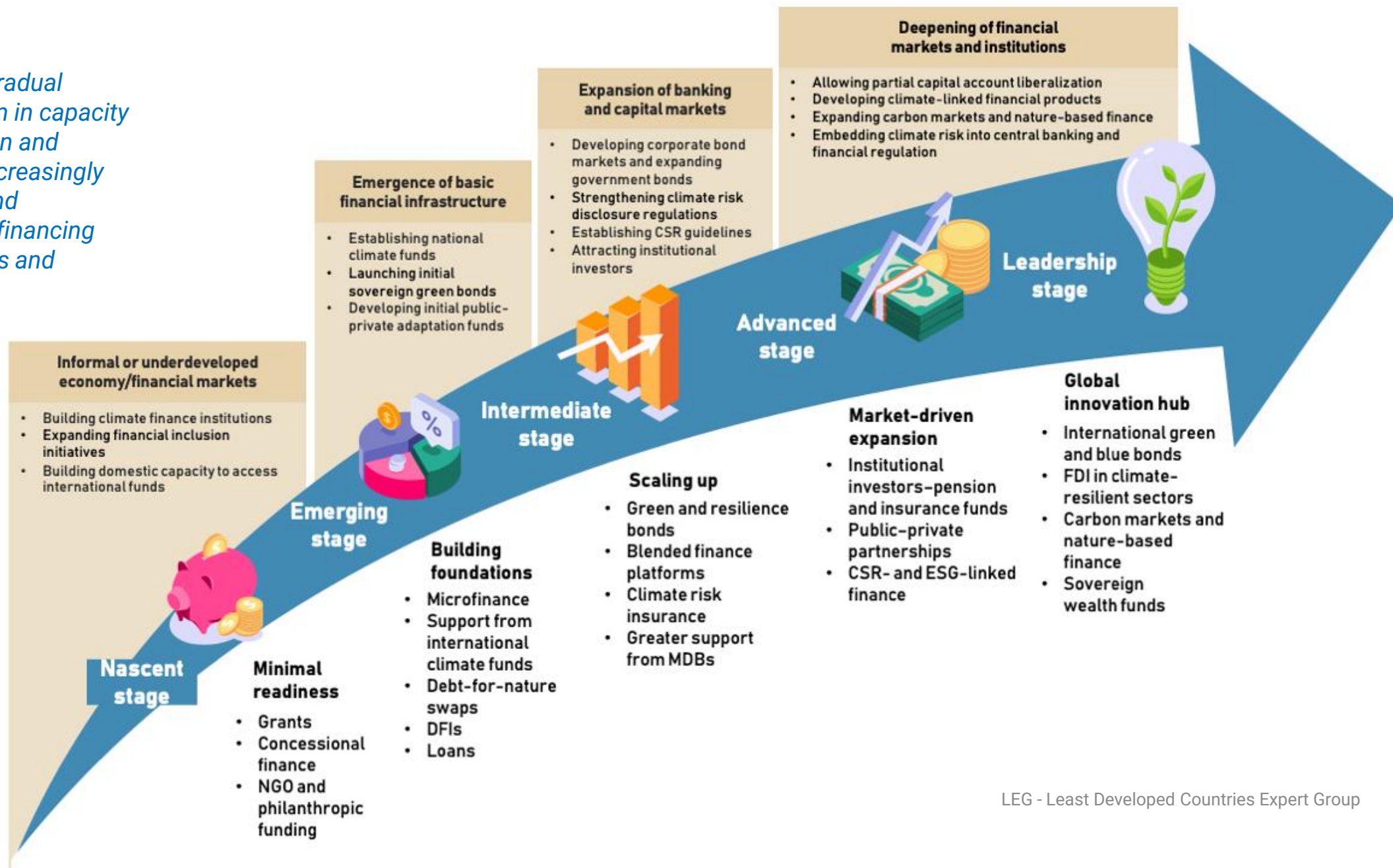
Figure 2: Framing of the spectrum of actions in responding to climate impacts (for time-bound impacts) (source: UNFCCC 2023)





# Envisioning successful NAP implementation by 2030/2035

*Figure 4: Gradual progression in capacity to engage in and catalyse increasingly complex and innovative financing instruments and modalities*





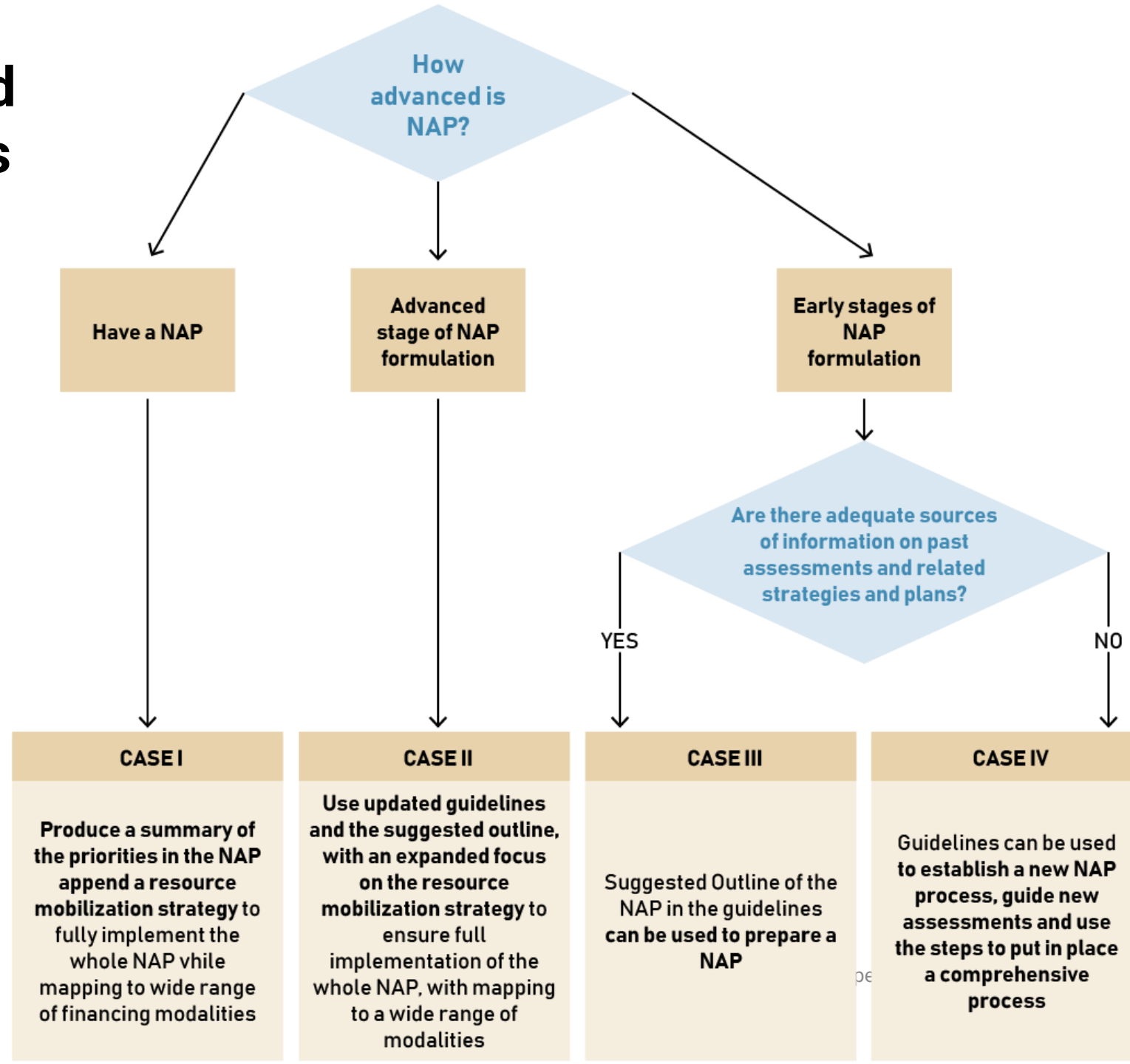
# Frequently asked questions

How will countries use the updated NAP technical guidelines compared to the original ones?

How can countries at different stages apply the updated NAP technical guidelines?

# Use cases of the updated NAP technical guidelines

- ❑ The guidelines are geared towards enriching the country's ongoing process based on the status of its work rather than starting from scratch
- ❑ A country should therefore select relevant steps to further advance on their efforts.
- ❑ The figure provides four sample use cases



# **Implementation and resource mobilization**

# Frequently asked questions

The transition from NAP formulation to implementation marks a critical phase in translating the overarching vision and goals in the NAP into concrete on-the-ground actions, towards achieving demonstrable results in building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, in line with the Global Goal on Adaptation

☐ **What is the most appropriate approach(es) to ensure full implementation of the NAP?**

# Considerations to help guide subsequent steps and ensure ambitious implementation of adaptation actions

- ❑ What are the present and future climate scenarios, impacts, vulnerability, and risks;
- ❑ What are the essential actions at the national level necessary for achieving the thematic targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation, and to safeguard the achievement of the SDGs;
- ❑ What adaptation actions are needed beyond 2030, considering the progress that should have been made by then, to ensure perpetual resilience;
- ❑ What is the envisioned landscape of available financing instruments and how can the actions be effectively structured to ensure effective matching of actions with support;
- ❑ How can implementation of the adaptation actions serve as the impetus for transformations in development leading to a resilient and sustainable future capable of ensuing medium and long-term prosperity.

# Implementation strategy – key elements

- ☐ Appropriate approach(es) for implementation: sectoral, thematic, or territorial approach; project or programmatic approach
- ☐ Phased approach to implement adaptation projects, prioritizing based on urgency
- ☐ Political, human, and capacity-related support needs for implementation (in addition to the financial support needs covered in Section 10)
- ☐ Demonstration of how implementation will be distributed between different actors including government agencies, private sector, civil society, and local communities

# Resource mobilization strategy

- ❑ Concrete strategy for resource mobilization linked to different funding sources and their applicable modalities, covering international climate funds under the Financial Mechanism, other multilateral and bilateral financing, national government budgets, private sector investments, philanthropic sources.
- ❑ Cost estimates of the adaptation priorities where possible
- ❑ Descriptions of efforts to expand the funding base beyond grants and loans, including a strategy for expanding the pool of available funding
- ❑ Mapping to the following common sources:
  - ❖ Country Programme for the GCF
  - ❖ Country Programme for the GEF, LDCF, SCCF
  - ❖ Country Programme for the AF
  - ❖ Country Engagement Plans with the IFIs (in parallel to main NAP efforts)
  - ❖ Engagement model for philanthropies
  - ❖ Plans for innovative finance
  - ❖ National budget support for the NAP
- ❑ Provisions for complementarity between the activities under the different funding in support of implementing the NAP as a national programme



# Finance mapping to advance NAP formulation and implementation

The LEG maintains a mapping of available sources of adaptation finance, to identify and apply financing at each stage of the adaptation cycle

The mapping serves as a foundation for developing a clear and targeted resource mobilization strategy

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</b><br><b>Financial Instruments:</b><br>Grants, Concessional loans, Guarantees, Equity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects Window (Full Scale)</li> <li>• Simplified Approval Process (SAP)</li> <li>• Private Sector Facility (PSF)</li> <li>• Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme</li> <li>• Adaptation Planning Readiness Window</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</b><br>Grants   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country submits proposal through GEF agency and following GEF/LDCF project cycle.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country submits proposal through GEF agency and following GEF/SCCF project cycle.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Adaptation Fund</b><br>Grants   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single Country Funding Window.</li> <li>• Regional Projects and Programmes</li> <li>• Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) Funding</li> <li>• Large (Single/Regional) Innovation Grant</li> <li>• NIE Small Grants for Innovation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>World Bank</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country Climate &amp; Development Reports (CCDRs)</li> <li>• International Development Assistance (IDA)</li> <li>• International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)</li> <li>• Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)</li> <li>• Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Bilaterals</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Philanthropies</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Private Sector</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various</li> </ul>   |

# Country experiences

## Questions

- ☐ What has been the experience in implementing the NAP?
- ☐ What should be done at the national level to speed up full implementation of the NAP?

## Countries

- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Haiti
- ☐ Togo
- ☐ Zambia

# DISCUSSION

## **(3) Implementation and resource mobilization**

### **(b) Areas for capacity-building and technical assistance under implementation:**

- ☐ What are emerging capacity gaps and obstacles to the effective implementation of NAPs?
- ☐ What are essential projects implied from the GGA targets and from the experience with NAPs to date?

# **Recommended table of contents of the NAP**

# The NAP as an umbrella programme for adaptation

- ❑ The NAP should serve as an umbrella plan that integrates various subnational and sectoral strategies, through which action plans, programmes and policies are developed to address prioritized adaptation needs.
- ❑ It should also support transformational adaptation and ensures coherence with national development priorities, building on robust stakeholder engagement and taking into consideration guiding principles of adaptation

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

1. Background and contextual information about the country
  2. Vision, goals and objectives
  3. Policy and regulatory framework
  4. Framework for the NAP
  5. Considerations of guiding principles (best practices) of adaptation
  6. Key climate risks and vulnerabilities, and adaptation needs
  7. Priority adaptation actions
  8. Integration of the adaptation plan with national development and sectoral plans, including synergies
  9. Implementation strategy
  10. Required financial resources
  11. Resource mobilization strategy
  12. Monitoring, evaluation and learning
  13. Reporting
- Annex: Selected project profiles: essential projects and other priorities

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 1. Background and contextual information about the country

- Information describing the country to provide broad context for the rest of the document and the broad approaches used in developing the adaptation plan (full details given later in the document)

## 2. Vision, goals and objectives

- Presentation of a vision for a climate-resilient future, say by 2030/2035 and beyond, to establish a future baseline for measuring progress against
- Listing of clear and measurable national adaptation goals in the context of the GGA themes as a minimum, and any other additional elements considered important for the country
- Specific actionable objectives and targets that contribute to achieving the overall adaptation goals

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 3. Policy and regulatory framework

- Policies and regulations that support the climate adaptation efforts including mandates at different levels and sectors
- Inclusion of incentives for adopting resilient practices and disincentives for activities that increase vulnerability to climate change
- Delineation of areas of interest, e.g., most vulnerable groups and ecosystems, regions of special focus, etc.
- Institutional and legal arrangements for the NAP process including distribution of work across different actors

## 4. Framework for the NAP

- Approach for the NAP using entry points of choice
- Framing adaptation according to the GGA themes and additional themes considered important for the country
- Exploring a collection of systems and components, including definition of nexuses to be considered
- Description of stakeholder engagement at relevant stages of the process



# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 5. Considerations of guiding principles (best practices) of adaptation

- Gender responsiveness
- Considerations of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Consideration of youth and other vulnerable groups
- Descriptions of how all other guiding principles were addressed

## 6. Key climate risks and vulnerabilities, and adaptation needs

- Climate and social-economic scenario used
- Current and list current and recent past vulnerabilities and impacts in relation to main climatic hazards
- Projected future vulnerabilities and risks and potential impacts and losses in the future
- Applicable approaches (focus on risk management, vulnerability reduction, avoiding exposure, etc) and also a discussion of resilience and what that means

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 7. Priority adaptation actions

- Presentation of priority adaptation solutions and measures as a result of ranking and appraisal of options based on established/agreed criteria
- Presentation of activities based on stage of response (such as preemptive and disaster risk reduction actions, contingent and anticipatory actions, and references to how to address losses and damages under related workstreams and other planning processes (such as complementary efforts under funding channels for loss and damage, disaster management and response, etc)
- Presentation of the adaptation priorities into action plans, policies, programmes and projects

## 8. Integration of the adaptation plan with national development and sectoral plans, including synergies

- Description of the integration of the climate adaptation priorities and plans into broader development plans to ensure that all development activities consider climate risks and contribute to resilience building
- Description of the integration of NAP priorities in sectoral plans to align with financing and implementation plans at the national level and as required for some funding channels
- Description of how synergy with different agendas (e.g., SDGs, biodiversity, disaster management, urban agendas, land etc.) will be promoted

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 9. **Implementation strategy**

- Appropriate approach(es) for implementation: sectoral, thematic, or territorial approach; project or programmatic approach
- Phased approach to implement adaptation projects, prioritizing based on urgency
- Political, human, and capacity-related support needs for implementation (in addition to the financial support needs covered in Section 10)
- Demonstration of how implementation will be distributed between different actors including government agencies, private sector, civil society, and local communities

## 10. **Required financial resources**

- Broad estimates of financial resources required for each adaptation action and for the overall NAP
- Amount and sources of financial support that is already being mobilized (from all sources including national budgets) to help identify existing resources and calculate financing gaps to be addressed in the “Resource Mobilization Strategy”.

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 11. **Resource mobilization strategy**

- Concrete strategy for resource mobilization linked to different funding sources and their applicable modalities, covering international climate funds under the financial mechanism of the convention, other multilateral and bilateral financing, national government budgets, private sector investments, philanthropic sources.
- Cost estimates of the adaptation priorities where possible
- Descriptions of efforts to expand the funding base beyond grants and loans, including a strategy for expanding the pool of available funding
- Mapping to the following common sources:
  - Country Programme for the GCF
  - Country Programme for the GEF, LDCF, SCCF
  - Country Programme for the AF
  - Country Engagement Plans with the IFIs (in parallel to main NAP efforts)
  - Engagement model for philanthropies
  - Plans for innovative finance
  - National budget support for the NAP
- Provisions for complementarity between the activities under the different funding in support of implementing the NAP as a national programme

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## 12. Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- MEL framework
  - M&E framework: Develop/apply a framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress and effectiveness of adaptation actions
  - Indicators and Metrics: Define/apply specific indicators and metrics to track progress toward adaptation goals and objectives
- Learning platform
  - Describe plans for learning and how experiences from other regions would be integrated into the adaptation practice for the country

## 13. Reporting

- Plans for reporting systems to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the plan
- Alignment with BTRs and other adaptation reporting under the Convention and PA such as the Adaptation Communications and NDCs

# Recommended table of contents of the NAP

## Annex: Selected project profiles: essential projects and other priorities

- Profiles for main projects suggested by the GGA dimensional targets:
  - GCF NAP Readiness; other readiness support
  - Multi-hazard early warning systems
  - Climate information services
  - Others
- Profiles of selected priority projects and programmes that are part of the first phase of implementation

# DISCUSSION

## **(4) Compiling the NAP**

### **(c) and (d) links to subnational and local plans; coherence and alignment**

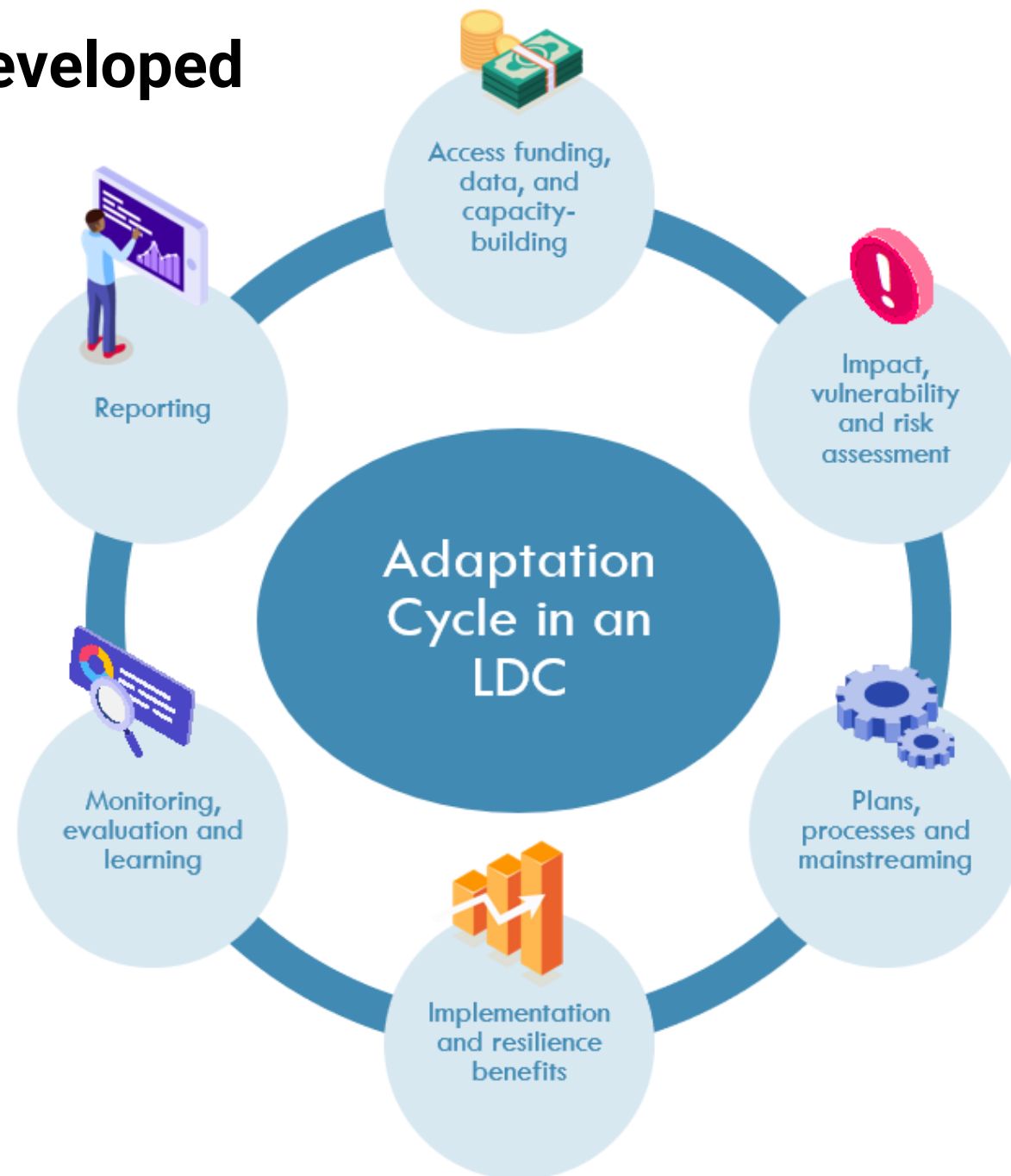
- ☐ What are experiences on compilation of the NAP and links to subnational and local plans of action?
- ☐ What are Parties' experiences in producing the NAP and ensuring coherence and alignment with nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, national communications, and biennial transparency reports (BTRs)?



# **Formulation and support for the NAP process**

# The adaptation cycle in a least developed country

- ❑ The four elements of the first technical guidelines (based on the initial guideline, decision 5/CP.17, annex) have been expanded to consider the GGA dimensional targets (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10) and an extension of the initial guidelines to consider implementation of the NAPs in the LDCs
- ❑ The six elements of these updated technical guidelines reflect the necessary actions to fully consider maintaining the underlying support process, and the formulation and implementation of NAPs



# Elements and steps of the updated NAP technical guidelines

- ☐ **Element A:** Maintaining the NAP process by accessing funding, data and capacity-building
- ☐ **Element B:** Assessment (and pre-planning)
- ☐ **Element C:** Plan development
- ☐ **Element D:** Implementation and financing strategy/resource mobilization
- ☐ **Element E:** Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- ☐ **Element F:** Reporting

Table 2. The six elements and steps of the updated NAP technical guidelines

## ELEMENT A: MAINTAINING THE NAP PROCESS BY ACCESSING FUNDING, DATA AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

1. Access GCF NAP Readiness funding, and other sources, to support the process of formulation, and implementation of NAPs, capacity-building and related enabling activities
2. Lay the groundwork for implementation and resource mobilization for addressing climate change
3. Build/update a data and knowledge base for the NAP
4. Strengthen institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks

## ELEMENT B: ASSESSMENT (AND PRE-PLANNING)

1. Develop plausible climate change and socio-economic scenarios for the medium and long-term
2. Document baseline climate hazards, vulnerabilities and risks and impacts of climate change
3. Conduct assessments of climate hazard/exposure, vulnerability and risk

## ELEMENT C: PLAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Understand the vision for development for the country and major thrusts of that aspirational vision
2. Frame adaptation at the national level in the context of the GGA thematic targets
3. Synthesize best available information on climate hazard/exposure, vulnerability and risk from relevant assessments
4. Adaptation response: Identify options to address key climate risks and vulnerabilities and build resilience
5. Estimate costs for implementation
6. Compile the NAP and process endorsement and submission to the UNFCCC (after Element D)

## ELEMENT D: IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING STRATEGY/RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

1. Develop a resource mobilization strategy
2. Implement/execute adaptation/risk management and resilience solutions

## ELEMENT E: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

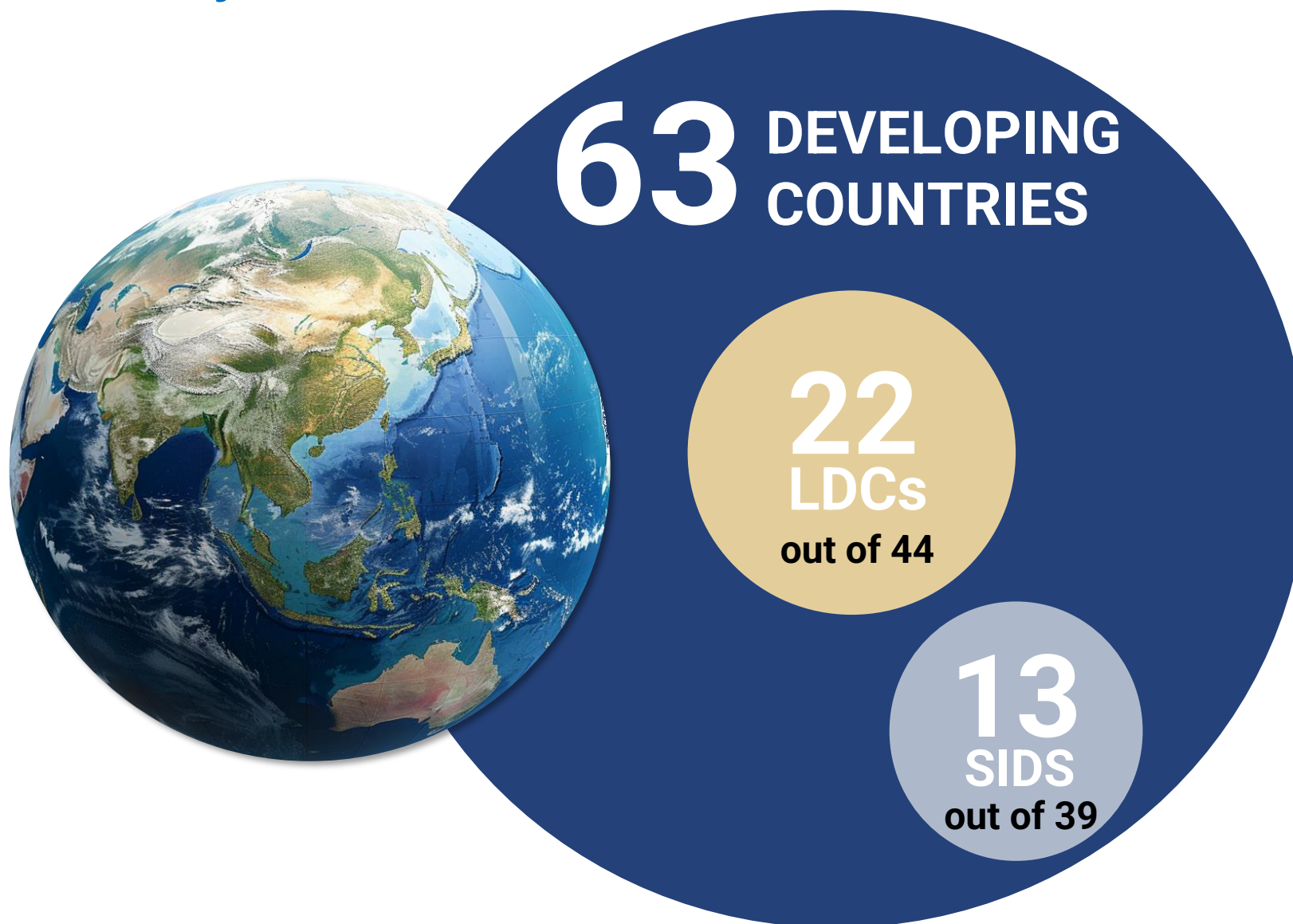
1. Systematic data collection to inform adaptation and monitoring including of progress
2. Periodic evaluation and learning

## ELEMENT F: REPORTING

1. National reporting
2. International reporting

# NAPs submitted by developing countries

## 22 May 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>

# Measures undertaken by developing countries Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 4 October 2024



# **Stakeholder engagement in NAP formulation and implementation**

# Stakeholder engagement

- ❑ The NAP promotes national leadership and governance of adaptation efforts at all levels, serving as a convenor of multiple and diverse stakeholders at the national and global level to co-produce solutions and interventions that make sense from a multisectoral perspective (economic, environmental, health and social well-being), and as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms
- ❑ **Vision for a well-adapting country by 2030 and 2035:**
  - ❖ Adaptation efforts are socially inclusive and equitable, prioritizing the needs, involvement and leadership of vulnerable communities, with attention given to gender-responsiveness, the inclusion of local and Indigenous stakeholders, and local communities, among others



# Breakout groups

| Groups                | Questions  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Gender             | <p>Q1. What does effective stakeholder participation look like, and what national and subnational instruments are needed to support it?</p> <p>Q2. What key activities should a NAP implementation strategy include to ensure inclusive and sustained stakeholder participation, aligned with the Global Goal on Adaptation?</p> |
| 2. Youth              |  |
| 3. Indigenous Peoples |  |
| 4. Private sector     |  |

## INSTRUCTIONS

- ☐ **In-person participants to work in four groups inside the room**
- ☐ **Virtual participants to use the links below to respond** (to also be provided via meeting chat)
  - ❖ Gender: <https://www.menti.com/alqcj2igvs8f>
  - ❖ Youth: <https://www.menti.com/alkv2z2tnx7c>
  - ❖ Indigenous Peoples: <https://www.menti.com/alzr8rzvk394>
  - ❖ Private sector: <https://www.menti.com/al5kbesqcgpm>

# Frequently asked questions

# Frequently asked questions

- What is NAP 3.0?
- How do these guidelines differ from the original ones? What are the key updates?
- How will countries use the updated guidelines compared to the original ones?
- How can countries at different stages apply the updated guidelines?
- How can the GGA framing be applied to include additional sectors in the NAP?
- What does a country that is successfully adapting using the NAP look like by 2030 and 2035?
- What are potential driving factors for successful NAP implementation by 2030 and 2035?
- What are the stages of financial readiness, and how can countries progress through them?
- How can countries apply the guidelines to their flagship sectors (e.g., agriculture, tourism, water, urban resilience)?