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National adaptation plans

Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides updated information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other agencies, in accordance with decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, and the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2016–2017. It updates the information provided in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11.

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I. Introduction

A. Background and mandate

1. By decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the secretariat, in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, to collect, compile and synthesize information needed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to monitor and evaluate the progress made in the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, drawing on information referred to in paragraphs 32–35 of the same decision.

2. By decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 11, the COP requested the SBI to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs at SBI 48 with a view to making recommendations thereon to the COP, as appropriate.

3. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) included annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2016–2017¹ with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress on NAPs.

B. Scope of the note

4. This document updates the information made available in the information paper on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prepared for SBI 43². It captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention, surveys conducted by the secretariat on behalf of the LEG during SBI 44, country presentations made at NAP Expo 2016, submitted NAPs and outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs in NAP Central,³ and information submitted using the online questionnaire on NAPs.⁴ The document also incorporates information provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF); the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its agencies, including the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, at the 29th and 30th meetings of the LEG, held in March and September 2016, respectively; and other organizations providing support on NAPs.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this document in the context of monitoring and assessing progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

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

6. COP 16 established the process to enable the least developed country (LDC) Parties to formulate and implement NAPs and invited other developing country Parties to employ

¹ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/9516>>.

² FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11.

³ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>>.

⁴ See <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>>.

the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.⁵ Between 2011 and 2015, the COP adopted five decisions on NAPs⁶ containing mandates in relation to, inter alia, the framing; guidelines; financial and technical support; and reporting, monitoring and review, including the assessment of progress in 2018. The recent decision to implement the Paris Agreement also made an explicit reference requesting the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing countries for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them.⁷

7. The objectives of the NAP process⁸ are as follows:

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

(b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

8. The initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs⁹ provide the following elements:

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

9. The subsequent technical guidelines for the NAP process,¹⁰ prepared by the LEG as mandated by the COP,¹¹ (hereinafter referred to as the NAP technical guidelines) are based on the elements listed in paragraph 8 above. The Adaptation Committee reviewed the guidelines¹² and invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply the guidelines depending on individual country circumstances.

10. Over the years, a number of supplementary materials, tools and methods, and outreach products have been developed by the LEG, the Adaptation Committee and other support programmes for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, most of which followed the elements of the NAP technical guidelines.¹³

11. At SBI 44, Parties emphasized that the process to formulate and implement NAPs is significant for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development in the broader context of the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

⁵ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15 and 16.

⁶ Decisions 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20 and 4/CP.21.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46.

⁸ Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1.

⁹ Annex to decision 5/CP.17.

¹⁰ Available in several languages at <<http://unfccc.int/7279>>.

¹¹ Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 15.

¹² FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraphs 29 and 30.

¹³ See <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>>.

III. Progress made by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

12. Similar to previous documents on the progress to formulate and implement NAPs, information on progress presented in this chapter is organized following the sample process to formulate and implement NAPs. This sample was developed by the LEG, with inputs from experts and country participants, in order to outline a logical flow of the activities in a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs.¹⁴ The sample process follows the activities under elements A–D of the NAP technical guidelines.

13. Many countries have already embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPs and have undertaken measures to lay the groundwork for it. Examples of such measures are presented for each covered element and discussed in details in the remainder of the chapter.

14. However, several countries that have undertaken activities to lay the groundwork for the process are unable to advance the process owing to a lack of technical capacity and funding support.

15. Table 1 shows the number of countries that have embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Measures not initially framed by countries undertaking them as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs but perceived to be addressing the two objectives of the NAP process are considered part of the process and are also included in this table.

A. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

16. Many countries are still laying the groundwork for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Some of the countries initiated activities under this element with their own resources, while others required minimum external support.

17. Those that have not officially launched the process claim to have initiated activities that will lead to the official launching, pending satisfaction of other requirements. Some of these activities pertain to the preparation of concept notes for ministerial endorsement or for funding support. Figure 1 shows the number of countries that have initiated the process as well as of those that have undertaken specific measures under element A of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

18. While many countries have existing legislative and regulatory frameworks for climate change adaptation, which more often than not become the default mandate for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, some countries still find it useful to develop a formal mandate specifying the lead coordinating agency for the process and the institutional arrangements, including the resources that the process requires. This mandate then provides more legitimacy, buy-in from various stakeholders and continuity in undertaking the process regardless of any change in government officials or priorities.¹⁵

19. In doing the stocktaking activities for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, some countries not only assess the available information on adaptation but also undertake measures to enhance understanding of relevant policies and legal frameworks as well as further assessing the gaps and needs of these policies.

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.14, paragraphs 20 and 21.

¹⁵ Benin, Bhutan, Myanmar, Philippines and Togo.

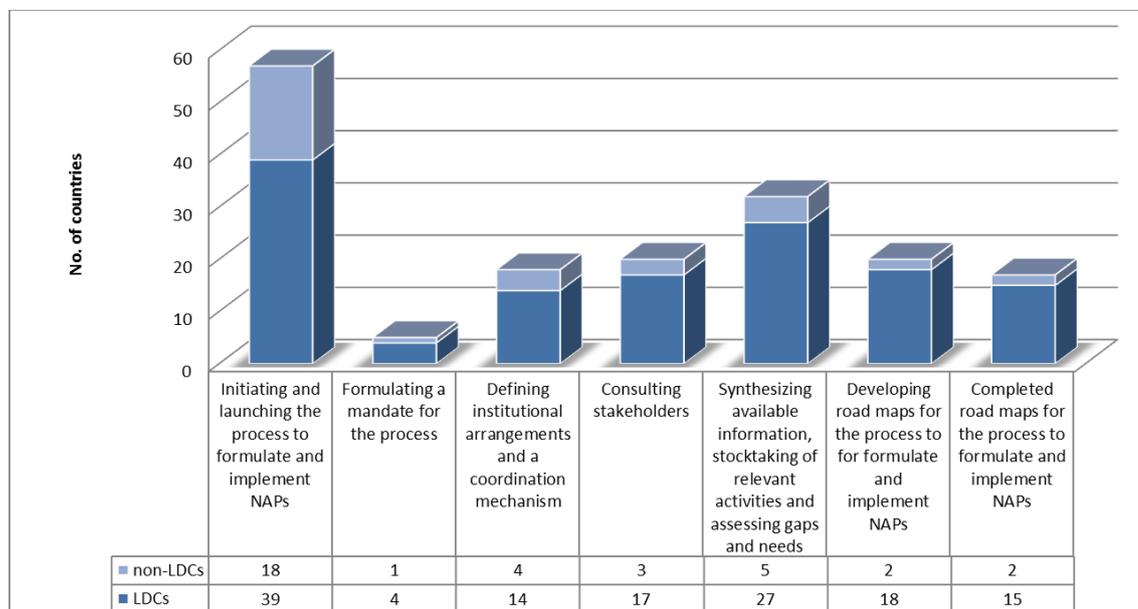
Table 1
Summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 26 August 2016

<i>Elements</i>	<i>Number of developing countries^a</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	57 (39)	Initiating and launching the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)
	5 (4)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	18 (14)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism
	20 (17)	Consulting stakeholders
	32 (27)	Synthesizing available information, stocktaking of relevant activities and assessing gaps and needs
	20 (18)	Developing road maps for the process to formulate and implement NAPs
	17 (15)	Completed road maps for the process to formulate and implement NAPs
Preparatory elements	22 (16)	Analysing past climate and climate change scenarios
	- (-)	Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability (science and knowledge)
	24 (17)	Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning
	10 (5)	Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
	10 (5)	Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
Implementation strategies	3 (2)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	8 (3)	Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
	4 (2)	Communicating NAPs
	7 (4)	Designing coherent implementation strategies, including synergy
	- (-)	Implementing and managing actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning through policies, projects, programmes and other activities
Reporting, monitoring and review	9 (6)	Designing/applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system
	16 (10)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	- (-)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	- (-)	Iterative updating of NAPs

Note: Update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11. The full list of measures and of the Parties that have undertaken them is available at <<http://unfccc.int/9295>>.

^a Figures in brackets indicate the number of the least developed countries.

Figure 1
Number of countries that have undertaken specific measures under element A of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAPs = national adaptation plans, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs.

20. Some countries have established official bodies for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These bodies are usually composed of two structures: the high-level policymaking body and the technical working group tasked with supporting, coordinating and providing technical inputs for the high-level body.

21. Many countries that have undertaken stocktaking activities have used the NAP technical guidelines and other tools as the basis for such an exercise. To the extent possible, they maintained the elements and followed the steps under each element as set out in those guidelines.

22. Some countries see it as necessary to always go back and consult stakeholders and actors in every activity of the process, be it validation of the project proposal for funding or taking stock of the information on vulnerability assessment.¹⁶

23. As part of addressing the capacity gaps and needs, some countries prepare a national guidebook for planning officers which is targeted at those who will be part of the core team that will prepare the NAP or who will be tasked with undertaking training on how to integrate climate change adaptation into national planning processes.

24. A number of countries have stated that they have already developed their road maps but have yet to secure funding support for them in order to make significant progress on the subsequent elements of the process.

¹⁶ Bhutan, Philippines and Togo.

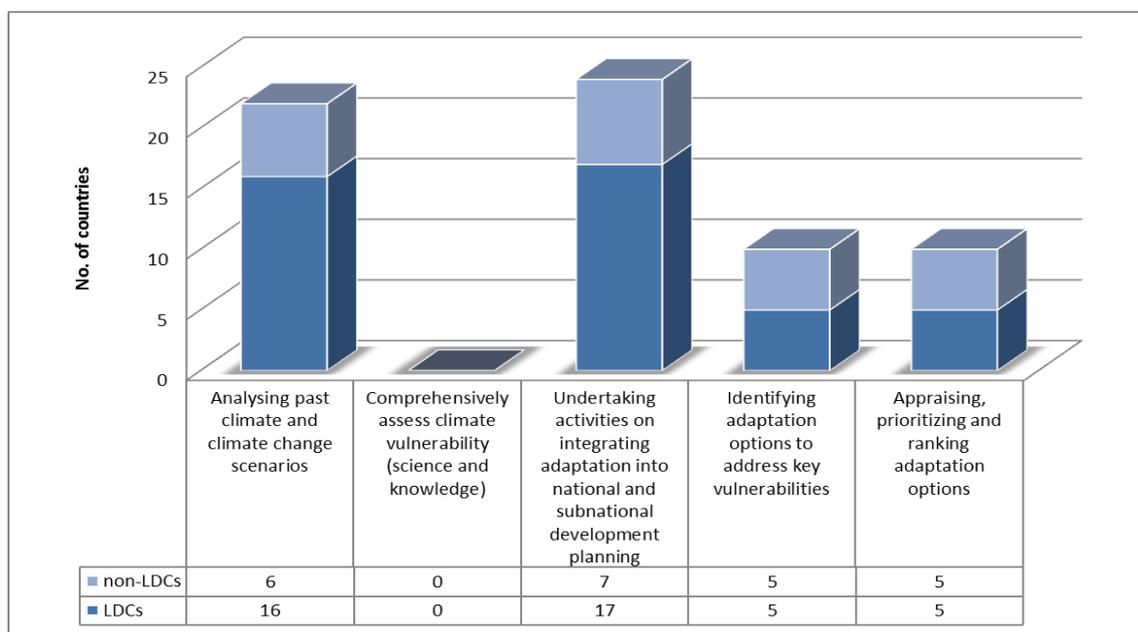
B. Element B: preparatory elements

25. The activities recorded under the preparatory elements for this reporting period are few as many countries expressed the need for external support in order to be able to properly conduct a comprehensive, science-based vulnerability and impact assessment of key sectors. Figure 2 shows that no country has reported having done a comprehensive vulnerability assessment.

26. Some countries stated that they have conducted analyses of future climate changes and of, to some extent, how these will affect key sectors. However, most of these analyses are based on historical knowledge and data, and studies depicting impacts of future climate changes based on the global temperature increase limit of 2 °C have been limited so far.

Figure 2

Number of countries that have undertaken specific measures under element B of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs.

27. Many countries are undertaking activities that support the integration of adaptation into development planning and regulatory processes at various levels of government. The type of activities undertaken range from climate proofing plans and programmes, undertaking climate tagging in the national budget and integration of adaptation into investment plans.¹⁷

28. A few countries, with support from multilateral partners, are able to undertake vulnerability assessments of key systems of interest for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The activities undertaken by countries include the interpretation of global analyses of observed trends in relation to the country and comparing it with historical recorded data.

¹⁷ Bangladesh, Benin, Nepal and Philippines.

29. Many countries are of the view that the subsequent steps of the process depend on the results of several studies to be undertaken under element B. However, the expertise, knowledge and resources required to embark successfully on the preparatory elements are not readily available to countries, which could result in slow progress or, in some cases, in a bottleneck in undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

C. Element C: implementation strategies

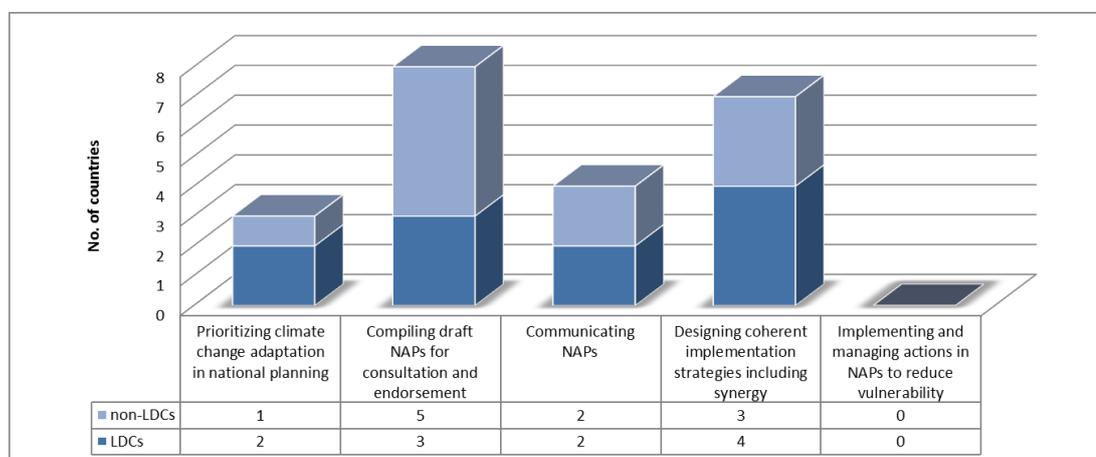
30. Most of the countries that have embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPs stated that they are still in the preparatory stage of the process and are thus far from reaching element C. Hence some of the activities referred to in paragraphs 31–35 below have been carried out under existing projects or programmes that are not explicitly part of formulation and implementation of NAPs but have a direction considered to be consistent with the two objectives of the process.

31. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning may mean allocating resources for the operation of climate change adaptation initiatives. In some countries, successfully allocating resources from national budgets indicates that their governments place equal emphasis on climate change adaptation and other development priorities.¹⁸

32. Some countries that are already implementing specific projects on climate change adaptation and that are yet to develop a NAP maintain that there are several gains to be achieved from existing projects which can inform the process. Programmes such as the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience may align well with a country’s NAP as it serves as a blueprint for future resilience-building.¹⁹

Figure 3

Number of countries that have undertaken specific measures under element C of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAPs = national adaptation plans, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs.

33. Some countries have indicated they have a draft NAP which has yet to be endorsed by their governments.²⁰

¹⁸ Bangladesh, Benin and Philippines.

¹⁹ Saint Lucia and Zambia.

²⁰ Kenya, Sri Lanka and State of Palestine.

34. As at 29 September 2016 there are four recorded NAPs which were submitted via NAP Central²¹ and are ready for implementation. However, these countries have yet to secure external funding support to implement the adaptation actions identified in their NAPs. Figure 3 shows the number of countries undertaking measures under element C of the NAP process.

35. A few countries that are progressing consistently in the process to formulate and implement NAPs expressed the need for enhanced technical support for the majority of the activities under this element, including in relation to data, methods and tools, for, inter alia: ranking adaptation measures, assessing the cost of adaptation options, aligning with other adaptation programmes and initiatives at the national level for synergy and linking adaptation to sustainable development. A synopsis of emerging needs for technical support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is available in the information note on the NAP Expo and the regional training workshops on NAPs prepared for SBI 43.²²

D. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

36. The process to formulate and implement NAPs builds on existing policies, projects, programmes and other activities on climate change adaptation that are ongoing or have finished before the establishment of the process. For this reason, many monitoring and evaluating systems are more tailored to these projects and programmes.

37. Most countries that have developed indicators for monitoring climate change adaptation programmes and projects consider them to be applicable to their process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, some countries use their existing indicator systems to implement adaptation actions in order to reduce vulnerability and to track the progress of adaptation and prioritize the allocation of resources.²³

38. As early as when the groundwork for NAPs is laid, some countries have already started evaluating their process and identifying areas in which they can introduce improvement. For other countries, NAPs can serve as an important tool by which to continually strengthen institutional collaboration and as an important tool for ensuring a common understanding and communicating progress towards reducing vulnerability and integrating adaptation into development planning.

39. Figure 4 shows the number of countries undertaking specific measures under element D of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

40. The way in which progress on the process to formulate and implement NAPs is communicated may also be twofold and targeted to various audiences. Some countries have established that a regular communication on outputs and outcomes of the process to national stakeholders increases stakeholder interest and participation.

41. With regard to this element, some countries expressed the need for enhanced technical support, including in relation to data, methods and tools, for inter alia: designing indicators for monitoring the progress of the process, developing and enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems and communicating the process to policymakers and other stakeholders to create buy-in and political support.

²¹ Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Sudan.

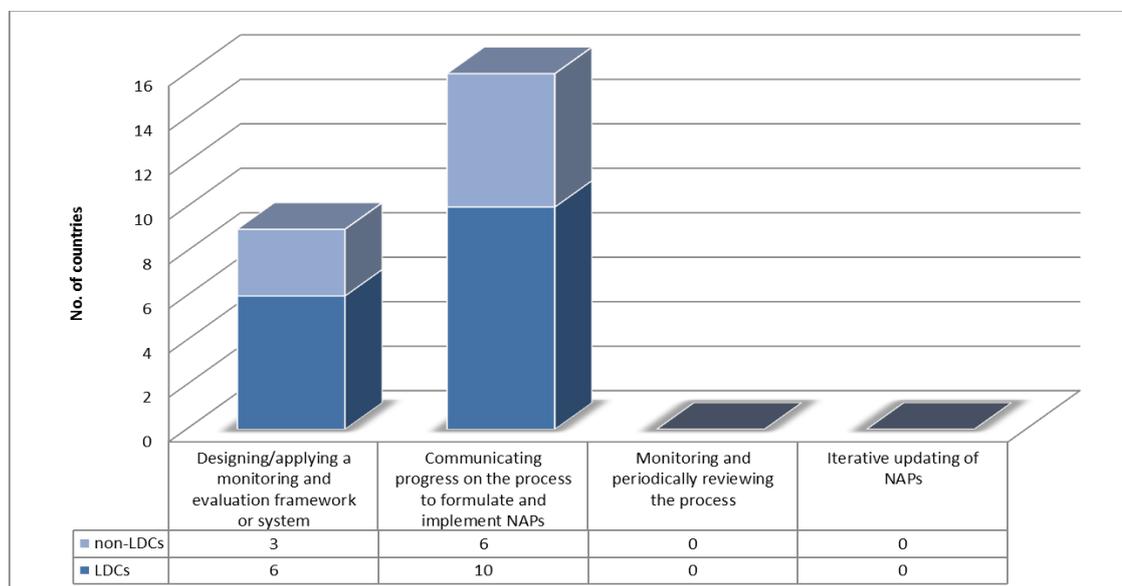
²² FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.14, paragraph 61.

²³ Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Kiribati, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines and South Africa.

42. In some countries, as they embark on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, they ensure that cross-cutting issues and agenda are well-integrated into every element and step of the process.

Figure 4

Number of countries that have undertaken specific measures under element D of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAPs = national adaptation plans, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs.

IV. Support provided and received relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

43. Information on support provided thus far to developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be found in the information papers on NAPs prepared for SBI 41²⁴ and SBI 43²⁵ as well as in the reports of the meetings of the LEG.²⁶

44. The remainder of this chapter provides additional information on the support provided and received by Parties since November 2015.

A. Financial support

45. Cognizant of the request in decision 1/CP.21 to the GCF to expedite support for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of the policies, programmes and projects identified by them, the GCF Board at its 13th meeting authorized the GCF Executive Director to approve up to USD 3 million per country through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme modalities, in order to support the formulation of NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes based on the assessment of

²⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25.

²⁵ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14.

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2014/13 and FCCC/SBI/2015/7.

country circumstances and needs, and taking into consideration the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support.²⁷ However, in its update provided at the 30th meeting of the LEG, the GCF mentioned that many countries have yet to submit proposals for the formulation of NAPs.

46. The GCF Board further elaborated that support for the formulation of NAPs or other adaptation planning processes should be established as a separate activity area of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, specifically for the formulation of NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes, and that funding for this new activity area is additional to the existing USD 1 million cap per country per year under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.²⁸

47. Of the 50 approved readiness proposals, 13 proposals mentioned that the readiness programme submitted for funding will build on, align with or complement the results of the initial activities undertaken in the formulation of their NAPs.²⁹ Some countries are more specific in terms of stating that their readiness proposal will strengthen the capacity of the institutions leading the process to formulate and implement NAPs.³⁰

48. The GEF Council approved a USD 6.2 million funding proposal for the “Chad national adaptation plan” through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in June 2016. In addition, 11 funding proposals seeking to support elements of countries’ work on the process to formulate and implement NAPs were technically cleared.³¹

49. The GEF further reported that the global project, “Expanding the ongoing support to least developed countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance national adaptation plans (NAPs)”, with a total funding of USD 7.0 million from the LDCF continues to provide an opportunity to all LDCs to access one-on-one tailored support to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their work on the formulation and implementation of NAPs.³²

50. Most countries that have embarked on their process to formulate and implement NAPs are either supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies or by domestic resources. Some countries also shared that they append activities relevant to NAPs to existing projects, especially if they are targeting the same audience.

51. Several countries stated that funding support is needed in order to make significant progress on the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

B. Technical support

52. With regard to the provision of technical guidance and support, the LEG has identified core activities under the work area on the process to formulate and implement NAPs for its two-year rolling work programme for 2016–2017. It also developed a vision³³

²⁷ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.13/09, paragraph (e). Available at <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/on-record/documents>>.

²⁸ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.13/09, paragraph (f).

²⁹ Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

³⁰ Bangladesh, Benin and Timor-Leste.

³¹ FCCC/CP/2016/6, annex, paragraph 15.

³² FCCC/CP/2016/6, annex, paragraph 15.

³³ FCCC/SBI/2016/7, paragraph 15.

to guide its work in supporting adaptation in the LDCs, wherein one of the results areas focuses on the formulation of robust and good-quality NAPs by 2020.

53. The LEG will continue to provide technical guidance and advice to developing countries on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, through its existing modalities of support, namely guidelines and technical materials, training, NAP Expo, NAP Central, Open NAP case studies and on supporting the SBI assessment of progress on NAPs.³⁴ For the first half of 2016, the LEG conducted the following activities in support of NAPs:

- (a) Holding a NAP Expo 2016 in July 2016;
- (b) Continuing the enhancement and development of NAP Central;
- (c) Engaging in regular dialogue with the GCF secretariat on how to support countries in accessing the fund.

54. The Adaptation Committee continues to support the process to formulate and implement NAPs through its NAP task force. The Adaptation Committee also conducted the technical examination process on adaptation, with the process to formulate and implement NAPs as its first umbrella topic.³⁵ The Adaptation Committee regularly engages with the LEG, through attendance at meetings and involvement in activities, and discusses with it how to collaborate in supporting developing countries' progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

55. Between 2013 and 2016, the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), supported 16 countries³⁶ in undertaking activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The support focused on one-on-one support to countries to: sensitize national stakeholders on the process to formulate and implement NAPs; conduct stocktaking exercises; facilitate consultation on and development of NAP road maps; provide regional training workshops on NAPs; and develop tools towards knowledge sharing to enhance international and regional cooperation on topics relevant to the process. The National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme also provided technical assistance related to agriculture to three countries³⁷ as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

56. In the expanded phase of the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, which is scheduled to be launched in November 2016, the following activities will be undertaken to build the capacities of LDCs to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

- (a) Tailored one-on-one support in the form of thematic assessment and stocktaking, resource mapping and identification of further support to advance the process, including the provision of specialized training and the facilitation of national consultations, targeting an additional 20 LDCs;
- (b) Development and dissemination of tools and methodologies that support important steps in the process to formulate and implement NAPs in LDCs;
- (c) Organization of six targeted training workshops for LDCs;

³⁴ Further information on the work of the LEG on NAPs is available in FCCC/SBI/2016/18.

³⁵ See <<http://unfccc.int/9542>>.

³⁶ Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania.

³⁷ Nepal, Uganda and Zambia.

(d) Facilitation of exchange of knowledge and lessons learned through South–South and North–South cooperation.

57. UNDP, in line with the decision of the GCF Board on accessing support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, is now supporting nine countries³⁸ to access finance from the GCF. The scope of the support includes activities relating to assessments, prioritization, sector investment planning, costing adaptation, capacity development, and monitoring and evaluation. UNDP is also serving as an implementing agency of the GEF for six countries in relation to accessing funding from the LDCF. In addition, UNDP is assisting developing countries to access multilateral and bilateral sources of funding to formulate and implement NAPs, including from the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Governments of Germany and Japan.

58. UNEP implements a wide range of adaptation measures under its UNEP–GEF climate change adaptation portfolio. Measures range from policy reforms and institutional capacity-building, methods and tools to support adaptation actions on the ground to implementation of a large variety of on-site adaptation activities focusing on key ecosystems (mountains, coastal zones, drylands, urban environments) that are vulnerable to climate change. With respect to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, UNEP assisted three countries to prepare funding proposals for submission to the LDCF.³⁹

59. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is currently supporting 29 developing countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean on the design and implementation of adaptation measures, focusing in particular on the agriculture sector at the national and subnational levels.⁴⁰ With regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, FAO continues to support key partner countries⁴¹ on the implementation of the global programme Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans.⁴² This programme was supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety through the International Climate Initiative. In December 2015, the Government of Germany provided additional funds of EUR 5 million to scale up assistance to countries on addressing gender work, linking the process to formulate and implement NAPs to climate finance options and supporting peer exchanges between countries;⁴³ this has also enabled the programme to support additional countries.⁴⁴

60. The World Health Organization (WHO), in addition to making available supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines,⁴⁵ has also supported countries through various training workshops focusing on the health sector. Further, WHO has launched a health and climate change toolkit for project managers,⁴⁶ which contains key resources that could be used by planners and policymakers in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In 2016, WHO established a system for monitoring progress on health adaptation plans through its climate and health country profiles.⁴⁷

³⁸ See annex II for details.

³⁹ Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.

⁴⁰ Further information is available at <<http://www.fao.org/climate-change/en/>>.

⁴¹ Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

⁴² Further information is available at <<http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en/>>.

⁴³ See <www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/357604/icode/>.

⁴⁴ Colombia, Gambia and Guatemala.

⁴⁵ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>>.

⁴⁶ Available at <<http://www.who.int/globalchange/resources/toolkit/en/>>.

⁴⁷ Available at <<http://www.who.int/globalchange/resources/country-profiles/en/>>.

61. As at August 2016, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) is supporting 20 countries⁴⁸ to varying extents in their process to formulate and implement NAPs and is continuously developing new tools and approaches to fit the needs of its partner countries. The following are the types of support provided to such countries, thus far:

(a) With support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, GIZ has supported 16 countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The support provided is process-oriented technical support ranging from short-term interventions, including one or two short-term in-country activities, to more extensive support accompanying a country throughout the various phases of the process. Seven countries have received more comprehensive support encompassing activities in the four elements of the NAP technical guidelines such as stocktaking and the development of: a NAP road map, a NAP strategy for the integration of adaptation in sector and development planning and the implementation of financing strategies, and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP;

(b) On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and its International Climate Initiative, GIZ is providing comprehensive support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and respective adaptation strategies in four countries.⁴⁹

62. Established in 2009, the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) has been providing support to countries in order to enhance the availability and application of science-based information to support climate change adaptation. Specifically with regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, GFCS has conducted the following activities:

(a) In partnership with the UNFCCC secretariat, GFCS published a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines entitled “Climate services for supporting climate change adaptation”. The supplement provides a detailed account of methodologies and tools that are currently available to support the various elements of a NAP as well as the role of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and the weather and climate information that they generate.⁵⁰ The supplement is being developed into a training module to be delivered as part of the training and capacity development efforts of the LEG;

(b) The GFCS Adaptation Programme in Africa,⁵¹ focusing on the provision of climate services for agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction and health. The project engaged the country NAP task teams in order to ensure that climate information is well integrated into the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Furthermore, a health and climate change adaptation plan is also under development which will integrate the use of climate services;⁵²

(c) The Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs), which are active in several parts of the world and provide real-time regional climate outlooks for the next season and beyond, particularly in developing countries.⁵³ They are the basis for National Outlook Forums, which were started after the advent of GFCS. Both RCOFs and National Outlook

⁴⁸ Albania, Angola, Benin, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Grenada, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴⁹ Benin, Grenada, Mali and Thailand.

⁵⁰ See <<http://gfcs.wmo.int/node/925>>.

⁵¹ Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁵² Malawi.

⁵³ Available at <http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/wcasp/clips/outlooks/climate_forecasts.html>.

Forums provide an interface between users and providers of climate services, providing an environment for the identification of user needs and approaches on how best to address them. RCOFs have the potential to expand the use of available tools to include information on climate change predictions up to a decadal timescale;

(d) The side event on climate services in support of NAPs during the NAP Expo in July 2016, which brought together experts in the provision of climate services and testimony from countries on how climate services are being used to support decision-making for effective adaptation. It highlighted the need for robust climate observations and effective capacity at the national level in order to enable effective production and application of climate services.

63. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) has continued supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs through the following activities:

(a) Projects and activities within the implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme, contributing to the overall objectives of the process;

(b) As one of the partners of the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, GWP has contributed to training activities, including training workshops in Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania in late 2015 and in Zimbabwe in 2016;⁵⁴

(c) Supporting consideration of water security in the formulation of NAPs,⁵⁵ and supporting countries in Central America on the integration of water security in their NAPs, viewed from a regional perspective;

(d) GWP has also run a capacity development initiative on the economics of adaptation, water security and climate-resilient development. The initiative includes training on economic assessments and appraisal of adaptation options in Zimbabwe, and a workshop to support the development of the national investment plan for the adaptation of climate change in Cameroon.

64. A number of regional training workshops that are relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs have been conducted by various organizations since November 2015. Information on these workshops was shared in the Global NAP Calendar that is being maintained on NAP Central.⁵⁶

65. Several activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs have been conducted by other constituted bodies under the Convention.⁵⁷ These activities were conducted between November 2015 and August 2016. Some of the activities include training on vulnerability assessment; dialogue on consideration of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems; and development of a synthesis report on planning processes. A detailed list of these activities is contained in annex I.

⁵⁴ Further details are available at <<http://globalsupportprogramme.org/node/3233>>.

⁵⁵ Nepal.

⁵⁶ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/GlobalNAPCalendar.aspx>>.

⁵⁷ The Adaptation Committee, Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the Standing Committee on Finance and the Technology Executive Committee.

Annex I

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention between November 2015 and August 2016

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
<i>Adaptation Committee</i>					
Collaboration on the NAP Expo		2016	All Parties	Whole process	
Continuation of AC NAP task force to further support developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 16/CP.19, paragraph 1(d) Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 94, 99 and 114;	2016–2018	Developing countries	Whole process	< http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/9917.php >
Development of an information paper on livelihoods and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation		August 2016	Decision makers in the public, private and non-profit sectors	Whole process	
Side event: Enhancing coherent action on adaptation. An opportunity to exchange ideas on ways to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building for adaptation in general, and the process to formulate and implement NAPs in particular		December 2015	All Parties	Whole process	< http://unfccc.int/9350 >
Provided inputs to the publication: <i>Information Paper on How the Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans Can Be Supported in Least Developed Countries</i>			All Parties	Whole process	< http://www4.unfccc.int/naip/Documents/UNFCCC%20LDC_Support_9%20124.pdf >
Regular cross-participation of AC and LEG members in each other's regular meeting and regional training activities		Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	
<i>Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention</i>					
Webinars on vulnerability and adaptation	Annex to decision	March–	Developing	Preparatory	FCCC/SBI/2016/16

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
assessments	19/CP.19	September 2016	countries	elements	
Update of the CGE e-learning course on the preparation of national communications	Annex to decision 19/CP.19	March–September 2016	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2016/16
<i>Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts</i>					
Stocktaking of organizations working on slow onset events and the scope of their current efforts	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	< http://unfccc.int/9430 >
Information paper on best practices, challenges and lessons learned from existing financial instruments at all levels that address the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5	August 2016	All Parties	Preparatory elements	< http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/aa7_d_information_paper.pdf >
<i>Least Developed Countries Expert Group</i>					
Outreach on the process to formulate and implement NAPs through the NAP Expo	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	11 to 15 July 2016	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	< www.napexpo.org/2016 >
Enhancement and continuing development of NAP Central: orientation on the country portals; content management, etc.	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	< http://unfccc.int/nap >
Publication: <i>Information Paper on How the Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans Can Be Supported in Least Developed Countries</i>	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	December 2015	All Parties	Whole process	< http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Documents/UNFCCC%20LDC_Support_9%20124.pdf >
Provision of technical inputs in the work programme of the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	
<i>Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change</i>					
9 th Focal Point Forum in collaboration with the AC and the LEG, focused on effective ways to facilitate learning on adaptation that can be	FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 29	30 November 2015	All Parties	Whole process	< http://unfccc.int/9357 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant elements of the national adaptation plan process</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
promoted under the NWP and through the systematic documentation and dissemination of good adaptation practices and lessons learned					
Activities undertaken by regional centres and networks on adaptation planning processes, and processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning	FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraphs 25 and 26	May 2016	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.1
Publicizing the call for action pledges in support of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including on the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 16	June 2016	Developing countries	Whole process	< http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/call-action-pledge.aspx >
In collaboration with the LEG, organizing a technical session on vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems during NAP Expo 2016	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 16	July 2016	All Parties	Whole process	< http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/LEG-NWP-technical-session-on-vulnerable-communities,-groups-and-ecosystems.aspx >
NWP adaptation knowledge portal to disseminate the outcomes under the NWP, as well as the outcomes of the work carried out under relevant workstreams and bodies on adaptation under the Convention, and the contributions made by Parties, partner organizations, and regional centres and networks in addressing knowledge needs on adaptation	Decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 3(a); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 18(c); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 16(b)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	< http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/pages/Home.aspx >
<i>Standing Committee on Finance</i>					
Provision and capturing of information on adaptation finance through engagement in the AC NAP task force	Decision 7/CP.19, paragraph 10	Ongoing		Whole process	Dedicated SCF member reports presented orally to the SCF on the work of the AC NAP task force

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, CGE = Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, LDCs = least developed countries, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NAPs = national adaptation plans, non-LDCs = developing country Parties that are not LDCs, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance.

Annex II

**Countries accessing support from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund
for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 8 September 2016**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Date of request from countries</i>	<i>Status</i>
Bangladesh	UNDP	LDCF		Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Burundi	UNDP	GCF	1 Aug 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Chad	UNDP	GCF	30 Jun 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Chad	UNDP	LDCF		Funding approved
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	GCF	29 Jul 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	GCF	27 Jun 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNDP	LDCF		Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNEP	LDCF		PIF technically cleared
Liberia	UNDP	GCF	14 Jun 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Madagascar	UNDP	GCF	27 Jun 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Myanmar	UNEP	GCF		Developing NAP proposal
Nepal	UNEP	GCF		Developing NAP proposal
Niger	UNDP	GCF	21 Jun 16	NDA letter sent to the GCF identifying UNDP as partner
Niger	UNDP	LDCF		Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Rwanda	UNEP	LDCF		PIF technically cleared
Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP	LDCF		PIF submitted
Senegal	UNDP	LDCF		Technically cleared and awaiting funding
Senegal	UNDP	GCF	5 Jul 16	Request received by UNDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Date of request from countries</i>	<i>Status</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP	GCF	19 Aug 16	Request received by UNDP
Vanuatu	UNEP	GCF		Developing NAP proposal

Abbreviations: LDCF = Least Developed Countries Fund, NDA = national designated authority, PIF = project identification form, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme.