



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
22 November 2019

English only

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-first session

Madrid, 2–9 December 2019

Item 12 of the provisional agenda

National adaptation plans

Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as compiled by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as part of its work programme for 2019–2020. It updates the information contained in document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13.

GE.19-20261(E)



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CEO	chief executive officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NA	not available
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	Integrative Framework for National Adaptation Plans and Sustainable Development Goals
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The LEG included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement national NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2019–2020¹ with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
2. The COP, through various decisions,² invited Parties, constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations organizations, and bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to provide information related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Such information includes measures undertaken by developing country Parties, support provided and received, experience, best practices and lessons learned.
3. The COP also invited LDC Parties and other interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to NAP Central.³

B. Scope

4. This document updates the information on the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 49.⁴
5. The document captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention⁵ and the Paris Agreement, country presentations made at NAP Expos⁶ and regional training workshops on NAPs, information shared by countries under the Open NAP collaboration, NAPs and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs shared on NAP Central, and information submitted through the online questionnaire on NAPs.
6. The document also incorporates information provided to the LEG by the GCF and GEF secretariats and the agencies and organizations supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through support programmes, projects and networks such as the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership project, the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme, the NAP Global Network and the NAP-GSP.

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

7. The process to formulate and implement NAPs was established by the COP in 2010⁷ to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. The COP invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/5, annex I.

² See decision 5/CP.17, paras. 32–35, decision 12/CP.18, paras. 2 and 10, decision 4/CP.21, para. 12(b), decision 6/CP.22, para. 12, and decision 8/CP.24, paras. 22–23.

³ See decision 3/CP.20, para. 9, and subsequent iterations.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/17005/>, <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx> and <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

⁶ See <http://napexpo.org/2019>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 15.

8. The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are as follows:⁸
- (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.
9. The process to formulate and implement NAPs includes the following four elements as contained in the initial guidelines by the COP:⁹
- (a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
 - (b) Preparatory elements;
 - (c) Implementation strategies;
 - (d) Reporting, monitoring and review.
10. The technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs,¹⁰ prepared by the LEG as mandated by the COP,¹¹ are based on the elements listed in paragraph 9 above. They provide the basis for the measures to be undertaken by Parties and the provision of support. These have been supplemented by additional materials from the LEG, including the NAP-SDG iFrame, and supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs developed by the LEG and various organizations.
11. The formulation and implementation of NAPs is guided by the following principles: ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive; facilitating country-owned, country-driven action; following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and indigenous knowledge.¹²
12. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, LDCF and SCCF, and other channels. COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs, consistent with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein.¹³ COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for other developing countries that are not LDCs.¹⁴
13. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs, and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.
14. The COP has conducted two assessments on progress made in NAPs – one in 2015 resulting in decision 4/CP.21 and one in 2018 resulting in decision 8/CP.24. In both assessments the COP appreciated the progress, but noted that gaps and needs remained. The COP noted that there was not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change and that demonstrable progress had been made in integrating adaptation into development planning.

⁸ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

⁹ Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

¹⁰ Available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

¹¹ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

¹² Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

¹³ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

¹⁴ Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

It also noted that one of the key challenges was accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The next assessment by the COP is planned to take place no later than in 2025.¹⁵

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

A. Overall progress

15. As at 31 October 2019, on the basis of information available to the LEG from the sources referred to in paragraphs 4–6 above, at least 120 of the 153 developing countries had undertaken activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, an increase of 29 countries compared with last year.

16. Sixteen countries (of which four LDCs) had completed the preparation of and shared their first NAPs on NAP Central.¹⁶ Several countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.¹⁷ At least seven developing countries (of which one LDC) had put in place monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

17. Table 1 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement NAPs from 2015 to 2019, grouped by element. Further details are provided in paragraphs 18–43 below. For each element, examples are provided on measures additional to those already recorded in previous information notes.

B. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

18. This element is aimed at establishing the process at the national level; accessing and/or putting in place financial resources; creating a national mandate and strategy; setting up institutional arrangements; identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; and assessing gaps and needs to develop capacity for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. At least 120 countries have initiated and/or launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs and undertaken various activities under this element.

19. Between January and October 2019, 12 countries submitted proposals for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. As at 31 October 2019, 81 developing countries, of which 29 LDCs, had submitted their proposals to the GCF. The figure below shows the proposals submitted to the GCF since 2016.

20. Furthermore, as at 3 October 2019, eight LDCs had submitted proposals for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the LDCF. Further details on the proposals are provided in chapter IV.A below.

21. With regard to having a mandate for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, some countries have enacted new laws, acts, regulations or strategic wider-sectoral plans to serve as the legal basis for NAPs, while others have either revised or maintained existing climate change frameworks. The mandates establish clear responsibilities for all actors and stakeholders and specify key milestones, expected outputs and the frequency of such outputs over time.

¹⁵ Decision 8/CP.24, para. 19.

¹⁶ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

¹⁷ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx.

Table 1
Summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2019

<i>Elements</i>	<i>Number of developing countries^a</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	120 (45)	Initiating and/or launching the process to formulate and implement NAPs
	81 (30) ^b	Submitting proposals to the GCF for readiness funding for NAPs
	40 (14)	Receiving approval for GCF readiness funding for NAPs
	10 (4)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	32 (15)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism
	37 (17)	Consulting stakeholders
	43 (27)	Synthesizing available information, stocktaking relevant activities and assessing gaps and needs
	45 (34)	Developing road maps for the process
	23 (17)	Completing road maps for the process
	Preparatory elements	41 (18)
15 (7)		Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability
34 (22)		Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning ^c
16 (7)		Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
16 (7)		Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
18 (4)		Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
16 (4)		Communicating NAPs
Implementation strategies	8 (5)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	14 (6)	Designing coherent implementation strategies, including synergies
	0 (0)	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 ^d
Reporting, monitoring and review	17 (6)	Designing and applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system
	27 (12)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	0 (0)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	1 (0)	Iteratively updating NAPs

Note: Update to the table in document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13. The full list of measures and of the Parties that have undertaken them is available at <http://unfccc.int/9295>. The total number of developing countries is 153.

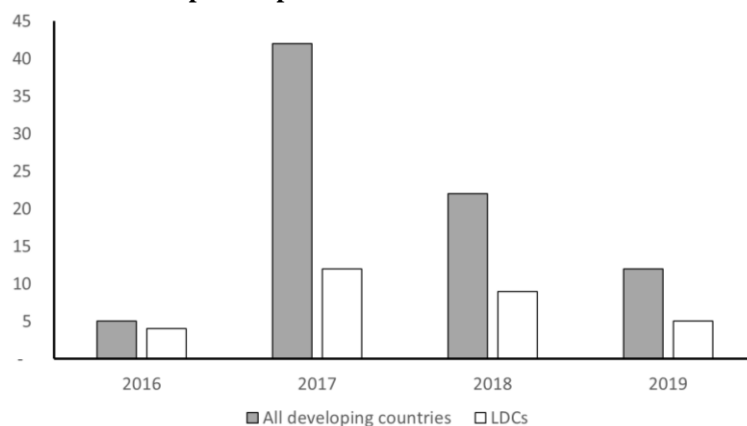
^a Figures in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.

^b Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of their NAPs.

^c Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

^d Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs.

Figure
Number of developing countries seeking funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for national adaptation plans in 2016–2019



Note: Data are based on information from the GCF secretariat. For 2019 the figures are only up to 3 October.

22. Some countries,¹⁸ including with the support of relevant organizations, continued to enhance their institutional arrangements for providing national leadership and coordinating adaptation efforts at all levels and act as the main interface for regional and international mechanisms.

23. Several countries¹⁹ continued to undertake measures to engage multiple stakeholders in laying the groundwork for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Such stakeholders include government agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, and local communities and indigenous peoples.

24. Several countries²⁰ conducted a stocktake of the information available on climate change impacts and vulnerability and on adaptation measures already taken to address climate change in the country, and assessed the gaps and needs of the enabling environment (policy and institutional frameworks) for the NAP. The stocktake also helped to identify barriers to adaptation design and implementation and identified corresponding potential solutions.

25. Many countries²¹ have developed and/or updated their road maps for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The road maps identify indicative milestones of the cycle of the NAP, related activities, outputs and outcomes. All LDCs are planning to have produced their first NAP documents by 2020 to help them scale up their work and swiftly enable the implementation of policies, projects and programmes to reduce vulnerability to climate change and facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning.

26. Countries are actively undertaking activities to assess the linkages between climate change adaptation and development planning, with a view to exploring how to effectively integrate adaptation with their national, subnational and sectoral development plans, the

¹⁸ Such as Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Mali, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

¹⁹ Such as Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

²⁰ Such as Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia and Sri Lanka.

²¹ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Saint Lucia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Togo.

Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and regional and international frameworks.

C. Element B: preparatory elements

27. This element is aimed at analysing climate change risks and vulnerabilities, identifying adaptation options at all levels, compiling and communicating NAPs and advancing activities on integrating climate change adaptation into development planning. Only a few activities are recorded under this element, as most developing countries that have applied for funding support for the formulation of NAPs are yet to receive the funding to advance their work.

28. Several countries²² have recently conducted in-depth risk and vulnerability assessments that would assist them in formulating their NAPs. A few more countries²³ are currently conducting in-depth vulnerability studies by applying different types of process, statistical and specialized models. One country²⁴ has conducted a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of the power sector through a multi-stakeholder-driven process.

29. Two countries²⁵ are approaching the prioritization of adaptation by looking at priorities across sectors. The priorities from all sectors are jointly considered to identify national priorities, on the basis of which further strategies and action plans are developed.

30. As at 31 October 2019, 16 NAPs from developing country Parties had been submitted through NAP Central (see table 2).²⁶ Some countries had also shared relevant outputs such as a NAP framework and sectoral plans, as presented in table 3. Several more countries had completed the preparation of their NAPs and/or related sectoral strategies, but they are not yet available on NAP Central. The LEG continues to encourage all countries to make their NAP documents and related outputs and outcomes available on NAP Central as invited by the COP.²⁷

Table 2

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 31 October 2019

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico: Lineas de Accion Prioritarias
Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

²² Afghanistan, Ghana and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

²³ Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Senegal.

²⁴ Lao People's Democratic Republic.

²⁵ Saint Lucia and Thailand.

²⁶ Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

²⁷ Decision 3/CP.20, para. 9.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – Segunda edición
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	31 October 2019	National Adaptation Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo

Note: Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

Table 3
Sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted to the secretariat as at 31 October 2019

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Bangladesh	NA	Bangladesh Health-National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) March 2018
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change: Sectoral and Thematic Strategies/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima: Estratégias Setoriais e Temáticas
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico del Sector Silvoagropecuario Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico en Biodiversidad Plan de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico para Pesca y Acuicultura
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico: ABC Adaptacio Bases Conceptuales
	27 February 2018	Hoja de Ruta para la Elaboracion de los Planes de Adaptacion dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptacion al Cambio Climatico
Ethiopia	NA	National Health Adaptation Plan to Climate Change 2018–2020
Fiji	28 June 2018	Fiji’s National Adaptation Plan Framework
	NA	Climate Change and Health Strategic Plan (2016–2020)
Kenya	NA	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	NA	A Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment of the Lao PDR Power Sector
Nepal	NA	Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans of Nepal 2016–2020
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia’s Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2018–2028
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector 2018–2028
	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communication Strategy
	21 September 2018	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Saint Lucia's NAP
South Africa	NA	National Climate Change and Health Adaptation Plan 2014–2019
Thailand	NA	Agricultural Climate Change Strategic Plan (ASPCC) 2017–2021
United Republic of Tanzania	NA	Health – National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) to Climate Change in Tanzania 2018–2023
Zambia	NA	Health National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change 2019

31. Many countries²⁸ continued to undertake measures to integrate adaptation into national development planning. Some of the steps taken include introducing climate change adaptation into national bills, categorically mentioning adaptation in national budget statements, developing sector-wide strategies for adaptation, setting up climate change committees at the ministerial level, ensuring representation by a climate change focal point at cabinet level and setting up a climate change office at national development planning agencies or departments.

32. Several countries²⁹ have undertaken activities to integrate climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting systems under the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.

33. Several countries have also developed adaptation strategies and plans in the agriculture, energy and health sectors to help facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning into the different sectors (see details in table 3).

D. Element C: implementation strategies

34. This element is aimed at designing implementation strategies for the policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs. It involves prioritizing adaptation actions within national planning, identifying synergies and developing and enhancing Parties' long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation actions.

35. Most countries indicated they included climate change adaptation as a thematic area in their national development planning, and a few had implemented climate change budget tagging for monitoring and tracking climate change related expenditures in their national budget systems.

36. A few countries³⁰ have developed financing frameworks for the implementation of NAPs. These frameworks identify priority financing needs, areas with the highest potential impacts, and the benefits of reducing vulnerability through financing, mobilization and management of climate finance, and reporting.

37. Of the 16 countries that have submitted their NAPs, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sri Lanka and the Sudan have prepared and submitted proposals to access funding from the GCF for the implementation of priority actions identified in the NAPs. The

²⁸ Bhutan, Colombia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

²⁹ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tuvalu and United Republic of Tanzania.

³⁰ Such as Cambodia and Nepal.

proposals seek funding ranging from USD 25 million (Burkina Faso) to USD 117.2 million (Colombia) to address climate risks in agriculture, energy, health and water resources.

E. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

38. This element is aimed at collecting information on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, assessing it through a national monitoring and evaluation system, providing outputs for the reporting on progress to the COP, sharing knowledge and facilitating learning, providing a better understanding of the gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, communicating capacity-building needs, communicating achievements on reducing vulnerability to climate change, and matching needs with sources of support. Activities under this element are implemented throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

39. Several countries³¹ have put in place monitoring and evaluation systems for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In Saint Lucia, the monitoring and evaluation system focuses on tracking how adaptation measures at the sectoral and cross-sectoral level will increasingly contribute to achieving the outcomes and overarching goals of the NAP. The monitoring and evaluation systems are based on a set of indicators, including plans developed, measures developed and implemented, vulnerable groups specifically targeted, gender-specific measures, funding secured and partnerships established.

40. Several countries have also put in place sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems. Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam have developed monitoring and evaluation systems for the agriculture sector that contain performance indicators to measure the outputs and outcomes of adaptation measures for the sector. Colombia, Guatemala, the Philippines and Uruguay are in the process of developing similar systems for the agriculture sector.

41. Furthermore, a few countries³² have existing national performance-based systems that provide entry points for monitoring and evaluating the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, Kenya's monitoring and evaluation system is anchored in its National Performance and Benefits Measurement Framework.

42. Most of the countries that submitted their NAPs have put in place specific provisions for iteratively updating their NAPs every five years, to provide an opportunity to incorporate new information and update adaptation priorities in line with national development planning. One country has further included an annual update to the NAP to replace broad sectoral adaptation measures with more specific and prioritized sectoral adaptation measures as they become available.

43. Nearly all the countries that have submitted their NAPs plan to update their documents every five years, taking into account, for example, new scientific data and knowledge, emerging risks and vulnerabilities, development priorities, experience, lessons learned, new methodologies and adaptation outcomes. Saint Lucia will update its NAP after 10 years and has put in place annual reviews and updates to incorporate additional details related to its current NAP.

IV. Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including guiding principles

A. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

44. As noted by the COP in decision 8/CP.24, paragraph 3, there is not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is

³¹ Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Congo, Kenya, Kiribati, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Saint Lucia and South Africa.

³² Such as Kenya and Saint Lucia.

reducing vulnerability to climate change, strengthening resilience and building adaptive capacity.

45. There is, however, growing evidence that effective adaptation solutions are available to help reduce vulnerability to climate change, as shared by countries and relevant experts at the NAP Expos and other events. The NAP Expo in April 2019 featured an example of flood management in the city of Bangkok using urban architectural design and green spaces.³³ This involved creating green spaces, parks, buildings and linkages; integrating flood water storage into urban infrastructure design; establishing urban farming; and restoring city waterways and canals.

46. Additional examples from previous NAP Expos include creating seed banks to preserve duplicate samples of a variety of plant seeds; developing and cultivating stress-tolerant crops and livestock breeds; restoring ecological systems through rainwater harvesting, sustainable agriculture, soil regeneration and agroforestry; using information and communication technologies in climate change adaptation; and establishing specific issues such as biodiversity and tourism as the pillars for national adaptation strategies.

B. Facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation in development

47. Countries are featuring the integration of adaptation in development planning as one of their key objectives and within the guiding principles of their formulation and implementation of NAPs.

48. All countries have established institutional arrangements for the coordination and integration of public policies on climate change adaptation among agencies, ministries, civil society and the private sector. Such institutional arrangements include inter-ministerial committees, national and subnational committees, thematic working groups and other targeted working groups on specific social and development issues.

49. Most countries have put in place regulatory frameworks to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into national, subnational and sectoral development plans. Such frameworks include climate change acts, decrees, policies and strategies to guide government and non-government institutions, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, and local communities and indigenous peoples to integrate climate change adaptation into their operations, including on reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

50. As part of their objectives and goals, some countries have established processes for integrating climate change adaptation into national, subnational and sectoral development plans. Furthermore, some countries have included activities for the systematic integration of climate change considerations within the design and implementation of new and ongoing government projects and activities.

C. Guiding principles

51. Countries are actively applying the guiding principles for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Paragraphs 52–55 below provide examples of specific strategies and measures from the submitted NAPs.

52. To strengthen gender considerations, countries have outlined measures to ensure that key activities such as consultations, training, information management and decision-making on climate change adaptation at all levels include specific consideration of women. In some cases, countries included specific assessments on gender-based vulnerability to help create policies that ensure adaptation techniques would adequately integrate gender considerations to avoid exacerbating inequalities between men and women.

³³ Presented by <http://www.porouscity.org>.

53. With respect to strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, most countries outlined measures in their NAPs on how to contextualize or identify indigenous peoples, traditional populations and other groups including women, the elderly, and children, where relevant, and further outlined specific measures to help these specific groups to adapt to climate change risks.

54. Countries have engaged with national agencies on science and technology, such as government ministries, academia and centres of excellence, to bring together scientific and technological expertise from various fields, including water resources, food security, meteorology, hydrology, geology and disasters, to help inform adaptation planning and implementation.

55. With respect to participation and transparency, countries have developed strategies to improve communication and outreach at all levels, raise awareness and promote the solicitation of feedback from all actors and stakeholders, and thereby to promote transparency and smooth participation at all stages of the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Such strategies may be integrated within NAPs or created as distinct from NAPs to ensure comprehensiveness.

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

A. Financial support

56. As at 31 October 2019, a total of 81 countries had submitted 83 proposals to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for supporting the formulation of NAPs. Of the 83 proposals submitted, 29 (35 per cent) were from the LDCs and 40 had been approved, 14 (35 per cent) of which from the LDCs. Fewer proposals were submitted this year (12 as at 3 October) than in previous years (22 in 2018 and 42 in 2017).

57. Proposals were submitted from 39 African countries, of which 24 LDCs; 15 Asia-Pacific countries, of which 4 LDCs; 12 Eastern European and Central Asian countries and 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries, of which 1 LDC.

58. As at 31 October 2019, the GEF had approved eight project proposals under the LDCF seeking funding to support activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Of these, four had been endorsed for implementation.

59. Table 4 provides details on proposals for accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF.

Table 4

Project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the formulation of national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2019

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Approved proposals or proposals in the approval process</i>	<i>Funds disbursed</i>
GCF	Africa	38 (24)	16 (9)	12 (6)
	Asia and the Pacific	16 (4)	8 (4)	5 (3)
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11	5	2
	Latin America and the Caribbean	16 (1)	11 (1)	10 (1)
Total		81 (29)^a	40 (14)^b	29 (10)^c
LDCF	Africa	7	7	4
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	–
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
Total		9^d	9	4^e

Note: Data are based on figures shared by the GCF and GEF secretariats to the LEG. For the GCF, the first figures shown are for all developing countries and those in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.

^a Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova (two proposals), Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia (two proposals), Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

^b Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Somalia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

^c Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

^d Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and South Sudan.

^e Chad, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal.

B. Technical support

60. Many technical advances to further support the formulation and implementation of NAPs have been carried out. Paragraphs 61–76 below highlight key support activities carried out between November 2018 and October 2019, as communicated to the LEG by relevant bodies and organizations. Support was provided in the areas of proposal development; enhancing the scientific basis of climate proposals, climate data and scenarios; climate risk and vulnerability assessments; preparation of NAPs; preparation of sectoral plans; integrating adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral plans; and monitoring and evaluation.

61. The LEG prepared a policy brief on Open NAPs, setting out the objectives of engaging in Open NAPs and the process therefor. It launched an initiative for the LDCs that are in the early stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs to help these countries to advance their work and produce their NAPs by 2020. It also conducted training sessions for those countries in September 2019. It initiated work on the preparation of a peer-reviewed publication on NAP outcomes, experience and lessons learned as contained in its work programme for 2019–2020. Further, the LEG conducted the NAP Expo in April 2019, continued to advance the NAP-SDG iFrame and engaged with various organizations to further develop supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

62. The AC, CGE, WIM Executive Committee, PCCB, SCF and TEC also undertook various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Examples of these activities include capacity-building for the preparation and implementation of NAPs and NDCs and for raising ambition, conducting vulnerability and impact assessments, aligning technology needs with NAPs, identifying knowledge and information gaps and needs for adaptation, and developing technical materials on adaptation that would be useful in laying the groundwork for the process. Further details on the activities of the LEG and all other constituted bodies are contained in annex II.

63. FAO continued to provide cross-cutting support to countries by developing several knowledge products, including a gender training guide on adaptation planning in the agriculture sector, a monitoring and evaluation package, NAP forestry supplements and NAP–NDC linkages. In line with the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, FAO is developing guidelines to facilitate the tracking of progress in the agriculture sector. Through the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme, FAO also helped the Gambia, Nepal, Uganda and Zambia to develop climate change adaptation planning strategies and created awareness of climate change matters among policy makers. It is also helping Uganda and Zambia to build synergies and facilitate coherence between NAPs, NDCs, Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework.

64. The GCF secretariat held sessions at the NAP Expo in April 2019 on accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs and the implementation of countries' adaptation priorities. The sessions involved sharing experience, good practices, lessons learned, opportunities and challenges faced by countries and the delivery partners in accessing funding from the GCF in this regard. The GCF secretariat also conducted sessions with country teams during the NAP Expo to discuss specific challenges being faced by countries and ways to make progress.

65. GIZ assisted Bangladesh, Botswana, Georgia, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu in preparing funding proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. GIZ also supported Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania in undertaking climate risk analyses and profiling and is also currently preparing a checklist and guidelines for adaptation communications, expected to be launched at COP 25. Further, GIZ provided support to 39 LDCs for adaptation-specific projects with adaptation co-benefits and has also published a study on how to engage the private sector in the NAP process.

66. The Global Water Partnership assisted Ghana in mainstreaming water security into its medium-term development framework (Ghana's Shared Growth Development Agenda II) and organized a technical workshop on climate-resilient water projects and access to GCF resources, targeting Bangladesh, Botswana, Georgia, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu. The Global Water Partnership also published a supplement on addressing water in NAPs that was launched at the NAP Expo in April 2019.

67. The Climate Service Center Germany developed climate fact sheets for 72 countries, including 31 LDCs, highlighting current findings and projections that are essential to climate change planning. It also facilitated two sessions focusing on climate data, projections and participatory climate modelling at the NAP Expo in April 2019.

68. UNCDF continued to provide assistance to developing countries in integrating adaptation into local governance through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility programme. Currently, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Uganda and Zimbabwe are receiving support under the programme. UNCDF also published a supplement on financing local adaptation to climate change.

69. UNDP is currently supporting 21 adaptation projects across Latin America, Asia and Africa that were funded by different streams (the GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF and bilateral sources), in order to address different areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. UNDP also assisted some LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan and Democratic Republic of the Congo) in securing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs, while other countries' proposals are still under review by the GCF. In Liberia, UNDP is helping the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to develop a draft guideline for adaptation planning and investment, set up an adaptation knowledge platform and create a climate risk management database.

70. UNEP organized nine regional training workshops for the LDCs in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific and built the capacity of more than 100 national technicians with regard to NAP guidelines, appraisal tools and project development.

71. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in partnership with UNDP and UNEP, launched three introductory NAP e-tutorials on adaptation in the water sector, prioritizing adaptation and adaptation financing in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish). It also assisted Egypt, in partnership with UNDP and UNEP, in conducting stocktaking for NAPs and offered technical assistance to some countries in preparing proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs.

72. The United States Agency for International Development continued to provide support in the form of training and vulnerability assessments in Senegal, implementation of disaster risk projects in India, and climate finance assessments in the fishery sector in Senegal. It also conducted regional peer learning workshops and demand-driven training on

selected adaptation planning, NAP development and adaptation finance topics in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

73. The World Meteorological Organization conducted training workshops on enhancing the climate science basis of GCF-funded activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Saint Lucia in October 2019, with another two workshops planned to be held for Cabo Verde and Cambodia in November 2019. It also prepared an information note on enhancing the scientific basis of the climate rationale for GCF-funded activities. Furthermore, the World Meteorological Organization, through the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative, has supported many countries,³⁴ including Pacific island countries, on different climate services,³⁵ including the modernization of hydrometeorological infrastructure, provision of impact-based capacity-building, strengthening regional climate programmes, improving access to global knowledge products and tools, provision of advisory services for project conceptualization and implementation, timely provision of climate risk information, development of knowledge products and drafting of meteorological strategic plans.

74. The NAP-GSP continued to provide 27 LDCs with in-country support, such as training, workshops, assistance in launching the process to formulate and implement NAPs, stocktaking (available capacities, policies, strategies and plans), NAP road map development, identification of adaptation planning priorities and support for proposal development. Specifically, technical training workshops focused on appraisal and prioritization tools for adaptation options, adaptation financing and adaptation innovations. NAP-GSP also published “NAP in focus” country briefings for eight LDCs.

75. The NAP Global Network provided long-term support to several countries³⁶ relating to gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, developing NAP communication strategies, conducting multi-stakeholder consultations, drafting NAP mandates, building political momentum and building capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions. The NAP Global Network also provided short-term support to several countries relating to gender analyses, the development of NAP frameworks, technical analyses to support monitoring and evaluation, support for private sector engagement and communication strategies.

76. The NAP technical working group continued to assist the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for NAPs through guidelines; technical papers; training; ways to address gaps and needs in adaptation for the LDCs; the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs; Open NAPs; NAP Expos; and NAP Central. At the NAP Expo in April 2019, the group organized various sessions addressing the following climate change adaptation related issues: scale (spatial and temporal); geospatial data for adaptation; digitalization of adaptation assessments; application of big data, artificial intelligence and machine learning to improve the coverage, speed and quality of assessments; transformational adaptation; transboundary climate risk; optimization of adaptation action through pre-emptive, contingent and loss acceptance approaches; regional assessments; visioning and foresight methods; gender; and multiple stakeholders including youth and the private sector.

VI. Concluding remarks

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

³⁴ Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Curaçao, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Session%202020-%20CREWS-JHarding.pdf>.

³⁶ Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Kiribati, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo and Tuvalu.

Annex I

Status of support from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2018

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Last date of resubmission</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>GCF</i>				
Albania	30 October 2017	6 September 2019	UNDP	Approved on 24 October 2019, and awaiting initial disbursement request from delivery partner
Angola	20 February 2019	NA	UNICEF	With the NDA since 6 May 2019
Antigua and Barbuda	26 January 2017	25 October 2017	Ministry of Health and Environment	Approved on 1 November 2017 and initial disbursement completed
Argentina	28 April 2017	7 August 2018	UNDP	Reapproved with new delivery partner (UNDP) on 4 December 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Armenia	14 February 2017	13 February 2018	UNDP	Approved on 24 October 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Azerbaijan	13 August 2018	9 October 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 4 November 2019
Bangladesh	16 July 2017	4 February 2018	UNDP	Approved on 9 February 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Benin	27 July 2017	28 August 2018	UNDP	Endorsed for approval
Bhutan	18 August 2017	8 December 2018	UNDP	Approved on 23 December 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5 April 2018	22 February 2018	UNDP	Approved on 26 March 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Burundi	27 August 2018	NA	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 10 December 2018
Cameroon	31 October 2017	27 March 2018	UNEP	With the NDA since 11 December 2018
Chad	25 June 2018	11 September 2019	National Water Fund	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
Chile	5 February 2019	1 November 2019	FAO	Awaiting approval signature
Colombia	11 November 2016	8 December 2017	Action Fund	Approved on 8 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Costa Rica	5 July 2017	27 August 2018	UNEP	Approved on 10 October 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2017	9 January 2019	UNDP	Approved on 9 February 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Cuba	19 June 2019	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 7 August 2019

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Last date of resubmission</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 February 2017	19 December 2017	UNDP	Approved on 31 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Djibouti	24 December 2018	NA	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 1 April 2019
Dominica	31 October 2017	3 July 2018	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda for the Commonwealth of Dominica	Approved on 3 September 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Dominican Republic	31 March 2017	27 April 2018	UNEP	Approved on 11 May 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Ecuador	10 April 2017	20 February 2018	UNDP	Approved on 11 July 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Egypt	31 July 2017	2 September 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
El Salvador	6 June 2018	NA	UNEP	With the NDA since 6 August 2019
Eritrea	30 September 2018	NA	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 29 January 2019
Eswatini	17 July 2017	24 November 2017	UNEP	Approved on 26 June 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Ethiopia	16 February 2019	NA	GGGI	Received comments from the GCF on 24 April 2019
Gabon	15 June 2017	20 August 2018	Deposits and Consignments Fund Gabon	Approved on 12 September 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Ghana	31 October 2017	16 April 2019	UNEP	Approved on 1 May 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Guatemala	31 October 2019	9 November 2019	Rainforest Alliance	Pending approval signature
Guinea	22 August 2019	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
Guinea-Bissau	23 April 2019	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 13 June 2019
Haiti	23 April 2018	22 April 2019	UNDP	Approved on 15 May 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Honduras	4 July 2017	4 April 2018	UNEP	Approved on 27 June 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Indonesia	25 September 2019	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 12 November 2019
Iraq	31 October 2017	7 February 2019	UNEP	With the NDA since 27 March 2019
Kenya	25 April 2017	20 October 2017	FAO	Approved on 31 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Kyrgyzstan	6 June 2018	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 18 October 2018

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Last date of resubmission</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Lesotho	13 October 2017	7 June 2018	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 28 September 2018
Liberia	14 September 2016	20 December 2016	UNDP	Approved on 14 November 2016 and initial disbursement completed
Madagascar	29 April 2017	31 August 2019	UNDP	Approved 17 October 2019; awaiting disbursement request from delivery partner
Malawi	30 June 2017	26 February 2019	UNEP	Approved on 20 March 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Mali	18 December 2017	NA	Sahel Eco	Technical assistance offered since July 2018
Mauritania	30 June 2017	25 June 2018	UNEP	Approved on 9 July 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Mauritius	31 October 2017	30 April 2018	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	Technical assistance provided: mission dates 25 February to 2 March 2019
Mexico	28 April 2018	NA	NA	With the NDA since 26 November 2018
Mongolia	10 February 2017	9 May 2018	UNEP	Approved on 22 May 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Montenegro	31 July 2017	26 July 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 28 November 2018
Morocco	14 December 2018	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 19 February 2019
Myanmar	31 July 2017	28 September 2018	UNEP	With the NDA since 29 November 2018
Nepal	9 September 2016	11 April 2017	UNEP	Approved on 14 November 2016 and initial disbursement completed
Niger	11 November 2016	26 October 2017	UNDP	Approved on 31 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Nigeria	25 September 2017	23 October 2019	UNEP	Pending approval signature
Oman	31 May 2018	14 October 2019	Centre for Environmental Studies and Research, Sultan Qaboos University	With the NDA. Technical assistance provided: mission dates 12–18 January 2019
Pakistan	10 February 2017	20 February 2018	UNEP	Approved on 6 June 2017 and initial disbursement completed
Papua New Guinea	31 October 2017	25 September 2019	UNDP	Approved on 24 October 2019 and awaiting disbursement request from delivery partner
Peru	5 September 2018	16 August 2019	Avina Foundation	Approved on 25 October 2019 and grant agreement process under way

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Last date of resubmission</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Republic of Moldova (proposal 1)	28 September 2018	12 August 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 8 October 2019
Republic of Moldova (proposal 2)	12 February 2019	2 September 2019	FAO	With the NDA since 23 October 2019
Rwanda	3 April 2019	12 August 2019	GGGI	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
Sao Tome and Principe	1 September 2018	29 April 2019	UNEP	With the NDA since 16 July 2019
Serbia	20 July 2017	8 July 2019	UNDP	Approved 22 July 2019 and request for first disbursement received 6 November 2019
Seychelles	31 October 2017	16 July 2019	UNEP	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
Somalia	11 July 2018	12 November 2019	UNDP	Pending approval signature
South Sudan	30 April 2017	NA	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 27 September 2017
Sri Lanka	5 June 2019	NA	GGGI	With the NDA since 30 July 2019
Sudan	30 April 2017	22 August 2019	FAO	With the NDA since 28 October 2019
Tajikistan	24 August 2018	8 April 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 23 May 2019
Thailand	21 September 2018	8 July 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 30 August 2019
Tonga	21 September 2018	29 August 2019	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Technical assistance provided: mission dates 1–5 April 2019. With the NDA since 23 October 2019
Tunisia (proposal 1)	13 September 2019	NA	UNDP	With the NDA since 30 October 2019
Tunisia (proposal 2)	18 September 2019	NA	FAO	With the NDA since 30 October 2019
Turkmenistan	18 October 2018	19 July 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 27 September 2019
Uganda	19 April 2018	10 July 2019	UNEP	With the NDA since 11 September 2019
United Republic of Tanzania	25 November 2016	NA	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 25 August 2017
Uruguay	13 February 2017	14 December 2017	UNDP	Approved on 8 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Uzbekistan	5 July 2017	27 August 2019	UNDP	Approved on 8 January 2018 and initial disbursement completed
Viet Nam	27 February 2019	15 August 2019	UNDP	With the NDA since 16 October 2019
Zambia	15 December 2018	1 October 2019	Global Water Partnership	Shared with the NDA during the week of 11 November 2019

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Last date of resubmission</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Zimbabwe	30 June 2017	19 April 2018	UNEP	Approved on 8 May 2018 and initial disbursement completed
<i>LDCF</i>				
Bangladesh	20 February 2015	18 November 2018	UNDP	Under review by the GEF secretariat for CEO endorsement
Chad	25 August 2014	5 March 2018	UNDP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18 February 2016	27 August 2018	UNDP	With the implementing agency for CEO endorsement
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 January 2015	25 July 2019	UNDP	With the implementing agency for resubmission
Malawi	30 June 2017	NA	UNDP	Proposal has been cancelled
Niger	15 January 2015	13 August 2019	UNDP	With the implementing agency for resubmission
Rwanda	29 September 2014	13 November 2018	UNEP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Sao Tome and Principe	13 April 2015	12 December 2018	UNEP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Senegal	22 October 2014	8 February 2019	UNDP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Timor-Leste	11 December 2014	NA	UNDP	Proposal has been cancelled

Notes: (1) Update to annex II to document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13. (2) Information sources: GCF secretariat and GEF secretariat.

Annex II

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention between November 2018 and October 2019

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
<i>AC</i>						
Workshop on fostering engagement of the agrifood sector in resilience to climate change	AC workplan for 2016–2018	–	October 2018	All countries	General	https://unfccc.int/node/61173
2019 Adaptation Forum on the engagement of the private sector in adaptation	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	April 2019	All countries	General	https://unfccc.int/node/61173
Technical examination process on adaptation	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 1/CP.21	2016–2020	All countries	General	FCCC/TP/2019/3; http://tep-a.org
Work of the AC NAP task force on gender, capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, communication, awareness and outreach, and monitoring and evaluation systems	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All countries	Whole process	AC document AC/2019/23
Compilation and synthesis of Parties' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All countries	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	AC document AC/2019/27
Publications on 25 years of adaptation under the UNFCCC, business case for adaptation and various approaches to long-term adaptation planning	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	2019	All countries	General	https://unfccc.int/node/29067
Adaptation finance bulletins	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All countries	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/node/29067
<i>CGE</i>						

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Compilation and synthesis of available information on problems and constraints faced and lessons learned by developing country Parties in the process and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports	CGE workplan for 2019	Decisions 19/CP.19, 11/CP.24 and 18/CMA.1	May–August 2019	Developing countries	Reporting, monitoring and review	FCCC/TP/2019/4
<i>WIM Executive Committee</i>						
Work of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management	Five-year rolling workplan	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5; decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 8	Ongoing	Developing countries	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1
Supplementary guidelines on integrating human mobility into relevant national planning processes being developed through the task force on displacement and led by the International Organization for Migration	Five-year rolling workplan	Decision 10/CP.24, paragraphs 4 and 5, and annex	Ongoing	Developing countries	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1
Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches	Five-year rolling workplan	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5	September 2019	All Parties	Preparatory elements	https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches
Enhancement and continuing development of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, including its interactive function, RISK TALK	Five-year rolling workplan	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 48	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/
<i>LEG</i>						
Direct country support through Open NAPs initiative	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Open%20NAPs%20brief.pdf
Training on NAPs for LDCs that are in the early stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	September 2019	LDCs	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements	http://napexpo.org/workshops/nairobi

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings and the NAP Expos on ways to assist developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2(c)	Ongoing	Developing countries	Laying the groundwork and gaps; implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
NAP Expos	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	July 2016	LDCs and non-LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/node/128182
Peer-reviewed publication on NAPs	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
Technical guidance and support in integrating gender into NAPs	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
Technical guidance and support in strengthening considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Considerations%20regarding%20vulnerable.pdf
Continuing the development and application of the NAP-SDG iFrame	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
Compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and ongoing activities of the LEG, AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 8/CP.24, paragraph 17	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/16, annex I
Facilitating the NAP technical working group	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
Regular side event at COP 24 and SBI 50	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/node/61172

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
NAP Champions high-level event at COP 24	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	December 2018	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/nap-champions-high-level
Enhancing and continuing the development of NAP Central and related webpages	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	http://unfccc.int/nap ; http://napexpo.org/napblogger/blogger
Collaborating with other constituted bodies	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
Mobilizing relevant bodies and organizations to contribute towards the Open NAPs for developing countries	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	FCCC/SBI/2019/9, paragraph 61	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2019/5; FCCC/SBI/2019/16
<i>NWP</i>						
12 th NWP Focal Point Forum on diversifying economic activity as an adaptation strategy	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 23	December 2018	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements	https://unfccc.int/event/12th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme ; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proceedings_2019.02.12_FPF%20summary_FINAL2.pdf
Collaboration with the LEG on the work on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraphs 16, 19 and 20; FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 18	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Considerations%20regarding%20vulnerable.pdf
e-Publication summarizing the outcomes of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative with an overview of the priority knowledge gaps identified in the six subregions	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 19; decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 8; FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 19	2018	Developing countries	General	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS/tagging/Documents/LAKI_e-pub_2018.pdf
Enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	–	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	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwps/tagging/pages/Home.aspx

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Summary brief on the NWP: the UNFCCC's knowledge-to-action hub <i>PCCB</i>	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20; FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 18(b)(ii) FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20	June 2019	All Parties	General	https://spark.adobe.com/page/TpuJ4xeNwFEeY
Capacity-building knowledge-to-action days at the Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific climate weeks	PCCB rolling workplan for 2017–2019	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 71, 72 and 73(b), (d), (f) and (g); decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(e)	August and September 2019	All Parties and relevant stakeholders	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/capacity-building-knowledge-to-action-days-in-regional-climate-weeks
Capacity-building hub that hosted an event organized by UNDP on capacity-building to raise finance for low-emission and climate-resilient strategies <i>SCF</i>	PCCB rolling workplan for 2017–2019	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73(c) and (g)	December 2018	All Parties	Implementation strategies	http://www.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Climate-Finance-Session-Concept-Note.pdf
Preparation of 2020 biennial assessment and report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties in implementing the Convention and Paris Agreement <i>TEC</i>	–	Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11; decision 4/CP.24, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018%20BA%20Technical%20Report%20Final.pdf
Consideration of how Parties could be supported in aligning their technology needs assessments with the process to formulate and implement NAPs in collaboration with the AC, the LEG and the Climate Technology Centre and Network	TEC workplan for 2017–2018	Decision 3/CP.21	2017–2018	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2019/2