



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
20 November 2020

English only

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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/2019/INF.15.

GE.20-15600(E)



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AfDB	African Development Bank
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CEO	chief executive officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GWP	Global Water Partnership
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The LEG included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 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 under the Convention, 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 gained, best practices and lessons learned.

3. The COP also invited LDC Parties and interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs to NAP Central.³

B. Scope

4. This document updates the information in the report on the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 51.⁴ It covers developing countries' progress, and support provided and received, between November 2019 and November 2020.

5. The document captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention⁵ and the Paris Agreement, information shared by countries under the Open NAP initiative, 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

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.

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. In the same decision, it invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.⁸

8. The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are to:⁹

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/5, annex I.

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

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

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁶ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 15.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 16.

⁹ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

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

(b) 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 adopted by the COP:¹⁰

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

10. The COP requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines¹¹ for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,¹² taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 9 above. The AC reviewed the guidelines and the COP invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply them in accordance with their national circumstances.¹³ The guidelines have been supplemented with resources relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as tools, methodologies and guidance, developed by the LEG and various organizations.

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.¹⁴

12. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the 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.¹⁵ COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.¹⁶

13. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.

14. The COP has conducted two assessments on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs – one in 2015 resulting in decision 4/CP.21 and one in 2018 resulting in decision 8/CP.24. In both assessments the COP appreciated the progress, but noted that gaps and needs remained. The COP noted that there was not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change but that demonstrable progress had been made in integrating adaptation into

¹⁰ Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

¹¹ LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

¹² Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

¹³ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29.

¹⁴ Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

¹⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

¹⁶ Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

development planning. It also noted that one of the key challenges was accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs. The next assessment by the COP is planned to take place no later than in 2025.¹⁷

15. Pursuant to a mandate from COP 24,¹⁸ the LEG and the AC continue to update the compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including at a country level, and the ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs.¹⁹

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

A. Overall progress

16. As at 17 November 2020, on the basis of information available to the LEG from the sources referred to in paragraphs 5–6 above, 125 of the 154 developing countries had undertaken activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 55 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs.²⁰

17. Twenty countries (of which five are LDCs) had completed preparation of their first NAPs and had shared them on NAP Central.²¹ Some of the countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.²² Eleven countries had also submitted at least one project concept note to the GCF for implementing priority actions identified in their NAPs. Six countries had received funding approval of one or more priority projects identified in their NAP.

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

B. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

19. This element is aimed at laying the groundwork for the process to formulate and implement NAPs and establishing it at the national level. Specific activities under this element are listed in table 1.

20. A total of 125 developing countries have initiated or launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs and undertaken various activities under this element.

21. Between November 2019 and November 2020, seven countries submitted proposals for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. As at 17 November 2020, 88 developing countries, of which 32 are LDCs, had submitted their proposals to the GCF.

22. Furthermore, as at 30 September 2020, 10 LDCs had submitted proposals for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the LDCF and one country (Djibouti) had its project proposal for its NAP approved. Further details on the proposals are provided in chapter IV.A below.

Table 1

Measures undertaken in developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 17 November 2020

¹⁷ Decision 8/CP.24, para. 19.

¹⁸ Decision 8/CP.24, para. 17.

¹⁹ An updated compilation of activities is available at <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>.

²⁰ Countries for which funds from the GCF have been disbursed; see table 5 for further details. A total of 56 proposals are reflected in table 5, as one country had two approved proposals.

²¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

²² https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Number of developing countries^a</i>	<i>Measure</i>
A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	125 (47)	Initiating and/or launching the process
	85 (32) ^b	Submitting proposals to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	61 (22)	Receiving approval from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	11 (4)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	42 (19)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism to support the process
	52 (25)	Consulting stakeholders for input and validation
	62 (30)	Synthesizing available adaptation information, stocktaking relevant activities, and assessing gaps and needs as input to the process
	21 (16) ^c	Developing a road map for the process
	35 (19)	Publishing the road map for the process
	B. Preparatory elements	46 (20)
24 (12)		Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability
47 (24)		Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning ^d
23 (7)		Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
23 (8)		Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
13 (8) ^e		Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
20 (5)		Publishing NAPs and submitting them to NAP Central
C. Implementation strategies	24 (8)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	20 (5)	Designing coherent NAP implementation strategies comprising policies, projects and programmes, taking into account synergies, and ensuring alignment with the GCF country programme
	6 (2)	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 ^f
D. Reporting, monitoring and review	22 (7)	Designing and applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system for NAPs
	38 (13)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	11 (3)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	12 (3)	Iteratively updating NAPs

Note: This table provides an update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15. A list of the Parties that have undertaken these measures is available at <http://unfccc.int/9295>. The total number of developing countries is 154.

^a 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 Countries that have completed the road map were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

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

^e Countries that have published their NAPs and submitted them to NAP Central were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

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

23. Five countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Djibouti and Eritrea) revisited and/or updated their road maps to reflect updated milestones and the outputs of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and to ensure alignment with national processes, such as the

updating of NDCs and the receipt of approval of funding proposals under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

24. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic affecting many of the activities planned for 2020, some countries were able to conduct stakeholder consultations via alternative means to face-to-face contact and group discussions, such as virtual meetings and private consultations with a limited number of stakeholders.

25. Some countries conducted desk reviews of the information available on climate change impacts and vulnerability as part of stocktaking activities for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Some of this information was derived from the results of vulnerability assessments conducted for national communications and other national reports, and some of it was contained in funding proposals.

C. Element B: preparatory elements

26. 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. As in the previous reporting period only a few activities are recorded under this element, as most developing countries that have applied for financial support for the formulation of their NAPs are yet to receive the funding to advance their work. In addition, some of the work planned for 2020 has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

27. Three countries²³ have established a partnership framework with regional centres and academic institutions to support them in analysing the past and future climate – through data in the former case and scenarios in the latter – and in identifying adaptation options in climate-sensitive sectors.

28. As at 17 November 2020, 20 NAPs from developing country Parties had been submitted through NAP Central (see table 2). Some countries had also shared relevant outputs such as a NAP framework and sectoral plans (see table 3). Several countries had completed the preparation of their NAPs and/or related sectoral strategies but had not yet made them 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.²⁴

29. Several countries may submit a NAP in 2020 or soon after, on the basis of the Open NAP initiative for some LDCs, and on the basis of informal exchanges with the LEG for a number of non-LDC developing countries.

30. Several countries²⁵ have undertaken activities to integrate climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting systems under the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility as discussed in paragraph 72 below. Additionally, countries had developed and completed guidelines and policy instruments that facilitated the integration of climate change adaptation as presented in paragraph 46 below.

Table 2

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 17 November 2020

<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

²³ Chad, Nepal and Niger.

²⁴ Decision 3/CP.20, para. 9.

²⁵ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tuvalu and United Republic of Tanzania.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
		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 Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Líneas de Acción 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
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Kiribati	21 January 2020	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019–2028
Paraguay	3 May 2020	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 November 2019	National Adaptation Plan for 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
Suriname	2 June 2020	Suriname National Adaptation Plan
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay

Note: The NAPs are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

Table 3
Sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted to the secretariat as at 17 November 2020

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
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 Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Sector Silvoagropecuario

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
		Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Biodiversidad
		Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático para Pesca y Acuicultura
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: ABC Adaptación Bases Conceptuales
	27 February 2018	Hoja de Ruta para la Elaboración de los Planes de Adaptación dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Fiji	28 June 2018	Fiji's National Adaptation Plan Framework
Nepal	5 November 2020	Health National Adaptation Plan: Climate Change Health Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans of Nepal (2017–2021)
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028
	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 of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay

Note: The sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs submitted by Parties to the secretariat are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx>.

D. Element C: implementation strategies

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

32. Many countries that are in the process of formulating their NAPs are aligning their national priorities and implementation strategies with their GCF country programme.

33. Of the 20 countries that have submitted their NAPs, 11²⁶ submitted a total of 23 project proposals to the GCF for implementing priority projects identified in their NAPs.

34. Six countries²⁷ have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 7 of the 23 proposals for the priority projects identified in their NAPs.

²⁶ Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Kenya, Kiribati, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

²⁷ Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, State of Palestine and Sudan (two projects).

35. The proposals referred to in paragraphs 33–34 above relate to funding for projects addressing climate risks in agriculture, energy, health and water resources. Table 4 provides details on the project proposals submitted.

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

E. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

37. This element is aimed at collecting information on and reviewing 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.

38. Some countries have initiated updates of their NAPs, for example Brazil and Burkina Faso, as shared by the countries during the NAP country dialogues and related events, and are revisiting their priorities to take into account new information on risks and vulnerabilities. Chile and the Republic of Moldova have indicated in their NDCs their intention to update their respective NAPs and the development of sectoral NAPs and have provided an indicative timeline for the update. Some countries²⁸ that submitted their NAPs and that received funding approval from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme will have a revised NAP as part of their project outputs.

39. In preparing documents such as NDCs, countries are exploring ways to best reflect adaptation information and are drawing on information contained in the NAPs. For example, the Republic of Moldova included information on adaptation components in its updated NDC, as well as information on how the first NAP was implemented and on the road map for the next iteration of the NAP.

40. In the reporting period, nine countries (Chile, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zambia) continued to provide information on activities undertaken related to formulating and implementing NAPs in their national communications and NDCs.

²⁸ Colombia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uruguay.

Table 4

Project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans as at 17 November 2020

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Brazil	Enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change in the Brazilian Amazon	Avina Foundation	10	1 June 2018	–
	Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast	International Fund for Agricultural Development	202.5	21 December 2017	–
Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program: Strengthening climate resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso country project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Bank	22.5	19 January 2017	27 March 2018
	Promoting modern irrigation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	8.4	26 February 2018	–
	Increasing people's resilience in Koubri and Bakata municipalities affected by rainwater floods and climate change shocks through Adaptation-based Approach for ecosystem, forest, water resources and river basins management in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	9.9	17 February 2018	–
Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger	Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management and Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change in the Liptako-Gourma Region	West African Development Bank	36.1	6 February 2019	–
Colombia	Scaling up climate-resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	117.2	5 March 2017	2 October 2017
	Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals	WWF	200	22 October 2019	
Cook Islands, Fiji , Kiribati , Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Strengthened Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development for Pacific Islands	SPREP	10	4 August 2018	–

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala , Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	285.5	15 March 2019	–
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya , Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	UNDP	14.5	24 March 2020	–
Fiji , Samoa, Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of agriculture and food security in the Pacific Island Countries through managing climate induced transboundary plant, animal pests and invasive exotic aquatic species threats	Pacific Community	41.7	28 May 2019	–
Guatemala	RELIVE – RESilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	FAO	29.8	4 November 2019	10 November 2020
Kenya	Enhancing Land-based Adaptation and Resilient Green Economies in Makueni, Kajiado, Machakos and Kitui Counties in Kenya	National Treasury	45.0	24 March 2020	–
	Dryland Resilience Kenya: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation through Rangeland and Forest Landscape Restoration for Resilient Communities, Land, Water and Infrastructure in Frontier Counties of Kenya	International Union for Conservation of Nature	89.0	22 December 2016	–
	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya’s Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	International Union for Conservation of Nature	23.2	1 June 2018	23 July 2019
	Adaptation to Climate Change – Induced Water Stress Through Promotion of Small-Scale Rain Water Harvesting in Selected Counties	National Environment Management Authority	9.6	11 February 2018	–
	Makueni Climate Resilience and Food Security Project	National Environment Management Authority	10.0	27 May 2019	–
State of Palestine	Resilient Land and Resources Management Project	International Fund for Agricultural Development	47.7	27 October 2017	–
	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	French Development Agency	44.7	25 November 2017	4 December 2019
Sudan	Impact Forecast-Based Early Warning Systems	UNEP	10.0	25 November 2018	–

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
	Strengthening Capacity of Rural Primary Health Care Services to Address Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Health	UNDP	25.7	30 April 2018	–
	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	UNDP	40.0	18 April 2016	21 August 2020
	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	10.0	28 April 2020	13 November 2020
Togo	Strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the Mono-Togo basin	UNDP	16.0	27 July 2019	–

Notes: (1) This table provides an update to table 2 in document FCCC/SBI/2020/14; (2) for multi-country projects, the names of countries with NAPs are shown in bold.

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

41. In the previous report on progress in the NAP process, it was noted that there is growing evidence that effective adaptation solutions are available to help reduce vulnerability to climate change, as shared by countries and experts at the NAP Expos and other events.

42. As noted in chapter III.C above, developing countries have submitted concept notes and proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified in their NAPs. The concept notes and proposals detail measures that would assist the countries in reducing the vulnerability of systems to climate risks, such as promoting modern irrigation to enhance resilience, implementing ecosystem-based approaches to address riverine flooding, and practicing sustainable land management to ensure food security. The projects each address at least one of the sectors of energy and water security, agriculture and food security, infrastructure and built environment, ecosystem, health and well-being, and information communication technology.

43. Some countries that have yet to submit their NAPs are already implementing adaptation projects with the aim of reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change of various systems and sectors. For example, Bangladesh has received its first disbursement to implement measures for establishing climate-resilient livelihoods such as raising homestead plinths and cultivating vegetables; and Zimbabwe has received a disbursement to implement a project for building the resilience of vulnerable agricultural livelihoods.

44. Additionally, at the NAP events held in 2020,²⁹ several countries provided updates on activities being implemented to reduce vulnerabilities of communities (i.e. the urban sector in Uruguay).

B. Facilitating integration of climate change adaptation into development

45. Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate integration of climate change adaptation into development. Benin has developed a guideline for tracking and coding the national budget to monitor the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the national budgeting process. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has developed an action plan for integrating adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the National Agricultural Investment Plan. Liberia reported that it has mainstreamed climate change adaptation in relevant sectors, programmes, policies, strategies and plans in the country.

46. Five countries that participated in the NAP country platform shared how NAPs enabled long-term capacity-building for climate change adaptation through the governance and institutional arrangements that were put in place as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Grenada, Guatemala, Paraguay, Suriname and Uruguay shared their experience of integrating climate change adaptation into the national development planning process through the coordinating and policy-level mechanism.

C. Guiding principles

47. The LEG has consistently promoted addressing all the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs set out in decision 5/CP.17, and countries are actively applying them. Paragraphs 48–50 below provide examples of specific strategies and measures from the submitted NAPs.

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/node/61176>.

48. With regard to gender considerations, the majority of the NAPs reviewed (18 of 20) explicitly mention “gender” and “women”. Women are presented in the NAPs as a vulnerable group to climate change (80 per cent), beneficiaries of adaptation action (65 per cent) and/or agents of change (45 per cent). Twelve NAPs reference other words or concepts that may represent entry points for addressing gender inequality in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as intra- and intergenerational equity, intersectionality and sociocultural characteristics, discrimination and marginalization, socioeconomic inclusion, human rights and empowerment. Some countries³⁰ identified adaptation measures that include gender consideration in their NAPs.

49. With regard to multi-stakeholder engagement, countries continue to engage national stakeholders through national workshops and other means. For example, Sierra Leone has established a governance structure to facilitate engagement of national stakeholders at all levels in formulating its NAP.

50. With regard to use of best available science, countries have partnered with regional centres and academic institutions to assist them in analysing the past and future climate by means of downscaled climate scenarios, as referred to in paragraph 27 above.

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

51. Information on support provided to developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is included in the information notes on NAPs³¹ prepared for SBI 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51, as well as in the reports on the meetings of the LEG. The remainder of this chapter provides information on the support provided and received by Parties between November 2019 and October 2020.

A. Financial support

52. As at 17 November 2020, a total of 85 countries had submitted 88 proposals to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for supporting the formulation of NAPs.³² Of the 88 proposals submitted, 32 (36 per cent) were from the LDCs and 58 had been approved, 20 (34 per cent) of which were from the LDCs. Proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for NAPs were submitted by 39 African countries (25 LDCs), 18 Asia-Pacific countries (6 LDCs), 12 Eastern European and Central Asian countries (no LDCs) and 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries (1 LDC). Details of the proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs, including dates of submission and status, are provided in annex I.

53. Table 5 provides a summary of project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF. It shows the distribution of proposals per region and per category of countries (i.e. LDCs and other developing countries). It also indicates funds disbursed per region.

³⁰ Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Suriname and Uruguay.

³¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans>.

³² Belize, Republic of Moldova and Tunisia had submitted two proposals each.

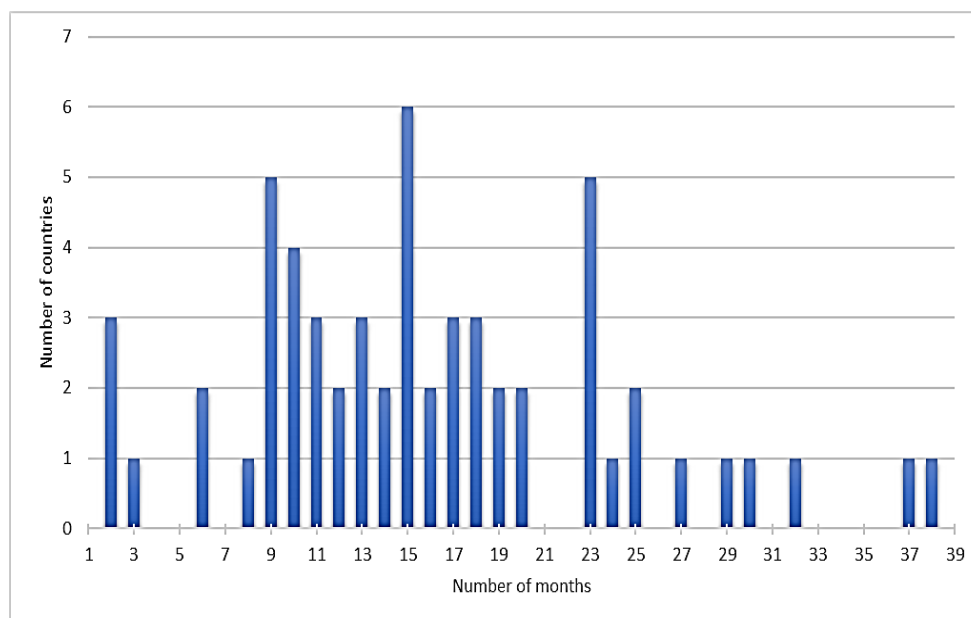
Table 5
Status of project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund as at 17 November 2020 and the Least Developed Countries Fund as at 30 September 2020 for formulating national adaptation plans

<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	39 (25)	26 (17)	22 (15)
	Asia and the Pacific	18 (6)	12 (4)	11 (4)
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	12	11	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	19 (1)	13 (1)	13 (1)
	Total	88 (32)	61 (22)	56 (20)
LDCF	Africa	8	8	4
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	–
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
	Total	10	10	4

Notes: (1) Figures are based on data shared by the GCF and GEF secretariats at the 38th meeting of the LEG and were updated before the publication of this report. For the GCF, the first figures shown are for all developing countries and those in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs. The LDCF figures apply to LDCs only. A version of this table listing the specific countries involved is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx. (2) Proposals in the process of approval refer to those proposals that have been reviewed and presented at the Readiness Working Group of the GCF and may have minor comments to address prior to approval.

54. Figure 1 shows the time taken between initial submission of a proposal and approval of funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

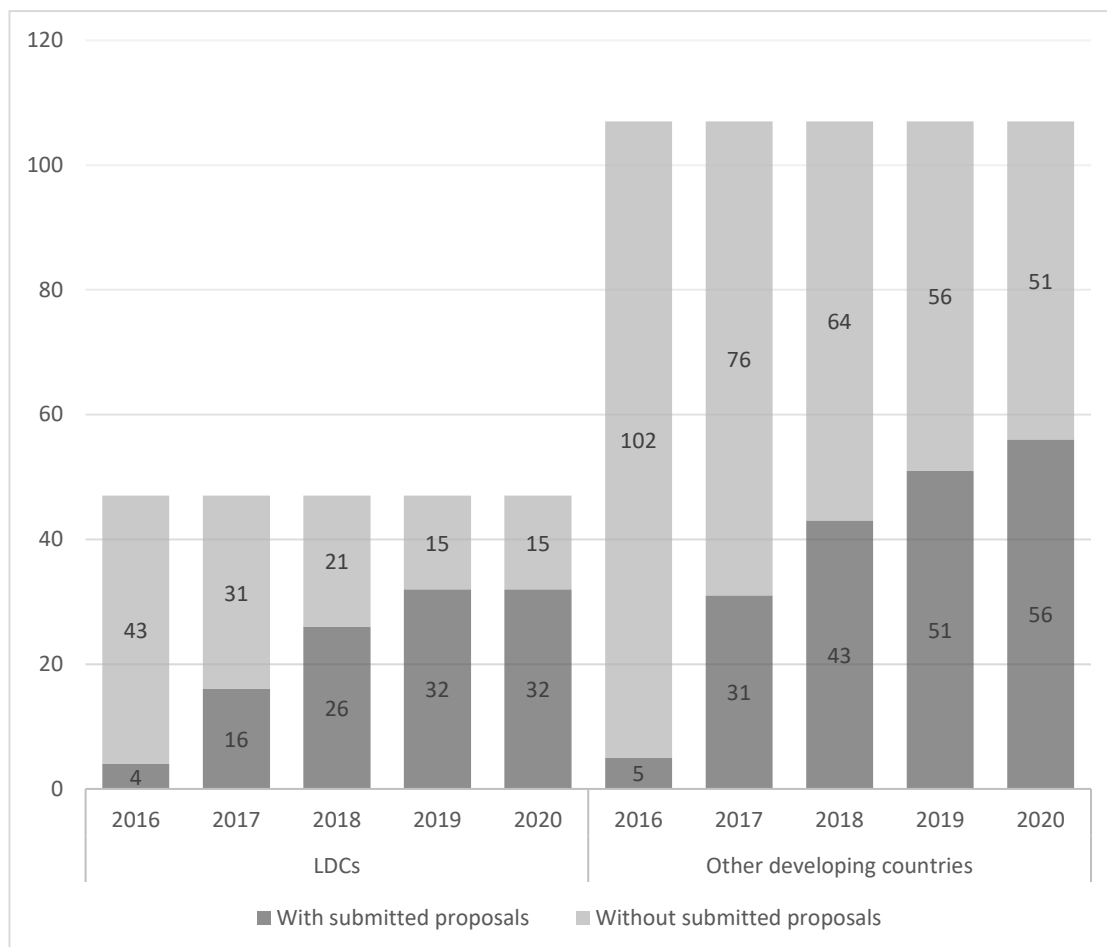
Figure 1
Time taken for approval of funding for formulating national adaptation plans under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme



55. Accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to prove challenging for many LDCs. Of the 47 LDCs, 15 have yet to prepare or submit proposals for accessing funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Figure 2 shows the progression in the number of developing countries that have submitted NAP readiness funding proposals to the GCF since 2016.

56. As at 14 October 2020, the GEF had approved nine 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.

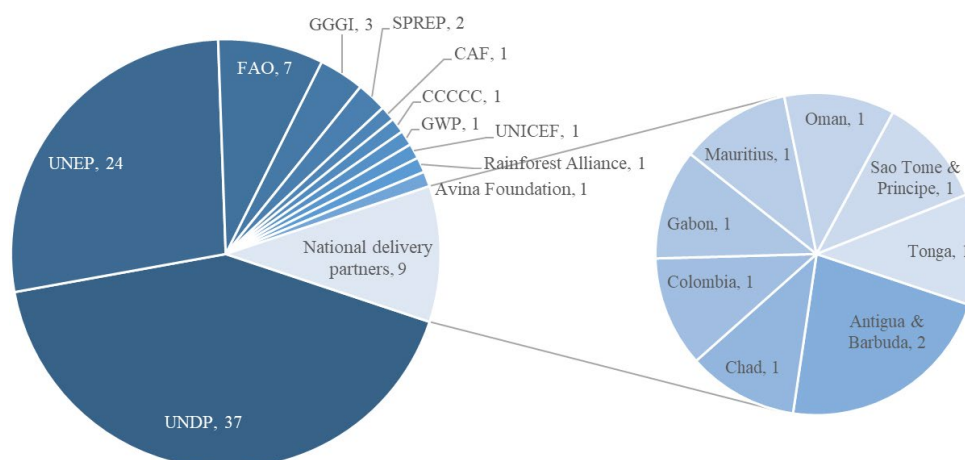
Figure 2
Number of developing countries seeking or accessing funding for national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme between 2016 and 2020



57. Seven project proposals from six countries had received approval of funding for projects identified in their NAP, as mentioned in paragraphs 34–35 above. The cost of the projects and the delivery partners are indicated in table 4.

58. The number of projects for each implementing agency and delivery partner is shown in figure 3.

Figure 3
Delivery partners and implementing agencies for projects related to formulating national adaptation plans



Notes: The figures show number of readiness projects implemented by the delivery partner. National delivery partners: Antigua and Barbuda, Ministry of Health and Environment; Chad, The Water National Fund; Colombia, Action Fund; Gabon, Deposit and Consignments Fund; Mauritius, Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, Environment and Sustainable Development; Oman, Centre for Environmental Studies and Research, Sultan Qaboos University; Sao Tome and Principe, Project Fiduciary and Administrative Agency; Tonga, Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

59. As at 17 November 2020, 46 national direct access entities had been accredited by the GCF in developing countries, 12 of which are in the LDCs. Table 6 shows the countries in which the entities operate and the project size for which they have been accredited.

Table 6
Direct access entities accredited by the Green Climate Fund as at 17 November 2020

Country of operation	Accredited direct access entity	Project size for which accredited ^a
<i>Entities in the LDCs</i>		
Bangladesh	Infrastructure Development Company Limited	Medium
	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	Medium
Benin	National Fund for Environment and Climate	Micro
Bhutan	Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Medium
Cambodia	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat	Micro
Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	Small
Nepal	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Small
Rwanda	Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of National Resources)	Small
Senegal	Ecological Monitoring Centre	Micro
	Agricultural Bank	Small
Uganda	Ministry of Water and Environment	Small
United Republic of Tanzania	CRDB Bank PLC	Medium
<i>Entities in developing countries that are not LDCs</i>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and the Environment	Small

<i>Country of operation</i>	<i>Accredited direct access entity</i>	<i>Project size for which accredited^a</i>
Argentina	Unit for Rural Change	Small
Armenia	Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection	Micro
Belize	Protected Areas Conservation Trust	Micro
Brazil	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund	Medium
	Brazilian Development Bank	Large
	Federal Savings Bank	Large
Chile	Finance and Business Financial Services Limited	Medium
China	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection	Small
	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Management Center	Medium
Colombia	Findeter	Small
	Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	Micro
Cook Islands	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Small
Fiji	Fiji Development Bank	Micro
Ghana	Ecobank Ghana	Medium
India	Infrastructure Development Finance Company First Bank	Medium
	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Large
India	Small Industries Development Bank of India	Large
	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Environmental Infrastructure and Services Limited	Small
	Yes Bank Limited	Medium
Indonesia	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Small
Kenya	National Environment Management Authority	Micro
Mexico	Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature	Micro
Mongolia	Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia	Medium
	XacBank LLC	Small
Morocco	Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco	Small
	CDG Capital S.A.	Medium
Namibia	Environmental Investment Fund	Micro
Pakistan	Jahangir Siddiqui Bank Limited	Medium
	National Rural Support Programme	Small
Peru	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas	Micro
Philippines	Land Bank of the Philippines	Medium
Republic of Korea	Korea Development Bank	Medium
South Africa	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Small

^a Accredited entities may only submit funding proposals for projects up to the size for which they are accredited; for example, entities accredited for medium projects can submit funding proposals for micro, small and medium projects but not for large. Micro projects are funded for up to USD 10 million; small for up to USD 50 million; medium for up to USD 250 million; and large for USD 250 million or more.

B. Technical support

60. Through the LEG and the NAP technical working group, relevant bodies and organizations supporting the developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs provided their updates on the support provided to countries under this reporting period. Support was provided in the areas of proposal development, enhancing the scientific basis of project proposals through improving countries' understanding of climate risks and developing climate scenarios, and training and capacity-building responding to the elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

61. The NAP technical working group continued to assist the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs through guidelines, technical papers, training, the identification of ways to address gaps and needs in adaptation for the LDCs, the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, Open NAP initiative and NAP Central. Intersessional meetings were not held in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the NAP technical working group held four virtual meetings in the first half of 2020 to discuss how support had been impacted by the pandemic and how to ensure progress by making changes to the delivery mode of activities.

62. The LEG continued to provide technical guidance and other support to developing countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative, NAP country dialogues, NAP Expos, NAP Central and the NAP technical working group, as well as by tracking progress and developing guidelines and other materials, such as the NAP-SDG iFrame, on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. One-on-one consultations with country representatives were held on the margins of the meeting for stocktaking the work of the LEG held from 6 to 9 February 2020 in Antananarivo, Madagascar,³³ and via virtual means thereafter. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the cancellation of the NAP Expo for 2020 and various training activities of the LEG; the LEG consequently revisited its two-year rolling work programme and made changes to the delivery mode of its activities. As part of the UNFCCC June Momentum for Climate Change, the LEG organized an online event providing insights from the above-mentioned stocktaking meeting.³⁴ The NAP country dialogues under the Open NAP initiative have become a regular platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and these dialogues continued in 2020.

63. Eighteen LDCs that are participating in the Open NAP initiative reported progress despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight countries³⁵ have a draft NAP that is envisioned to be finalized by the end of 2020, four countries³⁶ have initiated preliminary work but require additional assistance to make further progress and six countries³⁷ have yet to start drafting their NAP.

64. The AC, CGE, PCCB, SCF, TEC and WIM Executive Committee also undertook various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These include activities on preparing synthesis reports, compendiums and assessments on the different elements of the process (i.e. on how developing countries are addressing hazards); on the preparation of national communications; and on risk management approaches and the determination of climate finance needs. Details on the activities of these constituted bodies, as well as those of the LEG, are contained in annex II.

65. CCAFS, a programme focusing on climate-smart agriculture, is creating country profiles to identify climate change risks and vulnerabilities in agriculture and propose

³³ For the report on the meeting and other documents, see <http://napexpo.org/legstocktaking/documents/>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/june-momentum-enhancing-support-to-the-least-developed-countries-insights-from-a-recent-stocktaking>.

³⁵ Central African Republic, Chad, Haiti, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

³⁶ Burundi, Comoros, Lesotho, and Sao Tome and Principe.

³⁷ Afghanistan, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Somalia and Yemen.

adaptation and mitigation actions to reduce these risks.³⁸ CCAFS is preparing an Open NAP module for food systems in NAPs on the basis of its recent report exploring actions to transform these systems to cope with climate change.³⁹

66. The Climate Service Center Germany developed climate change profiles at the regional level for most developing countries.

67. The Commonwealth Secretariat established the Commonwealth Climate Finance Hub to assist small and vulnerable member states with limited capacities to bid for and gain access to climate change finance. This is being achieved through building human and institutional capacity, supporting the development of pipelines of projects for climate finance, and facilitating cross-Commonwealth cooperation and sharing of experiences and expertise. As at October 2020, the Hub has helped six countries⁴⁰ to access approximately USD 37.8 million in climate finance, with around USD 650 million in the pipeline.

68. FAO continued to promote the consideration of food systems in climate change adaptation by developing countries through NAP-Ag, a joint programme of FAO and UNDP funded by the International Climate Initiative in the amount of USD 17 million. NAP-Ag supported adaptation-informed planning and budgeting in the agriculture sector in ministries of agriculture, the environment, planning and finance in 11 developing countries (of which four are LDCs) across Africa, Asia and Latin America.⁴¹ Building on the success of NAP-Ag, the USD 5 million project Strengthening Agricultural Adaptation which is supported by the Provincial Government of Quebec in Canada was started in late 2018 to strengthen adaptive capacities in agriculture in Haiti and Senegal.

69. Since 2010, GIZ supported 76 countries in undertaking various activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Its support was provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via the NAP Global Network with whom GIZ collaborates closely. Additionally, GIZ supported nine countries⁴² in undertaking climate risk analyses and profiling.

70. PAHO is implementing a European Union funded project on strengthening climate-resilient health systems in the Caribbean, in which it listed 16 Caribbean countries⁴³ as beneficiaries. The project is expected to enhance the capacity of Caribbean countries to adapt to, and to reduce, the effects of climate change on public health. One of the key outputs is the development of a comprehensive health strategy and action plan in their NAPs.

71. Southern Voices on Adaptation in partnership with SLYCAN Trust undertook a study to identify entry points to inform the formulation of NAPs in Niger, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The study was undertaken in collaboration with national civil society organization partners in the three countries with the involvement of all the key stakeholders. Two key outputs were generated per country, namely the country profiles and briefs with clear policy recommendations and entry points for NAP formulation.

72. UNCDF continued to provide assistance to developing countries in integrating adaptation into local governance through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility

³⁸ Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

³⁹ Available at <https://cafs.cgiar.org/publications/actions-transform-food-systems-under-climate-change#.X6gOBWhKjIU>.

⁴⁰ Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica (through the NAP Global Network), Mauritius, Namibia, Saint Lucia and Tonga.

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

⁴² Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴³ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

programme. Currently, 14 countries⁴⁴ are receiving support under the programme. UNCDF is currently preparing, in collaboration with the LEG, terms of reference for operationalizing components of the Open NAP initiative in pilot countries.

73. UNDP is currently supporting 27 adaptation projects across Africa, Asia and Latin America that were funded by different streams (the GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF, as well as bilateral sources) in order to address areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, UNDP assisted Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania in preparing proposals for readiness funding under the GCF; Chad, Malawi, the Niger and Senegal in implementing NAP projects with approved LDCF funding; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in preparing project grants under the LDCF. UNDP also assisted 10 LDCs⁴⁵ and 17 other developing countries⁴⁶ in securing funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs, while other countries' proposals are still under review by the GCF and some are pending resubmission by their NDAs.

74. UNEP is supporting the implementation of GCF-funded NAP projects in Nepal and Myanmar and LDCF-approved projects in Eritrea, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritania and Rwanda. UNEP is also assisting eight countries⁴⁷ in preparing project proposals to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

75. WHO is updating its guidance on conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the health sector; this guidance will be included in the list of supplementary materials for NAPs⁴⁸ for the health sector. WHO is also in the process of finalizing quality criteria to assist countries in developing the health-related sections of their NAPs. Additionally, WHO is assisting Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu in preparing project proposals for the LDCF, and is helping Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to conduct vulnerability assessments in the health sector as part of a project funded by the Asian Development Bank.

76. WMO has partnered with the GCF for the project Climate Science Basis for Action, which aims to enhance the climate science basis of GCF-funded activities. Under the project, WMO developed data, tools and associated technical resources to support countries in collecting and analysing data relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Four workshops were held in the pilot study countries⁴⁹ and the outcomes of the workshops will be communicated to the GCF to inform the next phase of the project. In addition, in 2019 WMO launched an online training course on integrating climate risk information into NAPs,⁵⁰ which covers methodologies, tools and data for doing so.

77. The NAP-GSP continued to provide 28 LDCs with in-country support tailored to the needs of each country, including by organizing workshops and other training events, and by assisting in launching the process to formulate and implement NAPs, stocktaking (identifying available capacities, policies, strategies and plans), developing NAP road maps, identifying adaptation planning priorities, preparing proposals and drafting initial NAPs. Technical training workshops focused on appraisal and prioritization tools for adaptation options, financing and innovations. The NAP-GSP also published "NAP in focus" country case studies for 12 LDCs.⁵¹

⁴⁴ Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

⁴⁵ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger and Somalia.

⁴⁶ Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

⁴⁷ Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu and Yemen.

⁴⁸ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

⁴⁹ Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Saint Lucia.

⁵⁰ See <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=60&page=overview>.

⁵¹ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and Somalia.

78. The NAP Global Network has been providing long-term support to several countries⁵² for incorporating gender considerations into 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 countries⁵³ in the same areas.

VI. Concluding remarks

79. 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.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam.

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 17 November 2020

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>GCF</i>				
Albania	30 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	First disbursement paid on 16 October 2020
Angola	20 February 2019	–	UNICEF	Cancelled at NDA request on 28 July 2020
Antigua and Barbuda	26 January 2017	1 November 2017	Ministry of Health and the Environment	3rd disbursement completed
Argentina	28 April 2017	4 December 2018	UNDP	Reapproved with new delivery partner (UNDP) and initial disbursement completed
Armenia	14 February 2017	4 June 2018	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Azerbaijan	13 August 2018	2 December 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed on 8 October 2020
Bangladesh	16 July 2017	9 February 2018	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Belize (proposal 1)	23 August 2020	–	FAO	GCF comments shared with the NDA and delivery partner on 5 October 2020
Belize (proposal 2)	16 September 2020	–	CCCCC	GCF comments shared with the NDA and delivery partner on 27 October 2020
Benin	27 July 2017	8 February 2019	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Bhutan	18 August 2017	23 December 2018	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 April 2017	26 March 2018	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Burundi	27 August 2018	–	UNDP	GCF comments shared on 10 December 2018
Cameroon	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 12 October 2020
Chad	25 July 2018	18 December 2019	National Water Fund	Initial disbursement completed
Chile	5 February 2019	2 December 2019	FAO	Initial disbursement completed
Colombia	3 November 2016	8 January 2018	Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	2nd disbursement completed
Costa Rica	5 July 2017	10 October 2018	UNEP	3rd disbursement completed
Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2017	9 February 2019	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Cuba	19 June 2019	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 20 October 2020
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 February 2017	31 January 2018	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Djibouti	24 December 2018	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 1 April 2019
Dominica	31 October 2017	3 September 2018	Ministry of Health and the Environment of Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of Dominica	Initial disbursement completed
Dominican Republic	31 March 2017	11 May 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Ecuador	10 April 2017	11 July 2018	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Egypt ^a	31 July 2017	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 28 October 2020
El Salvador	6 June 2018	–	UNEP	With the NDA since 6 August 2019
Eritrea	30 September 2018	–	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 16 April 2020
Eswatini	17 July 2017	26 June 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Ethiopia	16 February 2019	–	GGGI	Received comments from the GCF on 5 August 2020
Gabon	13 December 2017	12 September 2018	Deposits and Consignments Fund Gabon	2nd disbursement completed
Ghana	14 October 2017	1 May 2019	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Grenada	14 July 2020	–	FAO	Received comments from the GCF on 21 August 2020
Guatemala	31 October 2019	10 January 2020	Rainforest Alliance	Initial disbursement completed
Guinea	22 August 2019	2 March 2020	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Guinea-Bissau ^a	23 April 2019	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 21 October 2020
Haiti	23 April 2018	15 May 2019	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Honduras	4 July 2017	27 June 2019	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Indonesia	25 September 2019	–	UNDP	Resubmitted on 14 September 2020 and review by the GCF completed. Regional desk to share the

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
				review sheet with the NDA and delivery partner soon
Iraq	31 October 2017	18 December 2019	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Kenya	25 April 2017	31 January 2018	FAO	3rd disbursement completed
Kyrgyzstan	6 June 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Lesotho	13 October 2017	24 June 2020	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Liberia	14 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Madagascar	29 April 2017	17 October 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Malawi	30 June 2017	20 March 2019	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Mali	18 December 2017	–	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership	Received comments from the GCF on 21 October 2020
Mauritania	30 June 2017	9 July 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Mauritius	31 October 2017	–	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	Technical assistance provided between 25 February and 2 March 2019
Mexico	28 April 2018	–	Development Bank of Latin America	GCF comments shared on 26 November 2018. NDA intends to change delivery partner
Mongolia	10 February 2017	22 May 2018	UNEP	3rd disbursement completed
Montenegro	31 July 2017	23 October 2020	UNDP	Approved on 23 October 2020 and awaiting disbursement request from delivery partner
Morocco ^a	14 December 2018	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 28 September 2020
Myanmar	31 July 2017	15 February 2020	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Nauru	13 March 2020	–	SPREP	Received comments from the GCF on 8 May 2020
Nepal	9 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Niger	11 November 2016	31 January 2018	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Nigeria	25 September 2017	22 November 2019	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Oman	31 May 2018	–	Centre for Environmental Studies and Research, Sultan Qaboos University	With the NDA; technical assistance provided between 12 and 18 January 2019; financial management capacity assessment process

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Pakistan	10 February 2017	6 June 2017	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Papua New Guinea	31 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Peru	5 September 2018	25 October 2019	Avina Foundation	Initial disbursement completed
Republic of Moldova (proposal 1)	28 September 2018	16 March 2020	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Republic of Moldova (proposal 2)	12 February 2019	20 January 2020	FAO	Initial disbursement completed
Rwanda	3 April 2019	25 January 2020	GGGI	Initial disbursement completed
Sao Tome and Principe	1 September 2018	23 April 2020	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
Serbia	20 July 2017	22 July 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Seychelles	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 28 October 2019
Somalia	11 July 2018	22 November 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
South Sudan	30 April 2017	–	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 27 September 2017
Sri Lanka	5 June 2019	31 July 2020	GGGI	Initial disbursement completed
Sudan	30 April 2017	9 June 2020	FAO	Initial disbursement completed
Syrian Arab Republic	29 July 2020	–	UNEP	Review by the GCF ongoing
Tajikistan	24 August 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Thailand	21 September 2018	21 August 2020	UNDP	Awaiting disbursement request from delivery partner
Tonga	21 September 2018	16 March 2020	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Initial disbursement completed
Tunisia (proposal 1)	13 September 2019	–	UNDP	Resubmitted on 29 September 2020 and review by the GCF ongoing
Tunisia (proposal 2)	18 September 2019	–	FAO	Resubmitted on 29 September 2020 and review by the GCF ongoing
Turkmenistan	18 October 2018	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 29 October 2020
Tuvalu	20 November 2019	–	SPREP	Received comments from the GCF on 6 July 2020

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Uganda ^a	19 April 2018	–	UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 20 October 2020
United Republic of Tanzania	25 November 2016	–	UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 11 February 2020
Uruguay	13 February 2017	8 January 2018	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Uzbekistan	5 July 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Initial disbursement completed
Vanuatu	8 April 2019		UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 13 March 2020
Viet Nam	27 February 2019	18 December 2019	UNDP	
Zambia	15 December 2018	30 March 2020	Global Water Partnership	Initial disbursement completed
Zimbabwe	30 June 2017	8 May 2018	UNEP	Initial disbursement completed
<i>LDCF</i>				
Bangladesh	20 February 2015	–	UNDP	Under review by the GEF secretariat for CEO endorsement
Chad	25 August 2014	–	UNDP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18 February 2016	–	UNDP	With the implementing agency for CEO endorsement
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 January 2015	–	UNDP	With the implementing agency for resubmission
Malawi	30 June 2017	–	UNDP	Proposal has been cancelled
Niger	15 January 2015	–	UNDP	With the implementing agency for resubmission
Rwanda	29 September 2014	–	UNEP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Sao Tome and Principe	13 April 2015	–	UNEP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Senegal	22 October 2014	–	UNDP	CEO endorsed for implementation
Timor-Leste	11 December 2014	–	UNDP	Proposal has been cancelled

Notes: (1) Update to annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15; (2) information sourced from the GCF and GEF secretariats.

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

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 2019 and November 2020

<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>						
2020 technical examination process on adaptation (focused on education and training, public participation and youth involvement to enhance adaptation action), including associated technical expert meetings	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 1/CP.21	2016–2020	All Parties	General	FCCC/TP/2019/3; http://tep-a.org
Work of the AC NAP task force	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/documents/218221
Synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing hazards, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in the context of recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/documents/254565
Inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to adaptation action, finance and capacity-building (collaboration of the AC with the LEG and the NWP)	AC workplan for 2019–2021	Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 15	Pilot launched in July 2020, ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS/taging/Pages/SearchAsses.aspx
Updated information document on Parties' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding and on their successes and challenges in building in-country capacity	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Published in October 2020	Developing countries	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/documents/254579
Adaptation finance bulletins (issues 4–6)	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-

<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>CGE</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 ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee
<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
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
Policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones by the WIM Executive Committee and the TEC	Five-year rolling workplan		July 2020	All Parties	Preparatory elements	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/areas-of-work/comprehensive-risk-management-approaches/technical-expert-group-on-comprehensive-risk-management/policy
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>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>LEG</i>						
Direct country support through the Open NAP initiative	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/publications-naps
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings 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
Technical guidance and support in integrating gender into NAPs through the Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans	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; http://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/
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/node/740
Continuing the development and application of the integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals	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, the 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

<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>
Side event at COP 25 and SBI 50	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	December 2019	All Parties	Whole process	https://seors.unfccc.int/applications/seors/reports/archive.html
NAP champions series of high-level events	LEG work programme for 2019–2020	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	December 2019 to October 2020	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/june-momentum-advancing-national-adaptation-plans-and-climate-resilient-recovery-under-covid-19 ; https://unfccc.int/event/nap-champions-webinar-advancing-adaptation-through-national-adaptation-plans
Enhancing and continuing the development of NAP Central and related web pages	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 on work in support of the LDCs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs	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 NAP initiative 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>						
Prioritizing the thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forests and grassland ecosystems (first expert group meeting from 8 to 9 July 2020)	2020–2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	Ongoing	Parties, especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/workshops-meetings/nwp-virtual-expert-group-meeting-on-biodiversity-and-climate-change-adaptation-8-9-july-2020#eq-1
Organizing the 13 th Focal Point Forum on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems at COP 25	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraphs 18 and 27	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/13th-focal-point-forum-of-the-nairobi-work-programme-on-the-ocean
Addressing knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative as part of a project to help	–	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 8, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7,	August 2020	Hindu Kush Himalayan	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS/tagging/News/Pages/Understanding-

<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>
address a lack of access to awareness-raising products and early warning systems for multiple hazards in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion		paragraph 21; FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 14		subregion, LDCs		barriers-and-solutions-to-promote-early-warning-systems.aspx
Updating and 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); FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20; FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 18(b)(ii)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/pages/Home.aspx
<i>PCCB</i>						
NAP-relevant sessions at the second Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 25	PCCB rolling workplan for 2017–2020	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 71, 72 and 73(b), (d), (f) and (g); decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(e)	December 2019	All Parties and relevant stakeholders	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/documents-paris-committee-on-capacity-building
Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day in the Africa region	PCCB rolling workplan for 2017–2020	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 71, 72 and 73(b), (d), (f) and (g); decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(e)	September 2020	Government officials, researchers and academia, and private sector and civil society representatives	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/knowledge-to-action-day-africa
PCCB Network project #Recover_Better_Together, highlighting opportunities that the NAP process brings out for countries to build higher adaptive capacity in the face of current and future crises	PCCB Network pilot phase	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73(h)	May–June 2020	Parties and observers, and interested stakeholders outside the UNFCCC process	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/recover_better_together#eq-1

<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>SCF</i>						
Preparation of the fourth biennial assessment and the first report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement	SCF workplan for 2020	Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11; decision 4/CP.24, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://cop23.unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance ; https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report

Annex III

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

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Access to financial and other support	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia	UNDP
	Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Burundi, Djibouti, Senegal	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Eritrea, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen	UNEP
	Supported the submission of a proposal for LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNEP
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Lesotho, Myanmar, Sao Tome and Principe	NAP-GSP, UNEP
	Supported the implementation of a GEF/LDCF project on agriculture and water sector risk	Somalia	AfDB
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Chad, Malawi, Niger, Senegal	UNDP
	Conducted a needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Zambia	AfDB
	Initiated mapping of the technical, institutional and financial needs and gaps of the LDCs in order to expedite their access to finance	All LDCs	UNCDF
	Helped to access funding from the GEF to implement climate risk interventions in the agriculture and water sectors	Somalia	AfDB
	Provided technical support for accessing funding from the GCF	Chad, Mali, Tuvalu	GCF
	Deployed experts to provide technical assistance to countries in preparing and submitting proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	All LDCs	GCF
	Provided continuous follow-up with countries in order to enhance access to finance during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it encouraged the use of national or regional delivery partners,	All LDCs	GCF

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	introduced weekly technical consultations, increased initial disbursements, and encouraged the use of the multiple sequential proposal mechanism		
Institutional arrangements and coordination	Assisted with revising agricultural policies and drafting a road map for the NAP for the agriculture sector	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Conducted a national capacity assessment for managing climate change impacts and prepared a report on mainstreaming climate change in sectors and policies	Liberia	UNDP
	Facilitated revision of the national climate change policy and action plan to enable integration of indigenous peoples' issues into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Prepared a report on sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks	Benin	UNDP
	Facilitated inter-institutional and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms	30 LDCs	GCF
	Provided technical support for developing a NAP framework	Malawi	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Provided support for developing a national agriculture investment plan and agriculture and natural resources policy	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Implemented capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in the agriculture sector	Uganda, Zambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Supported the National Environment Commission in developing a NAP platform to coordinate the NAP process	Bhutan	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context	Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
	Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data	Niger	UNDP
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Assessed ongoing and past adaptation activities to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling them up	Niger	UNDP
	Created an integrated vulnerability assessment database user manual, management plan and guidebook	Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Conducted an error check of the integrated vulnerability assessment database and developed an inventory of adaptation actions	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
	Provided support for undertaking assessments of climate hazard impacts, vulnerability and risk	28 LDCs	GCF

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB
	Developed a subnational report on risk and vulnerability assessment	Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	UNCDF
	Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report	Bhutan	UNDP
	Analysed available information on climate change impacts	Niger	UNDP
	Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone	Liberia	UNDP
Implementation strategies	Developed a resource mobilization strategy for implementing the NAP and finalized the NAP implementation road map	Ethiopia	NAP Global Network
	Developed a report on how to identify gaps, needs, opportunities and priorities for 'climate proofing' key investments	Liberia	UNDP
	Drafted a concept note for an agriculture-focused adaptation project	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a strategy for mobilizing the private sector in relation to climate change adaptation	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Provided technical and financial support for implementing climate-smart agriculture	Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo	WMO Regional Training Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology and their Applications
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Organized a webinar on monitoring and evaluation and the impact of COVID-19 on the NAP process	Francophone LDCs	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
	Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework	Ethiopia, Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the NAP process	Nepal	NAP Global Network
Linkages with development agendas (i.e. national development plans, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030)	Supported the integration of a subnational dimension into the NAP process as a way to enhance finance flows for addressing subnational issues	Senegal, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Sudan	UNCDF
Active learning from practice	Drafted case studies on lessons learned from various aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture	Gambia, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia	UNDP

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Guiding principles	Developed a training programme to enhance stakeholders' understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the NAP process	All LDCs	UNCDF, United Nations Institute for Training and Research
	Continued to update climate change adaptation knowledge resources to provide planners and policymakers with useful resources for formulating and implementing NAPs	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed an online training course for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement	All LDCs	LEG in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations
	Developed and launched a gender toolkit	All LDCs	AC, LEG
	Developed technical guidance on integrating health concerns related to climate change into the NAP process	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed guidelines for tracking and a budget coding tool for monitoring the integration of climate change adaptation in budgeting processes	Benin	UNDP
	Revised supplementary materials on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation	All LDCs	WMO
	Developed two (one online and one in-person) training courses on how to strengthen the delivery of climate services and quality management		
	Developed a plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Developed supplementary guidelines for addressing fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs	All LDCs	FAO

Notes: (1) This table covers only the LDCs as data were not collected for developing countries that are not LDCs; (2) the information in this table was provided to the LEG prior to and at its 38th meeting by organizations supporting the LDCs.

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Afghanistan	LDC	Open NAP initiative
Albania	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Algeria	Other developing country	GIZ
Andorra	Other developing country	
Angola	LDC	GIZ
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS	PAHO
Argentina	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Armenia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Azerbaijan	Other developing country	UNDP
Bahamas	SIDS	PAHO
Bahrain	SIDS	
Bangladesh	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Barbados	SIDS	PAHO
Belize	SIDS	CCAFS, GIZ, PAHO, UNDP
Benin	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Bhutan	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Bolivia	Other developing country	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Botswana	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Brazil	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Brunei Darussalam	Other developing country	
Burkina Faso	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Burundi	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNDP
Cabo Verde	SIDS	WMO
Cambodia	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, WMO
Cameroon	Other developing country	UNEP
Central African Republic	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative
Chad	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Chile	Other developing country	FAO
China	Other developing country	
Colombia	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network
Comoros	LDC, SID	Open NAP initiative
Congo	Other developing country	
Cook Islands	SIDS	
Costa Rica	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, UNEP
Côte d'Ivoire	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Cuba	SIDS	PAHO, UNDP
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Other developing country	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP, WMO
Djibouti	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Dominica	SIDS	PAHO
Dominican Republic	SIDS	PAHO, UNEP
Ecuador	Other developing country	UNDP
Egypt	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
El Salvador	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	
Eritrea	LDC	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Eswatini	Other developing country	UNEP
Ethiopia	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Fiji	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Gabon	Other developing country	
Gambia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
Georgia	Other developing country	
Ghana	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF, UNEP
Grenada	SIDS	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Guatemala	Other developing country	FAO, GIZ
Guinea	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guyana	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Haiti	LDC, SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, PAHO, UNDP
Honduras	Other developing country	GIZ, UNEP
India	Other developing country	GIZ
Indonesia	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Other developing country	
Iraq	Other developing country	UNEP
Israel	Other developing country	
Jamaica	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Jordan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kazakhstan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kenya	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, UNCDF
Kiribati	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Kuwait	Other developing country	
Kyrgyzstan	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, UNDP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDC	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Lebanon	Other developing country	
Lesotho	LDC	UNEP
Liberia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Libya	Other developing country	UNDP
Madagascar	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP, UNEP
Malawi	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNEP
Malaysia	Other developing country	
Maldives	SIDS	
Mali	LDC	GIZ, UNCDF
Marshall Islands	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Mauritania	LDC	GIZ, UNEP
Mauritius	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat
Mexico	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ
Micronesia (Federated States of)	SIDS	
Mongolia	Other developing country	GIZ, UNEP
Montenegro	Other developing country	UNDP
Morocco	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Mozambique	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNDP
Myanmar	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNEP
Namibia	Other developing country	Commonwealth Secretariat
Nauru	SIDS	
Nepal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNEP
Nicaragua	Other developing country	CCAFS
Niger	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Nigeria	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNEP
Niue	SIDS	
North Macedonia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP
Oman	Other developing country	
Pakistan	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Palau	SIDS	
State of Palestine	Other developing country	
Panama	Other developing country	
Papua New Guinea	SIDS	UNDP
Paraguay	Other developing country	GIZ
Peru	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network
Philippines	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, FAO, NAP Global Network
Qatar	Other developing country	
Republic of Moldova	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNDP
Rwanda	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	SIDS	PAHO
Saint Lucia	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO, WMO
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Samoa	SIDS	GIZ
San Marino	Other developing country	
Sao Tome and Principe	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Saudi Arabia	Other developing country	
Senegal	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Serbia	Other developing country	UNDP
Seychelles	SIDS	UNEP
Sierra Leone	LDC	Global Climate Change Alliance+, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Singapore	SIDS	
Solomon Islands	LDC, SIDS	GIZ
Somalia	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNDP
South Africa	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
South Korea	Other developing country	
South Sudan	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Sri Lanka	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ
Sudan	LDC	FAO, GIZ
Suriname	SIDS	PAHO
Syrian Arab Republic	Other developing country	UNEP
Tajikistan	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Thailand	Other developing country	FAO, GIZ, UNDP
Timor-Leste	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP
Togo	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Tonga	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, GIZ
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	PAHO
Tunisia	Other developing country	GIZ
Turkmenistan	Other developing country	UNDP
Tuvalu	LDC, SIDS	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Uganda	LDC	NAP-GSP, UNEP
United Arab Emirates	Other developing country	
United Republic of Tanzania	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Uruguay	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Uzbekistan	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Vanuatu	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNEP
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Other developing country	
Viet Nam	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNDP
Yemen	LDC	Open NAP initiative

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Zambia	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, Global Water Partnership, FAO, NAP-GSP
Zimbabwe	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNEP

Note: This table is based on information shared by the organizations as at 2 September 2020 under the NAP technical working group.