



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2022/19



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: General  
5 November 2022

English only

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## Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### Fifty-seventh session

Sharm el-Sheikh, 6–12 November 2022

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

### National adaptation plans

## Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

### Note by the secretariat

#### *Summary*

This document provides information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as compiled by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as part of its work programme for 2022–2023. It updates the information contained in document FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7 for 2021 and complements the information on the status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans contained in the reports on the 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (FCCC/SBI/2022/6 and FCCC/SBI/2022/18 respectively).



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NA	not applicable
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
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
PEG M&E tool	tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans
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
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

1. The LEG, in the context of its mandate to provide technical guidance and support on NAPs,<sup>1</sup> included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2022–2023<sup>2</sup> with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
2. The COP, in various decisions,<sup>3</sup> invited Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the 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 as on measures undertaken by developing country Parties, support provided and received, experience, best practices and lessons learned.
3. COP 20 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.<sup>4</sup>
4. COP 26 requested information from the constituted bodies and UNFCCC programmes on activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs for the annual progress report on NAPs.<sup>5</sup>

### B. Scope

5. This document provides an update on the information in the report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 52–55.<sup>6</sup> It covers developing countries' progress, and support provided and received, between November 2021 and October 2022.
6. The document captures information from reports submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC,<sup>7</sup> information shared by countries under the Open NAP initiative and during NAP country dialogues, NAP writing workshops,<sup>8</sup> the NAP Expo<sup>9</sup> and other events attended by the LEG,<sup>10</sup> information from submitted NAPs and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs shared on NAP Central,<sup>11</sup> information from approved GCF funding proposals and the summaries of approved and disbursed funding on the GCF website,<sup>12</sup> and information submitted through the online questionnaire on NAPs.<sup>13</sup>
7. In addition, it incorporates information provided to the LEG by the GCF and GEF secretariats and the agencies and organizations supporting countries in the process to

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, para. 13.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6, annex III.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 3/CP.20, para. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 3/CP.26, para. 5.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7.

<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>, <https://unfccc.int/ACR> and <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

<sup>8</sup> See <https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022/> and <https://napexpo.org/workshops/asiapacific2022/>.

<sup>9</sup> See <https://napexpo.org/2022>.

<sup>10</sup> Such as the GCF Global Programming Conference 2022; see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/event/gcf-global-programming-conference-2022>.

<sup>11</sup> <https://napcentral.org>.

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/>.

<sup>13</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

formulate and implement NAPs, including through support programmes, projects and networks.

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

8. COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs 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; and invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.<sup>14</sup>

9. The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are to:<sup>15</sup>

(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.

10. The process to formulate and implement NAPs includes the following four elements, as contained in the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs by the LDCs adopted by the COP:<sup>16</sup>

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

11. COP 17 requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines<sup>17</sup> for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,<sup>18</sup> taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 10 above. The AC reviewed the guidelines and COP 17 invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply them in accordance with their national circumstances.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup>

12. 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.<sup>21</sup>

13. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the Special Climate Change Fund and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,<sup>22</sup> in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be

<sup>14</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 15–16.

<sup>15</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

<sup>17</sup> 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>.

<sup>18</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

<sup>19</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29.

<sup>20</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>.

<sup>21</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

<sup>22</sup> Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2.

funded by the GCF. 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 Special Climate Change Fund for developing countries that are not LDCs.<sup>23</sup> COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein.<sup>24</sup>

14. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies, 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. COP 26 invited the LEG to consider the possibility of creating thematic working groups under the NAP technical working group to expand its technical support in specific areas related to NAPs.<sup>25</sup> At its 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the LEG created thematic working groups on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and engagement in multi-stakeholder forums.

15. 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 also 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 development planning. It further noted that one of the key challenges for countries was accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs. The next assessment of progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs is scheduled to take place in 2024.<sup>26</sup>

16. Pursuant to mandates from COP 24 and 25,<sup>27</sup> the LEG and the AC continue to include in their reports information on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on how to address them.

17. The process to formulate and implement NAPs involves two key aspects: an underlying process and a plan (the NAP). The process involves supporting adaptation action through a vertically integrated approach using observations and research and through analysis, assessments, priority-setting and adaptation plans and their implementation, followed by reporting, monitoring and review. This includes ongoing and long-term activities such as stocktaking, identifying and addressing gaps and obstacles, institutional arrangements and coordination. The NAP, as the plan, is a statement of the adaptation action required and prioritized for a given time frame (typically five years). Among other things, it serves to inform implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The NAP also includes details of the underlying process and information on how it will be continued and supported with a view to developing more and improved NAPs for the next time frame in an iterative manner.

18. In response to Parties' request for clearer guidance on a template for NAPs, the LEG consolidated information on the essential uses of a NAP, building on emerging good practices, to assist countries in formulating and iteratively updating their NAPs and in making more effective use of NAPs.<sup>28</sup> The essential functions and uses of a NAP are as follows:

(a) Viewing the NAP as the umbrella programme for adaptation activities in the country with a long-term approach to supporting adaptation assessment and planning and subsequent implementation, and encompassing related activities on vulnerability and

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<sup>23</sup> Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

<sup>24</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

<sup>25</sup> Decision 15/CP.26, para. 9.

<sup>26</sup> Decision 3/CP.26, para. 2.

<sup>27</sup> Decisions 8/CP.24, paras. 17–18; and 7/CP.25, para. 3.

<sup>28</sup> See the LEG synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake; available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/493304>.

adaptation assessment for national communications, adaptation priority-setting for NDCs and adaptation communications, and activities at the sectoral and subnational level;

- (b) Using the NAP to:
  - (i) Derive information on adaptation to be included in NDCs and adaptation communications;
  - (ii) Inform development of a GCF country programme with respect to adaptation;
  - (iii) Guide and drive integration of climate change considerations in development planning, including processes such as national budgets;
  - (iv) Provide an up-to-date summary of a country's key vulnerabilities and risks, and priority adaptation actions;
  - (v) Provide a platform for promoting coherence of action in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and other frameworks, and integration of adaptation activities across national administrative levels and programmes;
  - (vi) Show how adaptation guiding principles (best practices) are addressed in NAP formulation, including those related to gender, indigenous knowledge and vulnerable groups;
  - (vii) Provide an overview of the climate rationale for adaptation used when designing implementation projects;
- (c) Making efforts to enhance national institutional arrangements for leading and coordinating adaptation efforts at all levels with the involvement of all actors and stakeholders.

### III. Monitoring and tracking progress of adaptation

19. Since 2014, the LEG has compiled information on countries' progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The information is published annually and is used to inform the assessment by the SBI of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

20. The annual progress report captures the activities undertaken by countries in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as outlined in the NAP technical guidelines and further enhanced by the 15 steps outlined by the LEG in its sample process to formulate and implement NAPs.<sup>29</sup>

21. In 2015, the LEG developed the PEG M&E tool<sup>30</sup> to monitor the overall progress of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The PEG M&E tool was developed around a set of metrics for measuring the process, input, output, outcome and impact, and provides a set of generic metrics to monitor progress. The LEG is currently expanding the metrics of the PEG M&E tool beyond the current focus on input, process and output to cover adaptation outcomes and impacts, taking into consideration global challenges related to measuring adaptation outcomes.

22. Subsequent work by the LEG has led to the identification of three main areas for monitoring and evaluation in the context of NAPs:

- (a) Managing the process and helping to steer it towards successful outcomes by promoting best practices;
- (b) Demonstrating accountability for the funds allocated and value for money;

<sup>29</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1, figure 1.

<sup>30</sup> Available at [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/UNFCCC\\_PEGMonitoring\\_Tool.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/UNFCCC_PEGMonitoring_Tool.pdf).

(c) Providing a broader assessment of the outcomes, including through research and systematic observation of impacts, the state of adaptation of a system and the extent to which it has adapted.

23. The PEG M&E tool is used for preparing the annual progress report on NAPs to collect information on the process and outputs of formulating and implementing NAPs. Over time, the tool will provide information on the outcomes achieved by establishing an iterative and well-functioning adaptation process.

24. The data collected over the past seven years on the process and relevant outputs of the formulation and implementation of NAPs will be critical in further defining metrics for outcomes and impacts as mentioned in paragraph 23 above.

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

### **A. Overall progress**

25. As at 31 October 2022, on the basis of information available to the LEG from the sources referred to in paragraphs 6–7 above, 139 of the 154 developing countries<sup>31</sup> that are Parties to the Convention had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 76 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs.<sup>32</sup>

26. A total of 39 countries (of which 16 are LDCs) had developed and submitted their NAPs and shared them on NAP Central. Paraguay updated its NAP, making it the first country to have two NAPs on NAP Central.

27. Of the 39 countries referred to in paragraph 20 above, 24 had projects approved for funding and 2 had projects in concept note stage in the GCF portfolio to support implementation of NAP priorities.

28. Of the 139 countries that are undertaking activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 113 had submitted 127 proposals (42 of which were submitted by the LDCs) for accessing funding from the GCF under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides funding of up to USD 3 million per country.

29. On the basis of information communicated by the GCF to the LEG, of the 127 funding proposals submitted, 86 proposals (29 of which were from the LDCs) had been approved as at 23 September 2022, of which 76 projects (24 of which were proposed by the LDCs) were already receiving disbursement (see table 3).

30. Of the 39 countries that had submitted NAPs, 23 had GCF-approved readiness or adaptation planning grants supporting further advancement of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and related activities and/or decentralizing the process to the sectoral and/or subnational level.<sup>33</sup>

31. As at 31 October 2022, all 154 developing countries had included adaptation components in their submitted NDCs, 106 countries had included information related to NAPs, 35 countries had mentioned that they have developed a NAP and 69 countries had described the activities they are undertaking to develop a NAP.

32. Technical support for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to evolve as an increasing number of countries are submitting their NAPs. The LEG and the NAP technical working group continue to advance work related to developing technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs. United Nations agencies and international organizations that are supporting countries in implementing activities related to NAPs continue to provide updates

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<sup>31</sup> Of which 46 are LDCs.

<sup>32</sup> Countries for which funds from the GCF have been disbursed; see table 3 for details.

<sup>33</sup> See the eleventh report of the GCF to the COP; available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/599149>.

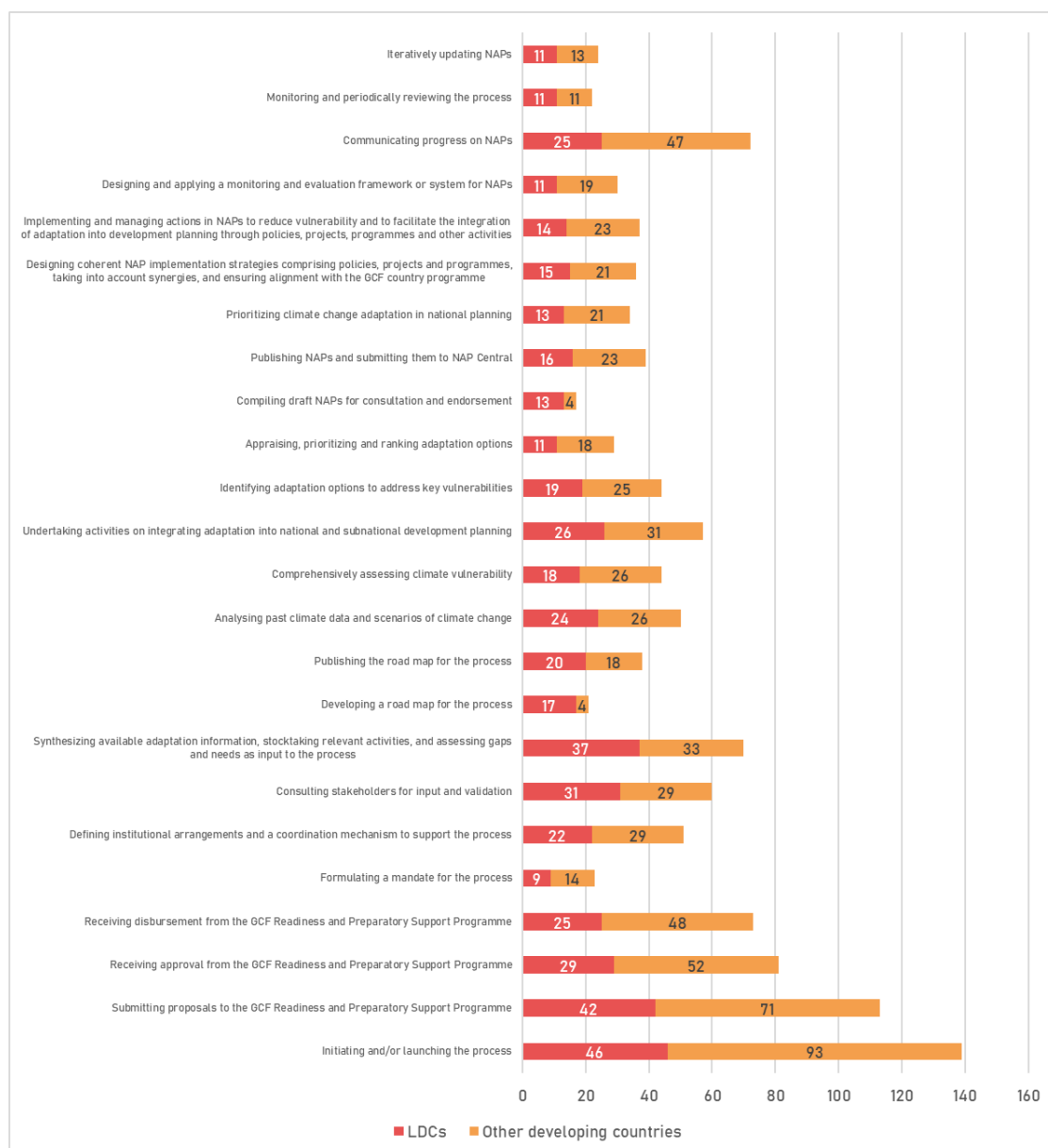


to the LEG and the secretariat (see chap. V.A below for further information on technical support provided to countries).

33. Progress across all activities relating to the underlying process of formulating and implementing NAPs has been increasing since 2015.

34. Figure 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 of this chapter.

Figure 1  
**Measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2022**



## B. Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

35. This section includes information on all four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It captures the enabling and process-related activities as well as outputs reported by countries as they advance work on their NAPs.

## 1. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

36. This element relates to laying the groundwork for and addressing gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and establishing the process to formulate and implement NAPs at the national level.

37. Of the 154 developing countries that are Parties to the Convention, 139 have undertaken at least one activity or measure related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Many have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs by preparing NAP funding proposals, or by organizing stakeholder consultations to sensitize the public on the importance of undertaking the process to formulate NAPs.

38. Eight developing countries indicated in their submitted NDCs that they have initiated and undertaken the process to formulate and implement NAPs during the reporting period with the aim of guiding the actions and agreements needed to comply with the commitments described in their NDCs.<sup>34</sup>

39. Most countries that have submitted a NAP mentioned that they have a specific mandate to develop a NAP, as set out in a decree, law or other national legislation. Others identified the national constitution as the source of the mandate to protect human lives from the impacts of climate change and, hence, to develop a comprehensive plan to address climate change impacts such as the NAP.<sup>35</sup>

40. Many countries continued to use existing institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation as an interim coordination mechanism to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Once necessary measures under element A are undertaken, those countries work towards defining and establishing a dedicated coordination mechanism, either through a national steering committee, inter-agency working group on climate change or ministerial working group.

41. Many countries have now submitted proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the LDCF (see chap. III.C below for further details). A summary of the distribution of submitted and approved project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs by region and category of countries is presented in table 3.

## 2. Element B: preparatory elements

42. This element relates to analysing climate change risks and vulnerabilities, identifying adaptation options at all levels, compiling and communicating NAPs, and advancing the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning.

43. As at 31 October 2022, 13 new NAPs, from Albania, Benin, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Tonga, had been submitted through NAP Central, bringing the total number of submitted NAPs to 39. A second iteration of Paraguay's NAP was also submitted within the reporting period, making it the first country to submit an updated NAP. Table 1 outlines all NAPs available on NAP Central.

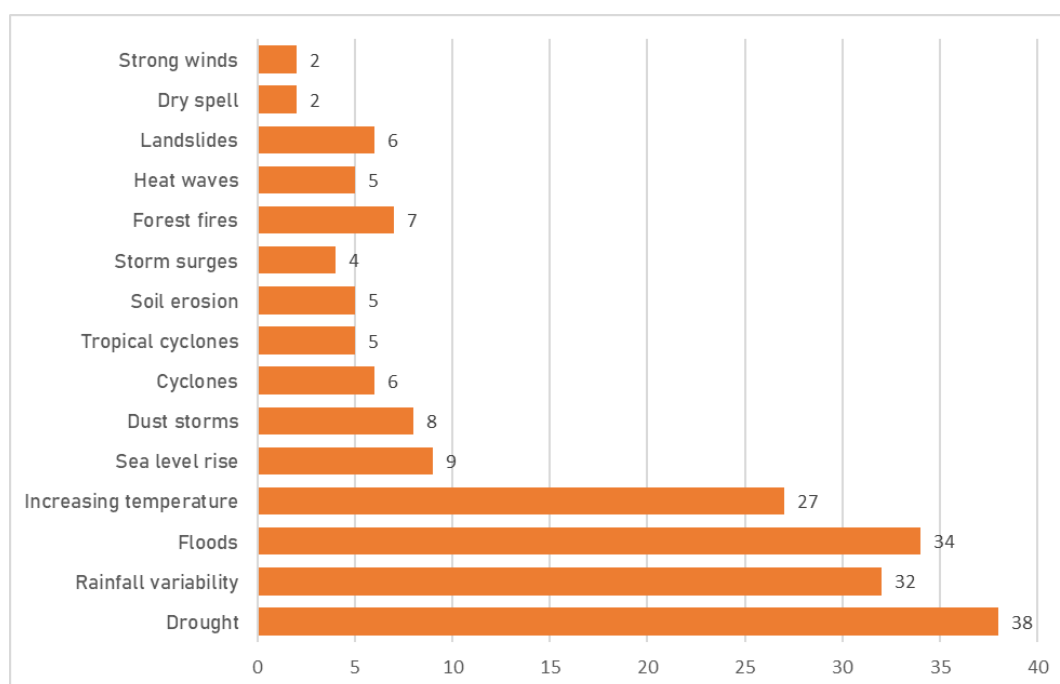
44. Analysis of 48 of 51 projects (approved and concept note stage) of 26 countries with NAPs showed that most projects address drought, floods, rainfall variability and increasing temperature. Figure 2 shows how these hazards are mentioned, indicating key trends in hazards mentioned in the proposals.

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<sup>34</sup> Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>35</sup> Albania, Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Grenada, Paraguay, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo.

Figure 2  
**Hazards addressed in project proposals of countries with submitted national adaptation plans**



45. Many countries continued to undertake measures to integrate adaptation into national and local development planning. Steps taken include identifying climate change activities in the national and local budget, dedicating a specific chapter on climate change adaptation in national development plans, and ensuring alignment of NAPs with Sustainable Development Goal targets and other frameworks.

46. Several countries continue to undertake activities to integrate climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting systems under the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living facility.

Table 1  
**National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 31 October 2022**

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Albania	27 October 2021	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) to Climate Change in Albania: Framework for the Country Process
Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
Benin	8 July 2022	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Bénin
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan/Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde	23 October 2022	National Adaptation Plan of Cabo Verde/Plano Nacional De Adaptaçao de Cabo Verde
Cambodia	7 July 2021	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Central African Republic	16 February 2022	Plan National Initial d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques de la République Centrafricaine
Chad	15 February 2022	First National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Chad/Premier Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique de la République du Tchad
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
Costa Rica	5 May 2022	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2022–2026
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6 July 2022	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (2022–2026)/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (2022–2026)
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
Kuwait	11 February 2021	Kuwait National Adaptation Plan 2019–2030: Enhanced Climate Resilience to Improve Community Livelihood and Achieve Sustainability
Liberia	16 December 2021	Liberia National Adaptation Plan (2020–2030)
Madagascar	29 May 2022	Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PNA) Madagascar
Nepal	30 October 2021	National Adaptation Plan 2021–2050
Paraguay	3 May 2020	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
	14 July 2022	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Peru	22 July 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Perú: un insumo para la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional ante el 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

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Sierra Leone	8 February 2022	Government of Sierra Leone National Adaptation Plan
South Africa	29 September 2021	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
South Sudan	1 November 2021	First National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change
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
Timor-Leste	31 March 2021	Timor-Leste’s National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
Tonga	27 October 2021	Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction 2018–2028
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://napcentral.org/submitted-naps/>.

### 3. Element C: implementation strategies

47. This element relates to prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning, designing implementation strategies, and implementing and coordinating actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning through policies, projects, programmes and other activities.

48. Many countries are preparing adaptation project ideas on the basis of their NAPs and existing climate change strategies, which are likely to advance into concept notes and project proposals with the assistance of the Adaptation Fund, the GEF or the GCF. The LEG prepared a compilation of adaptation project profiles<sup>36</sup> on the basis of information gathered from the NAP writing workshops to be regularly updated and distributed as widely as possible in order to facilitate further development of projects and implementation of NAPs.

49. Most of the submitted NAPs included implementation strategies. Of the 39 countries with submitted NAPs, 33 mentioned the resource mobilization strategy as an essential component of the implementation strategy.

### 4. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

50. This element relates to collecting information on and reviewing the process to formulate and implement NAPs, assessing the process 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 in reducing vulnerability to climate change, and matching needs with sources of support.

51. Most of the developing countries that have submitted a NAP included a strategy for monitoring and evaluation of both the process and the adaptation actions. The information

<sup>36</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/615351>.

provided includes indicators for each strategic objective, timelines for assessment and for review, and the government entity responsible for conducting the assessment.

52. Saint Lucia is the first country to communicate a progress report on NAP implementation.

53. Countries continued to communicate progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs through their NDCs and adaptation communications. Some countries explicitly identified how their NAPs will contribute to the global goal on adaptation. This work involves various sectors, both public and private, and includes reframing organizational processes, developing policies and strategies, and implementing actions to respond to climate change adaptation.

54. As at 31 October 2022, 104 countries had included information in their NDCs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. A total of 35 countries indicated that they have developed a NAP, while 69 described their intention of doing so.<sup>37</sup>

### **C. Progress in implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans**

55. This section provides information on progress in implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in the submitted NAPs.

56. As at 31 October 2022, of the 39 countries that had submitted NAPs, 27 had submitted 51 project proposals to the GCF to access funding for implementing at least one priority action identified in their NAPs. The total GCF funding (grants and loans) requested for these projects amounts to USD 2.52 billion. Figure 3 illustrates the cost of the project proposals by sector.

57. Of the 39 countries that had submitted NAPs, 31 referred to an implementation strategy, identifying a resource mobilization strategy, the roles of ministries and other actors in leading the implementation of priority actions, and a time frame and indicators for monitoring progress.

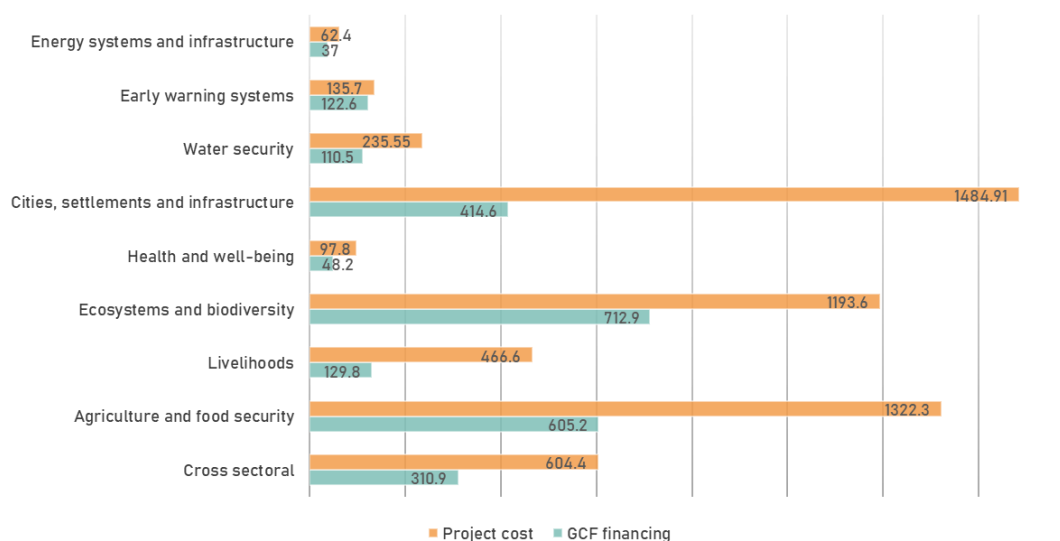
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<sup>37</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Congo, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Figure 3

**Cost of project proposals submitted by developing country Parties, including proposed financing from the Green Climate Fund, for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans, by sector, as at 31 October 2022**

(USD million)



58. Of the 51 project proposals referred to in paragraph 56 above, 29 had received approval and are at various stages of receiving disbursement and initiating implementation. The total GCF financing for these 29 projects amounts to USD 1.87 billion, equating to 42 per cent of the total project costs of USD 4.47 billion. Figure 4 illustrates the countries with projects approved and in the pipeline that align with the priorities identified in their NAPs.

59. On the basis of the different types of activities identified in the NAPs, implementation can be broadly framed through the following three main actions:

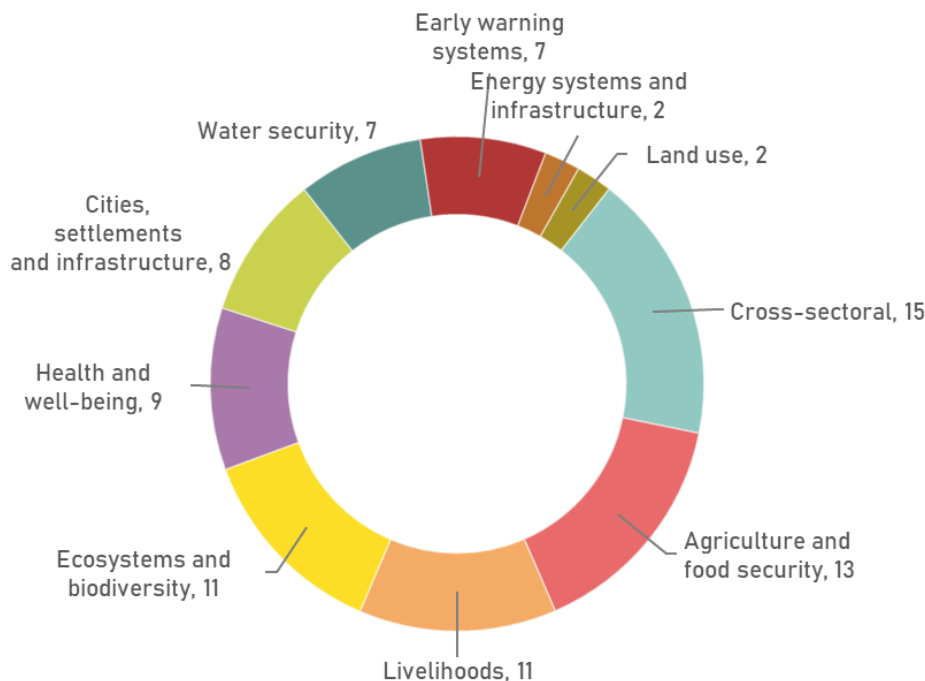
- (a) Concrete projects that address a specific problem or aim to achieve a specific goal;
- (b) Capacity-building, capacity development or readiness for implementation;
- (c) The ongoing process to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

60. A number of initiatives have been established to assist developing countries in advancing implementation of the adaptation priorities identified in their NAPs and NDCs. The Secretary-General has tasked the United Nations system to work with development partners and public and private financiers supporting a group of developing countries through an adaptation pipeline accelerator to turn a set of adaptation priorities identified in NAPs into investment plans and then investible projects.

61. The LEG, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat and other organizations, is supporting all the LDCs in developing project ideas for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs. As at 31 October 2022, 38 LDCs had developed 51 project ideas, which were compiled by the LEG into a catalogue.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/LDCs-Project-Ideas-Sept22.pdf>.

Figure 4  
**Number of project proposals submitted by developing country Parties for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans, by sector, as at 31 October 2022**



#### D. Synthesis of submitted national adaptation plans

62. Data on 33 of the 39 NAPs submitted as at 31 October 2022 were compiled and analysed to provide a general overview of and trends in key hazards and vulnerabilities being addressed by countries and the types of adaptation actions being planned and implemented to address them.

63. The information in this section provides a basis for analysing emerging trends in addition to informing future technical guidance and support for developing countries in formulating NAPs and developing projects and programmes for implementation.

##### 1. Formulation and timelines for implementation of national adaptation plans

64. The formulation of NAPs is most commonly led by government agencies focused on climate affairs, with finance or economic development agencies often playing a major role as well. In most countries, these organizations already existed prior to NAP formulation, but some countries have established committees specifically for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, Grenada re-established its National Climate Change Committee to provide guidance and coordination throughout the underlying process.

65. Pre-existing national climate response policies serve as a strong starting point for establishing the process to formulate and implement NAPs. A key feature of NAPs is the capacity to update, integrate and expand on climate response work that is already in progress. Some countries refer to State-level or subnational development plans as the anchor for their NAPs.

66. Of the many countries that specified an implementation time frame in their NAPs, some identified 2030 as a key date for accomplishing adaptation goals and some aligned their goals with the national targets established for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Most of these countries published their NAPs between 2017 and 2020, presenting a 10- to 13-year implementation time-horizon.



## 2. Overview of goals and visions identified in national adaptation plans

67. While decision 5/CP.17 outlines the objectives and guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, countries also define their own goals within their NAP, most of which are oriented around reducing overall vulnerability to climate change. Through a review of the goals, visions and guiding principles described in the NAPs, the following recurring goals were identified:

- (a) Integrating climate-oriented programming across government agencies and policies;
- (b) Implementing climate-resilient and sustainable development;
- (c) Prioritizing vulnerable populations;
- (d) Mobilizing resources and ensuring access to funding;
- (e) Empowering stakeholders through partnerships and information-sharing;
- (f) Building technical and/or professional capacity to address climate change;
- (g) Managing and organizing knowledge on climate change and national vulnerabilities;
- (h) Addressing sector-specific adaptation needs;
- (i) Preparing to meet adaptation and mitigation timelines set out in other documents on climate change.

68. Most NAPs emphasized the inclusion of women, indigenous groups, and/or youth as a goal or guiding principle. In most cases, NAPs referred to supporting vulnerable groups within their aims, but some prioritized specific populations. For example, gender sensitivity was a guiding principle in the formulation and implementation of some NAPs.

69. Other goals were broader, such as those related to encouraging sustainability in economic development initiatives, a topic addressed by many countries in their NAPs.

## 3. Key hazards, risks and vulnerabilities identified in national adaptation plans

70. In their NAPs, countries identified the particular risks and hazards they face. The common hazards identified were floods, drought, increasing temperature, sea level rise, and an increasing incidence of vector- and waterborne diseases.

## 4. Implementation strategies and resource mobilization

71. Some countries estimated costs and established a budget for their adaptation actions, broken down either by sector or by initiative, while others mentioned their plans to estimate these costs in the future.

72. Most of the NAPs indicated plans to access funding from the GCF to implement the adaptation priorities identified in their NAPs. Many countries indicated that national funds would support a portion of NAP programming, while some are planning to use government funds in the future.

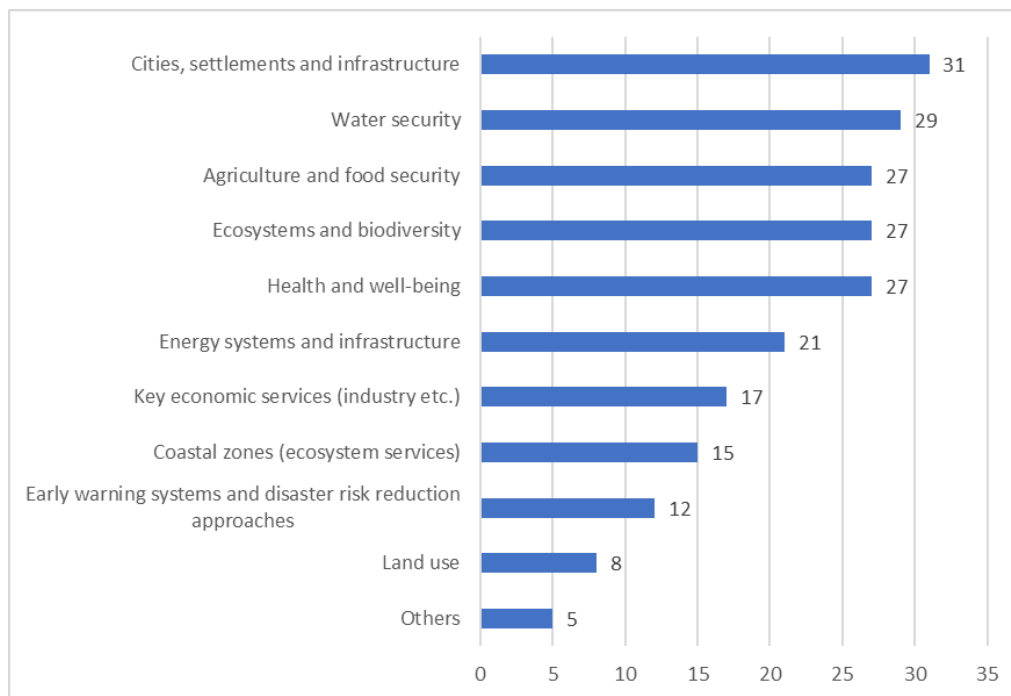
## 5. Types of adaptation action

73. The key systems identified in all submitted NAPs were in the sectors of agriculture, cities, settlements and infrastructure, land use and spatial planning, health, water resources, ecosystem services, forestry, fisheries, coastal zones and disaster risk reduction approaches. Figure 5 provides an overview of the sectors being addressed in the NAPs, as shown in the NAP summaries.<sup>39</sup> Some NAPs identified tourism, urban areas, mining and industry among the adaptation priorities.

<sup>39</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-summaries>.

74. Countries varied in their approach to proposing adaptation actions and in the number of actions proposed. Some countries distinguished their adaptation actions by time frame (short, medium or long term).

Figure 5  
**Sectors identified in national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties as at 31 October 2022**



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

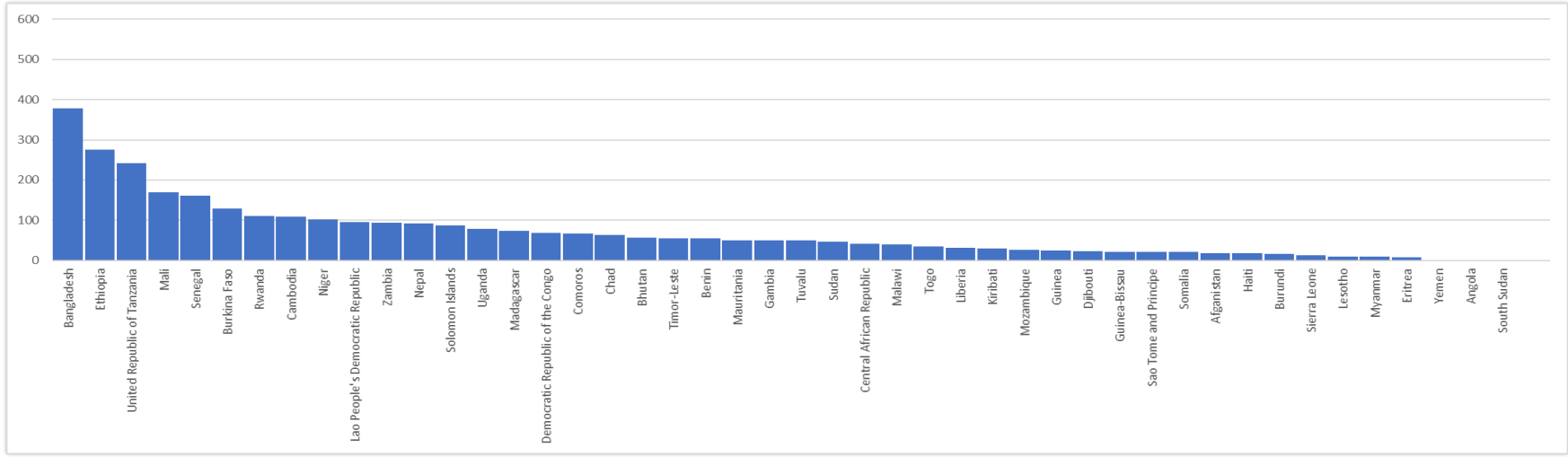
### A. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

75. Countries are increasingly developing adaptation projects for reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. Such projects cut across all the adaptation results areas of the GCF, such as health, food and water security, livelihoods of people and communities, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems and ecosystems services. As at 31 October 2022, developing countries had accessed USD 18.5 billion for implementing adaptation measures through 83 adaptation and 55 cross-cutting projects.<sup>40</sup> Figures 6–7 illustrate the total funding accessed by each developing country under the GCF, as displayed on the country pages of the GCF website, as at 31 October 2022.

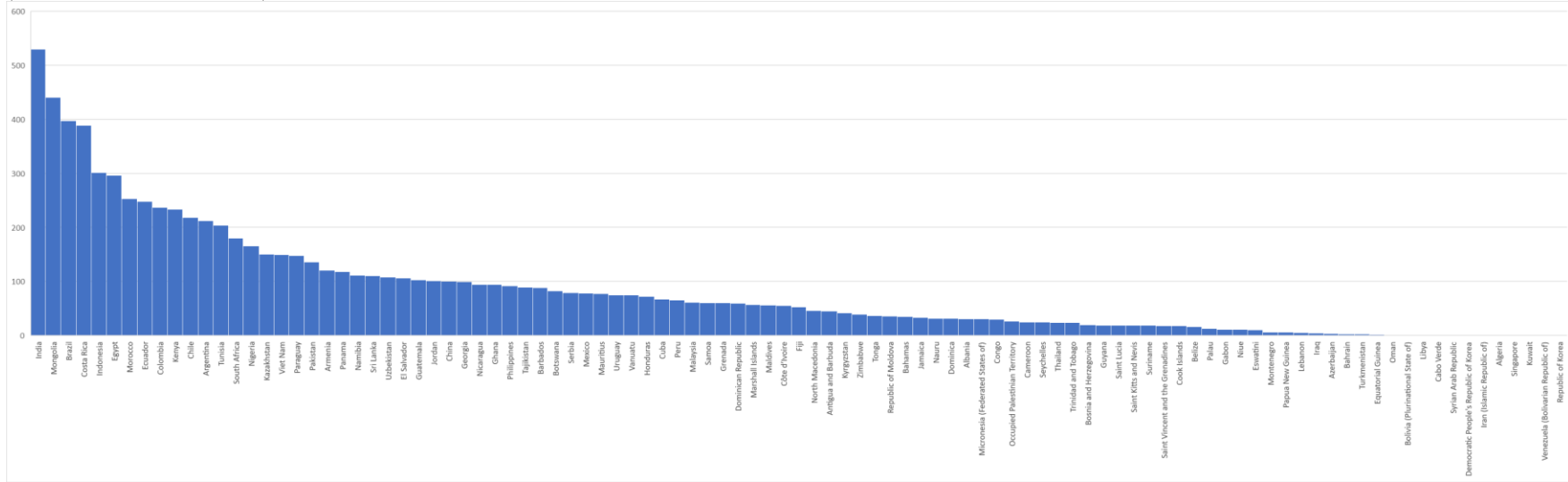
76. Countries are also implementing adaptation projects with funding from the Adaptation Fund. The projects are addressing climate risks in the areas of agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, water resources management, ecosystems services, coastal management, and urban and rural development. As at 26 August 2022, the Adaptation Fund had approved a total of USD 924 million for a portfolio of 130 projects in over 100 countries.

<sup>40</sup> Based on the approved projects indicated on the GCF website as at 31 October 2022.

**Figure 6**  
**Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as at 31 October 2022**  
(Millions of United States dollars)



**Figure 7**  
**Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund as at 31 October 2022**  
(Millions of United States dollars)



## B. Facilitating integration of climate change adaptation into development

77. Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning. More countries are developing guidelines for coding and tracking the national budget expenditure as a way to monitor the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the national budgeting process. Other approaches include having a dedicated chapter on climate change adaptation in the national development plan and developing action plans for integrating adaptation into national development plans and strategies.

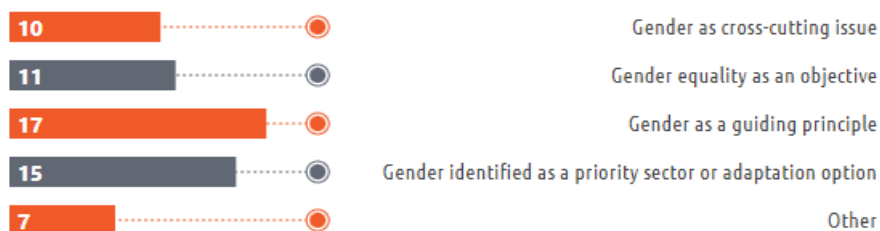
## C. Guiding principles

78. The guiding principles remain an important pillar of the measures and activities undertaken by countries as they advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

79. With regard to gender considerations in adaptation actions, countries indicated in their NAPs that women are considered in key activities such as consultations, training, information management and decision-making on climate change adaptation at all levels. In some cases, countries included specific assessments on gender-based vulnerability to help create policies that ensure that gender considerations are adequately integrated into adaptation techniques to avoid exacerbating inequalities between men and women. Of the 33 out of 39 NAPs reviewed by the NAP Global Network,<sup>41</sup> and as shown in figure 8 countries identified gender equality and considerations either as a cross-cutting issue, as an objective, as a guiding principle or as a priority sector.

Figure 8

**Number of national adaptation plans referring to gender in different contexts, as shown on the National Adaptation Plan Global Network website, as at 31 October 2022**



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

81. To strengthen participation and transparency, countries have developed strategies to improve communication and outreach at all levels, raise awareness and promote feedback from all actors and stakeholders, thereby promoting transparency and facilitating participation at all stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Such strategies may be integrated within NAPs or developed separately to ensure comprehensiveness.

<sup>41</sup> See <https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/trend-in-key-themes/gender>.

## **VI. Support provided and received relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans**

### **A. Technical support**

82. The information included in this section was communicated by relevant agencies that provide support to developing country Parties for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and adaptation activities. Annex III includes details of the technical support provided by organizations and regional centres and networks to address these gaps.

83. The NAP technical working group continued to play an important role by assisting the LEG in providing technical guidance and support on the process to formulate and implement NAPs through guidelines, technical papers, writing workshops, peer review of draft NAPs, the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the Open NAP initiative, NAP Expos and NAP Central. The NAP technical working group held meetings on the margins of SB 52–55 and 56 to continue providing support to countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs. It also held technical meetings on developing the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs. Annex IV provides a list of all developing countries and the relevant organizations and programmes that provide support on NAPs.

84. The LEG continued to provide technical guidance and other support to developing countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative, including through NAP country dialogues, the NAP data initiative, NAP writing workshops, 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. 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. These dialogues continued throughout 2022, particularly regarding support for the LDCs in developing project ideas to be transformed into full project proposals for funding from either the Adaptation Fund, the GCF or the LDCF. More information on the work of the LEG on NAPs can be found in the report on the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the LEG.<sup>42</sup>

85. The LEG is facilitating the peer review of draft NAPs for those LDCs that request it, through the partners of the NAP technical working group with the aim of assisting countries to develop NAPs, building on emerging good practices.

86. In collaboration with the LEG, constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement such as the AC, the Consultative Group of Experts, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the NWP have also undertaken activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Details of these activities are outlined in annex II.

87. Launched in August 2021 by the secretariat, UN4NAPs is a United Nations-wide technical backstopping initiative for the LDCs and SIDS that are in the process of formulating and implementing their NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance on an ongoing basis and to tap into the wide expertise of the more than 45 participating United Nations and intergovernmental organizations. Upon receipt of requests for technical assistance, the secretariat communicates them to relevant partners for their assistance. To date, 18 countries, from the Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific regions, have submitted about 80 requests for technical assistance. Five categories of technical assistance are being catalysed: simple technical queries that can be answered by agencies via email; delivery of specific data or knowledge products (data sets, analytical tools, guidance material); longer-term capacity development and engagement with the requesting country; review of draft NAPs upon request by a country, on the basis of agencies' area of expertise, with a view to enhancing the coverage of issues in order to facilitate subsequent

<sup>42</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

implementation; and facilitation of integration of adaptation priorities into country support strategies of different agencies and organizations. Technical assistance has thus far been provided by 26 participating United Nations and intergovernmental organizations.

88. UNDP has provided support to 35 developing countries (12 LDCs) on accessing GCF NAP Readiness funding, including to strengthen capacities and institutional coordination for adaptation, conduct risk and vulnerability assessments, enhance the evidence base to inform adaptation planning, and mainstream adaptation in budgeting and financing strategies. It has also provided technical support to four countries that have submitted a NAP, namely Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Madagascar, including hiring a consultant, providing technical review and facilitating government workshops and consultations, and is assisting Bangladesh, Bhutan, Haiti and Niger, which are in the final stages of developing their NAPs with the aim of submitting them before COP 27.

89. The SCALA programme, jointly implemented by FAO and UNDP with funding from the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative provides support to 12 countries. The programme, which was launched in 2020 and will continue until 2025, builds on the joint FAO–UNDP NAP-Ag programme, which was designed to support transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase removals, as well as to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. At COP 26 the Private Sector Engagement Facility was launched under the SCALA programme and UNFCCC LDC focal points were invited to submit expressions of interest for technical support. The aim of the Facility is to accelerate investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient agriculture practices by mobilizing private sector actors in the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. Expressions of interest were received from nine countries, five of which will receive support in 2022. The high response rate from UNFCCC focal points indicates that the Facility is highly relevant in supporting climate initiatives. The Facility will support at least seven countries, with a focus on SIDS and middle-income countries in the coming years.

90. The NAP-GSP, which was jointly coordinated by UNDP and UNEP with funding from the GEF, ran until December 2021. The UNDP-led part of the NAP-GSP provided direct support to 28 LDCs, including for conducting stocktaking activities, enhancing institutional coordination, building capacity and formulating their first NAPs. In total, 15 LDCs were supported under the NAP-GSP in accessing GCF NAP readiness funding to continue advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

91. The NAP Global Network has been supporting 42 countries<sup>43</sup> (15 LDCs<sup>44</sup>) in undertaking activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Support activities for this reporting period include providing national-level technical assistance, in addition to organizing peer learning and exchange events and publishing knowledge products, tools and communications resources. The NAP Global Network has responded to requests for support on the themes of integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; supporting monitoring, evaluation and learning on adaptation; engaging the private sector in adaptation initiatives; developing NAP communication strategies; leveraging the process to formulate and implement NAPs to guide the formulation of adaptation communications; developing financing and resource mobilization strategies; enhancing sectoral integration of adaptation; strengthening linkages between the national and subnational level; integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The NAP Global Network is developing a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on linking peacebuilding and adaptation in the context of conflict. The NAP Global Network has also developed the NAP Trends<sup>45</sup> platform

<sup>43</sup> Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Suriname, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

<sup>44</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>45</sup> Available at <https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/>.

which provides an analysis of information and trends in NAP documents submitted to the secretariat up until 30 June 2022.

92. FAO continues to support developing countries in advancing the formulation of NAPs and implementing adaptation projects relevant to the agriculture sector identified in the NAPs. FAO has supported 12 countries, including two LDCs, in accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for adaptation planning. It is also leading the implementation of 17 adaptation projects in 17 countries<sup>46</sup> with a total of USD 843.6 million. FAO has recently become an accredited multilateral implementing entity to the Adaptation Fund. The current portfolio comprises USD 75.4 million of approved concept notes, with full proposals under formulation for eight countries,<sup>47</sup> including a regional project in Chad and the Sudan.

93. Since 2010, GIZ has supported 50 countries in undertaking various activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Its support was provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via the NAP-GSP or the NAP Global Network, with whom GIZ collaborates closely. The number of countries supported refers to direct beneficiaries of financial support. Furthermore, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GIZ has supported seven countries in undertaking in-depth climate risk analysis and 15 countries in developing climate risk profiles. Through the InsuResilience Solutions Fund, Germany has provided funding of EUR 11 million to the Global Risk Modelling Alliance to support countries in the global South in building adequate risk modelling capacities and developing risk models to inform risk strategies. The International Climate Initiative provided support to 31 countries through GIZ and other implementing organizations, including 11 countries that otherwise receive neither direct nor indirect NAP support from GIZ.

94. UNCDF continues to support the expansion of NAP-aligned Local Climate Adaptive Living facility initiatives in 32 countries,<sup>48</sup> 25 of which are LDCs, and the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation projects in 13 countries.<sup>49</sup> It is also supporting countries in the accreditation process for national implementing entities to the Adaptation Fund and the GCF.

95. UNEP supports the implementation of 20 GCF- and LDCF-funded NAP projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and is assisting 14 countries with NAP projects under development. UNEP also collaborated with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, UNITAR and the NAP-GSP to develop an e-training module on the process to formulate and implement NAPs covering formulation, implementation and financing, which was completed in December 2021.

96. WHO supports countries in developing the health components of NAPs, including 20 LDCs, and in conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including 18 LDCs. It has published guidance on developing and implementing the health components of NAPs, including guidance on quality criteria, updated guidance on conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments and guidance on adaptation interventions for health, for example on climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities. In addition, WHO has supported the development of health-related proposals under the GCF, including under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, for 12 LDCs and 20 developing countries. In 2022, WHO launched the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health to support countries in implementing their health-related commitments established at COP 26, including the development of health

<sup>46</sup> Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay and Sudan.

<sup>47</sup> Cabo Verde, Cuba, Lebanon, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Panama, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

<sup>48</sup> Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tuvalu, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia.

<sup>49</sup> Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mali, Niger, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Uganda.

NAPs. A total of 61 countries, including 22 LDCs and 25 developing countries, have made these commitments.

## B. Financial support

97. As at 31 October 2022, 127 project proposals had been submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. Funds had been disbursed for 83 of the approved projects. Details of the proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs, including dates of submission and status, are provided in annex I.

98. As at 31 October 2022, total funding from the LDCF in support of the process to formulate and implement NAPs amounted to USD 60.3 million.

99. Table 3 provides information on the status of project proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF (under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme), which provides funding of up to USD 3 million per country,<sup>50</sup> and from the LDCF for formulating their NAPs. It shows the distribution of proposals and funds disbursed by region and category of countries (i.e. LDCs and other developing countries).

Table 3

**Status of project proposals submitted by developing country Parties for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans, by region and category of countries**

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Number of proposals approved or in the process of approval</i>	<i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i>
GCF <sup>a</sup>	Africa	50 (31)	33 (21)	30 (19)
	Asia and the Pacific <sup>b</sup>	36 (10)	24 (7)	18 (4)
	Eastern Europe	10	8	8
	Latin America and the Caribbean	31 (1)	21 (1)	20 (1)
<b>Total</b>		<b>127 (42)</b>	<b>86 (29)</b>	<b>76 (24)</b>
LDCF <sup>c</sup>	Africa	8	8	5
	Asia and the Pacific <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>

*Note:* A more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing\\_funding\\_for\\_NAPs.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx).

<sup>a</sup> Figures as at 31 September 2022; the first figures are for all developing countries and those in parentheses are for the LDCs.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Central Asia.

<sup>c</sup> Figures as at 29 September 2022.

100. As at 31 October 2022, funding of USD 67.49 million had been approved for 29 LDCs in support of adaptation planning, comprising 34.5 per cent of the GCF NAP portfolio. Five LDCs have yet to submit proposals for NAP funding support under the GCF NAP readiness funding window.

101. As at 31 October 2022, the GCF had approved 86 adaptation planning proposals<sup>51</sup> submitted by the following countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize (two proposals), Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile (three proposals), Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia,

<sup>50</sup> See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. (e).

<sup>51</sup> See the eleventh report of the GCF to the COP, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/599149>.



Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova (two proposals), Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia (two proposals), Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

102. As at 10 October 2022, 40 adaptation planning proposals submitted to the GCF by the following countries were at various stages of the review process, the majority of which had been sent back to the respective NDAs and delivery partners with technical review comments to facilitate revision and resubmission: Algeria, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Oman, Panama, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, and Trinidad and Tobago.

103. As at 31 October 2022, of the 39 countries that had submitted NAPs, 27 had submitted 51 project proposals to the GCF for implementing at least one of the priority adaptation actions identified in their NAPs. The total amount of GCF funding requested in the 52 project proposals is USD 5.66 billion (loans and grants).

104. The GCF also continues to track the progress of developing countries in finalizing and submitting their NAPs to the UNFCCC, as well as the support provided by the GCF through its funding windows for the implementation of priority adaptation actions identified by countries in their NAPs. Of the 39 developing countries that had submitted their NAPs, 23 had GCF-approved readiness or adaptation planning grants supporting the formulation and implementation of NAPs and/or decentralizing the process to the sectoral and/or subnational level.

105. The GCF secretariat reported that it continues to make progress on improving the timelines both for the approval of NAP proposals and for disbursement rates. It continues to take various measures to address challenges experienced by delivery partners and NDAs in transitioning efficiently from approval to the implementation stage of readiness grants.

106. With regard to enhancing the tools and systems for processing readiness funding requests from NDAs and delivery partners, the GCF secretariat is developing its information management system, simplifying reporting templates and developing a standard procedure to review grant progress and quality.

## VII. Concluding remarks

107. Since 2015, although more and more countries have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the number of NAPs submitted on NAP Central has not increased significantly. Countries are encouraged to submit their NAPs and other outputs related to the process through NAP Central, as well as to report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs through the online questionnaire referred to in paragraph 6 above.

108. Many countries are submitting proposals for funding for implementing adaptation projects while in the process of finalizing their NAPs.

109. The annual progress report on NAPs provides comprehensive information on the progress of developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which is useful also for other ongoing processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, such as in relation to the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake.

**Annex I****Status of support from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2022**

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Albania	30 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Algeria	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Angola	20 February 2019	–	United Nations Children's Fund	Cancelled at NDA request on 28 July 2020
Antigua and Barbuda	26 January 2017	1 November 2017	Ministry of Health and Environment	Approved, with disbursement
Argentina	28 April 2017	4 December 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Armenia	14 February 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Azerbaijan	13 August 2018	2 December 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Bangladesh	16 July 2017	9 February 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Belize	23 August 2020	1 June 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Belize	16 September 2020	3 November 2021	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Approved, with disbursement
Belize	–	–	–	Sent back for completeness
Benin	27 July 2017	8 February 2019	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Bhutan	18 August 2017	23 December 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5 April 2018	26 March 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	Internal review
Burkina Faso	5 October 2020	28 January 2022	GGGI	Approved, with disbursement
Burundi	27 August 2018	–	UNDP	Sent back to applicant
Cambodia	1 February 2021	7 July 2022	Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	Approved
Cambodia	–	–	–	Sent back for completeness
Cameroon	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	Sent back to applicant
Central African Republic	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Chad	25 June 2018	18 December 2019	National Water Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	Approved, with disbursement

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Chile	5 February 2019	2 December 2019	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Chile	17 November 2020	3 December 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Chile	1 February 2021	3 December 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Chile	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Colombia	11 November 2016	8 January 2018	Action Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	Approved, with disbursement
Comoros	12 November 2020	–	Ernst & Young GmbH	Sent back to applicant
Cook Islands	19 April 2021	13 October 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Approved, with disbursement
Costa Rica	5 July 2017	10 October 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Côte d'Ivoire	31 July 2017	9 February 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	New request
Cuba	19 June 2019	22 November 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 February 2017	31 January 2018	UNDP	All disbursements completed
Djibouti	24 December 2018	–	UNDP	Sent back to applicant
Dominica	31 October 2017	3 September 2018	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda for the Commonwealth of Dominica	Approved, with disbursement
Dominican Republic	31 March 2017	11 May 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Ecuador	10 April 2017	11 July 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Egypt	31 July 2017	5 March 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
El Salvador	6 June 2018	–	UNEP	Under internal review
Equatorial Guinea	2 February 2021	–	Ernst & Young GmbH	Sent back to applicant
Eritrea	30 September 2018	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared with delivery partner
Eswatini	17 July 2017	26 June 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Ethiopia	16 February 2019	21 May 2021	GGGI	Approved, with disbursement
Fiji	16 May 2021	–	GGGI	Sent back to applicant
Gabon	15 June 2017	12 September 2018	Deposits and Consignments Fund Gabon	Approved, with disbursement

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Gambia	12 February 2021	–	UNEP	Review completed
Georgia	31 May 2021	–	UNEP	Sent back to applicant
Ghana	31 October 2017	1 May 2019	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Grenada	14 July 2020	3 November 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Grenada	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Guatemala	31 October 2019	10 January 2020	Rainforest Alliance	Approved, with disbursement
Guatemala	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Guinea	22 August 2019	2 March 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Guinea-Bissau	23 April 2019	28 April 2022	UNDP	Approved
Haiti	23 April 2018	15 May 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Honduras	4 July 2017	27 June 2019	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Indonesia	25 September 2019	5 October 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Iraq	31 October 2017	7 February 2019	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Jamaica	30 October 2020	15 April 2021	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Approved
Jamaica	–	–	–	Under internal review
Kazakhstan	7 May 2021	–	UNDP	Sent back to applicant
Kenya	25 April 2017	31 July 2018	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Kyrgyzstan	6 June 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 June 2021	24 June 2022	United Nations Human Settlement Programme	Approved
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Lebanon	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Lesotho	13 October 2017	24 June 2020	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Liberia	14 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNDP	Disbursement completed
Madagascar	29 April 2017	17 October 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Malawi	30 June 2017	20 March 2019	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Malaysia	–	–	–	Draft
Maldives	6 November 2020	23 September 2022	UNEP	Approved
Mali	18 December 2017	–	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership	Sent back to applicant
Mauritania	30 June 2017	9 July 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Mauritius	31 October 2017	–	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	Sent back to applicant
Mauritius	22 January 2021	1 August 2022	WHO	Approved
Mexico	28 April 2018	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Mongolia	10 February 2017	22 May 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Montenegro	31 July 2017	23 October 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Morocco	14 December 2018	17 March 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Myanmar	31 July 2017	15 February 2020	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Namibia	–	–	–	New request
Nauru	13 March 2020	28 January 2022	SPREP	Approved
Nepal	9 September 2016	14 November 2016	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Niger	11 November 2016	31 January 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Nigeria	25 September 2017	22 November 2019	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Oman	31 May 2018	–	UNEP	Sent back to applicant
Pakistan	10 February 2017	6 June 2017	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Palau	28 January 2021	8 September 2022	Bureau of Budget and Planning	Approved
Panama	29 April 2021	–	UNEP	For resubmission
Papua New Guinea	31 October 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Peru	5 September 2018	25 October 2019	Avina Foundation	Approved, with disbursement
Republic of Moldova	28 September 2018	16 March 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Republic of Moldova	12 February 2019	20 January 2020	FAO	Approved, with disbursement

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Rwanda	3 April 2019	25 January 2020	GGGI	Approved, with disbursement
Saint Lucia	3 December 2020	3 November 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	Under internal review
Sao Tome and Principe	1 September 2018	24 June 2020	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement
Senegal	–	–	–	Sent back to applicant
Serbia	20 July 2017	22 July 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Seychelles	31 October 2017	–	UNEP	Sent back to applicant
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	Sent back for completeness
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	Sent back for completeness
Somalia	11 July 2018	22 November 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
South Sudan	30 April 2017	–	UNEP	Inactive
Sri Lanka	5 June 2019	31 July 2020	GGGI	Approved, with disbursement
State of Palestine	3 November 2020	17 March 2022	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Sudan	30 April 2017	9 June 2020	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Syrian Arab Republic	30 July 2020	–	UNEP	Sent back to applicant
Tajikistan	24 August 2018	18 May 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Thailand	21 September 2018	21 August 2020	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	New request
Togo	19 April 2021	16 March 2022	FAO	Approved
Tonga	21 September 2018	16 March 2020	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Approved, with disbursement
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	Under GCF secretariat review
Tunisia	13 September 2019	29 July 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Tunisia	18 September 2019	29 July 2021	FAO	Approved, with disbursement
Turkmenistan	18 October 2018	12 May 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Tuvalu	20 November 2019	13 January 2021	SPREP	Approved, with disbursement
Uganda	19 April 2018	22 June 2021	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	25 November 2016	5 August 2021	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Uruguay	13 February 2017	8 January 2018	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Uzbekistan	5 July 2017	24 October 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Vanuatu	9 November 2018	–	UNEP	GCF comments shared on 21 July 2021
Viet Nam	27 February 2019	18 December 2019	UNDP	Approved, with disbursement
Zambia	15 December 2018	30 March 2020	Global Water Partnership	Approved, with disbursement
Zimbabwe	30 June 2017	8 May 2018	UNEP	Approved, with disbursement

*Notes:* Update to annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7; (2) information sourced from the GCF secretariat.

## Annex II

### Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by constituted bodies and under programmes under the UNFCCC between December 2021 and 31 October 2022

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
<b>AC</b>						
Work of the AC NAP task force	AC workplan for 2022–2024	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF</a>
Technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs	AC workplan for 2022–2024	Decision 11/CMA.1	Issued in October 2022	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2022/5/Add.2
Navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	AC workplan for 2019–2021		August 2022	Developing countries	Whole process	<a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_ac_navigating.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2022_ac_navigating.pdf</a>
Interactive online tool for navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	AC workplan for 2019–2021		August 2022	Developing countries	Whole process	<a href="https://unfccc.int/napsupport">https://unfccc.int/napsupport</a>
Draft technical paper on priorities and needs: technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, including experience in stakeholder engagement and regulatory issues pertaining to the development, transfer and uptake of technologies in those sectors	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	To be issued in November 2022
Adaptation finance bulletins (issues 10–12)	AC workplan for 2019–2021	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee</a>



<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
AC dialogue with other adaptation-related constituted bodies on support for adaptation (capacity-building, finance and technology), with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs	AC workplan for 2022–2024		June 2022 and ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	
AC event on promoting the inclusion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in national adaptation planning and implementation	AC workplan for 2022–2024		August 2022	All Parties	Whole process	
AC–LEG–NAP Global Network event on opportunities for gender-responsive adaptation planning and action	AC workplan for 2022–2024		August 2022	All Parties	Whole process	
AC–LEG event on matching needs with support for formulating and implementing NAPs	AC workplan for 2022–2024		August 2022	All Parties	Whole process	
<i>Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts</i>						
Compile, identify gaps and prepare guidance, tools and methodologies, as appropriate, for assessing needs related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage at various levels, and in this context explore opportunities for integrating them into existing processes, including formulating and implementing NAPs	Activity 16 of the second five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph. 5	2023 onward	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add. 2, annex I
Work of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management: (a) Technical guidelines for comprehensive risk assessment by	Activity 2a under strategic workstream (c) of the Executive Committee’s five-year rolling workplan	Decisions 2/CP.19, paragraph. 5; 10/CP.24, paragraph. 5(c); and 2/CMA.2,	2022	Developing countries	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SB/2020/3, paras. 28–35 <a href="http://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TEG-CRM_draft_PoA">http://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TEG-CRM_draft_PoA</a>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (b) Develop a NAP database, tagging comprehensive risk management approaches and lessons learned in different countries		paragraphs. 2 and 26				<a href="https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/">https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/</a>
Work of the task force on displacement in supporting national policy efforts through the development of a step-by-step model of how NAPs can integrate migration dimensions to support national policy development, planned to be delivered in collaboration with the LEG	Strategic workstream (d) of the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decisions 5/CP.23, paragraphs. 19(b–c); and 2/CMA.2, paragraphs. 2	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2020/3, paras. 39–45 <a href="http://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TFD%20PoA_updates.pdf">http://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TFD%20PoA_updates.pdf</a>
Enhancement and continuing development of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer	Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs. 48	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	<a href="http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/">http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/</a>
<i>LEG</i>						
Direct country support through the Open NAP initiative in producing NAPs, reviewing draft NAPs and accessing data	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/publications-naps">https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/publications-naps</a>
Continuing the development of the NAP data initiative to support the LDCs in addressing data gaps in their risk and vulnerability assessment, planning, and monitoring and evaluation in the context of NAPs	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 26
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings on ways to assist developing countries	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph. 2(c)	Ongoing	Developing countries	Laying the groundwork and gaps;	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paras. 41–43

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs					implementation strategies	
Compiling 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 2022–2023	Decision 8/CP.24, paragraph. 17	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paras. 58–59
Facilitating the NAP technical working group	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paras. 29–31
Conducting the NAP writing workshop for the African LDCs	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 12	24 to 26 March 2022	All LDCs	Implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 21 <a href="https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022/">https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022/</a>
Conducting the NAP writing workshop for the Asia-Pacific LDCs	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 12	12 to 15 July 2022	All LDCs	Implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 21 <a href="https://napexpo.org/workshops/asiapacific2022/">https://napexpo.org/workshops/asiapacific2022/</a>
Organizing NAP Expo 2022	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph. 12	22 to 26 August 2022	Parties and organizations	Whole process	<a href="http://napexpo.org/2022/">http://napexpo.org/2022/</a>
Holding technical meetings on the implementation of NAPs	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 12	9 June and 11 July 2022	All Parties	Implementation strategies	<a href="https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-for-the-implementation-of-national-adaptation-plans-naps">https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-for-the-implementation-of-national-adaptation-plans-naps</a> FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 32
Enhancing and continuing the development of NAP Central and related web pages	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	<a href="https://napcentral.org/">https://napcentral.org/</a> FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 58
Collaborating with other constituted bodies on work in support of the LDCs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 64

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Mobilizing relevant bodies and organizations to contribute towards the Open NAP initiative for developing countries	LEG work programme for 2022–2023	FCCC/SBI/2019/9, paragraph 61	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 1
<i>NWP</i>						
Thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forests and grassland ecosystems: ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation	2020–2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	Ongoing	Parties, especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx</a>
Thematic area of agriculture and food security: ongoing work to identify collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security	2022–2023	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	2022–2023	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Agriculture-and-food-security-page.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Agriculture-and-food-security-page.aspx</a>
Thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems: ongoing work to continue to identify collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on oceans	2019–2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	2021–2022	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx</a>
A supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on climate change adaptation and biodiversity for the implementation of NAPs: Promoting Synergies Between Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity – Through the National Adaptation Plan and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Processes	2022	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	2022	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Implementation strategies	Pending

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Joint policy brief with the TEC, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Innovative Approaches for Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Adaptation – Integrating Technology and Nature-based Solutions	2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	2022	Developing countries	Whole process	<a href="https://unfccc.int/ttclear/coastalzones/">https://unfccc.int/ttclear/coastalzones/</a>
Updating and enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	–	Decision 17/CP.19, FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 18(b)(ii)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwps tagging/pages/Home.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwps tagging/pages/Home.aspx</a>
Comparative assessment of monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks	2020–2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, paragraph 24	2021–2022	Developing countries	Monitoring, evaluation and learning	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx</a> <a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/WUR-project-MEL.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/News/Pages/WUR-project-MEL.aspx</a>
Addressing knowledge gaps through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	2022	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 21	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	<a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx</a>

## 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 as at 31 October 2022**

<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	Mozambique	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Eritrea, Gambia, South Sudan	UNEP
	Supported the submission of a proposal for LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal	UNDP
	Supported the implementation of projects under LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda	UNEP
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	UNEP
	Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Haiti, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar	WHO
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania	WHO
	Supported the implementation of a GEF/LDCF project on climate risk in the agriculture and water sectors	Somalia	AfDB
	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 for local adaptation	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	All LDCs	GCF	

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	submitting proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme		
	Provided continuous follow-up with countries in order to enhance access to finance during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. In addition, it encouraged the use of national or regional delivery partners, introduced weekly technical consultations, increased initial disbursements, and encouraged the use of the multiple sequential proposal mechanism	All LDCs	GCF
	Facilitated coordination among providers of support at all levels to ensure that their support is coherent, that there are no overlaps at the national level and that such support is in line with national priorities and needs	Timor-Leste	UNDP
	Developed systems for ensuring that countries' support needs for a long-term process are met through limited, one-off funding designed for projects over a fixed time frame	Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu	UNDP
	Helped to develop regulations to establish a domestic climate change fund	Tonga	NAP Global Network
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	Haiti, 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	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
	Established or enhanced institutional arrangements for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Nepal, Timor-Leste	UNDP

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	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 process to formulate and implement NAPs	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
	Facilitated access to Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 climate scenario data and other spatial data sets through the NAP data initiative	LDCs	LEG
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	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
	Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB
	Developed climate risks and vulnerability assessments for subnational adaptation	Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	UNCDF
	Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability in priority sectors	Benin, Liberia, Madagascar	UNDP
	Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Haiti	UNDP
	Analysed available information on climate change impacts	Niger	UNDP
	Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone	Liberia	UNDP
	Co-developed national- and regional-scale agricultural monitoring for early warning	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	GEO, GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative
	Developed global and local forecasts for river floods	Bhutan, Togo	GEO Global Water Sustainability, European Centre for



<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
			Medium-Range Weather Forecasts streamflow forecast
	Appraised, prioritized and ranked adaptation options	Benin, Haiti, Liberia	UNDP
	Supported the conduct of climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania	WHO
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, Niger	UNDP
	Undertook activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning	Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia	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	Conducted vulnerability assessments to provide baseline data and information for NAPs	Belize, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Somalia, South Africa	NAP Global Network
	Developed indicators for adaptation	Benin, Brazil, Rwanda, Viet Nam	NAP Global Network
	Supported data and information management for NAPs	Burkina Faso, Fiji, Peru, Somalia, Rwanda	NAP Global Network
	Developed a guidance document on monitoring and evaluation and conducted capacity-building	Viet Nam	NAP Global Network
	Developed NAP progress reports	Grenada, Kenya, Saint Lucia, Tonga	NAP Global Network
	Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework	Cameroon, Liberia, Namibia	NAP Global Network
	Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Nepal	NAP Global Network
	Organized a virtual South-South knowledge exchange forum on NAPs	All LDCs	NAP-GSP

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	Developed a guidance note for strengthening monitoring and evaluation for adaptation planning in the agriculture sector	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
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 process to formulate and implement NAPs as a way to enhance finance flows for addressing subnational issues	22 LDCs	UNCDF
Active learning from practice	Drafted case studies on lessons learned from various aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture	Gambia, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia	UNDP
	Developed country briefs highlighting countries' process to formulate and implement NAPs	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania	NAP-GSP
	Developed a training programme to enhance stakeholders' understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the process to formulate and implement NAPs	All LDCs	UNCDF, UNITAR
	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 knowledge products to analyse human mobility in adaptation processes	Ghana, Niger	SLYCAN Trust
	Developed NAP country profiles for identifying NAP entry points for civil society	Chad, Malawi, Mozambique	SLYCAN Trust with Southern Voices on Adaptation
	Promoted the leveraging of NAPs for developing adaptation communications	Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Somalia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe	NAP Global Network
Guiding principles	Developed an online training course for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement	All LDCs	LEG in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
	Developed and launched a gender toolkit	All LDCs	AC, LEG
	Developed a self-paced online course on the formulation and implementation of NAPs, with one module on integration of ecosystem-based adaptation in NAPs	All LDCs	NAP-GSP in collaboration with UNITAR
	Developed technical guidance on developing a health NAP and integrating climate change and health into NAPs	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed technical guidance outlining quality criteria for health NAPs	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed technical guidance for conducting a climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment	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
	Developed a gender analysis to inform the NAP	Central African Republic, Chad	NAP Global Network
	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	All LDCs	WMO
	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
	Developed a training guide on gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sector	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed supplementary guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs	All LDCs	UNDP, UNEP and UNITAR
	Developed knowledge products on youth engagement in NAPs	Ghana, Niger, Sri Lanka	SLYCAN Trust
	Supported the engagement of civil society groups in NAP formulation through virtual capacity-building workshops	Chad, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger	SLYCAN Trust
	Supported the development of NAP communications strategies and awareness-raising	Albania, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Peru, Tonga	NAP Global Network
	Supported the analysis of gender considerations and conducted capacity-building to integrate gender considerations into NAPs	Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican	NAP Global Network

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<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
		Republic, Haiti, Nigeria, Senegal	

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*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 by organizations supporting the LDCs.

## Annex IV

### Support provided by organizations and programmes to developing countries on national adaptation plans as at 31 October 2022

<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, NAP Global Network, UNDP
Algeria	Other developing country	GIZ
Andorra	Other developing country	–
Angola	LDC	–
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO
Argentina	Other developing country	CCAFS, 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, UNCDF, UNDP, WHO
Barbados	SIDS	PAHO
Belize	SIDS	CCAFS, NAP Global Network, PAHO, UNDP
Benin	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bhutan	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Botswana	Other developing country	NAP Global Network
Brazil	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Brunei Darussalam	Other developing country	–
Burkina Faso	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Burundi	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Cabo Verde	SIDS	WMO
Cambodia	LDC	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, WHO, WMO
Cameroon	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, UNEP
Central African Republic	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative
Chad	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNDP
Chile	Other developing country	FAO
China	Other developing country	–
Colombia	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag and SCALA), GIZ, NAP Global Network
Comoros	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Congo	Other developing country	WMO
Cook Islands	SIDS	–
Costa Rica	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Côte d'Ivoire	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Cuba	SIDS	PAHO, UNDP
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Other developing country	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP, WMO
Djibouti	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Dominica	SIDS	PAHO
Dominican Republic	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO, UNEP
Ecuador	Other developing country	UNDP
Egypt	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), NAP-GSP
El Salvador	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNEP
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	–
Eritrea	LDC	Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Eswatini	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, UNEP
Ethiopia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (SCALA), NAP Global Network, WHO
Fiji	SIDS	NAP Global Network, UNCDF
Gabon	Other developing country	–
Gambia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Georgia	Other developing country	–
Ghana	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNEP
Grenada	SIDS	CCAFS, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, PAHO
Guatemala	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag)
Guinea	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Guyana	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO
Haiti	LDC, SIDS	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, PAHO, UNDP
Honduras	Other developing country	UNEP
India	Other developing country	–
Indonesia	Other developing country	UNDP
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Other developing country	–
Iraq	Other developing country	UNEP
Israel	Other developing country	–
Jamaica	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO, UNCDF

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Jordan	Other developing country	GIZ
Kazakhstan	Other developing country	–
Kenya	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), NAP Global Network,
Kiribati	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, WHO
Kuwait	Other developing country	–
Kyrgyzstan	Other developing country	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDC	UNCDF, UNEP, WHO
Lebanon	Other developing country	–
Lesotho	LDC	CCAFS, UNCDF, UNEP, WHO
Liberia	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Libya	Other developing country	UNDP
Madagascar	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP, WHO
Malawi	LDC	CCAFS, NAP Global Network, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, WHO
Malaysia	Other developing country	–
Maldives	SIDS	UNEP
Mali	LDC	GIZ, UNCDF
Marshall Islands	SIDS	NAP Global Network
Mauritania	LDC	GIZ, UNEP
Mauritius	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat
Mexico	Other developing country	NAP Global Network, CCAFS
Micronesia (Federated States of)	SIDS	–
Mongolia	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (SCALA), UNEP
Montenegro	Other developing country	UNDP
Morocco	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Mozambique	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, WHO
Myanmar	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, WHO
Namibia	Other developing country	Commonwealth Secretariat, NAP Global Network
Nauru	SIDS	–
Nepal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag and SCALA), NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNEP
Nicaragua	Other developing country	CCAFS
Niger	LDC	NAP-GSP, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP
Nigeria	Other developing country	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	–

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Panama	Other developing country	–
Papua New Guinea	SIDS	UNDP
Paraguay	Other developing country	–
Peru	Other developing country	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP Global Network
Philippines	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), GIZ, NAP Global Network
Qatar	Other developing country	–
Republic of Korea	Other developing country	–
Republic of Moldova	Other developing country	CCAFS, UNDP
Rwanda	LDC	CCAFS, UNCDF, UNEP, NAP Global Network
Saint Kitts and Nevis	SIDS	NAP Global Network, PAHO
Saint Lucia	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, NAP Global Network, PAHO, WMO, UNDP
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	PAHO, UNDP
Samoa	SIDS	–
San Marino	Other developing country	–
Sao Tome and Principe	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative, UNCDF, UNEP
Saudi Arabia	Other developing country	–
Senegal	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (SCALA), GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Serbia	Other developing country	UNDP
Seychelles	SIDS	UNEP
Sierra Leone	LDC	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Singapore	SIDS	–
Solomon Islands	LDC, SIDS	NAP Global Network, UNCDF, WHO
Somalia	LDC	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNDP
South Africa	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
South Sudan	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNEP
Sri Lanka	Other developing country	CCAFS, SLYCAN Trust
State of Palestine	Other developing country	–
Sudan	LDC	FAO, UNCDF
Suriname	SIDS	PAHO
Syrian Arab Republic	Other developing country	UNEP
Tajikistan	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Thailand	Other developing country	FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), GIZ
Timor-Leste	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, WHO
Togo	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Tonga	SIDS	Commonwealth Secretariat, NAP Global Network
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	PAHO
Tunisia	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP



<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Turkmenistan	Other developing country	UNDP
Tuvalu	LDC, SIDS	NAP Global Network, UNCDF, WHO
Uganda	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag and SCALA), NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNEP, NAP Global Network
United Arab Emirates	Other developing country	–
United Republic of Tanzania	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP, WHO
Uruguay	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), NAP-GSP
Uzbekistan	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Vanuatu	LDC, SIDS	NAP-GSP, UNCDF, WHO
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Other developing country	–
Viet Nam	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), GIZ, NAP Global Network, WHO
Yemen	LDC	Open NAP initiative
Zambia	LDC	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), Global Water Partnership, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
Zimbabwe	Other developing country	CCAFS, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNEP

*Note:* This table is based on information from document FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7 and updated with information shared by the organizations as at 31 October 2022.