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Matters relating to adaptation

National adaptation plans

Progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as well as experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received

Synthesis report by the secretariat*

Summary

This document compiles information available as at 31 March 2024 on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as well as on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, in accordance with paragraph 3(c) of decision 3/CP.26. It also compiles information on progress in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans contained in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 3.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline in order to include all relevant inputs.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NDC	nationally determined contribution
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
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
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. COP 26 requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 19 of decision 8/CP.24 and to make recommendations on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29.¹ It also requested the secretariat, as one of the actions and steps necessary for the SBI to initiate that assessment, to prepare a synthesis report on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as well as on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, taking into account information contained in national reports under the Convention, the information referred to in paragraph 3(a–b) of decision 3/CP.26, information from relevant events, including the NAP Expos, and information from other relevant sources.²

B. Scope

2. This report synthesizes information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, as well as progress in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, available as at 31 March 2024, from the following sources:

- (a) Submissions³ from Parties and relevant organizations;
- (b) Party responses to the ongoing online questionnaire⁴ on NAPs submitted via NAP Central;
- (c) Progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prepared for SBI 51, 52–55, 57 and 59;⁵
- (d) NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC;⁶
- (e) Initiatives of the LEG such as training workshops, including the Open NAP initiative and NAP country dialogues;
- (f) 45th meeting of the LEG;
- (g) Information provided by relevant organizations.

II. Overview of the national adaptation plan process

3. 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.⁷ See annex I for details on some of the decisions related to NAPs adopted over the years.

4. The objectives of the NAP process are to:⁸

¹ Decision 3/CP.26, para. 2.

² Decision 3/CP.26, para. 3(c).

³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁴ <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.15, FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13 and FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7, FCCC/SBI/2022/19 and Corr.1, and FCCC/SBI/2023/18 respectively.

⁶ <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 15–16.

⁸ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

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

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

5. The formulation of NAPs is guided by initial guidelines⁹ and by the technical guidelines for the NAP process prepared by the LEG.¹⁰

6. 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.¹¹

7. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,¹² which states that the Fund will support developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with NAPs. COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.¹³ 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.¹⁴ Through its Readiness Programme, the GCF provides support for the formulation of NAPs, but it has yet to fulfil the mandate for expediting support for their implementation.

8. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other UNFCCC 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 and subgroups to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.

9. CMA 5 called on Parties that have not yet done so to put in place their NAPs, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.¹⁵

III. Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received

10. As at 20 April 2024, 54 developing countries, of which 22 LDCs and 12 SIDS,¹⁶ and one developed country had developed their NAPs and submitted and shared them on NAP Central.¹⁷ A total of six countries had submitted sectoral NAPs¹⁸ covering, inter alia, agriculture, biodiversity, cities and infrastructure, coastal areas, ecosystems, fisheries and

⁹ Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

¹⁰ LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/319>.

¹¹ Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

¹² Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2. The governing instrument is contained in the annex to that decision.

¹³ Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

¹⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

¹⁵ Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59.

¹⁶ The SIDS include Haiti, Kiribati and Timor-Leste, which are also LDCs.

¹⁷ Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> and <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

¹⁸ Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

aquaculture, industry, and water. Many countries had also developed health NAPs but were not submitted on NAP Central.¹⁹

A. Progress in achieving the objectives of the national adaptation plan process

1. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience

11. The first of the two overarching objectives of the NAP process is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. Meeting this objective is largely dependent on the successful implementation of measures at the local, national and regional level that reduce the vulnerability of people and systems to the impacts of climate change and other threats.

12. The NAPs submitted outline the particular climate hazards and risks facing countries and state the associated impacts and vulnerabilities, as well as adaptation action for addressing them. The most common climate hazards identified are drought, flooding, increasing air temperature, sea level rise, and land and forest degradation. Increased intensity and frequency of cyclones and typhoons was a major concern in most of the SIDS, which were also more likely to express concern about storm surges. Land and forest degradation was of particular concern in South America, with many countries highlighting this as a key hazard being in that region.

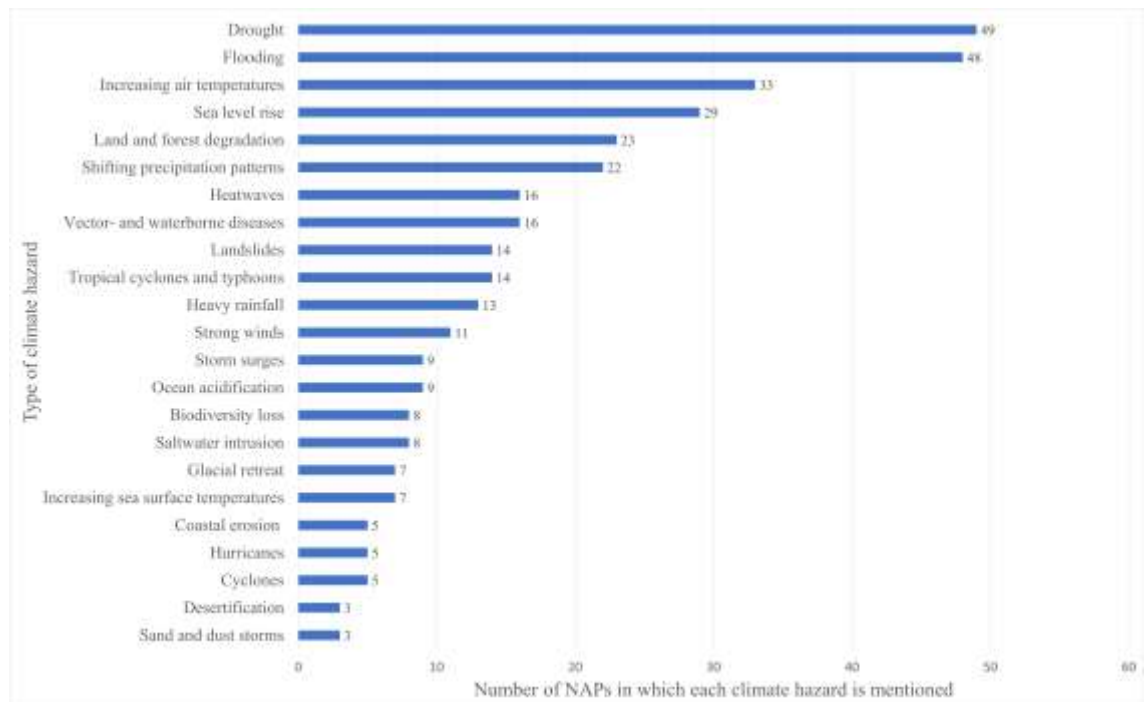
13. The reported impacts of the climate hazards identified include reduced crop yield, faster soil degradation, outbreaks of animal diseases, loss of livestock, reduced water supply, water salinization, ecosystem and biodiversity loss, increased rate of coastal erosion, damage to infrastructure and increased incidence of forest fires. Figure 1 shows the number of NAPs in which particular climate hazards were identified as at 31 March 2024.

14. The NAPs submitted also outline the thematic areas in which action was deemed key to reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change; the most common thematic areas are shown in figure 2. In addition to those mentioned in figure 2, adaptation priorities in areas such as tourism, urban areas, mining and industry were also identified in the submitted NAPs. Table 1 sets out some examples of adaptation goals identified in the NAPs, many of which are in line with the targets of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.²⁰

¹⁹ See <https://www.atachcommunity.com/our-impact/commitment-tracker/atach-baselines>.

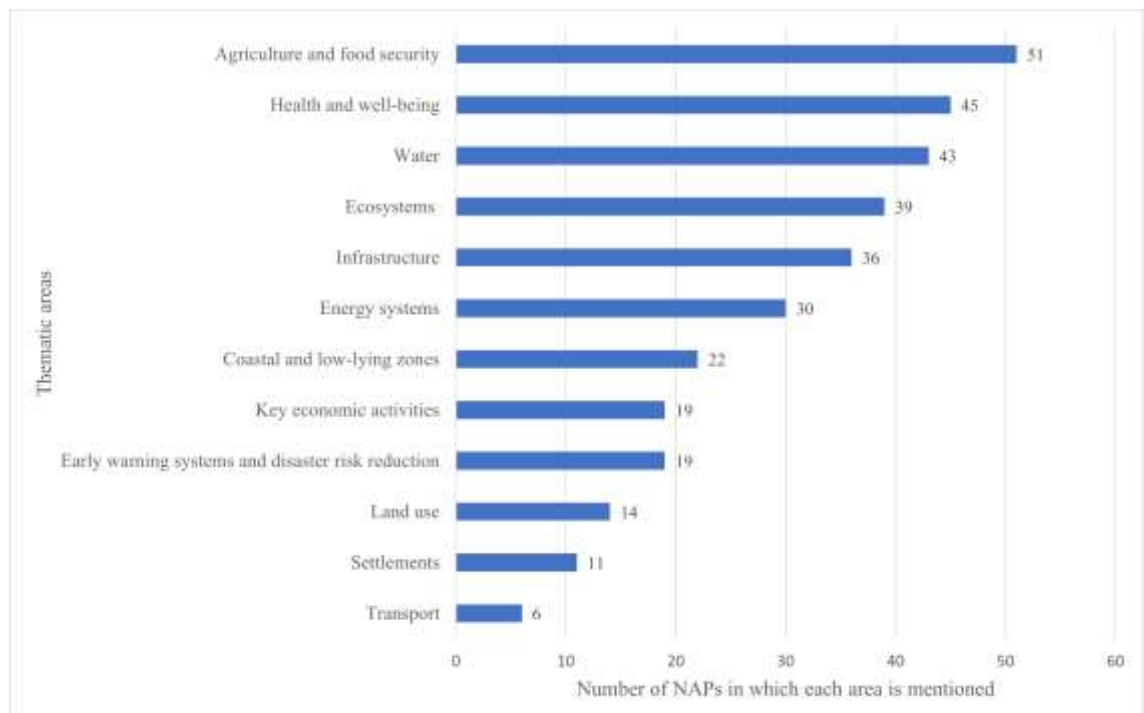
²⁰ See decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

Figure 1
Number of national adaptation plans in which particular climate hazards were identified as at 31 March 2024



Note: A NAP may contain information on more than one climate hazard or the impact thereof.

Figure 2
Common thematic areas, identified in national adaptation plans, in which action was deemed key to reducing vulnerability to climate change as at 31 March 2024



Note: The thematic areas are based on a common taxonomy drawn from NAPs.

Table 1
Examples of adaptation goals identified in national adaptation plans, by thematic area

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Adaptation goals</i>
Agriculture and food security	<p>Enhancing agricultural resilience to drought</p> <p>Developing climate-resilient agricultural systems for food, nutrition and livelihood security</p> <p>Establishing a foundation for food availability, stability, access and safety amid increasing climate change risks</p> <p>Increasing the resilience of a certain percentage of the total population to climate change with regard to food and water security</p> <p>Improving the livelihoods of rural populations by introducing sustainable animal and plant production systems that are less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change</p>
Cultural heritage	<p>Increasing intergenerational approaches to adaptation measures and action</p> <p>Adopting a self-determined approach to adaptation that protects cultural heritage and benefits future generations</p>
Early warning systems comprehensive risk management	<p>Improving early warning systems and related information to inform responses to extreme climate events</p> <p>Ensuring protection against climate variability and natural disasters resulting from climate change</p> <p>Developing and deploying an online system for monitoring, disseminating and raising awareness of the impacts of climate change</p>
Ecosystems	<p>Promoting the implementation of nature-based solutions for conserving forests and biodiversity and ensuring the well-being of communities</p> <p>Developing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in areas at risk of extreme events and other climate change impacts</p> <p>Improving the management and conservation of protected areas and key ecosystems</p>
Finance	<p>Ensuring the equitable mobilization and distribution of resources for adaptation action through national and international financing, research and technology</p>
Health	<p>Building adaptive capacity with a view to protecting the health, lives, livelihoods and well-being of people against the adverse impacts of climate change</p> <p>Establishing a network for studying, researching, monitoring and communicating about climate and health matters with a view to expanding technical and scientific knowledge and improving decision-making</p> <p>Establishing climate-sensitive human disease surveillance and control measures</p> <p>Improving response to malaria and other climate-sensitive diseases</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Developing climate-smart cities to improve urban environments and well-being</p>
Water	<p>Ensuring availability of high-quality drinking water</p> <p>Establishing a climate-responsive water governance structure</p>

Note: The thematic areas are based on the submitted NAPs, some of which are aligned with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

15. Most countries are implementing adaptation action on a project-by-project basis. As at 26 March 2024, the GCF Board had approved 105 adaptation projects in 48 countries with submitted NAPs, awarding a total of USD 6.4 billion in GCF financing.

2. Facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities

16. Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning in line with the second overarching objective of the NAP process. Such activities include strengthening institutions, putting in place coordination mechanisms, aligning mechanisms for implementing NAPs with other international mechanisms and integrating adaptation within local and national priorities, plans and programmes.

17. Most countries have in place climate change policies and legislation that integrate adaptation into national development plans, strategies and activities. Some countries have issued executive orders, decrees and policies specific to NAPs, while others have established regulatory frameworks, policies and plans that clearly outline the mandate, roles and responsibilities of different actors in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

18. Almost all NAPs refer to a coordination mechanism for the formulation of NAPs, through advisory and steering committees, interministerial agencies, task forces or technical working groups.

19. Several countries have integrated or are in the process of integrating adaptation action into local government planning and budgeting systems, including as part of climate budget tagging projects²¹ and the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.²² Japan, for example, has developed adaptation plans for 241 local governments in all 47 prefectures.

20. Many countries view their NAPs as tools for implementing broader international agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and other international agreements and conventions. Brazil, for example, reported that its NAP has contributed to achieving 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

21. Countries also highlighted the alignment of their NAPs with other national documents under the UNFCCC, such as NDCs, adaptation communications and long-term low-emission development strategies. Of the 152 NDCs²³ communicated by developing countries as at 31 March 2024, 116 mention NAPs and many include information on how they will align the adaptation component of their NDC with their NAPs. Bhutan, Morocco, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Zambia have submitted a NAP as their adaptation communication. Several countries have also welcomed the opportunity to align their NAPs with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with a view to strengthening their adaptation efforts.

B. Progress in fulfilling the essential functions of the national adaptation plan process and producing outputs related to the adaptation cycle

22. Countries have largely been producing outputs that correspond to the components of the adaptation cycle of planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring, which mirrors the four elements of the NAP process. Figure 3 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties to date in the NAP process.

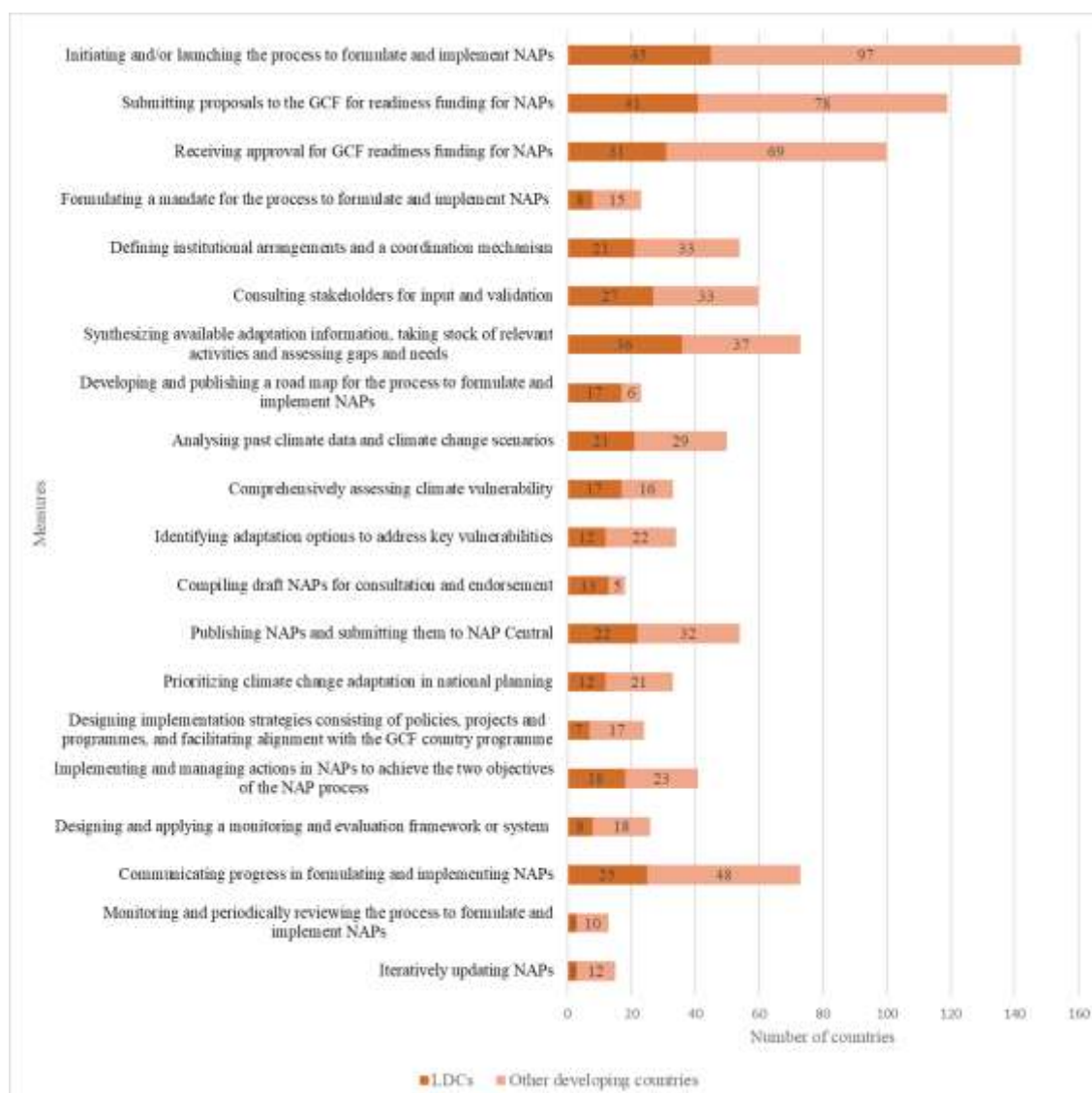
²¹ Armenia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal and Philippines.

²² Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia.

²³ Based on each country's latest NDC communicated.

Figure 3

Measures undertaken by developing countries in the national adaptation plan process as at 20 April 2024



23. **Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps.** All countries with submitted NAPs identified institutions responsible for planning and coordinating the formulation of NAPs, and some also identified institutions responsible for implementing and monitoring NAPs.

24. **Element B: preparatory elements.** A few countries provided a detailed description in their NAPs of methods used for vulnerability assessments, including high-resolution climate modelling, data compilation and use of scenarios, though most presented the results of their assessments without a specific or detailed description. Some countries saw value in using vulnerability assessments already fleshed out in their national communications, while others adopted Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change frameworks. Many highlighted gaps and challenges linked to undertaking vulnerability assessments.

25. **Element C: implementation strategies.** Overall, 52 of the 54 NAPs submitted have identified adaptation measures in the context of national priority areas and sectors. Most countries determined the prioritization of adaptation measures on the basis of qualitative analysis and stakeholder consultation. In some cases, this was due to insufficient quantitative data; in Niger, for example, a lack of such data meant a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options was not possible, the solution being a multi-criteria analysis based on stakeholder views. Some countries with submitted NAPs provided details of objectives, expected outcomes, including across different time frames, and responsible implementation agencies,

in some cases also disclosing the estimated costs of adaptation measures. Some prioritized projects with co-benefits such as mitigation and improved environmental safeguards.

26. **Element D: reporting, monitoring and review.** While most countries with submitted NAPs mentioned using an existing national monitoring and evaluation system to formulate and implement NAPs, some identified developing such a system as a future activity or as part of their GCF NAP readiness project. While countries are working to build new or improve existing monitoring and evaluation systems for the process, as seen in annex II, the overall lack of robust systems makes it challenging to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and make any necessary adjustments, including in subsequent iterations of NAPs.

27. Conducting outreach in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs is important for enhancing adaptation action. Countries emphasized the importance of strengthening mechanisms that facilitate communication, coordination and information exchange among stakeholders as well as of documenting and sharing best practices and lessons learned. Kenya, for example, has established a NAP knowledge base to promote knowledge management and communication in relation to adaptation action and resilience-building. In their NAPs, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Peru highlighted the importance of effective communication for increasing awareness of adaptation efforts, while Cambodia and Saint Lucia have developed communication strategies in connection with their NAPs.

C. Progress in addressing the guiding principles of the national adaptation plan process

28. This section captures the experience of countries in addressing the guiding principles of the NAP process referred to in paragraph 6 above.

1. Ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive

29. Most submitted NAPs indicate a commitment to update the NAP, as formulating and implementing NAPs is an iterative process that is to be guided with enhanced assessments in order to address new impacts and update priorities and cost using more recent data, assessments and information on climate change. Paraguay, for example, submitted its first NAP in 2017 and an updated one in 2021 that took into account an evaluation of the previous NAP and its revised NDC; and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland published its third national adaptation programme in July 2023 based on climate change risk assessments that are developed every five years to serve as input to the adaptation programme.

2. Facilitating country-owned, country-driven action and building on existing adaptation efforts

30. Countries have been building on existing and past adaptation planning and implementation efforts, including those taken as part of national communications, national projects and programmes and national adaptation programmes of action. In its submission, Ghana reported the importance of optimizing existing institutional structures and arrangements, integrating lessons learned from other interventions and building on community-based initiatives integral to streamlining the process to formulate and implement NAPs for securing long-term solutions to adaptation challenges.

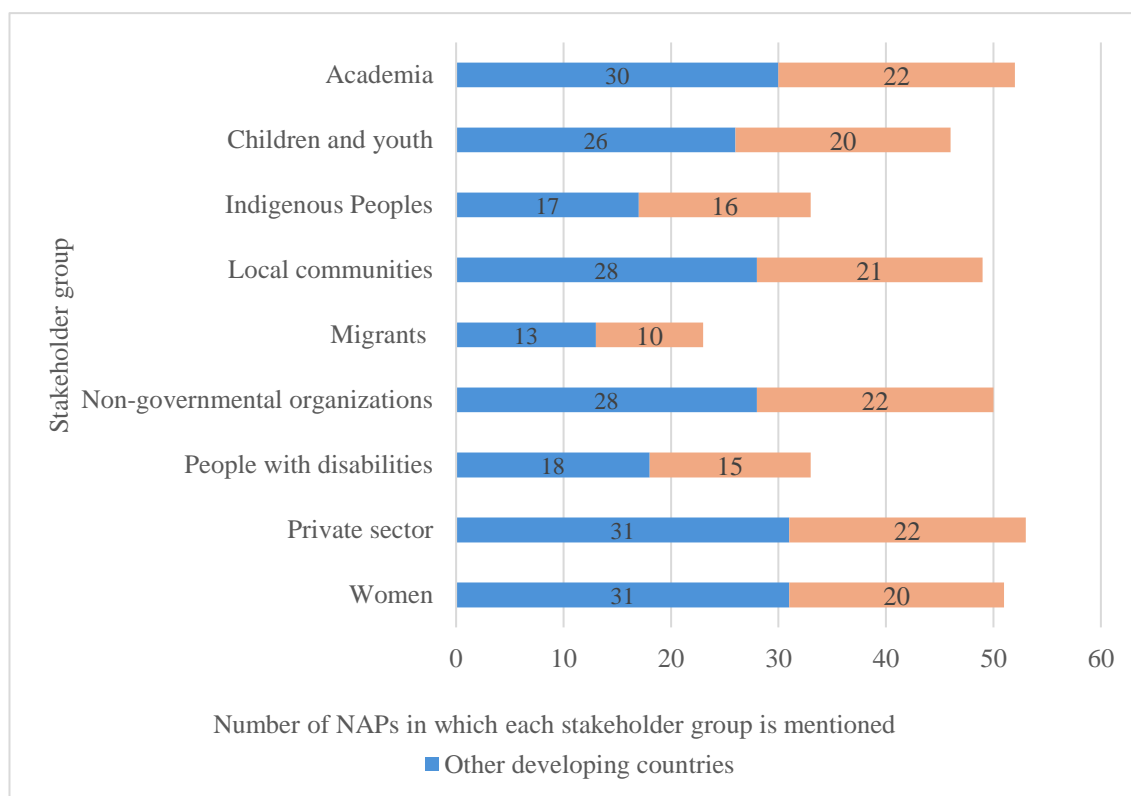
3. Following a participatory and transparent approach

31. Almost all countries have taken a participatory approach to developing their NAPs, with most NAPs emphasizing the importance of including academia, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the private sector, women, and children and youth in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The various stakeholder groups included in the process to formulate and implement NAPs are detailed in figure 4. Chile and Peru, for example, developed their NAPs through a participatory process involving actors from academia, civil society, government sectors, institutions working with children, and the private sector, as

well as adolescents, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, older people, people with disabilities and youth. Costa Rica engaged members of civil society and more than 150 institutions representing the public and the private sector, while the Marshall Islands conducted extensive community consultations covering more than 50 per cent of local governments with the support of IOM.

Figure 4

References in national adaptation plans to stakeholder groups included in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 31 March 2024



32. Countries also place importance on keeping national stakeholders abreast of developments in adaptation planning and action, as a means of ensuring transparency. Panama, for example, has launched the National Climate Transparency Platform for public access to climate change information, and plans to include in the Platform a NAP module to communicate progress in adaptation planning and implementation.

33. The private sector is increasingly recognized as key to adaptation planning and implementation, with all 54 NAPs and 2024 Party submissions identifying the private sector as a stakeholder group in the process to formulate and implement NAPs with a variety of roles. As part of its NAP, the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed a strategy to mobilize the private sector in adaptation action and identify options for private sector investment in adaptation activities and technologies. Ghana noted that developing clear regulatory frameworks and risk mitigation measures and offering legal clarity can create attractive conditions for private investment in adaptation action.

4. Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

34. Countries are placing greater importance on the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in developing adaptation action. In its NAP, Argentina recognized the ancestral knowledge and innovations and traditional ways of life of Indigenous Peoples, and their important contributions to climate action in the past and took this into account in its development of adaptation action. Indigenous Peoples and local communities also played a key role in the formulation of draft NAPs by Paraguay and South Africa, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo focused on involving Indigenous women in formulating and implementing its NAP, conducting an analysis of climate change impacts on this group and developing a plan to build their resilience in this regard. Canada, meanwhile, reported plans to support the

advancement of an Indigenous Climate Leadership Agenda as part of its national adaptation strategy.

35. Many countries²⁴ recognize youth as key stakeholders in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, prioritizing their involvement in adaptation efforts and decision-making. For example, Saint Lucia engaged the Caribbean Youth Environment Network in formulating its NAP and Bangladesh has developed strategies and interventions for including youth in adaptation efforts, including in a leadership capacity. In addition, Chad's NAP prioritizes ensuring land access and promoting green entrepreneurship for youth and Ethiopia's NAP includes youth as a criterion for prioritizing adaptation options.

5. Being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge

36. Many countries used the same risk and vulnerability assessment frameworks as for their national communications, while others utilized assessments already conducted or data provided by United Nations agencies, regional centres and networks. For instance, Argentina used an adapted version of the impact chain approach proposed in *The Vulnerability Sourcebook*,²⁵ which enhanced its understanding of different climate risks and facilitated the selection of adaptation measures for addressing them.

37. Several countries are working continuously to advance their scientific knowledge base. Japan, for example, reported that the scientific knowledge base in its 2020 assessment report on climate change impacts in Japan²⁶ had more than doubled compared with its 2015 report, while Canada is undertaking state-of-the-art climate modelling and research, with the resulting local-level data and projections made publicly accessible by the Canadian Centre for Climate Services.

38. Countries most frequently used the representative concentration pathways from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for their vulnerability projections, though more recent NAPs are instead using the shared socioeconomic pathways from the Sixth Assessment Report.

39. Countries also identified the benefits of synergizing scientific and Indigenous knowledge in terms of improving climate action at the local level and reaching more households with its benefits. In the Nganyi community in western Kenya, rainmakers are considered an important participant in the country's participatory scenario planning because of their rich traditional knowledge in rainfall prediction, and they disseminate their seasonal outlook to the local communities.

6. Adopting a gender-sensitive approach

40. Almost all NAPs include gender considerations, albeit the outcomes vary in terms of equitable participation in the NAP formulation process, influence in decision-making processes and identification of specific gender-responsive adaptation needs. Some examples of planned and implemented gender-related actions included in NAPs and other Party submissions are listed in table 2.

²⁴ For example, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kiribati, Liberia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone and Tonga.

²⁵ Fritzsche K, Schneiderbauer S, Bubeck P, et al. 2017. *The Vulnerability Sourcebook: Concept and guidelines for standardised vulnerability assessments*. Bonn: GIZ and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/va/vulnerability-guides-manuals-reports/vuln_source_2017_EN.pdf.

²⁶ Japan Ministry of the Environment. 2020. *Assessment Report on Climate Change Impacts in Japan*. Available at <https://www.env.go.jp/content/000047546.pdf>.

Table 2
Examples of planned and implemented gender-related actions included in national adaptation plans and other Party submissions

<i>Country</i>	<i>Gender-related action</i>
Bangladesh	Establishment of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund for vulnerable women through the Local Government Division
Cabo Verde	Use of gender as a performance indicator for adaptation priorities
Chile	Establishment of the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable in 2020 and development of guidelines for integrating gender considerations into NAPs
Colombia	Establishment of a gender action plan with a view to integrating it into future NAPs
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Preparation of a plan to build the resilience of Indigenous women to the effects of climate change for inclusion in the NAP
Ethiopia	Initiation of a systems-level assessment in three micro-watersheds representing the country's three main agroecological zones, applying a gender-responsive and community-based approach in order to identify local-level and context-specific interventions with the potential to spur transformational change in each micro-watershed
Fiji	Planning to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision-making, equal opportunities for leadership, equitable access to economic resources and financial services, and equal opportunities stemming from adaptation action
Ghana	Development of a gender engagement strategy and conducting capacity-building workshops on climate change and gender mainstreaming for selected metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies
Guatemala	Planned implementation of a gender and climate change action plan, and undertaking of a gender analysis for the priority sectors water, energy, agriculture, forests and protected areas, and coastal zones
Panama	Establishment of a gender and climate change action plan and prioritization of action related to addressing specific needs and gaps related to gender and vulnerable groups in all climate change instruments and policies
United States of America	Supporting the integration of the needs of women and girls into adaptation responses and equipping them with the knowledge and skills to lead adaptation efforts in their local communities. Developed the first "United States Strategy to Respond to the Effects of Climate Change on Women"

D. Support provided and received

1. Financial support

(a) Funding through the Green Climate Fund

41. As at 31 March 2024, 99 countries had funding approved under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs or other adaptation planning processes. It can take a country up to five years to have funding approved under the Programme and three to four years (45 months) on average to submit a NAP after receiving support (see figure 5). However, more than 50 per cent of the NAPs produced to date have been prepared with resources other than those under the Programme. In addition, several countries have completed the Programme but have not yet produced or submitted a NAP.

42. As at 21 March 2024, 16 of the 68 GCF-accredited national direct access entities in developing countries were in the LDCs, of which 8 had yet to access funding from the GCF.

43. As at 26 March 2024, 105 single- and multi-country projects (both adaptation and cross-cutting in nature) covering 48 countries with submitted NAPs had been approved for implementation under the GCF, of which 63 projects explicitly mention NAPs. It took an average of 19 months for those 63 projects to be approved for implementation (see figure 6). Figures 7 and 8 indicate the total funding accessed by each LDC and other developing countries respectively as at 15 April 2024.

Figure 5

Time taken for a country to submit its national adaptation plan after receiving funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

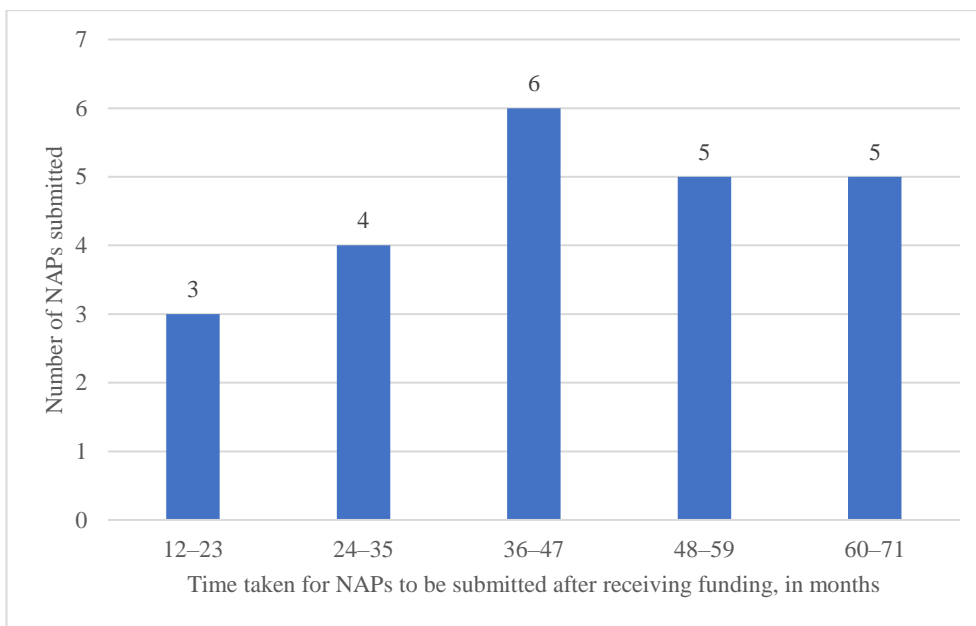


Figure 6

Time taken for projects from national adaptation plans to be approved for implementation under the Green Climate Fund

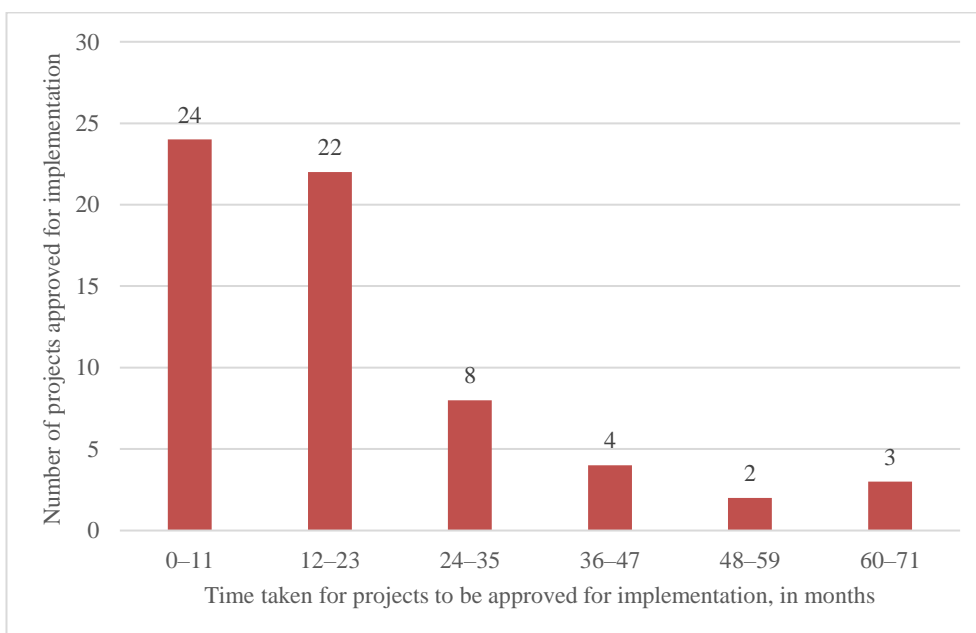


Figure 7
Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as at 15 April 2024
 (Millions of United States dollars)

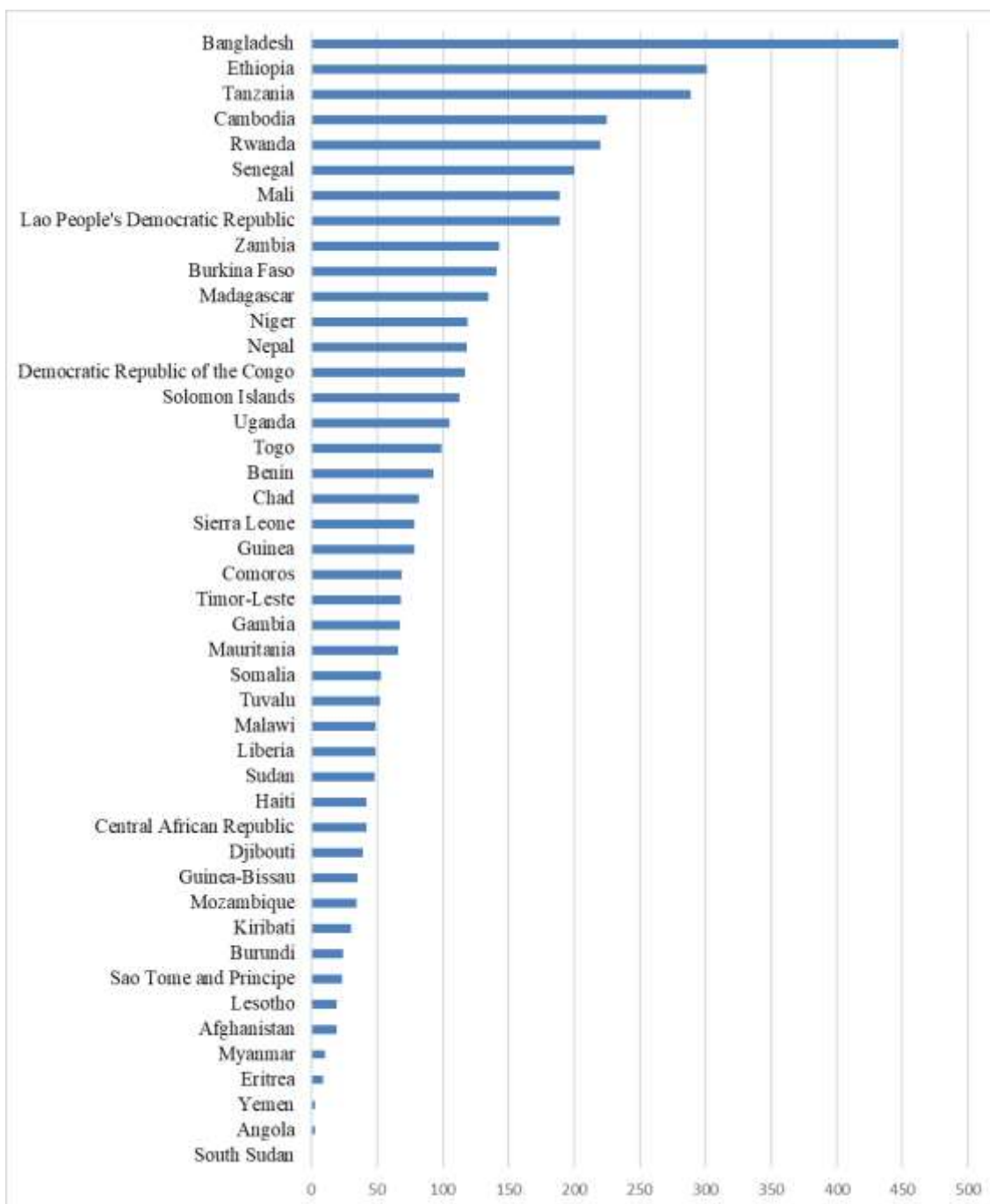
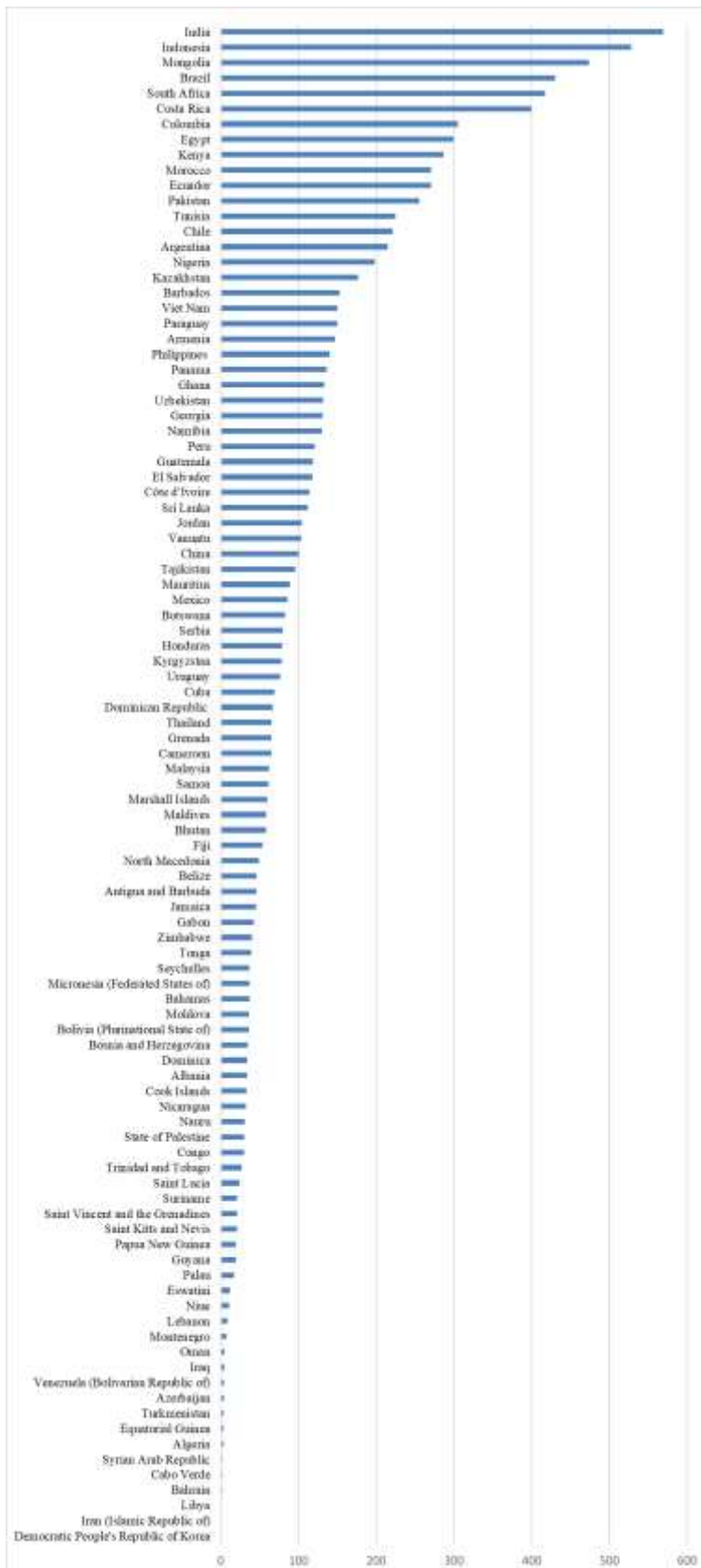


Figure 8
**Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund
as at 15 April 2024**
(Millions of United States dollars)



Note: Andorra, Brunei Darussalam, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates did not access any funding.

(b) Funding through the Global Environment Facility and the Least Developed Countries Fund

44. During the seventh replenishment cycle of the GEF (July 2018 to June 2022), 67 projects across the LDCs were approved for funding under the LDCF totalling USD 508 million. The projects address, inter alia, activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

(c) Bilateral funding

45. During the Group of Seven Leaders Summit in 2021, Canada announced that it would double its climate finance commitment to USD 5.3 billion over five years (2021–2026). Canada's contribution of USD 450 million to the second replenishment of the GCF (2024–2027) was double its contribution to the first. At COP 28, it announced pledges of USD 34.2 million to the SCCF and USD 37.5 million to the LDCF. It also provided USD 10 million to the AF and USD 5 million to the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience and has pledged USD 10 million to the NAP Global Network. Additionally, Canada has pledged USD 315 million to Partnering for Climate, which funds projects run by members of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and organizations in Canada that support adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world.

46. For many years, Japan has provided financial support for the capacity-building for developing concept notes for the GCF provided by the Asian Institute of Technology Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific. This support is aimed at improving access to funds necessary for the formulation and implementation of adaptation projects during the implementation phase of the NAP. As at June 2023, 24 developing countries had received this capacity-building support.

47. The United Kingdom has pledged USD 2 billion to the second replenishment of the GCF, with half to be allocated to adaptation efforts. It also provided financial support to the NAP Global Network in 2021–2023 for the delivery of technical support to 28 developing countries for NAP or adaptation communication formulation. Ghana was one of the recipients of this technical support, receiving assistance from the International Institute for Sustainable Development with developing its NAP framework and a related gender engagement strategy. The United Kingdom also funds the Water Tracker aimed at facilitating the integration of water resilience measures into national climate planning, including through NAPs. It is also the primary funder of the USD 140 million Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme, a United Kingdom–Canada framework research programme that supports partner governments, communities and the private sector to drive effective solutions to climate change through new and ongoing research, including solutions directly related to NAPs. The United Kingdom also provides funding to the GEF that also supports the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Moreover, the United Kingdom funds the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience with a view to supporting the LDC 2050 Vision, namely for all LDCs to be on climate-resilient development pathways by 2030 and deliver net zero emissions by 2050. Under the Initiative, at least 70 per cent of project funding is committed to communities most affected by the adverse effects of climate change. For instance, Uganda has developed a devolved climate finance mechanism under the Initiative to ensure that funds are channelled directly to local communities.

48. The United States provides financial contributions to the AF, the GCF and the LDCF, as well as technical assistance and capacity-building support through bilateral programmes implemented through the United States Agency for International Development and global multilateral partnerships. Using United States funding, the NAP Global Network supported the Climate Change Outreach Programme in Eswatini that increased awareness on NAPs and in Belize the Network conducted vulnerability assessments for use as input to adaptation planning and as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation efforts. The United States funded comprehensive action on a climate change initiative that provides technical assistance to countries to support the implementation of their NDCs and NAPs.

49. The European Union indicates in its submission that it is the largest provider of support for adaptation globally. It notes the need to further scale up financial support, with a greater focus on the LDCs, SIDS and other vulnerable countries. The European Union also notes that the full scope of financing needs to be considered to strengthen the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including international public and domestic financing, private sector financing, innovative sources of finance, special financing for small and medium-sized enterprises and including mainstreaming adaptation into all investment decisions and finance flows.

50. Countries have identified challenges in providing and receiving support for adaptation. Honduras has noted that countries that have graduated from official development assistance subsequently struggle to obtain alternative resources for implementing NAPs, such as bilateral funding.

(d) Domestic funding

51. Canada has committed to providing USD 530 million by 2031 for scaling up and accelerating community-based adaptation action domestically under the Local Leadership for Climate Adaptation initiative, delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, with the aim of funding more than 14,000 municipal adaptation activities.

52. Under its County Climate Change Funds, Kenya has noted an improvement in adaptation outcomes in the country, with climate finance mobilized and channelled to lower levels of governance and climate change risks mainstreamed in planning and implementation. As a priority action in its NAP, the Funds were piloted in 5 counties and then scaled up to all remaining 42 counties through the Financing Locally Led Climate Action Program. Under the Program, Kenya establishes County Climate Change Units, conducts participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessments and develops county-level legislation and action plans to support resilience-building at the local level, also involving vulnerable communities in the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation action. Since the Funds draw on both public and private sources, this ensures predictable funding for climate, including adaptation, action. Having climate finance flow through one channel, namely the Program, aids coordination, avoids duplication and enables better tracking and reporting of climate finance expenditures. In addition, county governments allocate at least 1.5 per cent of their development budgets annually to climate action, thus ensuring continuous and predictable funding.

53. Some countries, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya and Sierra Leone, have proposed or established national trust funds for channelling adaptation support across sectors. Kenya's proposal involves the creation of the Kenya Climate Fund with the aim of pooling adaptation financing from the Kenyan Government, development partners and other stakeholders to further enhance climate resilience while Sierra Leone's NAP outlines establishing a national trust fund for channelling adaptation support across sectors as one of its financing goals.

2. Technical support

(a) Support by Parties including through relevant programmes and initiatives

54. The Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform was launched by Japan to promote climate-risk-based decision-making and effective adaptation in 37 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The Platform provides an overview of NAPs and adaptation policies and contains resources aimed at sector-specific capacity-building, mainly related to the implementation of NAPs, one example being an e-learning session on responding to compound and cascading disasters on the basis of which guidebooks were prepared in local languages for Bangladesh and Nepal.

55. The Pacific Climate Change Centre, established in Samoa with Japanese grant aid, has strengthened the capacity of ministries and agencies in the climate change sector by, inter alia, providing training on adaptation and improving access to climate finance.

56. Through the British Investment Partnership toolkit, the United Kingdom has supported strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Philippines in analysing

climate data, estimating projected socioeconomic impacts of climate change across key sectors, developing priority actions for adaptation finance and formulating its NAP.

57. Together with the Nordic Development Fund, the United States provides support to a technical assistance facility that helps transfer adaptation technology. In 2023, the facility provided initial funding to Papua New Guinea for a technology that helps produce clean drinking water from air and sunlight, as water scarcity and clean water access were listed as challenges in its NAP.

58. Under the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience, the United States supports efforts to enhance enabling environments and use public finance to catalyse greater private sector investment in adaptation action and priorities identified through the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including by launching a call for the private sector to increase financing for adaptation. In response to the call, one company has committed to investing in building the climate resilience of over 30,000 farmers across its global supply chain.

(b) Support by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

59. Since 2012, the LEG has undertaken the following actions aimed at providing technical guidance and support to countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

(a) Organization of several training sessions for the LDCs in different regions to enhance capacity in relation to the NAP process;

(b) Development of technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as well as materials supplementary to the guidelines;

(c) Launch of a platform containing supplementary materials developed by the LEG and relevant organizations intended to offer detailed information on selected steps of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Organization of global and several regional NAP Expos to facilitate the exchange of experience and foster partnerships;

(e) Creation and maintenance of NAP Central, which serves as the central repository of all information pertinent to NAPs, NAP documents and relevant outputs and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(f) Launch of the Open NAP initiative, aimed at offering comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating and implementing NAPs by collecting the widest possible range of inputs from all interested and available stakeholders, including through the NAP country dialogues, which provide a platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress, challenges and needs for support in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(g) Launch of the NAP data initiative, which aims to support countries in integrating data and analysis results into NAPs and related outputs, in reproducing high-quality data and in following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools;

(h) Launch of the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative to assist the LDCs, with the support of relevant delivery partners, in formulating project ideas that can be further developed into proposals for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs and submitting them for funding to the AF, the GCF or the LDCF; under the initiative, as at 31 December 2023, 40 LDCs had developed 92 project ideas, of which six projects had been developed into concept notes and four successfully submitted for funding to the GCF and the LDCF;

(i) Creation and maintenance of a roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

(c) Support by other UNFCCC constituted bodies

60. The AC, the Consultative Group of Experts, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Standing Committee on Finance and the Technology Executive Committee have undertaken various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These include preparing synthesis reports, compendiums and assessments on elements pertaining to the process (e.g. addressing hazards and identifying technical and capacity-building needs and gaps in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation measures); on the preparation of national communications; on risk management approaches; and on the identification of climate finance needs.

(d) Support by the national adaptation plan technical working group and subgroups

61. The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking and multi-stakeholder forums) assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts to provide technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through technical guidelines, review of draft NAPs, technical papers, training, the identification of ways to address gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the PEG M&E tool, the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central. The review of draft NAPs results in the development of more robust NAPs since it allows for consideration of technical input and feedback from the LEG and the United Nations agencies and organizations that are part of the NAP technical working group.

62. Of the 54 NAPs submitted, 16 reference the various supplementary materials mentioned in paragraph 59(c) above, in addition to other guidelines used for formulating NAPs. Annex III contains a list of supplementary materials mentioned in those NAPs.

(e) Support through UN4NAPs

63. UN4NAPs,²⁷ launched by the secretariat in 2021, is a United Nations rapid technical backstopping initiative designed to respond to immediate technical requests from the LDCs and SIDS for formulating and implementing NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance, which are then immediately shared with relevant partners from a roster of more than 50 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Four categories of technical assistance can be catalysed through UN4NAPs: direct technical queries that can be answered via email; delivery of specific data or knowledge products (e.g. data sets, analytical tools and guidance material); longer-term technical capacity development and engagement; and review of draft NAPs. As at 1 March 2024, over 30 countries had submitted more than 150 requests for technical assistance.

(f) Support by relevant organizations

64. Support for the NAP process has also been provided by other relevant organizations. An overview of support provided can be found in annex IV and specific examples of capacity-building support are listed in annex V.

E. Gaps and needs

65. Challenges, obstacles, and gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs have been captured over time from various forums and training workshops, including through the Open NAP initiative; the NAP country dialogues; responses to the online questionnaire and other work under the AC, the LEG and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building. Additional inputs were provided by Parties through their 2024 submissions. The following is a summary on the gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs and the underlying process.

²⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

66. Gaps and needs related to the formulation of NAPs are as follows:
- (a) Streamlining and expediting processing of GCF readiness proposals;
 - (b) Accessing GCF NAP readiness funding promptly and with flexibility in the work programme, and without requiring extensive prior capacity, since readiness support is also designed to build capacity;
 - (c) Addressing technical capacity gaps in processing and integrating climate change scenarios in vulnerability and risk assessments, as well as designing adaptation solutions for the medium and long term;
 - (d) Assessing costs of adaptation and implementing NAPs by building capacity through technical methodologies.
67. Gaps and needs related to the implementation of NAPs are as follows:
- (a) Developing a faster process to provide funding for the implementation of adaptation measures through simplification, and increasing agility throughout the project approval cycle;
 - (b) Providing windows for the implementation of NAPs under the financial mechanism of the Convention to complement the existing window for supporting the process of formulating NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
 - (c) Identifying capacity needs in technical methodologies related to costing and appraisal of adaptation measures;
 - (d) Reducing gaps in the capacity of national teams to adequately explore blended financing, including innovative financing, for the implementation of NAPs;
 - (e) Developing compelling project concept notes that can attract diversified funding sources by engaging ministries of finance, development finance institutions, multilateral development banks and the private sector.
 - (f) Addressing, adequately and efficiently, proposal requirements such as climate rationale questions;
 - (g) Implementing the whole NAP as a programme, rather than focusing on individual projects, to facilitate broad progress on adaptation that can also be measured through the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation;
 - (h) Increasing the upscaling of, or replicating, successfully completed adaptation projects, many of which were pilot activities, into projects and programmes that address the needs of all vulnerable groups and communities in a country;
 - (i) Developing or participating in regional and global programmatic approaches to implementing NAPs;
 - (j) Increasing the number of projects in the pipeline of many direct access entities, including as a result of building capacity to develop and approve projects;
 - (k) Providing adequate and predictable funding, especially through direct access mechanisms;
 - (l) Facilitating access to financial support for deploying climate adaptation technologies, supporting use of local and Indigenous technologies and enhancing technology transfer and knowledge exchange.
68. Gaps and needs related to the process are as follows:
- (a) Developing innovative solutions to ensure predictable and continuous funding to support the process to formulate and implement NAPs between readiness support and submission cycles of the NAP to ensure the continuity of, and strengthen, institutional arrangements and human capacity;
 - (b) Providing funding for running the NAP process before GCF NAP readiness funding is made available;

- (c) Identifying and pursuing different financing and funding options for different steps of the NAP process (capacity-building, assessment, plan development, submission of proposals for implementation, implementation support, monitoring and evaluation, etc.);
- (d) Prioritizing adaptation through the process to formulate and implement NAPs with funders (the Financial Mechanism and others) and within country development and political processes, including in relevant national programmes and ministries;
- (e) Increasing availability and access to tools for collecting and assimilating national data on climate variables and on socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities;
- (f) Providing more information on downscaled and localized climate change scenarios for use by the LDCs owing to low spatial coverage in their meteorological infrastructure;
- (g) Increasing access to capacity-building support, methodologies and tools for assessing climate change risks and establishing metrics to assess adaptation processes;
- (h) Improving the monitoring and evaluation process, from funding to technical capacity, to identify metrics and tools in order to strengthen existing institutional arrangements for the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems;
- (i) Strengthening private–public cooperation on, and enhancing private sector engagement in, adaptation action, which are both fundamental to expanding the scale and impact of adaptation initiatives;
- (j) Addressing emerging adaptation issues, such as forced migration and territorial planning, to quantify loss and damage – in particular from slow onset climate events – and to identify new adaptation areas and emerging climate issues;
- (k) Maximizing synergy in technical support between NAPs and related processes such as loss and damage, NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies;
- (l) Providing structure and support for meaningful youth involvement.

IV. Additional views in the submissions from Parties

69. Some Parties, through their submissions, have suggested requesting the COP and the CMA to play equal roles in future assessments of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Other Parties proposed establishing an automatic monitoring and assessment process at COP 29 with a view to ensuring that adaptation priorities in NAPs are implemented in a timely manner and are beneficial to developing countries. Parties also proposed that consideration of the process to formulate and implement NAPs continue at sessions of the SBI until 2028, taking into account the assessment of progress and relevant decisions on NAPs, such as the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

Annex I

Overview of decisions related to national adaptation plans

[English only]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
2010	Decision 1/CP.16	Decided to establish a process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs Invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs
2011	Decision 5/CP.17	Invited, encouraged or requested 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 Adopted the initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans Established the two objectives and four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs
2011	Decision 3/CP.17	Decided that the GCF will support developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans, such as NAPs
2012	Decision 12/CP.18	Requested the GEF to provide funding from the LDCF to enable activities for the preparation of NAPs by the LDCs and to consider, through the SCCF, how to enable activities for the preparation of the process to formulate and implement NAPs for developing countries that are not LDCs
2013	Decision 18/CP.19	Welcomed the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs
2014	Decision 3/CP.20	Invited LDC Parties and interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs that may wish to do so to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to NAP Central
2015	Decision 1/CP.21	Requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs, consistent with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein
2016	Decision 6/CP.22	Noted with appreciation the decision of the Board of the GCF to approve up to USD 3 million per country through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes
2018	Decision 8/CP.24	Requested the LEG to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been identified through the relevant work of the LEG and the AC and how to address them
2019	Decision 7/CP.25	Requested the AC and the LEG to continue to include in their reports information on the gaps and needs related to the process

<i>Year</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
		to formulate and implement NAPs identified in undertaking their mandated work and on how to address them
2021	Decision 3/CP.26	Requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 19 of decision 8/CP.24 and to make recommendations on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29; and decided on actions and steps necessary for the SBI to initiate the assessment
2022	Decision 9/CP.27	Requested the AC and the LEG to continue to identify the priority gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the progress of each country in this process and any obstacles and challenges faced; to enhance their work in addressing the priority gaps and needs, obstacles and challenges identified through their work; and to organize training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs, which could be held in conjunction with the NAP Expo, the Adaptation Forum or other events outlined in their respective work programmes
2023	FCCC/SBI/2023/10, para. 81 (conclusions)	The SBI requested those LDCs that have formulated NAPs to submit them to the UNFCCC as soon as possible after completion
2023	Decision 1/CMA.5	Called on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their NAPs, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030

Annex II

Examples of monitoring and evaluation efforts pertaining to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, taken from Party submissions

[English only]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Monitoring and evaluation efforts</i>
Chile	Chile is building a monitoring and evaluation system that will align with its biennial transparency reporting obligations under the Convention and the obligations set out in its national action report on climate change
Colombia	Colombia is working to develop a monitoring and evaluation system that uses indicators to determine the effectiveness of adaptation measures
Costa Rica	Costa Rica is in the process of operationalizing the National Climate Change Metrics System, a platform for monitoring and evaluating progress towards and determining means of implementation of adaptation action using tailored indicators
Guatemala	Through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, Guatemala is working to establish a system for monitoring and reporting on support needed and received, lessons learned and best practices in relation to implementing adaptation action
Honduras	Honduras has intensified its efforts to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacities, especially in relation to food security and water resources
Panama	Panama has developed a national monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation that uses 21 indicators to assess progress in implementing national-level adaptation action, which it plans to report in its 2024 biennial transparency report
Peru	Peru uses indicators to measure the level of implementation of adaptation action at the individual action and national level

Annex III

List of supplementary materials to the technical guidelines of the national adaptation plan guidelines mentioned in national adaptation plans

[English only]

Country	Guidelines
Albania	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)^a</i> <i>Supporting NAP development with the PROVIA guidance: a user companion (SEI)^b</i> <i>Making adaptation count: concepts and options for monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation (GIZ)^c</i>
Argentina	<i>Risk supplement to the vulnerability sourcebook: Guidance on how to apply the vulnerability sourcebook's approach with the new IPCC AR5 concept of climate risk (GIZ)^d</i> <i>The vulnerability sourcebook (GIZ)</i> <i>Ecosystem-based adaptation briefing note series^e (UNEP)</i>
Bangladesh	<i>Supporting NAP Development with the PROVIA Guidance: A user companion (SEI)</i> <i>Toolkit for gender-responsive process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAP Global Network)^f</i> <i>Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans (FAO)^g</i> <i>WHO guidance for climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities (WHO)^h</i> <i>Toolkit for engaging the private sector in national adaptation plans (NAPs) (NAP Global Network)ⁱ</i> <i>Guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into national adaptation plans: supplement to the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines (UNEP)^j</i> <i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>
Benin	<i>The vulnerability sourcebook (GIZ)</i> <i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>
Cabo Verde	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>
Fiji	<i>A framework for gender-responsive national adaptation plan processes (NAP Global Network)^k</i> <i>Vertical integration in national adaptation plan processes (NAP Global Network)^l</i> <i>Options for ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal environments (UNEP)^m</i>
Grenada	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i> <i>NAP Align: Recommendations for aligning national adaptation plan processes with development and budget planning (GIZ)ⁿ</i> <i>Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook (GIZ)^o</i>
Haiti	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>
Niger	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i> <i>Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook (GIZ)</i> <i>Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans (FAO)</i>
South Africa	<i>Climate services for supporting climate change adaptation: supplement to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (WMO)^p</i> <i>Addressing gender equality in climate change adaptation (NAP Global Network)^q</i>
Sudan	<i>Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning: A practice-oriented training based on an OECD Policy Guidance (GIZ)^r</i>
Togo	<i>The stocktaking for national adaptation planning (SNAP) tool (GIZ)</i>

Country	Guidelines
Uruguay	<i>Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans</i> (FAO)
Zambia	<i>Climate services for supporting climate change adaptation: supplement to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process</i> (WMO)

^a See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/GIZ%20NAP%20SNAP%20factsheet%202014.pdf>.

^b Bisaro A, Hinkel J, Davis M, et al. 2014. *Supporting NAP development with the PROVIA Guidance: A user companion*. Available at <https://www.sei.org/publications/supporting-nap-development-with-the-provia-guidance-a-user-companion>.

^c Spearman M and McGray H. 2011. *Making Adaptation Count Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation*. Available at http://pdf.wri.org/making_adaptation_count.pdf.

^d GIZ and EURAC. 2017. *Risk Supplement to the Vulnerability Sourcebook Guidance on how to apply the Vulnerability Sourcebook's approach with the new IPCC AR5 concept of climate risk*. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/GIZ-2017_Risk-Supplement-to-the-Vulnerability-Sourcebook.pdf.

^e See <https://www.unep.org/resources/factsheet/ecosystem-based-adaptation-briefing-note-series>.

^f NAP Global Network and Adaptation Committee. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans>.

^g Karttunen K, Wolf J, Garcia C, et al. 2017. *Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans: Supplementary Guidelines*. Rome: FAO. Available at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/detail/en/c/1039752>.

^h WHO. 2021. *WHO Guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities*. Available at <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/who-guidance-climate-resilient-and-environmentally-sustainable-health-care-facilities#:~:text=The%20aim%20of%20this%20guidance,minimizing%20the%20release%20of%20waste>.

ⁱ Crawford A, Church C and Ledwell C. 2020. *Toolkit for Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process*. NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-plans-naps>.

^j UNEP. 2021. *Guidelines for Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation into National Adaptation Plans: Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/36703>.

^k Dazé A and Dekens J. 2017. *A Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes*. Available at See <https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/napgn-en-2017-a-framework-for-gender-responsive-nap-processes.pdf>.

^l Dazé A, Price-Kelly H and Rass, Nikola. 2016. *Vertical Integration in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: A guidance note for linking national and sub-national adaptation*. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/vertical-integration-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes/>.

^m UNEP. 2016. *Options for Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Coastal Environments*. Available at <https://www.unep.org/gan/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/options-ecosystem-based-adaptation-coastal-environments>.

ⁿ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/GIZ%20NAPAlign%2025.11.14.pdf>.

^o Price-Kelly H, Hammill A, Dekens J, et al. 2015. *Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook*. Bonn and Eschborn, Germany: GIZ. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/uploads/giz2015_Developing_national_adaptation_M&E_systems_-_A_guidebook.pdf.

^p WMO. 2016. *Climate Services for Supporting Climate Change Adaptation: Supplement to the Technical Guidelines for The National Adaptation Plan Process*. Available at <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/55070-climate-services-for-supporting-climate-change-adaptation?offset=1>.

^q See <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/infographic-addressing-gender-equality-in-climate-change-adaptation/>.

^r Frankel-Reed J, Fröde-Thierfelder B, Porsché L, et al. 2011. *Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning: A practice-oriented training based on an OECD Policy Guidance, Training Manual*. Available at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/45856020.pdf>.

Annex IV

Examples of support provided by organizations including through support programmes and networks to developing countries for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans as at 1 February 2024

1. The NAP Global Network connects over 2,000 participants from 158 countries working on NAP formulation and implementation. The Network has provided expert advice and delivered direct technical and capacity-building support to 64 countries (of which 24 LDCs and 15 SIDS) through the country support hub and in-country NAP support programmes; facilitated peer learning on opportunities and challenges associated with NAPs for 67 countries; and developed over 300 knowledge products on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Under the Network, support has been provided in the areas of integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to adaptation; engaging the private sector in adaptation initiatives; developing NAP communication strategies; developing financing and resource mobilization strategies; strengthening linkages between action taken at the national and subnational level; integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The Network operates primarily through financial support provided by the Governments of Austria, Canada and the United States; Germany's Federal Ministries for Economic Cooperation and Development and for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection; Ireland's Department of Foreign Affairs; and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.
2. Building on the NAP-Ag programme, 12 countries are supported through the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture initiative, launched in 2021, which is implemented by FAO and UNDP, with support provided under Germany's International Climate Initiative and complements UNDP-supported adaptation projects in nearly 100 developing countries. The programme, which will continue until 2025, supports transformative climate action in the land-use and agriculture sectors, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and/or increasing removals, and strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. The Private Sector Engagement Facility launched under the programme in 2022 opened a call for applicants from the LDCs with aims to accelerate investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient agricultural practices by mobilizing private sector actors in the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. In July 2023, a second call for expressions of interest was launched targeting SIDS and middle-income countries. Additionally, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal are set to develop NAPs for the agriculture sector with FAO support.
3. As a member of the UN4NAPs initiative and through its Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management programme,¹ the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction provides NAP-related support in the form of reviewing draft NAPs, providing guidance and organizing training and workshops. In 2023, it provided technical assistance to 39 countries and territories for applying a comprehensive approach to planning and implementing disaster risk reduction and adaptation action, of which 15 have already made progress in integrating such action into their plans and strategies. With disaster risk reduction strategies now in place in 129 countries, there is an opportunity to promote integrated approaches to and coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction action.
4. NAP-GSP, a UNDP–UNEP programme funded by the GEF, assisted over 60 LDCs and developing countries in identifying technical, institutional and financial needs for integrating adaptation into medium- and long-term national planning and financing before its operational closure in December 2021.
5. Under the International Climate Initiative, 21 projects with funding of EUR 116.8 million have been implemented with a focus on supporting the process to formulate and

¹ See <https://www.undrr.org/crm>.

implement NAPs. These projects cover 33 countries, of which 13 LDCs, with support from implementing organizations like CARE International, FAO, GIZ, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, UNDP and WMO as well as local organizations. On top of these 21 projects, many more Initiative projects offer NAP support as a secondary objective.

6. The Climate Service Center Germany works with stakeholders from the Group on Earth Observations Blue Planet initiative to develop materials on coastal adaptation and provides climate change information, as well as climate modelling, decision-making support and research, specific to Africa. It also prepares climate fact sheets for individual LDCs, which it seeks to update or expand for individual LDCs upon request.

7. Since 2010, GIZ has supported 52 countries in undertaking activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as conducting stakeholder consultations, developing monitoring and evaluation systems and defining indicators in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It provides support either bilaterally or multilaterally in close cooperation with stakeholders from NAP-GSP or the NAP Global Network.

8. IOM offers practical, user-friendly tools and technical assistance for implementing its plan of action, for 2022–2024, of the Warsaw International Mechanism task force on displacement, including a technical guide on integrating linkages between human mobility and climate change into relevant national climate change planning processes, such as the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as a supplement to the LEG technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

9. Through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility, UNCDF supports adaptation efforts by more than 350 local governments representing over 16 million people across different regions. Collaboration has taken place under the UNCDF with different UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the LEG and the Standing Committee on Finance, to facilitate the process to formulate and implement NAPs through planning and budgeting systems.

10. UNDP provided technical support for 32 of the 53 NAPs that had been submitted as at 1 February 2024, and continues to support other countries with the aim of increasing the number of submissions. It has also supported 39 countries in accessing GCF funding for NAPs; over 100 countries, including 42 LDCs, in accessing multilateral funds to implement adaptation projects; and 28 countries in developing adaptation finance strategies.

11. UNEP has supported the implementation of adaptation projects in 20 LDCs since 2002, and 9 LDCs in formulating their NAPs, of which 1 has submitted its NAP, and 4 in preparing and/or submitting proposals to access funding from the GCF for formulating their NAPs.

12. WHO supports countries in developing the health components of NAPs, and in conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments. 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 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 NAPs.

13. WMO provides inputs to countries' draft NAPs via the NAP technical working group and the UN4NAPs initiative; conducts regional training workshops to assist countries in strengthening climate science information for use in their NAPs; and, with its variety of information platforms, helps address capacity constraints in relation to generating essential knowledge products.

Annex V

Examples of capacity-building support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through training workshops and courses provided between 2019 and 2023, as detailed in annual reports on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and submissions made in response to paragraph 3(a) of decision 3/CP.26

[English only]

<i>Body/organization</i>	<i>Capacity-building support</i>
Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub	Human and institutional capacity-building support for accessing climate finance targeting small or vulnerable member States with limited capacities
FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag	Development of a training guide on mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning in the agriculture sector through the NAP-Ag programme in collaboration with UNDP; capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation actions in the agriculture sector through the NAP-Ag programme
GIZ	Provision of EUR 11 million in funding through the InsuResilience Solutions Fund to the Global Risk Modelling Alliance to support countries in the Global South in building adequate risk modelling capacities and developing models to inform risk strategies
Global Water Partnership	Organization of a technical workshop on climate-resilient water projects and accessing GCF resources, targeting Bangladesh, Botswana, Georgia, Grenada, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu
IOM	Organization of a global workshop on mainstreaming matters pertaining to human mobility in NAPs
LEG	Development of an online training course, in collaboration with other UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations, for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement; organization of NAP writing workshops for the Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions
NAP Global Network	Capacity-building for monitoring and evaluating adaptation action and integrating gender considerations into NAPs; organization of peer learning and knowledge exchange events on NAPs
NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP	Organization of a webinar for francophone LDCs on monitoring and evaluating adaptation action and the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on the process to formulate and implement NAPs
NAP-GSP	Organization of training workshops focusing on tools for reviewing and prioritizing adaptation action, as well as adaptation financing and adaptation innovations; organization of a virtual South-South knowledge exchange forum on NAPs; development, in collaboration with UNITAR, of a self-paced online course on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including a module on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs

<i>Body/organization</i>	<i>Capacity-building support</i>
Pan American Health Organization	Provision of support to 16 Caribbean countries ^a to enhance capacity to adapt to, and to reduce, the impacts of climate change on public health
SLYCAN Trust	Organization of virtual capacity-building workshops on engaging civil society groups in NAP formulation in Chad, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger
UNCDF	Development, in collaboration with UNITAR, of a training programme to enhance stakeholder understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the process to formulate and implement NAPs
UNDP	Provision of hands-on training and sharing knowledge on developing project proposals to formulate and implement NAPs
UNEP	Organization of regional training workshops for the LDCs in Africa and Asia and the Pacific and capacity-building for more than 100 technicians on NAP guidelines, appraisal tools and project development
UNITAR and NAP-GSP	Launch of three introductory NAP e-tutorials on adaptation in the water sector, financing climate action and prioritizing adaptation options during planning and implementation in Arabic, English, French and Spanish
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Conduct of a regional workshop on integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning in 10 countries in Africa and 17 in the Caribbean
United States Agency for International Development	Provision of training on vulnerability assessments in Senegal; organization of peer learning workshops and demand-driven training on selected topics pertaining to adaptation planning, NAP development and adaptation finance in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
WMO	Impact-based capacity-building targeting many countries through the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative; launch of an online training course on integrating climate risk information into NAPs; ^b development of an online and an in-person training course on strengthening the delivery of climate services and quality management; organization of regional training workshops targeting Southern African, South Asian and South East Asian countries on understanding the climate science basis required for developing the GCF Readiness Programme proposal and climate information for specific needs and requirements

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

^b See <https://uncclearn.org/course/view.php?id=60&page=overview>.