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Matters relating to adaptation

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 2024–2025. It updates the information contained in document [FCCC/SBI/2023/18](#) for 2023 and complements the information on the status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans contained in the reports on the 45th and 46th meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group ([FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2024/22](#) respectively).



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-8	eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GEOGLAM	Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IKI	International Climate Initiative of the German Government
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
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
RCCs	regional collaboration centres
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans programme
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. The LEG, in the context of its mandate to provide technical guidance and support on NAPs,¹ included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its work programme for 2024–2025² with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
2. The COP, in various decisions,³ 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, lessons learned, and gaps and needs.
3. COP 26 requested information from the constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention on activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs for the annual progress report on NAPs.⁴
4. The NAPs submitted by Parties to the secretariat are maintained on NAP Central,⁵ along with other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
5. Since 2014, the LEG has compiled information on 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 that progress.

B. Scope

6. This document provides updated information since the note on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 59.⁶ It considers new information relevant to the period from 1 November 2023 to 30 October 2024 and synthesizes information from all NAPs.
7. The annual note on progress captures the activities undertaken by developing country Parties in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, in line with the process outlined in the NAP technical guidelines⁷ and elaborated on in the sample process to formulate and implement NAPs.⁸
8. The document captures information from the submitted NAPs available on NAP Central;⁹ information shared by countries during NAP country dialogues, NAP Expo 2024¹⁰ and other events organized by the secretariat; information from approved GCF funding proposals and the summaries of approved and disbursed funding on the GCF website and shared by GCF;¹¹ and information submitted through an annual online questionnaire on NAPs.¹²

¹ Decision [5/CP.17](#), para. 13.

² [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#), annex III.

³ 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; [8/CP.24](#), paras. 17, 18, 22 and 23; [7/CP.25](#), paras. 3–4; [3/CP.26](#), para. 5; and [9/CP.27](#), paras. 7–10.

⁴ Decision [3/CP.26](#), para 5.

⁵ Decision [3/CP.20](#), para. 9.

⁶ [FCCC/SBI/2023/18](#).

⁷ LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

⁸ See document [FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1](#), figure 1.

⁹ <https://napcentral.org>.

¹⁰ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024>.

¹¹ <https://data.greenclimate.fund/public>.

¹² Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

9. The note also covers support provided and received, as provided to the LEG by the GCF and GEF secretariats and the United Nations agencies and organizations assisting developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through support programmes, projects and networks.

10. The information in this document may feed into discussions on the global stocktake, on adaptation finance and under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

11. SBI 61 may wish to consider the information in this document in the context of ongoing mandates under agenda sub-item 11(d) on NAPs and agenda item 12 on matters relating to the LDCs.

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

12. 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.¹³

13. The objectives of the NAP process are to:¹⁴

(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.

14. The process to formulate and implement NAPs comprises the four elements contained in the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs by the LDCs adopted by COP 17:¹⁵

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

15. COP 17 requested the LEG to prepare technical guidelines for the NAP process based on the initial guidelines,¹⁶ taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 14 above. The technical guidelines were developed in 2012 and adopted in decision 18/CP.19. The technical 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.¹⁷

16. 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

¹³ Decision [1/CP.16](#), paras. 15–16.

¹⁴ Decision [5/CP.17](#), para. 1.

¹⁵ Decision [5/CP.17](#), para. 6. The guidelines are in the annex to that decision.

¹⁶ Decision [5/CP.17](#), para. 15.

¹⁷ The supplementary materials are available at <https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>.

ecosystems; and being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge.¹⁸

17. 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,¹⁹ in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be 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 SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.²⁰ 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.²¹

18. Technical support for formulating and implementing NAPs 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 to expand its technical support in specific areas, building on the experience and success of its NAP technical working group.²² At its 42nd meeting, the LEG created four subgroups of the NAP technical working group, on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and engagement in multi-stakeholder forums.²³

19. 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.

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

A. Overview

20. Countries are largely producing outputs that correspond to the four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which mirror the components of the adaptation cycle: impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning.²⁴ Figure 1 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties to date in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

¹⁸ Decision [5/CP.17](#), paras. 2–4.

¹⁹ Decision [3/CP.17](#), para. 2.

²⁰ Decision [12/CP.18](#), paras. 1 and 4.

²¹ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 46.

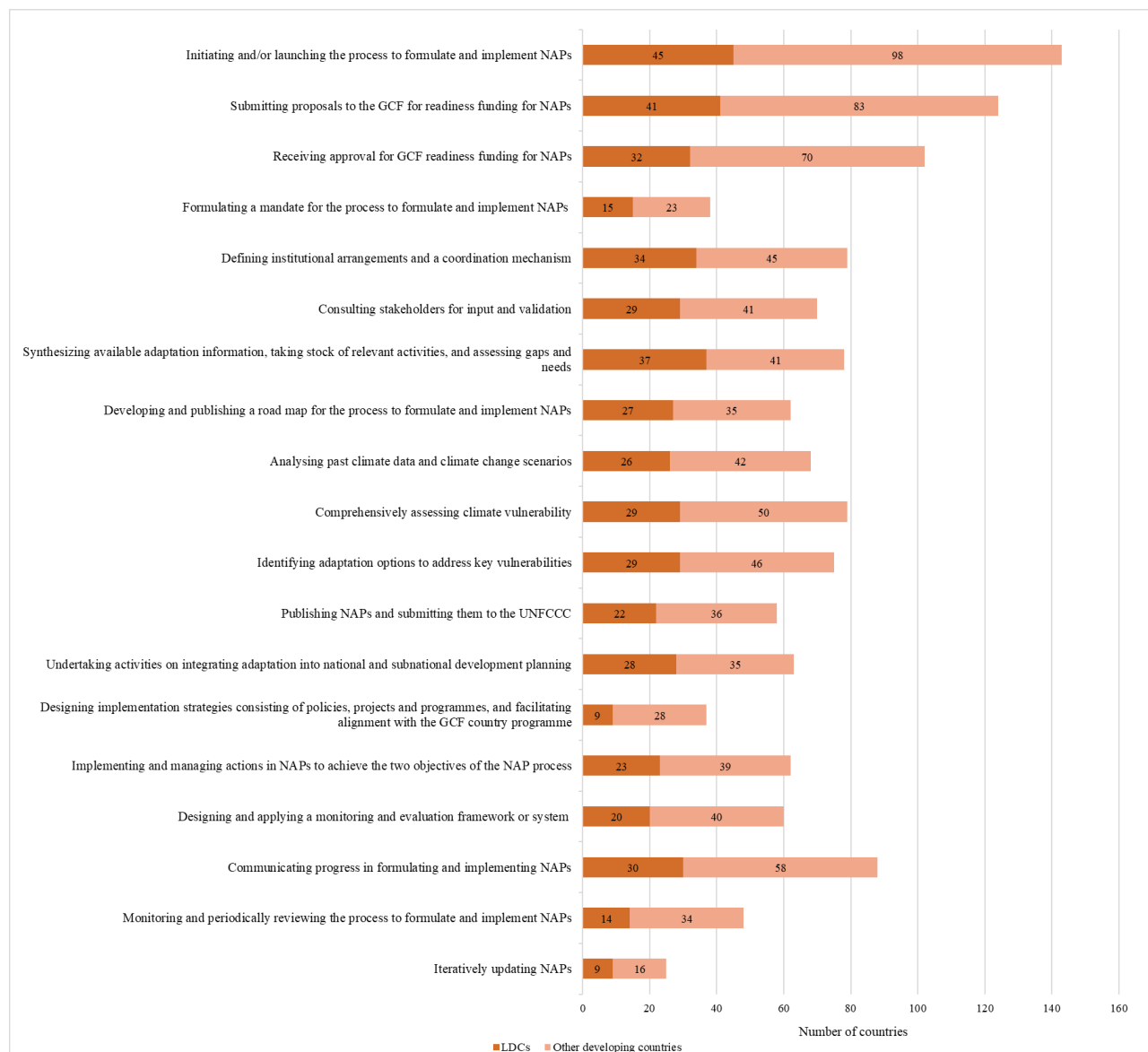
²² Decision [15/CP.26](#), para. 9.

²³ [FCCC/SBI/2022/18](#), para. 30.

²⁴ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 10.

Figure 1

Measures undertaken by developing countries Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 4 October 2024



B. Progress in formulating national adaptation plans

21. As at 4 October 2024, 58 developing countries (of which 22 are LDCs and 13 are SIDS) and 2 developed countries²⁵ had formulated their NAPs and submitted them to the secretariat for posting on NAP Central.²⁶ Nine NAPs of developing countries have been submitted since the 2023 note was published.²⁷ The table in annex I lists all NAPs submitted by developing countries to the secretariat. Figure 2 indicates the cumulative number of NAPs submitted since 2015 by Party grouping and figure 3 indicates this number by geographical region.

²⁵ Canada and New Zealand.

²⁶ See <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> for a map of countries with submitted NAPs and details of the submissions.

²⁷ Argentina, Burundi, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Figure 2

Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted since 2015 as at 4 October 2024, by Party grouping

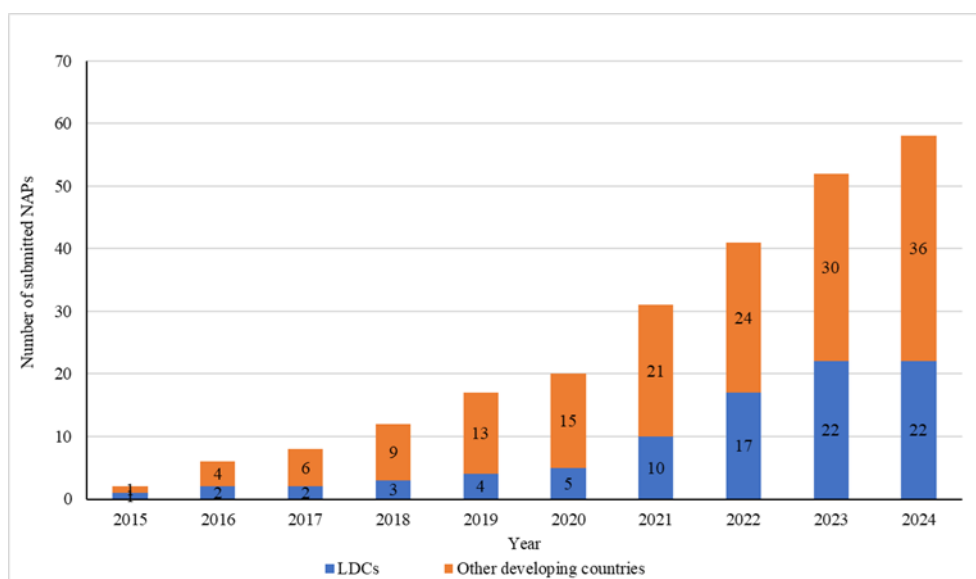
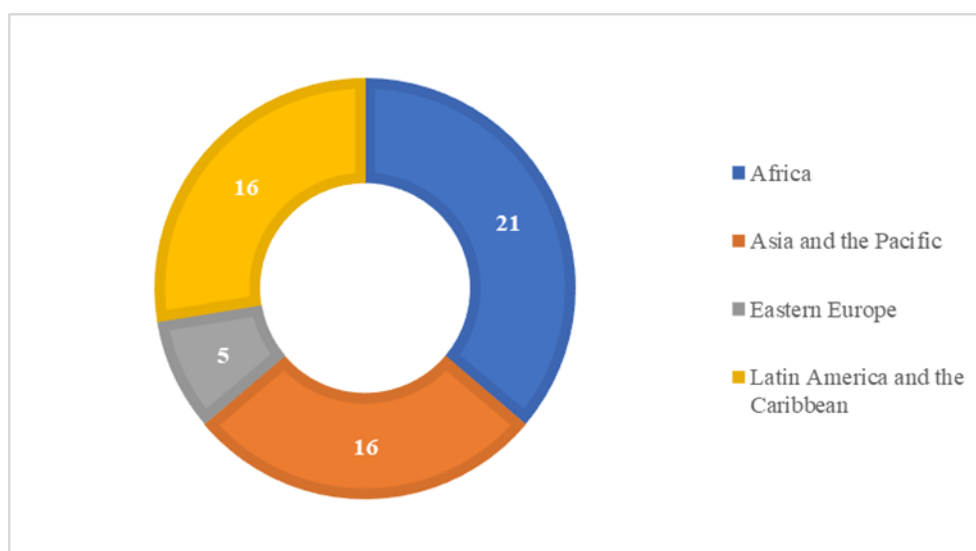


Figure 3

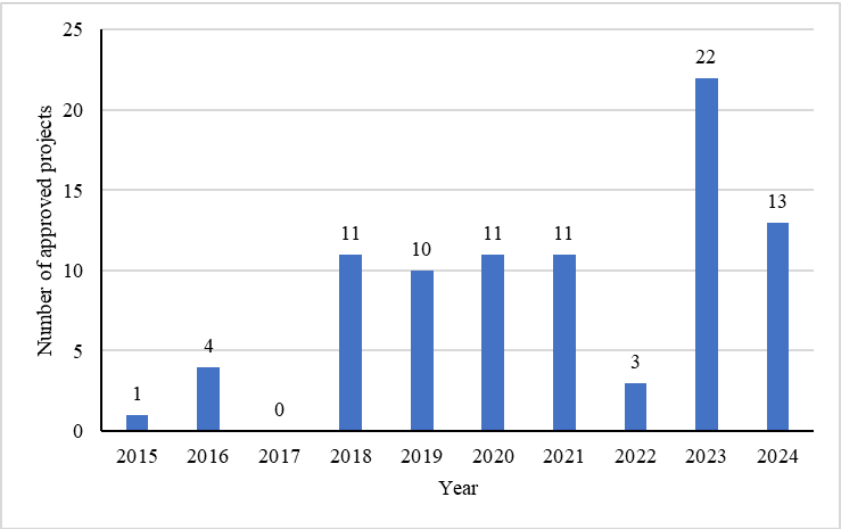
Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted since 2015 as at 4 October 2024, by region



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

22. As at 23 September 2024, of the 58 countries with submitted NAPs, 50 had a total of 86 single- or multi-country adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved for implementation under the GCF that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in the NAPs. Figure 4 shows the number of projects approved annually by the GCF and figure 5 shows the amount of GCF financing approved for the 86 projects which mention NAPs.

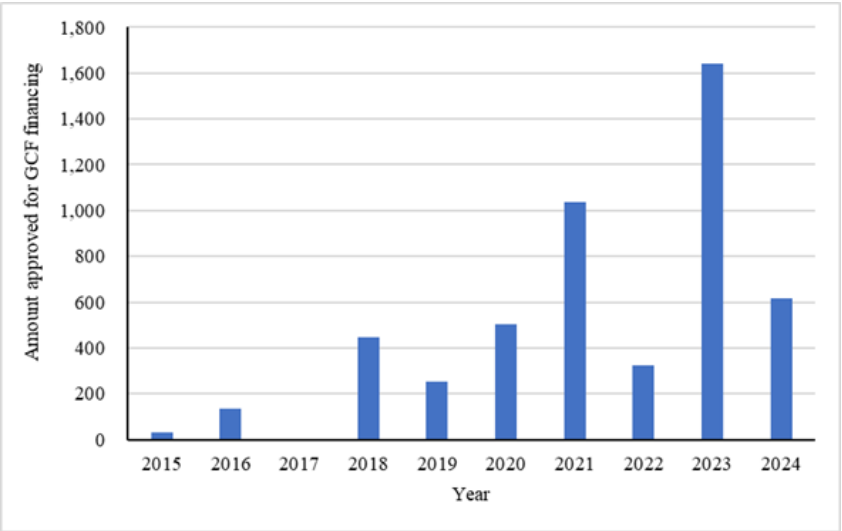
Figure 4
Adaptation and cross-cutting projects of the developing countries with submitted national adaptation plans approved by the Green Climate Fund since 2015, as at 23 September 2024



Note: The figure includes only the 86 projects that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in the NAPs.

Figure 5
Adaptation and cross-cutting projects of the developing countries with submitted national adaptation plans financed by the Green Climate Fund since 2015, as at 23 September 2024

(Millions of United States dollars)



Note: The figure includes only the amount approved for the 86 projects that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in the NAPs.

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

A. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

23. Meeting the first of the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is largely dependent on the successful implementation of measures at the local,

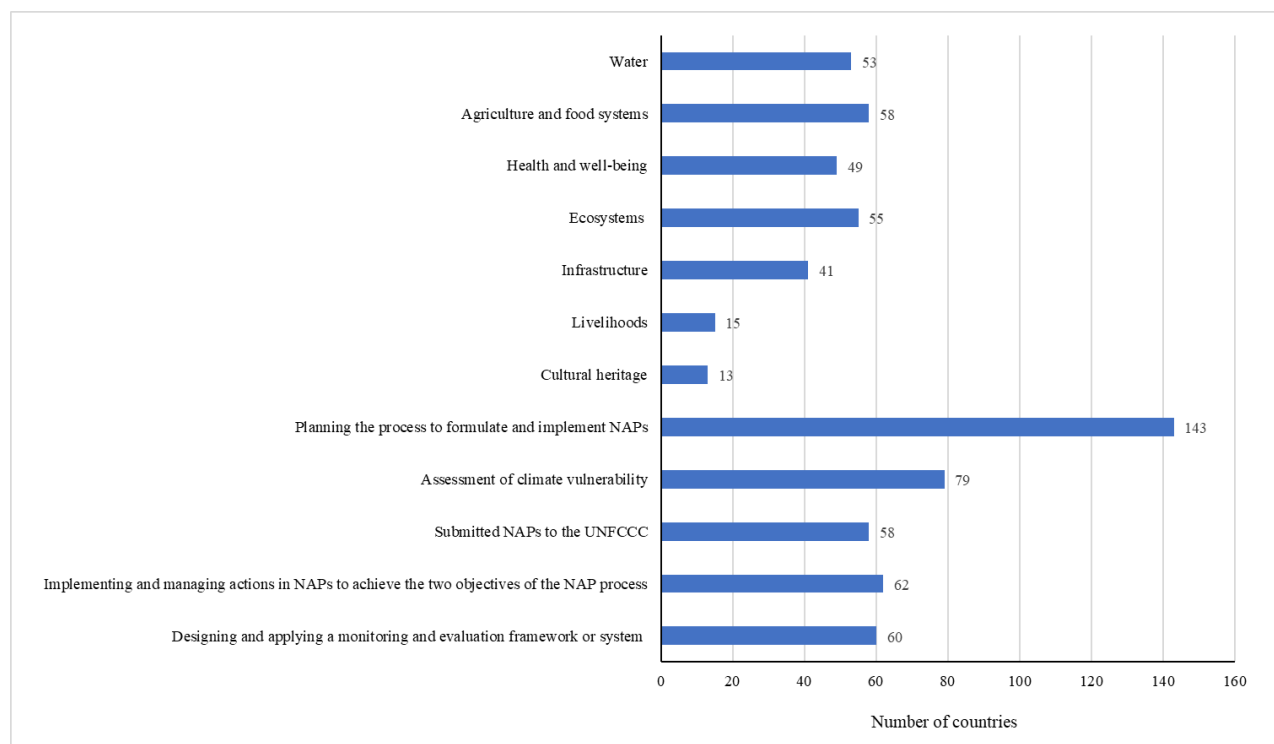
national and regional level that reduce the vulnerabilities of people and systems to the impacts of climate change and other related threats.

24. The 58 NAPs submitted by Parties as at 4 October 2024 outline the impacts, vulnerabilities and risks being faced owing to climate change, as well as the adaptation actions being implemented to address them. The most commonly identified climate hazards in the submitted NAPs are increasing air temperature, changing intensity and frequency of precipitation, and worsening dryness or drought. These are followed by flooding, sea level rise and heatwaves. Other hazards include but are not limited to landslides, wildfires, tropical cyclones and hurricanes, strong winds, dust storms, changes in ocean chemistry, and shrinking snow cover, glaciers, ice sheets and permafrost.

25. In their NAPs, Parties identified several sectors in which action is deemed key to reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. The countries covering all seven thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation in submitted NAPs and the countries addressing the dimensional targets are shown in figure 6.²⁸

Figure 6

Number of countries addressing each of the seven thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation in submitted national adaptation plans and those that have been addressing the dimensional targets as at 4 October 2024



26. As noted in a number of NAPs, monitoring and evaluation is needed for determining both progress in implementing priority adaptation actions and the efficacy of the implemented actions in reducing vulnerability and achieving other outcomes and adaptation goals.

27. Most countries are implementing the adaptation actions identified in their NAP on a project-by-project basis. There is little evidence to show whether the interventions have reduced the vulnerability of people or systems.

B. Facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning processes and strategies

28. Countries are continuously implementing activities that contribute to achieving the second objective of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These activities include

²⁸ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 9-10.

strengthening institutions, establishing coordination mechanisms, aligning processes for implementing NAPs with international frameworks, and integrating adaptation actions into local and national priorities, plans and programmes.

29. Several Parties in their NAPs identified the need for continuous strengthening of institutional capacity to integrate adaptation into development planning processes and strategies, including sectoral processes and strategies, and to create enabling policy environments, by, for example, receiving training and applying guidelines, as well as the need to raise awareness of the importance of doing so.

30. Several NAPs mention linkages between adaptation and development and in this context the need for implementing adaptation actions with a view to also achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Some NAPs have also identified measures for addressing loss and damage as part of their adaptation actions.

V. Progress under the four elements of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

31. This element relates to activities undertaken by developing countries to lay the groundwork for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including creating a national mandate and strategy that establish clear responsibilities and coordination mechanisms for ministries and other stakeholders involved in the process and considering whether suitable institutional arrangements are in place, whether any gaps exist in the enabling environment necessary for implementing the process effectively at the national level, and how climate change will have an impact on development goals and activities.

32. All 58 NAPs submitted include a description of some form of institutional arrangements for adaptation and/or the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The NAPs highlighted the importance of effective, stable institutions to support and take forward the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

33. Most NAPs identify institutional and technical capacity gaps and needs for enabling the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The gaps and needs relate to raising awareness of climate change, strengthening climate change institutions, collecting and analysing climate data, managing information and knowledge on adaptation and mobilizing resources, among other areas.

34. Many countries have submitted proposals for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the LDCF (see chap. VII.A below for details).

B. Preparatory elements

35. 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.

36. Most countries have conducted stakeholder consultation to help them identify priority adaptation sectors and actions. Criteria used for prioritization include:

- (a) Alignment with national, sectoral and local plans and policies;
- (b) Risk reduction potential;
- (c) Cost;
- (d) Gender-responsiveness and social inclusiveness;
- (e) Consideration of the most vulnerable and affected communities;
- (f) Urgency;

- (g) Feasibility and ease of implementation;
- (h) Environmental and economic benefits and trade-offs;
- (i) Incorporation of both traditional and scientific knowledge, where applicable;
- (j) Scalability.

37. Some countries have taken advantage of the draft NAP review offered by the LEG with the support of its NAP technical working group and the secretariat.²⁹ Undergoing this process and receiving complementary inputs from a wide range of organizations, including the UN4NAPs partner organizations engaged in the process, has allowed developing countries to improve the breadth and depth of the data and assessments used in preparing NAPs, and therefore to significantly improve their content.

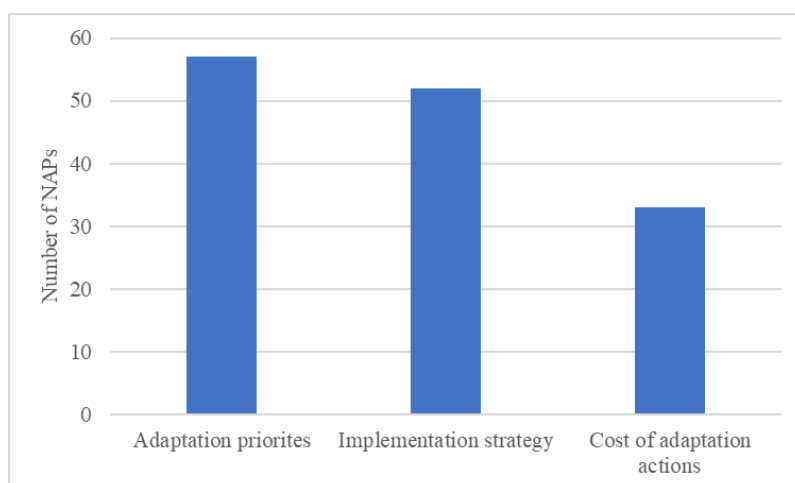
C. Implementation strategies

38. This element relates to prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning, designing NAP implementation strategies and coordinating actions in NAPs in order to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

39. Of the 58 NAPs analysed, 57 identify adaptation priorities, 52 mention a strategy for implementing adaptation actions and 33 indicate the cost of implementing adaptation actions (see figure 7).

Figure 7

Implementation-related information in national adaptation plans of developing countries as at 4 October 2024



40. Some countries provided details in their NAPs on the objectives, expected outcomes across various time frames and implementing agencies of their adaptation actions. Some indicated that they had prioritized adaptation projects with mitigation or other co-benefits, such as improvement of environmental safeguards.

41. In 2022, the LEG launched the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative to assist the LDCs, with the support of relevant delivery partners they choose to work with, in embarking on an ideation exercise that will be converted to project proposals for implementing priority adaptation actions associated with their NAPs and submitting them to the AF, the GCF or the LDCF to apply for funding. As at 31 July 2024, 40 LDCs had developed 92 project ideas, of which 6 had been developed into proposals or concept notes and 5 of those 6 had been submitted for funding to the GCF or the GEF.³⁰ Of the remaining 86 project ideas, 25 had been integrated into other ongoing or planned adaptation projects.

²⁹ During the reporting period, Burkina Faso, Lesotho and Mali submitted draft NAPs for review.

³⁰ Those of Bhutan (GEF), the Central African Republic (GCF), Madagascar (GCF), Rwanda (GEF) and Togo (GCF).

42. All countries identified funding sources under the UNFCCC in relation to implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, with bilateral, domestic, private and innovative sources of funding also identified by a number of countries.

D. Reporting, monitoring and review

43. 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.

44. Some NAPs include strategies for communicating the NAP as well as progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs to stakeholders. The strategies also serve to highlight the importance of defining, as part of the process, the role of stakeholders, which include policymakers, government bodies, technical and financial implementing partners, local authorities, communities, the private sector, women, youth groups and beneficiaries of actions set out in the NAP. The strategies promote the importance of stakeholders taking ownership of NAPs for the NAPs to be successfully implemented.

45. Several NAPs refer to integrating monitoring and evaluation relating to the NAP into existing national monitoring and evaluation systems. Some NAPs also mention using the monitoring and evaluation plan outlined in their NDCs as the basis for monitoring and evaluating the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Of the 58 NAPs submitted, 6 have been utilized by Parties as their adaptation communications.³¹

VI. Progress in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

46. This section captures the experience of countries in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 15 above.

A. Maintaining a progressive and iterative process

47. The process to formulate and implement NAPs involves two key aspects: an underlying process and a plan (the NAP). The process includes ongoing, long-term activities such as stocktaking of adaptation actions, identifying and addressing gaps and barriers, and establishing institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms. 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 and monitoring and evaluation of the actions contained therein. It 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 period in an iterative manner.

48. 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.

49. A number of countries mentioned the need to both update their NAPs and prepare progress reports on the implementation of their submitted NAPs as part of their monitoring and evaluation process. Paraguay submitted its first NAP in 2020 and an updated NAP in 2022 while Burkina Faso is in the process of updating its NAP. Some countries mentioned that they will update their NAPs within a five-year cycle that runs parallel to their government planning cycles or the NDC process, noting that the development of the NDC and NAP can

³¹ Bhutan, Morocco, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia.

inform one another, and that concurrent development can contribute to synergies between the two documents.

B. Facilitating country-owned, country-driven action

50. Most NAPs have defined goals and objectives for adaptation for the country and some countries have issued specific mandates for NAPs in the form of executive orders, decrees and policies. 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.

C. Strengthening gender sensitivity

51. Almost all NAPs include a mention of gender considerations, with some mentioning the importance of equitable participation in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as in decision-making processes, and others identifying specific gender-responsive adaptation actions. Several NAPs note that men and women are impacted differently by the impacts of climate change owing to different social norms and practices that limit women's access to information, resources and opportunities and that it is, therefore, important to adopt gender-responsive adaptation actions.

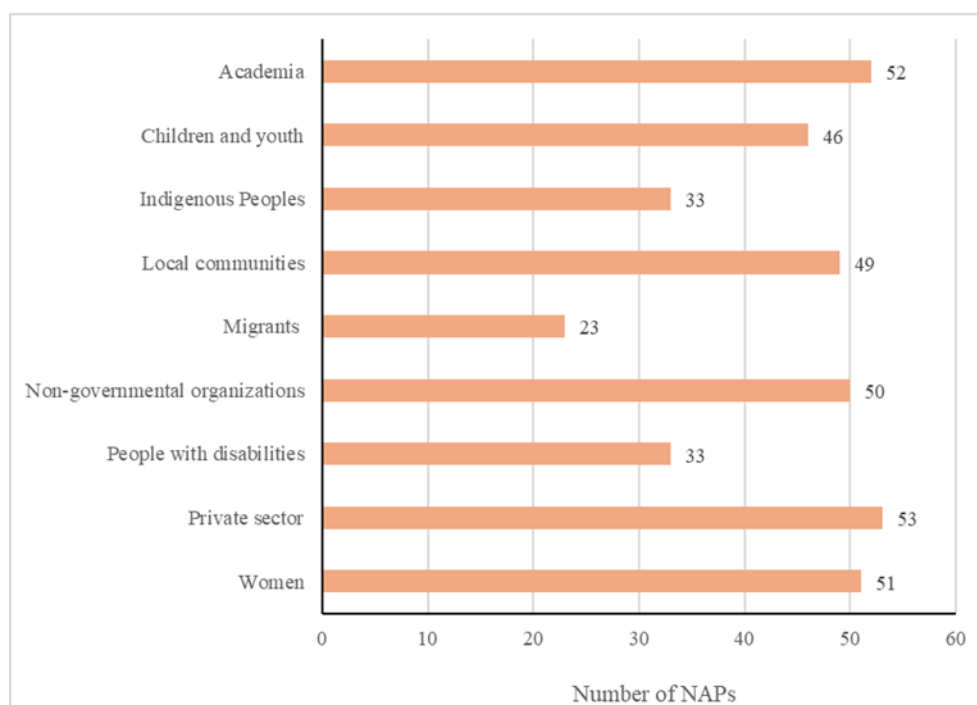
52. Some of the needs identified in NAPs regarding ensuring that gender is considered in the process to formulate and implement NAPs relate to raising the awareness of policymakers of gender responsiveness, developing and rolling out gender-inclusivity and gender-responsiveness training modules for specific sectors and enabling women's participation in decision-making processes.

D. Following a participatory and transparent approach

53. All Parties have taken a participatory approach to developing their NAPs, with most emphasizing in their NAPs the importance of including representatives of various stakeholder groups, 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 8.

Figure 8

Reference in national adaptation plans submitted as at 4 October 2024 to stakeholder groups included in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



E. Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

54. Women, children and youth, elderly, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, people with disabilities and migrants are seen as vulnerable groups in NAPs, as they are at high risk from climate change impacts.

55. Several NAPs identify children and youth as vulnerable to the risks of climate change and highlight the need for actions targeted to enabling them to adapt to climate change. Regarding Indigenous Peoples and local communities, some NAPs identify them as vulnerable to climate change; some NAPs mention engaging them during the process to formulate and implement NAPs, making use of their knowledge systems; and some NAPs present targeted adaptation measures for them.

F. Applying best available science, traditional and Indigenous knowledge

56. Several NAPs refer to the assessment reports of the IPCC and some indicate the use of climate projections and the results of vulnerability assessments reported in their national communications to inform the formulation of their NAPs. Many NAPs also highlight the importance of using Indigenous and traditional knowledge and incorporating it into adaptation actions.

VII. Support provided and received for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

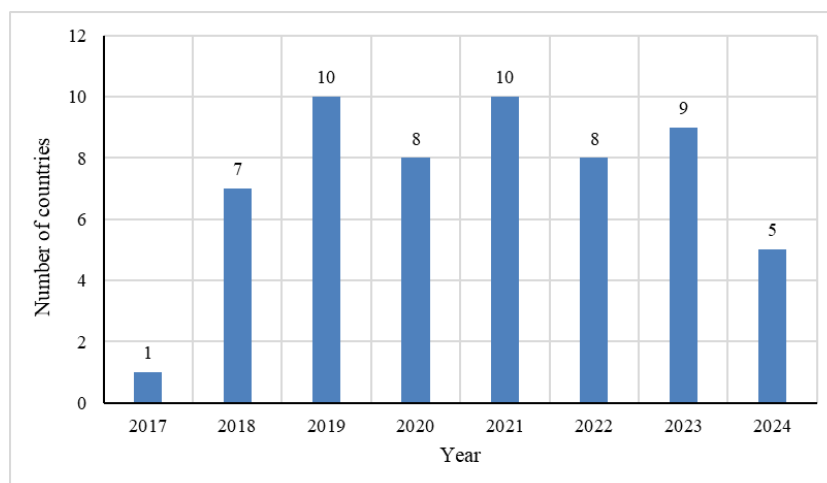
A. Financial support under the Financial Mechanism

57. As at 23 September 2024, 102 developing countries (of which 32 are LDCs) had funding proposals approved under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs and for other adaptation planning processes. Countries take on average three to four years (45 months) to

submit their NAP after receiving support from the Programme. Assuming this average timeline for NAP submission, there are 36 countries that had readiness proposals approved between 2017 and 2021 that have not yet produced or submitted a NAP. Figure 9 shows the number of countries with proposals approved under the Programme that are yet to formulate and submit a NAP.

Figure 9

Developing countries with approved proposals for funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme that are yet to formulate and submit a national adaptation plan, 2017–2024, as at 23 September 2024



58. The table below presents the status of proposals for formulating NAPs submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF (under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country)³² and from the LDCF (managed by the GEF).

Status of proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans, as at 24 September 2024

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Number of proposals approved or in the approval process</i>	<i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i>
GCF	Africa	54 (35)	40 (25)	38 (24)
	Asia and the Pacific	39 (9)	33 (7)	30 (5)
	Eastern Europe	12	10	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	43 (1)	30 (1)	29 (1)
	Total	148 (45)	113 (33)	107 (30)
LDCF	Africa	8	8	6
	Asia and the Pacific	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0
	Total	9	9	7

Notes: (1) Figures in parentheses are for the LDCs; (2) a more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://napcentral.org/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.

59. As at 23 September 2024, the GCF had approved a total of 202 single- and multi-country adaptation and cross-cutting projects covering 120 countries with GCF financing in the total amount of USD 9.86 billion. The total amount of GCF funding accessed by the LDCs and other developing countries for implementing adaptation or cross-cutting projects as at 23 September 2024 is shown in figures 10 and 11 respectively.

³² See GCF Board decision GCF/B.13/09, para. (e).

Figure 10
Total funding accessed under the Green Climate Fund by each least developed country as at 23 September 2024
(Millions of United States dollars)

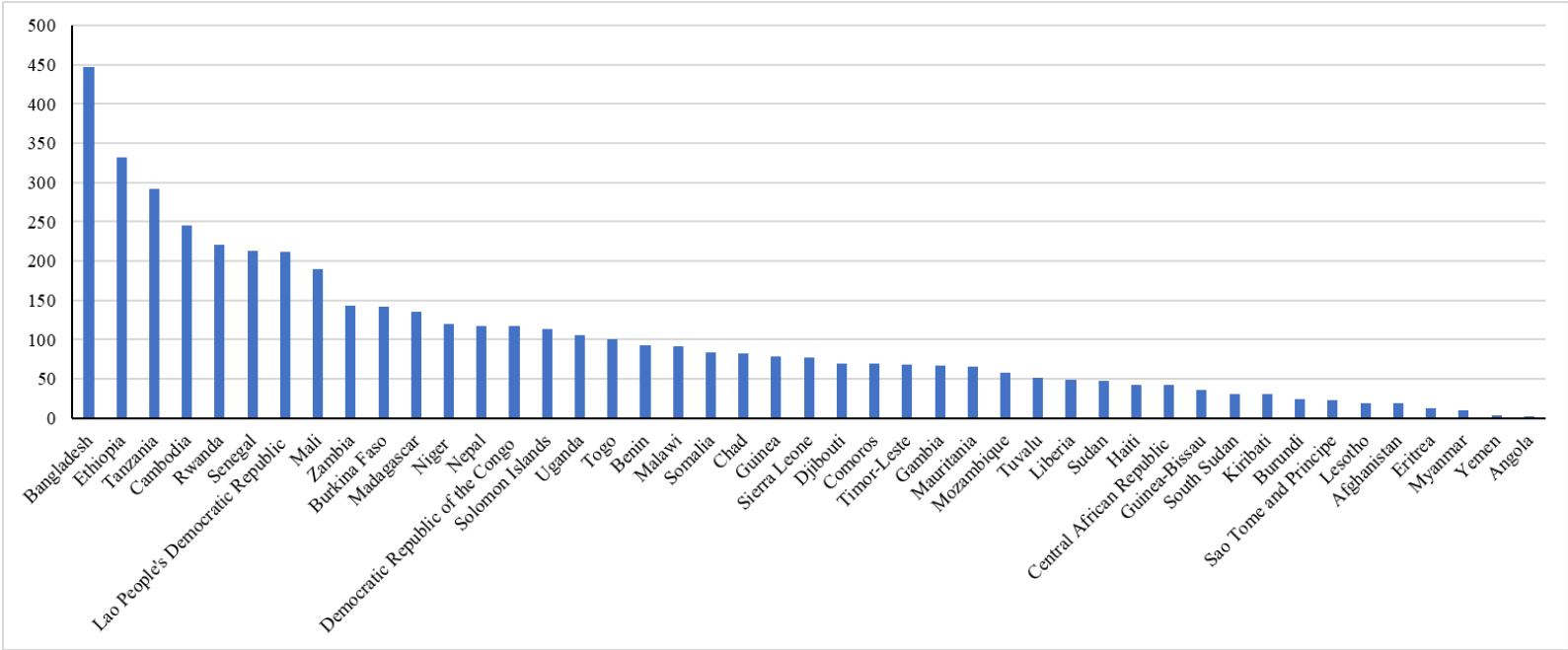
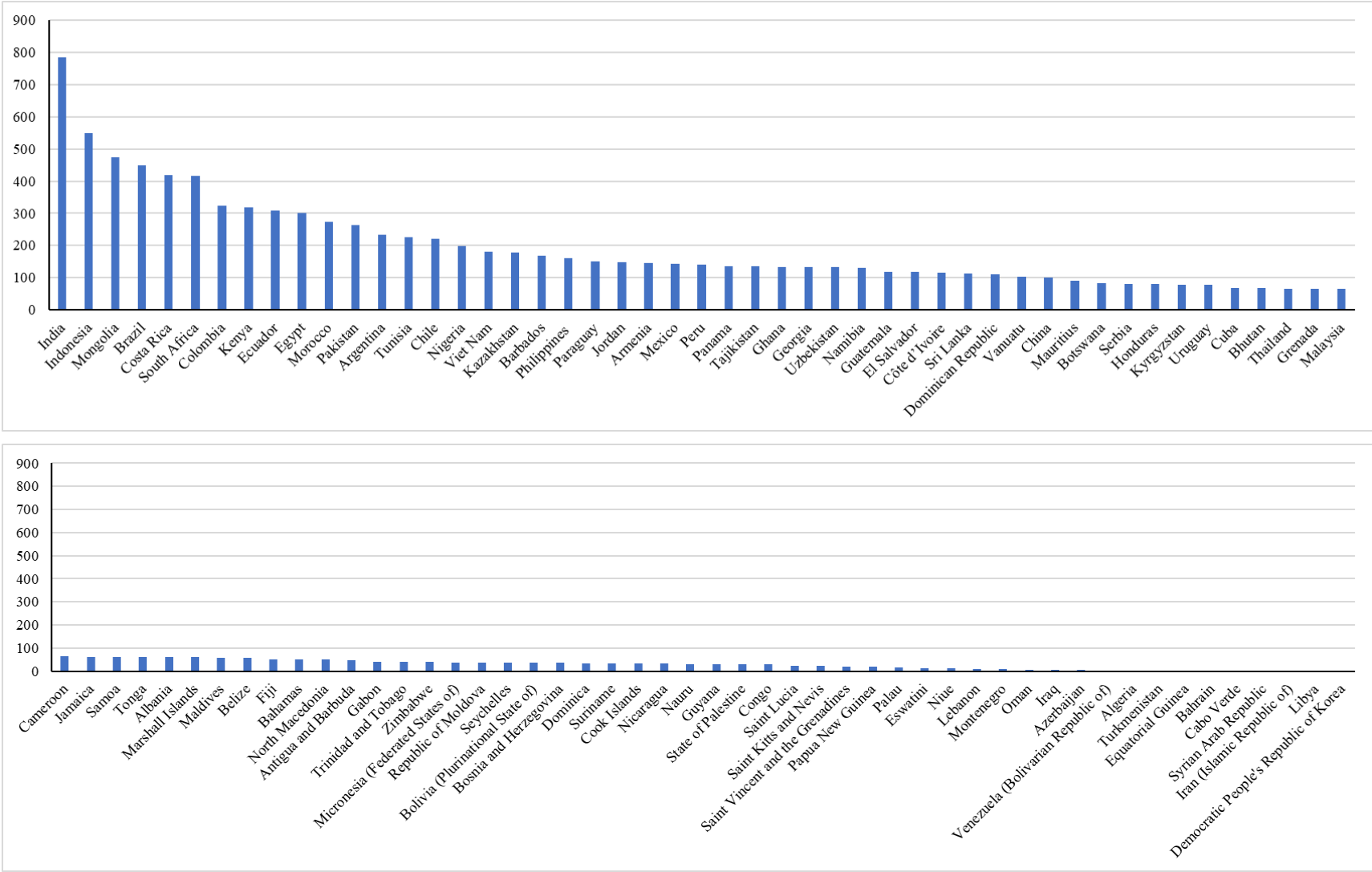


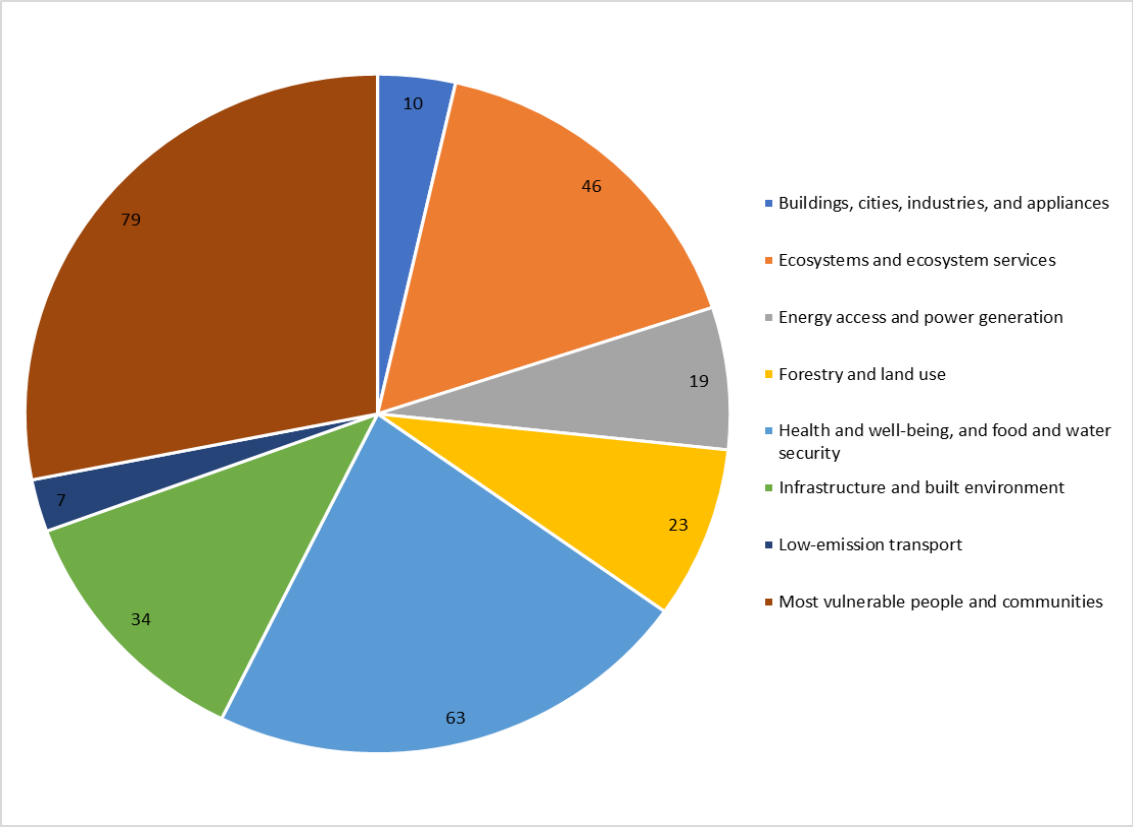
Figure 11
Total funding accessed under the Green Climate Fund by other developing countries as at 23 September 2024
 (Millions of United States dollars)



Note: No funding was accessed by Andorra, Brunei Darussalam, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore or the United Arab Emirates.

60. Figure 12 shows the GCF result areas addressed by the 86 projects mentioned in paragraph 22 above.

Figure 12
Number of adaptation projects approved for funding by the Green Climate Fund explicitly mentioning alignment with the adaptation priorities identified in the national adaptation plans, by result area of the Fund, as at 23 September 2024

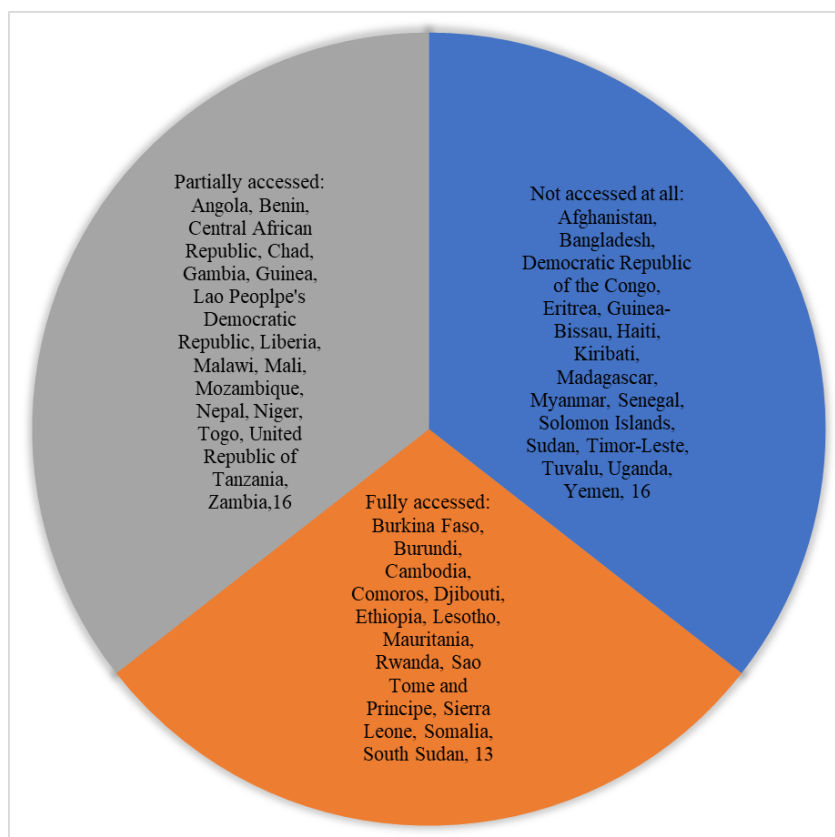


Note: A project may be categorized under more than one result area.

61. During GEF-8 (2022–2026), each LDC has a resource cap of USD 20 million from the LDCF (managed by the GEF). As at 31 July 2024, 13 LDCs had accessed their full USD 20 million under the LDCF and 16 LDCs had not accessed any funding (see figure 13 for details).

Figure 13

Access by the least developed countries of their USD 20 million resource cap under the Least Developed Countries Fund during the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Fund Trust Fund (2022–2026) as at 31 July 2024



B. Technical support

62. This section provides information on support provided to developing countries for the formulation and implementation of NAPs by United Nations agencies and organizations, through the NAP technical working group and its subgroups, the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant programmes and initiatives. Details on the activities undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes are included in annex II, while details on the technical support provided to countries by organizations and entities outside the UNFCCC are provided in annex III.

1. Support by the UNFCCC constituted bodies and UNFCCC programmes

63. The ongoing modalities under the LEG for provision of support to the LDCs include:

(a) 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;

(b) The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums), which assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts to develop and 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, tools for monitoring and reviewing progress, the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central;

(c) The NAP writing workshops under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, conducted with the support of relevant delivery partners, which assist

the LDCs in formulating or updating their NAPs and identifying project ideas to be developed into concept notes and subsequently proposals for accessing funding from the AF, the GCF or the LDCF for implementing the priority adaptation actions identified in the NAPs;

(d) The Open NAP initiative, which offers comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs, providing a platform to mobilize the widest possible range of inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders;

(e) The roster of national and regional experts on NAPs from the LDCs, which is maintained by the LEG to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(f) The NAP data initiative, which, by reproducing high-quality data and following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools, enables countries to easily integrate data and analysis results into their NAPs and other related outputs.

64. In addition to the LEG, the AC, the CGE, the FWG of the LCIPP, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC and the WIM Executive Committee undertook various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and such activities were also carried out under the NWP.

65. The RCCs, which support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and awareness-raising in developing countries, launched a set of activities to accelerate support provided to countries on NAP formulation and implementation, aligned with guidance provided by the LEG. Activities conducted by the six RCCs, with the support of the secretariat, are expected to further strengthen regional coordination and support for adaptation by contributing to increasing NAP submissions, ensuring robust and comprehensive NAPs, facilitating project proposal development to implement policies, projects and priorities identified in NAPs, and supporting countries to access funding for NAP implementation. As at 30 October 2024, the RCCs had leveraged regional networks and partners in organizing nine workshops and webinars dedicated to enhancing countries' capacities for formulating and implementing NAPs, including linkages to their NDCs, adaptation components in their biennial transparency reports, loss and damage, and transformational adaptation.

66. UN4NAPs, launched by the UNFCCC secretariat in 2021, is a United Nations technical backstopping initiative designed to rapidly respond to technical requests from the LDCs and SIDS that are in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance, which are immediately shared with relevant partners from a roster of more than 55 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Four categories of technical assistance are catalysed through UN4NAPs: 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 7 October 2024, more than 100 countries had engaged with the initiative, sharing priorities and interacting with partner organizations, and more than 40 countries had submitted more than 150 requests for technical assistance.

2. Support by relevant organizations and entities

67. The paragraphs below provide details on support provided by the relevant organizations and entities as at 1 September 2024 unless otherwise stated in the respective paragraphs.

68. Since its launch in 2014, the NAP Global Network has supported 89 countries (of which 31 are LDCs) in undertaking activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Support activities for this reporting period include integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action, developing and/or strengthening MEL on adaptation, engaging the private sector in adaptation, developing NAP communication strategies, linking adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, developing adaptation financing and resource mobilization strategies, developing methodologies for costing adaptation priorities, enhancing sectoral integration of adaptation, integrating

ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs, and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. In the reporting period, support was provided to 18 countries (27 requests) through the Network's short-term Country Support Hub (157 requests from 59 countries cumulatively since the Network was launched) and 12 countries through the longer-term In-country NAP Support Programmes (23 countries cumulatively since the Network was launched). The NAP Global Network plans to publish the fourth synthesis report on gender-responsive NAPs and the second synthesis report on ecosystem-based adaptation in NAPs ahead of COP 29. In addition, the Network will launch an open online course on MEL for NAPs towards the end of 2024.

69. SCALA, co-led by FAO and UNDP with funding from the Government of Germany, is supporting 12 countries, including five LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda), to translate their NDCs and NAPs into transformative climate action in land use and agriculture. In 2024, system-level assessments were conducted under SCALA in 11 countries to inform risk-sensitive policymaking, enhance NDCs and NAPs and catalyse private sector investment in order to scale up climate action. Work under SCALA also contributed to strengthening governance mechanisms in six countries by facilitating the formulation of gender-responsive plans, policies and monitoring systems for adaptation. In addition, technical guidance was developed under SCALA on private sector mapping, outreach, engagement and investment matching. Drawing on the tools developed, and lessons learned under SCALA, its Private Sector Engagement Facility has been supporting 11 countries, including six LDCs, to make the business case for private sector investment in climate solutions. The Climate Action Review Tool developed under SCALA, which outlines a step-by-step process for identifying actionable entry points in NDCs and NAPs for transformative adaptation and subsequently building project pipelines to scale up adaptation, was published in 2024.³³

70. Since 2010, IKI has funded, to the amount of EUR 136.1 million, the implementation of 21 projects in 34 countries (of which 12 are LDCs) that focus on supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Its implementing organizations include CARE, 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. In addition to those 21 projects, IKI funds many projects in 34 countries that offer NAP support as a secondary objective.

71. At its 37th meeting, held in October 2023, the Board of the GCF adopted its revised strategy for the Readiness Programme for 2024–2027, which introduces USD 3 million in NAP readiness funding per country for countries that have exhausted their first allocation, to support the transition from NAP formulation to implementation.³⁴ In 2024, the GCF secretariat announced a GCF placement scheme under which countries have the option of requesting the placement of a local expert within the offices of their national designated authority or another relevant agency to support effective engagement with the GCF on activities under the GCF Readiness Programme as well as on investment planning and project implementation.³⁵

72. Continuing with its practice for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, the GEF has focused on NAP implementation for GEF-8, collaborating with the GCF in this regard. All projects approved for funding by the GEF up until 31 July in 2024 align with, and contribute to, the implementation of national climate change policies, strategies and frameworks, including NAPs and national adaptation programmes of action. The GEF secretariat has continued to exchange information with the GCF to avoid duplication of support for the formulation of NAPs.

73. Since 2010, GIZ has supported 55 countries in undertaking activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators for measuring progress in the process to formulate and

³³ More information on the Climate Action Review Tool is available at <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/transforming-adaptation-delivering-lasting-resilience-through-climate-action-review-tool>.

³⁴ The *Readiness Strategy 2024–2027* is available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/readiness-strategy-2024-2027>.

³⁵ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness/gcf-placements>.

implement NAPs. It provides bilateral and multilateral support in close cooperation with the NAP Global Network. GIZ supported 26 countries (11 LDCs) through bilateral long-term support related to national adaptation planning processes.

74. In 2022, the Group on Earth Observations launched a supplement to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs³⁶ on integrating earth observation into the process to formulate and implement NAPs, specifically as it relates to agriculture and food security, under its flagship initiative GEOGLAM. The supplement outlined four key steps for developing and maintaining an earth observation based agricultural monitoring system: (1) establishing the institutional framework, (2) establishing the technical framework, (3) accessing capacity development support and (4) accessing financial support. A series of webinars have been hosted under GEOGLAM, focusing on step 2 in 2023 and on step 3 in 2024. In addition, a regional workshop was held in 2024 covering steps 1–3, which had participants from 14 African countries. As a follow-up to the workshop, the countries are being assisted under GEOGLAM in drafting concept notes and proposals for funding the development of national crop monitoring and early warning systems. Pilot projects are being implemented in Mozambique and Somalia.

75. The UNCDF, under LoCAL and via its other finance solutions, promotes the channelling of climate finance to local government authorities in the LDCs and other developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change for implementing NDC- and NAP-aligned local adaptation actions in support of building climate-resilient communities and local economies. Since its scale-up to the global level in 2014, LoCAL has been deployed in 20 countries, and as at 31 December 2023, 372 local governments, representing a population of more than 18.04 million people, had engaged with LoCAL. Between 2019 and 2023, LoCAL mobilized USD 175.5 million in funding from its own resources, from partners and from parallel funding by governments, most of which has been disbursed as performance-based grants to local governments for locally led adaptation initiatives.

76. UNDP supported the formulation of 34 of the 58 NAPs that had been submitted as at 4 October 2024 and has helped 40 countries in accessing GCF readiness funding for formulating their NAPs. UNDP has an adaptation project portfolio with active projects in 92 countries, including 43 LDCs, helping countries access finance from global funds and other sources with a view to contributing to NAP implementation. UNDP, together with partners, supported the United Nations Secretary-General's Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative in 17 countries; the pipeline includes 73 projects in 63 countries, including 33 LDCs. Under the United Nations system-wide effort Climate Promise 2025, UNDP will help countries submit their third NDCs, ensuring their alignment with NAPs and accelerating the implementation of NDCs to drive sustainable development.

77. UNDRR promotes and pursues a comprehensive risk management approach to enable countries to effectively integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts. As at 30 August 2024, UNDRR had provided technical assistance for planning and implementing disaster risk reduction and adaptation actions to 35 countries (six LDCs) of which 12 countries (four LDCs) are effectively integrating such actions 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.

78. UNEP has supported 32 countries in formulating their NAPs and accessing GCF readiness funding for NAPs and 2 countries in accessing LDCF funding. UNEP has also developed an online training course, in collaboration with UNDP and the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, on its supplement to the technical guidelines for the NAP process on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs,³⁷ and it holds bimonthly

³⁶ Group on Earth Observations. 2022. *Integrating Earth Observations into the Formulation and Implementation of National Adaptation Plans: Agriculture and Food Security. GEO Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines*. Group on Earth Observations. Available at https://earthobservations.org/storage/app/media/documents/GEOGLAM/GEO_NAP_Supplement_final.pdf.

³⁷ UNEP. 2021. *Guidelines for Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation into National Adaptation*

webinars to support its NAP project teams. UNEP has also published a policy brief on lessons learned from UNEP projects related to NAPs.³⁸

79. UNICEF has been helping countries recognize the specific and heightened vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts and their meaningful participation in climate action in order to prioritize the implementation of child-responsive adaptation measures.

80. Supporting the formulation and implementation of NAPs is a critical component of the United States of America's President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience. The support provided under the Plan includes technical assistance and capacity-building delivered via global and multilateral partnerships and bilateral programmes, in particular the NAP Global Network. The Government of the United States has provided USD 17.7 million to the Network since 2014, funding technical assistance in 52 developing countries, including 19 LDCs, for the formulation and implementation of their NAPs. United States Government support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs under the President's Emergency Plan also includes financial contributions to the AF, the GCF and the LDCF.

81. In the reporting period, WHO provided technical assistance to 42 countries, including 24 LDCs, for formulating the health component of their NAPs and to 23 countries, including 14 LDCs, for conducting their climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments. It has also produced technical guidance on formulating those health components and conducting those assessments, as well as on adaptation interventions for health, such as climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable healthcare facilities and climate-informed health surveillance and early warning systems. In addition, WHO supports countries in implementing health-related mandates from COP 26, 27 and 28 under the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health. As at 2024, a total of 84 countries, including 21 LDCs, had joined the Alliance.

82. WMO supports developing countries in accessing and using climate science information for adaptation, including by supporting project implementation under Early Warnings for All, Global Greenhouse Gas Watch and the Global Basic Observing Network. It also offers technical expertise to partners for delivering needs-based support to developing countries, and assists developing countries in mobilizing financial and technical resources for collecting weather and climate information. In addition, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility provides grant funding for the collection of weather and climate data, as well as shared examples of regional and global climate information sources for use by countries in formulating and implementing NAPs.

VIII. Concluding remarks

83. 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 also useful 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. The report will help inform the ongoing assessment of progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs that was initiated at SBI 60 and will conclude at SBI 61.

84. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at its fifth session, called on Parties to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.³⁹ However, overall progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs remains low, owing to multiple challenges. Only 58 NAPs have been submitted to the secretariat since the process was established in 2010. Additionally, many NAPs are only in the early stages of implementation.

Plans: Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/36703>.

³⁸ UNEP. 2023. *National Adaptation Planning: Emerging Lessons Learned from UNEP Projects*.

Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/43652>.

³⁹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 59.

Annex I

National adaptation plans of developing countries submitted to the secretariat as at 4 October 2024

<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
Argentina	23 November 2023	National Adaptation Plan
Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
Bangladesh	23 March 2023	National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023–2050)
Benin	8 July 2022	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Bénin
Bhutan	22 September 2023	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of the Kingdom of Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21 December 2022	Bosnia and Herzegovina National Adaptation Plan – NAP
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
Burundi	4 December 2023	Plan National d’Adaptation Initial
Cabo Verde	23 October 2022	National Adaptation Plan of 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
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
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Adaptación bases conceptuales
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)
Ecuador	21 March 2023	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Ecuador (2023–2027)
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

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
Haiti	5 January 2023	Plan National d’Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PNA)
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
Marshall Islands	9 December 2023	The National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of the Marshall Islands
Morocco	5 January 2024	Plan National Stratégique d’Adaptation (PNSA-2030)
Mozambique	7 July 2023	Mozambique’s National Adaptation Plan
Nepal	30 October 2021	National Adaptation Plan 2021–2050
Niger	14 November 2022	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques
Pakistan	15 August 2023	National Adaptation Plan Pakistan 2023
Papua New Guinea	11 April 2023	Papua New Guinea National Adaptation Plan
Paraguay	3 May 2020 (updated 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
Philippines	30 May 2024	National Adaptation Plan of the Philippines 2023-2050
Republic of Moldova	26 June 2024	The National Climate Change Adaptation Programme until 2030
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
Serbia	12 July 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Programme for the period 2023-2030
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

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
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
Thailand	18 April 2024	Thailand's 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
Trinidad and Tobago	15 May 2024	National Adaptation Plan for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay	3 December 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay
	3 December 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático en Cuidades e Infraestructuras
	3 December 2021	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change and Variability for Coastal Zone in Uruguay (Coastal-NAP)
	2 August 2024	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático Sector Energía
Zambia	11 November 2023	National Adaptation Plan for Zambia

Annex II

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes between November 2023 and September 2024

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
LEG (activities under the LEG work programme for 2024–2025)					
Providing direct support to the LDCs for formulating and submitting their first NAP by 2025 or for updating and submitting an existing NAP, including by reviewing draft NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	–
Finalizing the development of the technical guidelines for implementing NAPs	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation of NAPs	–
Updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs to reflect the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 on the global goal on adaptation and the best available science, including the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC	Decision 2/CMA.5	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	
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 processes as they relate to NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	LDCs	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraph 26
Expanding the scope of the PEG M&E tool to include metrics on the outcomes and impacts of adaptation efforts in the context of NAPs	–	Ongoing	LDCs	Monitoring	–
Continuing engagement with the GCF and the GEF during LEG meetings on ways to assist developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF, the LDCF and other sources for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 19/CP.21	Ongoing	All Parties	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraphs 41–43
Convening a meeting with the AF, the GCF, the GEF and relevant organizations on identifying ways to assist the LDCs in addressing the challenges, gaps and needs that they continue to	FCCC/SBI/2023/21	16 May 2024	LDCs	Implementation of NAPs	–

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
face in accessing funding for implementing NAPs, and providing recommendations in its reports to the SBI					
Identifying the challenges faced by the LDCs in initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities and gaining approval of projects by their direct access entities by conducting surveys of the LDCs, and including the findings thereon in the report on LEG 46 for consideration at SBI 61	FCCC/SBI/2023/21	May–July 2024	LDCs	Implementation of NAPs	–
Compiling information on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraphs 58–59
Conducting training to support the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs effectively and in a timely manner by identifying solutions to priority capacity gaps and capacity-building needs	–	23–25 April 2024	LDCs	Whole process	–
Convening the meeting of Party experts to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 3/CP.26	23–25 April 2024	All Parties	Whole process	–
Facilitating the work of the NAP technical working group and its subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums)	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraphs 29–31
Maintaining and continuing to enhance NAP Central and related web pages	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://napcentral.org FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraph 58
Collaborating with other constituted bodies on work related to supporting the LDCs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraph 64
Mobilizing relevant constituted bodies and organizations to contribute to the Open NAP initiative for developing countries	FCCC/SBI/2019/9	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18 , paragraph 1
Implementing the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative	FCCC/SBI/2022/18	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-August2024.pdf

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
Updating and expanding on the mapping of available funding for adaptation to cover sources other than those under the Financial Mechanism	–	Ongoing	LDCs	Implementation of NAPs	–
Organizing and holding NAP Expos	Decision 5/CP.17	22–25 April 2024	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/
Maintaining the LDC roster of experts on NAPs	–	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://napcentral.org/roster-of-experts
AC (activities under the flexible workplan for 2022–2024)					
Supporting the work of the NAP task force	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF
Developing and launching the Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes (joint effort of the NAP Global Network and the AC)	–	Launched May 2024	Parties and organizations	MEL	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes
Conducting a webinar introducing the Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes (joint effort of the NAP Global Network and the AC)	–	May 2024	Parties and organizations	MEL	https://napglobalnetwork.org/event/webinar-unveiling-toolkit-monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-national-adaptation-plan-processes/
Preparing and publishing the reference paper on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support (joint effort of the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF)	–	Published December 2023	Parties and organizations	MEL	AC, LEG and SCF. 2023. <i>Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support</i> . Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/633175 .

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
Preparing and publishing the policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action	–	Published December 2023	Parties and organizations	Whole process	AC. 2023. <i>Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action</i> . Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/node/632770/ .
Publishing and disseminating the Adaptation Finance Bulletin (with issues 16–17 published during the reporting period)	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/adaptation-finance-bulletin-adaptation-committee
Developing a policy brief on progress, good practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in applying traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems in adaptation actions	–	Expected publication November 2024	Parties and organizations	Whole process	–
Synthesizing the efforts of developing country Parties relating to institutional arrangements for and stakeholder engagement in adaptation and publishing a synthesis report thereon	Decision 11/CMA.1	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	–
Participating in the following activities during NAP Expo 2024: (1) meeting of Party experts to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs; and (2) a training session provided by the AC and the LEG on enhancing the capacities to access and mobilize finance for national adaptation plans and strategies; developing and applying MEL tools; and engagement of vulnerable groups and communities, including gender, youth and local communities, in implementing NAPs	Decisions 3/CP.26 and 9/CP.27	22 to 25 April 2024	All Parties	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/
Organizing and holding the 2024 Adaptation Forum (on promoting solutions towards achieving the global goal on adaptation)	–	March 2024	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/2024-ac-adapt-forum
Convening part II of the dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding	–	March 2024	Developing country Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/ac-dialogue-gaps-accessing-adaptation-funding-part2

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
Convening an interactive feedback session on MEL for adaptation, specifically as it relates to the new Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes	–	December 2023	Parties and organizations	MEL	https://unfccc.int/event/monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-for-adaptation-interactive-feedback-session-on-new-toolkit
Holding an event on lessons learned and potential ways forward in reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, covering the findings of the joint work of the AC, the LEG and the SCF in this regard	–	December 2023	Parties and organizations	MEL	https://unfccc.int/event/joint-ac-leg-scf-event-lessons-learned
Supporting activities of the AC–LEG working group on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, in collaboration with the SCF	Decisions 11/CP.21 and 11/CMA.1	Ongoing	All Parties	MEL	–
Providing information to adaptation contact points on upcoming activities and new publications of the AC, the LEG and relevant organizations and programme partners, such as those under the NWP, including on Parties' efforts to formulate and implement NAPs	–	Ongoing (twice per year)	All Parties	Whole process	–
Developing the State of Adaptation Action by Parties interactive portal	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/adaptation_actions_parties
CGE (activities under the workplan for 2024)					
Updating on an annual basis the technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports	Decisions 11/CP.24 , 14/CP.26 and 18/CMA.1	August 2024	Developing countries	Reporting, monitoring and review	FCCC/TP/2024/6 , chapter III.D
FWG of the LCIPP (activities under the three-year workplan for 2022–2024)					
Convening virtual training sessions to strengthen the active participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process and their role in climate policymaking	Decision 16/CP.26	Five modular trainings completed	Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Whole process	View the modular training sessions (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/calendar-of-events)
Building the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies and other stakeholders to respectfully engage with local communities and Indigenous Peoples, focusing on strengthening human rights based engagement of Indigenous Peoples and engagement of local communities in national climate policymaking and the work	Decision 16/CP.26	Annual training session in conjunction with the first	All Parties	Whole process	Training session in June 2024 (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/workshop-parties-and-constituted-bodies-

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
of relevant bodies and processes under and outside the Convention related to assessing and responding to climate change		regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the year			transforming-climate-action-through-engaging-indigenous-0)
Collaborating with the LEG on including the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the technical guidelines of the NAP process and the NAP training programme, with the aim of building resilience at the national and local level	Decision 16/CP.26	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	–
Annual Youth Roundtable ¹	Decision 16/CP.26	2023 session completed 2024 session will take place at COP 29	Youth from Indigenous Peoples and local communities as well as other relevant entities	Whole process	2023 session (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event/s/lcipp-youth-roundtable-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders) 2024 (15 November 2024, see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event/s/lcipp-annual-youth-roundtable-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders-0)
LCIPP Multistakeholder Dialogue	Decision 16/CP.26	2023 session completed; 2024 session will take place at COP 29	Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties and other relevant entities	Whole process	2023 session (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event/s/lcipp-multi-stakeholder-dialogue-0) 2024 session (11 November 2024, see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event/s/lcipp-multi-stakeholder-dialogue-0)
LCIPP Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders	Decision 16/CP.26	2023 session completed;	Indigenous Peoples, local	Whole process	2023 session (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event

¹ Each LCIPP Annual Youth Roundtable and Knowledge Holders Gathering has two parts: the first part focuses on coordination among Indigenous youth and local community youth, as well as knowledge holders, and the second includes representatives of Parties, constituted bodies and other relevant entities. For reporting purposes, the hyperlinks provided direct to the second part of these events.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
		2024 session will take place at COP 29	communities, Parties and other relevant entities		s/lcipp-third-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders 2024 session (14 November 2024, see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/event/s/lcipp-third-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders)
NWP (activities under the workplan for 2024–2025)					
Continuing to carry out work in the thematic area of mountains on understanding knowledge gaps, including gaps and needs in formulating and implementing NAPs, and ways to address them in partnership with experts, and holding the 16 th NWP Focal Point Forum on understanding and closing adaptation knowledge gaps in mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere at COP 28	FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6	Ongoing	All Parties, but especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Mountains.aspx
Preparing the report on activities under the NWP, by region, between 2019 and 2023 with the aim of providing an overview of outputs related to the technical support provided to the LDCs and SIDS under the NWP for formulating and implementing NAPs	FCCC/SBSTA/2024/2	Published 25 March 2024	All Parties	Whole process	–
Updating and enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	Decision 17/CP.19 and document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/pages/Home.aspx
Addressing the knowledge gaps of the LDCs and SIDS on adaptation under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx
PCCB (activities under the workplan for 2021–2024)					
Holding the PCCB4NAPs Day at the 5 th Capacity-building Hub	–	November 2023	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/5th-capacity-building-

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
Holding an event on building the capacity to develop NAP implementation strategies, discussing the outcomes of the 2023 regional climate weeks	–	COP 28	All Parties	Implementation strategies	hub-cop-28-2023/pccb4naps-day-5th-capacity-building-hub https://unfccc.int/event/building-capacities-for-nap-implementation-strategies-regional-climate-weeks-outcomes
Calling for submissions on the PCCB 2024 focus area, which became capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs	–	January–March 2024	All Parties	Implementation strategies	PCCB document PCCB/2024/5
Organizing and holding the 13 th Durban Forum on capacity-building, the theme of which was capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs	Decision 15/CP.24	June 2024	All Parties	Implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2024/14
Convening the 2024 Durban Forum Deep-Dive webinar, on de-risking strategies to enhance adaptation finance	–	October 2024	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/zh/node/641009
TEC (activities under the workplan for 2023–2027)					
Developing the policy brief on realizing early warnings for all, innovation and technology in support of risk-informed climate resilience policy and action, with the Group on Earth Observations	–	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	–
Developing a knowledge product on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation with FAO	–	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	–
WIM Executive Committee (activities under the five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027)					
Compiling information, identifying gaps and preparing 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 exploring opportunities for integrating such guidance, tools and methodologies into existing processes, including the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 2/CP.19	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	–

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Overarching mandate</i>	<i>Status/date completed</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</i>	<i>Reference/source</i>
Supporting the work of the task force on displacement in its development of a step-by-step model outlining how migration dimensions can be integrated into NAPs in order to support national policy development (in collaboration with the LEG)	Decisions 5/CP.23 and 2/CMA.2	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2024/4/Add.2 , paragraphs 33–36
Developing, as a supplement to the UNFCCC technical guidelines on the NAP process, a technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes	Decision 2/CMA.2	October 2024	Developing countries	Planning process	–
Preparing case studies of projects funded by the GCF related to the strategic workstreams under the WIM	Decision 2/CMA.2	September 2024	Developing countries	Whole process	–
Enhancing the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer	Decision 1/CP.21	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/fiji-clearing-house-for-risk-transfer
Holding events at NAP Expo 2024	–	April 2024	All Parties	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/
Collaborating with the LEG on work under the strategic workstreams on non-economic losses and human mobility	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	–
Providing information to loss and damage contact points and national focal points, including via e-updates, on upcoming activities and new knowledge products of the WIM Executive Committee	Decision 4/CP.22	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/archive-of-wim-excom-updates

Annex III

Technical support provided by organizations and other entities to countries for addressing gaps in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Access to financial and other support			
Conducted workshops on climate adaptation and on subregional programming and strategy for adaptation	All	–	GEF
Supported the strengthening of the adaptation elements of Colombia's Corridor of Climate Financing	–	Colombia	NAP Global Network
Developed a methodology for costing the adaptation actions in Suriname's NAP	–	Suriname	NAP Global Network
Finalized regulations relating to and an operational manual for the Fund under the Tonga Climate Change Fund Act	–	Tonga	NAP Global Network
Supported 38 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean in designing or implementing local adaptation activities funded by the Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant mechanism	Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Pakistan, Tunisia, Vanuatu	UNCDF
Supported 40 countries in accessing financial resources from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania	Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam	UNDP
Supported the development of proposals to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs	Djibouti, Mali	India, North Macedonia	UNDP

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Supported Yemen in developing proposals for GCF readiness funding	Yemen	–	UNDP
Supported countries in accessing adaptation funding from the GCF, the GEF and the LDCF (in 2024)	Afghanistan, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Niger	Tonga	UNDP
Supported adaptation acceleration under the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative for activities such as developing proposals and concept notes, building capacity and conducting feasibility and cost-benefit analyses or projects	Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mali, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Jordan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Suriname	UNDP
Developed technical guidance on tracking public spending related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	All	All	UNDRR
Developed a guide on accessing adaptation and resilience finance	All	All	UNDRR in cooperation with KPMG and Standard Chartered
Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Angola, Comoros, South Sudan	Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic	UNEP
Supported the formulation of NAPs under projects funded by the LDCF	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda	–	UNEP
Supported the formulation of NAPs under projects funded by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Argentina, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago	WHO
Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Pakistan, State of Palestine	WHO
Supported countries in preparing, under GCF Project Preparation Facility Grants, funding proposals for the GCF Climate and Health Co-Investment Facility Coordination Programme	Guinea, Madagascar, Nepal, Uganda	Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Thailand, Viet Nam	UNDP, WHO
Supported countries in developing funding proposals for the GCF Solar for Health Programme	Liberia, Malawi, Zambia	Namibia, Zimbabwe	UNDP, WHO

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Supported the national designated authority in accelerating access to the GCF	Chad	–	UNICEF
Supported countries in preparing project proposals under the Adaptation Fund for strengthening adaptation planning and building climate resilience of health systems at the national level	Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe	Kenya	WHO
Institutional arrangements and coordination			
Conducted a workshop on establishing coordination mechanisms for national crop monitoring systems	Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Kenya	GEOGLAM
Supported Thailand in its process to formulate and implement its NAP under the Climate Policy and Biodiversity in Thailand project	–	Thailand	GIZ, IKI
Held a series of policy-focused dialogues to raise awareness of the importance of adaptation in different sectors	Liberia	–	NAP Global Network
Developed a NAP communication strategy	Liberia	–	NAP Global Network
Facilitated the signing, by ministers who attended the 3 rd LoCAL ministerial meeting, of a declaration on simplified and consistent access to climate finance and the establishment of a consolidated funding modality for LoCAL to scale up locally led adaptation in support of NDC and NAP implementation	Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ghana	UNCDF
Supported the development of governance mechanisms and legislative frameworks relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Egypt, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, Viet Nam	UNDP
Supported countries in establishing interministerial research-policy working group	Bangladesh, Guinea, Somalia	–	UNDP
Established or enhanced institutional arrangements relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs	–	Albania, Azerbaijan	UNDP
Supported, under SCALA in 2023, six countries in developing national and sectoral plans incorporating	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal	Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Thailand	FAO, UNDP

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
gender-responsive NAP and NDC priorities for land use and agriculture			
Provided training to local government planners to build their capacity to integrate transformative climate actions into district development plans and budgets	Ethiopia, Uganda	–	FAO, UNDP
Supported the development of stakeholder mapping and institutional engagement strategies	Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Climate scenarios, and best available science to the local context			
Supported the implementation of water sector priority actions identified in Grenada's NAP under the Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada project	–	Grenada	GIZ, IKI
Supported the development of new climate change projections and the analysis and interpretation of existing projections, and delivered training thereon	Bangladesh, Comoros, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Uganda, Zambia	Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe	UNDP
Provided support under the Early Warnings for All initiative by mobilizing access to finance and increasing investment for multi-hazard early warning systems	Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia	Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, Fiji	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Telecommunication Union, UNDP, UNDRR, WMO
Developed technical guidance on applying climate information for comprehensive risk management (under the Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management programme)	All	All	UNDRR
Supported the development of updated climate scenarios, scaled down to the subnational level, and policy briefs	Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management			
Supported the Mekong River Commission in developing and implementing flood and drought	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic	Thailand, Viet Nam	BMZ, GIZ

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
monitoring and management measures through cross-border cooperation under the Lower Mekong River Delta II project			
Conducted a workshop and webinars on developing new and utilizing existing technical resources for national and regional crop monitoring systems	Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Kenya	GEOGLAM
Developed a methodological guide on including climate change adaptation variables in environmental impact assessments	–	Dominican Republic	NAP Global Network
Piloted an approach to transforming district-level vulnerability assessments into district-level adaptation strategies and action plans	–	Ghana	NAP Global Network
Delivered training on administration of the Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Database	Kiribati	–	NAP Global Network
Delivered training for water sector actors on risk and vulnerability assessments	–	South Africa	NAP Global Network
Reviewed and updated provincial climate change adaptation response plans	–	South Africa	NAP Global Network
Conducted six district-level climate vulnerability assessments to inform the NAP document and replicated the results in other districts	–	Ghana	NAP Global Network
Provided tailored technical assistance on developing tools for producing quality science-based climate data and information in order to bridge data gaps at the local level, and provided capacity-building and learning-by-doing support in managing these tools, using them for local adaptation planning and making them readily available; and supported 284 local governments in collecting, updating and analysing climate change related information	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	Ghana	UNCDF
Supported the Ugandan Government in finalizing a climate risk and vulnerability assessment	Uganda	–	UNCDF
Supported countries in conducting climate risk and vulnerability assessments at the subnational and sectoral level	Burundi, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania	Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan,	UNDP

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
		Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam	
Supported countries in conducting climate risk and vulnerability assessments via desk studies and meta-analysis	Bangladesh, Niger	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Papua New Guinea	UNDP
Provided capacity-building support relating to risk and vulnerability assessment	–	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova	UNDP
Supported countries in identifying, prioritizing and explaining transformative climate options in NAPs, NDCs and national climate or agriculture sector strategies and plans, and strengthened the capacity of countries to produce and apply information for evidence-based decision-making; as at 2024, agriculture value chain system assessments and landscape assessments had been completed in five countries under SCALA	Senegal, Uganda	Colombia, Costa Rica, Mongolia	FAO, UNDP
Completed 32 risk and vulnerability assessments and provided tools, indicators and an open database to support the management and monitoring of data relating to climate risks in agriculture subsectors at the departmental level	–	Colombia	FAO, UNDP
Initiated assessments aimed at addressing information gaps on climate risks and vulnerabilities	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda	Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Thailand	FAO, UNDP
Conducted Common Country Analyses of available risk information	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan	Georgia, Ukraine	UNDRR
Supported the development of ecosystem-based climate risk and vulnerability assessments at the national and local level	Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Supported the development of a Children's Climate Risk Index to enable a child-focused vulnerability and exposure assessment to be conducted and the results to be used to inform NAPs	Chad, Nepal, Sierra Leone	Philippines, Republic of Marshall Islands	UNICEF
Conducted vulnerability and adaptation assessments that will feed into countries' health NAPs	Mozambique	Rwanda	UNICEF

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Provided technical support to ensure that the needs of children are integrated into Malawi's NAP	Malawi	–	UNICEF
Collaborated with UNDRR to provide input for the children and youth section of Trinidad and Tobago's NAP	–	Trinidad and Tobago	UNICEF
Supported countries in conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania	Bhutan, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam	WHO
Implementation strategies			
Supported public and private investors in implementing actions in NAP priority areas under a project on implementing regional and national adaptation priorities in West and Central Africa	Benin, Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	GIZ, IKI
Supported capacity-building, sectoral planning (including risk and vulnerability assessments) and the monitoring of adaptation measures in multiple sectors under a project focused on supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Algeria	–	Algeria	BMZ, GIZ
Piloted the waterproofing of five reservoirs on smallholder farms in the cantons Cartago and Paraíso as an adaptation measure that supports the implementation of NAP priorities	–	Costa Rica	NAP Global Network
Conducted a workshop for stakeholders of the NAP to raise awareness of gender, adaptation, and women's green and resilient entrepreneurship	Haiti	–	NAP Global Network
Supported the development of Kenya's third National Climate Change Action Plan by providing expert advice in reviewing the draft versions of the plan	–	Kenya	NAP Global Network
Developed NAP implementation strategies and provided support on, for example, integrating adaptation into development plans, developing mainstreaming guidelines and supporting project development	Bangladesh, Benin	Armenia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Serbia	UNDP

<i>Support provided^a</i>	<i>Parties supported: LDCs</i>	<i>Parties supported: countries that are not LDCs</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Supported countries in developing financing and resource mobilization strategies	Bangladesh, Benin, Haiti	Armenia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Papua New Guinea, Thailand	UNDP
Supported the engagement of the private sector in NAP implementation by, for example, enhancing enabling environments, building capacities of governments, and developing policies, systems and environmental strategies for private sector engagement	Guinea, Niger	Armenia, Azerbaijan	UNDP
Provided technical guidance under SCALA that had, as at 2024, enabled six countries, including four LDCs, to develop comprehensive strategies and action plans that integrate transformative climate actions into agriculture and land-use policies	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda	Côte d'Ivoire, Thailand	FAO, UNDP
Supported, under SCALA, countries in enhancing private sector engagement and investment in agriculture and land use and in building new alliances for implementing priority climate actions, which included conducting analyses of business opportunities and barriers and developing market-based instruments and digital innovations that will guide the creation of de-risking strategies	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda	Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mongolia, Thailand	FAO, UNDP
Supported, under SCALA, as at 2024, two countries in developing and validating de-risking strategies designed to incentivize private sector engagement and investment in NAP and NDC implementation	–	Colombia, Costa Rica	FAO, UNDP
Supported, under SCALA, the development of concept notes on leveraging investment for climate action in partnership with the private sector	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Uganda	Côte d'Ivoire	FAO, UNDP
Developed, under SCALA, a series of technical guidance briefs on engaging with the private sector in scaling up climate action, the first of which, relating to climate-responsive agrifood systems, has been published; others, on designing bankable projects and identifying opportunities, barriers and de-risking solutions for private sector engagement, are in progress	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda	Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mongolia, Thailand	FAO, UNDP
Supported, under the SCALA Private Sector Engagement Facility, countries in fostering stronger partnerships and dialogue between public and private	Djibouti, Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Zambia	Belize, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Uzbekistan	FAO, UNDP

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sector actors to mobilize resources and develop innovative climate services solutions			
Supported local authorities and cities in developing resilience action plans as part of the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative	All	All	UNDRR
Developed a resource mobilization strategy and project concept notes	Nepal	–	UNEP
Supported the development or update of the health component of the NAP	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Argentina, Bahamas, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu	WHO
MEL			
Supported Pakistan in implementing its NAP, including in implementing and monitoring subnational planning processes	–	Pakistan	BMZ, GIZ
Provided capacity-building support for key stakeholders to strengthen MEL for national climate change adaptation	Somalia	–	NAP Global Network
Provided capacity-building support for MEL for the agriculture sector	–	Namibia	NAP Global Network
Prepared a progress report on implementation of Kenya's second National Climate Change Action Plan	–	Kenya	NAP Global Network
Enhanced implementation and cross-sectoral coordination of MEL for Liberia's NAP	Liberia	–	NAP Global Network
Developed a baseline report for the agriculture sector to support the formulation and implementation of the NAP	–	Namibia	NAP Global Network
Supported Rwanda in assessing and reporting on adaptation outcomes in the agriculture, human settlements and transport sectors	Rwanda	–	NAP Global Network

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Developed a monitoring and evaluation indicator system for water resources for priorities outlined in the NAP 2021–2030	–	Viet Nam	NAP Global Network
Provided capacity-building support to the secretariat of the second Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, including on monitoring and evaluation	–	Tonga	NAP Global Network
Developed the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework, an integral component of the Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants mechanism, for tracking adaptation spending, outputs and outcomes at the local level	Bangladesh, Benin, Gambia, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	Ghana, Tunisia	UNCDF in partnership with World Resources Institute
Established an adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework	Bangladesh, Guinea, Haiti, Niger, Somalia	Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam	UNDP
Initiated establishment of an adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework	Burundi, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania	Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Tunisia	UNDP
Developed climate change adaptation indicators for an environmental monitoring system	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Albania, Azerbaijan, Thailand	UNDP
Established an MRV system	Côte d'Ivoire	Ecuador, Morocco, Serbia	UNDP
Provided support to building capacity on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and in improving national data compilation capacities of the government and information management systems	Cambodia	Mongolia	FAO, UNDP
Conducted evaluations of existing monitoring and evaluation and MRV frameworks to identify technical and institutional gaps in the processes necessary for establishing efficient integrated frameworks that accurately reflect progress in NAP and NDC implementation, and formulated recommendations to address those gaps	Nepal	Côte d'Ivoire	FAO, UNDP
Provided direct technical support under SCALA for preparing biennial transparency reports	Cambodia, Ethiopia	–	FAO, UNDP

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Delivered an online thought leadership course on synergies in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	All	All	UNDRR, United Nations System Staff College
Developed technical guidance on integrating planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through nature-based solutions	All	All	UNDRR, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework	Nepal	–	UNEP
Linkages with development agendas (i.e. national development plans, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030)			
Developed a gender analysis report and briefing papers to inform the formulation of the NAP	–	Nigeria	NAP Global Network
Provided support to the secretariat of the second Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in aligning Tonga's Climate Change Policy with its NAP		Tonga	NAP Global Network
Supported the integration of disaster risk reduction into the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Costa Rica, Malawi, Uganda	–	UNEP
Supported linking the NAP with national development plans	Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe	Costa Rica, Mongolia, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Supported counties in integrating climate information and projections and adaptation goals into national and subnational disaster risk reduction plans and in integrating disaster risk reduction into NAPs through comprehensive disaster and climate risk management	Comoros, Djibouti, Haiti, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Namibia, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	UNDRR
Active learning from practice			
Held events on engaging youth in the process to formulate and implement NAPs at NAP Expos (2023 and 2024) and during the sixtieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies	Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Sri Lanka	Bhutan, Cameroon, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, United Arab Emirates	Global Center on Adaptation

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Facilitated peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange between countries with established national crop monitoring systems and those beginning the process to develop them	Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Kenya	GEOGLAM
Organized subnational peer-to-peer learning events on adaptation planning and awareness-raising workshops on adaptation	–	Ghana	NAP Global Network
Held, under the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative, a series of in-person and online knowledge exchange webinars on NAP formulation and implementation and other topics at NAP Expos	–	–	UNDP
Contributed to knowledge-sharing and advocacy on accelerating climate action in agriculture and land use by holding dialogues, knowledge exchanges and side events at international forums, including NAP Expos, and held a webinar focused on integrating climate change into planning and budgeting for agriculture and land use	–	–	FAO, UNDP
Developed a compendium of good practices for increasing the application of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction	All	All	UNDRR
Held bimonthly NAP community of practice webinars for project teams and government focal points to facilitate the exchange good practices and lessons learned	Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Published a policy brief on lessons learned from UNEP projects and case studies	Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Zimbabwe	UNEP
Developed case studies on adaptation planning and implementation in the health sector	Nepal	Austria, Canada	WHO
Promoted cross-country learning via a technical webinar series on topics such as the health component of NAPs and climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments	All	All	WHO
Conducted, in March 2024, a training of trainers on climate change and health, covering vulnerability assessments, the health component of health NAPs,	Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic	Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Colombia,	WHO

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and climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable healthcare facilities	Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Republic of Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam	

^a The identified areas are based on the taxonomy used in the LEG technical brief on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf.