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Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Addendum

Overview by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of climate finance flows and financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans

Summary

This report provides an overview of information, compiled from relevant reports, on climate finance flows and financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans. In developing the report, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group considered inputs and comments from the Adaptation Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance. A key finding from the analysis of relevant reports is that reporting on financial support provided specifically for national adaptation plans remains limited, as most sources of adaptation finance information do not provide disaggregated data specific to national adaptation plans. Despite processes designed to ensure equal eligibility being in place, access to multilateral funding for adaptation is uneven across Parties, as noted in paragraphs 2 and 10 of decision 8/CP.30 concerning access challenges. This report includes suggestions for strengthening future analyses of climate finance flows related to the national adaptation plan process.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
BA	biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows
BTR	biennial transparency report
CTF	common tabular format
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
FRLD	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MDB	multilateral development bank
NA	not applicable
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)

I. Executive summary

1. This report provides an overview, compiled from relevant reports, of climate finance flows and financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing NAPs. It was developed by the LEG considering inputs and comments from the AC and the SCF. The analysis presented herein draws on the BAs prepared by the SCF; board-level documents of the AF, the FRLD, the GCF, the LDCF and the SCCF; and a review of BTR1s conducted for the purpose of this report. To avoid double counting, adaptation finance is not aggregated across channels or sources, and, given the various reporting formats and methodologies used for estimating financial flows for adaptation from developed to developing countries in different sources of data across time periods, trends in financial flows for adaptation over time are not assessed.

2. The key challenge encountered in compiling the analysis relates to the lack of availability of NAP-specific information. Most sources of financial data provide aggregate amounts for adaptation support; therefore, the analysis traces each data source to the most disaggregated level of detail on reported support for NAP formulation and implementation.

3. Paid contributions, as at 31 March 2026 since the inception of the Funds, from developed country Parties to the AF, the GCF, the LDCF and the SCCF combined amounted to USD 28.6 billion, or USD 16.5 billion when adjusted for the adaptation-relevant share. Five developed country contributors account for roughly two thirds of cumulative paid contributions, and 10 developed country contributors for more than four fifths.

4. Financial support for national adaptation planning is available to all eligible developing countries through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Readiness support for formulating NAPs and other adaptation planning processes had been provided to 120 of 155 eligible developing countries, including 37 LDCs and 29 SIDS, as at 3 September 2026.

5. Approved support for single-country adaptation projects has been provided to 87 countries, of which 34 LDCs and 23 SIDS, as at 3 September 2026.

6. For several developing countries, including some LDCs and SIDS, there is no recorded provision of GCF adaptation-related support. Among the countries that have received GCF funding, the allocations are uneven, with a small number of recipients accounting for a disproportionate share of the total approved finance, indicating that formal processes for ensuring equal eligibility do not necessarily translate into an even distribution of approved support.

7. A systematic review of the BTR1s submitted as at 10 September 2026 by 130 Parties to the Paris Agreement confirmed the limited extent of reporting on NAP-specific support. Only 34 of 104 Parties that included CTF support tables in their BTR1 submission referred in those tables to a NAP, and most did not specify whether the support provided or received was for formulating or implementing the NAP or identify, in the case of support provided, the recipient.

8. A registry of adaptation priorities identified by Parties in their NAPs being developed by the LEG is a promising tool for tracking NAP-specific support provided by establishing unique identifiers for those priorities against which support can be traced. An eight-part analytical framework for reporting on the NAP process could facilitate the disaggregation of information on support provided for NAP implementation by stage of implementation.[1]

II. Introduction

A. Mandate

9. The Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session noted the importance of effectively tracking the provision of adaptation finance for the formulation and

[1] See figure 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2026/23.

implementation of NAPs by developing countries. It requested the LEG to compile from relevant reports, in collaboration with the AC and the SCF, an overview of climate finance flows and financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing NAPs for inclusion in the 2026 report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs to be prepared for consideration at SBI 65.

B. Scope

10. The approach and data sources used in developing this report are outlined in chapter II.C below, with supporting information on the disaggregation of data on finance flows for adaptation to determine NAP-specific support provided in annex V (figure V.1). Information on flows of adaptation finance, including, where possible, specific to support for NAPs, from developed to developing country Parties is provided in chapter III below. The LEG decided to include in this report support specific to the LDCs and SIDS (chapter III.E below). An overview of financial contributions to the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement is provided in chapter IV below. Information on Party reporting on support for NAPs in BTR1s is presented in chapter V below, followed by an overview in chapter VI of South–South climate finance flows as reported by the SCF (2026). Conclusions and suggestions for strengthening future analyses of climate finance flows related to support for NAPs are in chapter VII below. Supporting information on contributions to adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds is contained in annexes I, III and IV and approved GCF support for adaptation projects, as well as GCF readiness support for national adaptation planning, presented in annex II. Annex V contains information on instruments used for provision of adaptation and cross-cutting finance from developed to developing countries (figure V.2) and reporting on NAP-relevant support in BTR1s (figure V.3). Information on South–South climate finance flows is provided in annex VI. The reference list is in annex VII.

C. Approach

11. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 9 above, the sources of data used for compiling the overview are existing reports; no collection of new primary data was undertaken for the purpose of the analysis presented in this report. The reports used for the analysis can be categorized as (1) reports issued or used by the SCF; (2) publicly available board-level documents of the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, namely the AF, the FRLD, the GCF, the LDCF and the SCCF; (3) project documents relating to projects approved by the multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and (4) BTR1s submitted by Parties to the Paris Agreement.

12. Most of the sources consulted for the analysis provide adaptation-related data without disaggregating that information to the level of NAP-specific support. Figure V.1 indicates the level of disaggregation of data for each source, to isolate the information on support specific to NAPs, including as reported in the other sections of the 2026 report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[2]

13. Although the SCF updated its operational definition of climate finance to include the financing of actions identified in NAPs, among other adaptation-related documents,[3] the SCF does not provide disaggregated information on NAP-specific support in its BAs. Therefore, this report provides an overview of adaptation finance more broadly based on data presented

[2] FCCC/SBI/2026/23.

[3] The operational definition of climate finance updated by the SCF in 2024 (see document FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1, para. 12(c)) is as follows: “Climate finance aims at reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases, aims at reducing vulnerability, increasing adaptive capacity, and mainstreaming and increasing resilience of human and ecological systems to negative climate impacts, and includes financing for actions identified in a country’s nationally determined contribution, adaptation communication, national adaptation plan, long-term low-emission development strategy or other national plan for implementing and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the objective of the Convention”.

in the fifth, sixth and seventh BAs, covering 2019–2020, 2021–2022 and 2023–2024 respectively.

14. Climate finance flows from developed to developing country Parties reported by the SCF in the BAs comprise bilateral finance, finance from multilateral climate funds, finance from MDBs and mobilized private finance. Flows via all four channels are reported separately in this report, with a focus on adaptation finance and cross-cutting finance. In the seventh BA, the SCF included preliminary data for 2023–2024 reported by Parties on climate finance provided and mobilized, where data were available. To fill data gaps, information from Party reporting in the seventh BA is complemented by more complete and detailed activity-level data sets from the Climate Funds Update and OECD, including the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. To avoid double counting, the SCF in the BAs does not aggregate climate finance flows across channels and data sources.[4]

15. As data for 2023–2024 are preliminary and partial, SCF (2026) cautions against comparing trends in climate finance for that period with previous years. Where possible, in line with data availability, information is included in this report on financial instruments as well as finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS, as reported by the SCF.

16. As the SCF does not explicitly report on provision of support for formulating and implementing NAPs, BTR1s submitted to the UNFCCC by 130 Parties to the Paris Agreement as at 10 September 2026 were reviewed to understand how NAPs were considered in Parties' reporting for 2021–2022. The review focused on references to NAPs in the CTF tables on support (tables III.1–III.13 of annex III to decision 5/CMA.3) and references to NAPs made in a financial context, covering support provided, received and needed.

17. Data from the SCF (2022, 2024 and 2026) on adaptation finance outflows from multilateral climate funds were supplemented for this report with information on contributions to the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement available in board-level documents of the respective funds. The two data sets are not directly comparable, as the data on contributions capture inflows to multilateral climate funds, while the data from the SCF capture outflows from multilateral climate funds, and related contributions do not directly translate to funding commitments. The data on contributions cover total financial contributions received since the inception of the respective funds, as at 31 March 2026.

18. The GCF provides funding for adaptation, cross-cutting and mitigation projects; however, information published by the GCF on financial contributions does not indicate whether they are earmarked for adaptation projects. Total contributions to the GCF as presented in this report have therefore been adjusted to reflect the 50/50 balance between adaptation and mitigation funding pursued under the Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027.[5]

19. Financial support provided by the GCF to developing country Parties for formulating NAPs is primarily provided through its NAP readiness support window as part of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (see annex II). The analysis in this report of GCF readiness support covers the period from the establishment of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme in November 2015 to September 2026.

20. The GCF does not report on project support provided for implementing NAPs. The analysis is, therefore, based on adaptation-related and cross-cutting projects approved as from the inception of the GCF to September 2026. Information on GCF readiness support for national adaptation planning and approved finance for adaptation and cross-cutting projects was obtained from the GCF Open Data Library.[6]

[4] According to SCF (2026), owing to the variation in reporting approaches, different sources of information are not directly comparable and cannot be combined to provide a robust total estimate of climate finance flows from developed to developing country Parties.

[5] GCF. 2023. *Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024-2027*. GCF. Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/strategic-plan-green-climate-fund-2024-2027.

[6] Available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public.

III. Adaptation finance flows from developed to developing country Parties

21. This chapter presents information on flows of adaptation finance, including support for NAPs, from developed to developing country Parties. It provides an overview, based on SCF (2022, 2024 and 2026) data, of finance flows for 2019–2024, by channel: bilateral finance (see chap. III.A below), finance from multilateral climate funds (see chap. III.B below), finance from MDBs (see chap. III.C below) and private finance mobilized (see chap. III.D below). Data on adaptation finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS are presented in chapter III.E below.

A. Bilateral finance

22. In 2023–2024, bilateral climate finance provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties totalled USD 41.0 billion, with 26 per cent (USD 10.6 billion) provided for adaptation. Bilateral climate finance amounted to USD 40.8 billion in 2021–2022,[7] with 33 per cent provided for adaptation, and USD 31.6 billion in 2019–2020, with 28 per cent provided for adaptation. This includes financial support reported by Parties under the Convention and the Paris Agreement[8] covering bilateral, regional and other channels, as well as multilateral channels. The SCF estimates for 2023–2024 (SCF, 2026) are preliminary and partial. In addition, differences in reporting formats across time periods limit the direct comparability of climate finance estimates over time.

23. The share of bilateral climate finance provided for cross-cutting support was 15 per cent in 2019–2020 and 14 per cent in each of 2021–2022 and 2023–2024 (SCF, 2026). Cross-cutting finance is used to contribute to both adaptation and mitigation objectives. A study by OECD (2024) found that the mainstreaming of climate action, both adaptation and mitigation, in development finance and other areas of development cooperation increased between 2013 and 2022. Information on financial instruments used for providing adaptation and cross-cutting finance is not available for bilateral climate finance. Table 1 provides a breakdown of adaptation climate finance flows from developed to developing country Parties in 2019–2024.

Table 1
Adaptation finance flows from developed to developing country Parties in 2019–2020, 2021–2022 and 2023–2024 by channel and area of support

		Channel of support			
Years	*Annual average and area of support*	*Bilateral finance*	*Multilateral climate funds*	*MDBs*	*Private finance*
2019–2020	Annual average (USD billion)	31.6	3.1	38.3	–
	Area of support (% share)				
	Adaptation	28	19	36	–
	Cross-cutting	15	35	2	–
2021–2022	Annual average (USD billion)	40.8	3.7	49.0	18.2
	Area of support (% share)				
	Adaptation	33	16	36	12
	Cross-cutting	14	51	2	9
2023–2024	Annual average (USD billion)	41.0	8.1	49.4	26.7
	Area of support (% share)				

[7] Estimates of bilateral support for 2021–2022 are based on updated estimates provided by the SCF in the seventh BA, which were derived from official data provided by Parties under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

[8] The SCF, in preparing the seventh BA, invited Parties to provide preliminary estimates of climate finance provided, mobilized and received in 2023–2024. A total of 10 Parties provided preliminary data, while publicly available data were used to compile information concerning a further 22 Parties. The BTR2s, covering 2023–2024, are due to be submitted by the end of 2026.

Years	Annual average and area of support	Channel of support: Bilateral finance	Multilateral climate funds	MDBs	Private finance
	Adaptation	26	36	29	6
	Cross-cutting	14	32	3	29

Sources: (1) Data for 2019–2020: SCF (2022); (2) data for 2021–2022: SCF (2024) (data on bilateral finance flows and the related shares have been updated on the basis of more recent estimates provided in SCF (2026)); (3) data for 2023–2024: SCF (2026).

Note: Given the differences in reporting formats for the data for 2019–2020 and 2021–2022, as well as the use of partial and preliminary data for 2023–2024, data on bilateral climate finance and the related shares of adaptation and cross-cutting support are not comparable across periods. Furthermore, the percentages for areas of support do not add up to 100 per cent as mitigation and other areas for which finance is provided are excluded. Multilateral climate funds include those under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as other funds.

B. Multilateral climate funds

24. The SCF (2026) data on adaptation finance flows from multilateral climate funds to developing countries were complemented for the analysis presented in this report by GCF project-level data on readiness support provided for NAP formulation and other adaptation planning processes from inception to September 2026 and on adaptation and cross-cutting project support provided for the same period, as detailed in paragraphs 19–20 above.

1. Adaptation finance flows from multilateral climate funds

25. Total climate finance from multilateral climate funds was USD 8.1 billion in 2023–2024, with adaptation receiving a 36 per cent share (USD 2.9 billion) (SCF, 2026). In 2021–2022 climate finance from multilateral climate funds was USD 3.7 billion, with adaptation receiving a 16 per cent share (SCF, 2024). In 2019–2020 climate finance from multilateral climate funds was USD 3.1 billion, with adaptation receiving a 19 per cent share (SCF, 2022). The multilateral climate funds considered include those under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (i.e. AF, GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF) as well as several other funds.[9] Climate finance from the multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement totalled USD 2.4 billion in 2023 and USD 2.9 billion in 2024 (SCF, 2026).

26. Adaptation finance from multilateral climate funds was mainly in the form of grants, although the share of grants decreased from 99 per cent in 2019–2020 to 78 per cent in 2021–2022 (SCF, 2024). As shown in figure V.2, loans accounted for 7 per cent of adaptation finance from multilateral climate funds in 2021–2022, while other financial instruments accounted for 14 per cent. Information on financial instruments used for providing adaptation and cross-cutting finance is not available for 2023–2024.

27. The share of cross-cutting finance in climate finance from multilateral climate funds was 35 per cent (USD 1.1 billion) in 2019–2020, 51 per cent (USD 1.9 billion) in 2021–2022 and 32 per cent (USD 2.6 billion) in 2023–2024 (SCF, 2022, 2024, 2026). Loans accounted for 64 per cent of cross-cutting finance in 2021–2022, grants accounted for 35 per cent and other financial instruments accounted for the remaining 1 per cent (SCF, 2024).

2. Green Climate Fund readiness support for national adaptation planning

28. Between November 2015 and September 2026, the GCF approved USD 314 million in readiness support for NAP formulation and other adaptation planning processes (GCF, 2026b). The GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme provides up to USD 3 million per country to support national adaptation planning. In addition, the GCF provides

[9] Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, Amazon Fund, BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, Central African Forest Initiative, Clean Technology Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Program, Global Climate Change Alliance, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Monetary Fund Resilience and Sustainability Trust, Nordic Development Fund Partnership for Market Readiness, Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SCF, 2026).

up to USD 3 million per country to support the transition from NAP formulation to implementation, with developing countries encouraged to utilize USD 4 million in assistance for developing projects and programmes to support the implementation of their NAPs, NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies to ensure an integrated approach to planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. The total envelope available through the GCF country readiness support modality is USD 7 million per country over 2024–2027, with the possibility of additional support for the implementation of NAPs (GCF, 2023).

29. At least 120 countries received GCF readiness support for national adaptation planning between November 2015 and September 2026,[10] including 37 LDCs and 29 SIDS (see annex II). Readiness support for national adaptation planning was provided on a single-country basis.

3. Green Climate Fund support for implementing adaptation and cross-cutting projects

30. The GCF approved USD 6.0 billion in support for adaptation projects between November 2015 and September 2026, comprising USD 3.9 billion for single-country projects and USD 2.1 billion for multi-country projects. For multi-country projects, total approved funding is divided equally between the countries participating in the project.[11] Approved finance for single-country adaptation projects covered 87 countries, of which 34 were LDCs and 23 were SIDS (see figures 1–3). Of the 87 countries with approved GCF single-country projects, 10 countries received 34.1 per cent of the approved finance. Approved finance for multi-country adaptation projects covered 89 countries, including 31 LDCs and 27 SIDS (see figures 4–6).

31. The GCF approved USD 8.7 billion in support for cross-cutting projects, comprising USD 3.5 billion for single-country projects and USD 5.2 billion for multi-country projects from November 2015 to September 2026. Single-country projects covered 53 countries, including 19 LDCs and 7 SIDS, while multi-country projects covered 103 countries (see annex II).

32. Total adaptation and cross-cutting finance for single- and multi-country projects approved by the GCF since inception amounted to USD 14.7 billion as at 3 September 2026.

33. The analysis highlights both uneven access by developing countries to GCF support for adaptation and uneven allocation of adaptation-relevant finance to developing countries in the case of approved GCF adaptation-relevant project support, beyond readiness support. There is no record of GCF adaptation-relevant support being approved for several developing countries, including some LDCs and SIDS. Among the countries that have received GCF funding for adaptation-relevant projects, a small number of recipients account for a disproportionate share of the total approved finance (see figures 3 and 6), indicating that formal processes for ensuring equal eligibility do not necessarily translate into an even distribution of approved support. This finding is consistent with the access challenges noted in paragraphs 2 and 10 of decision 8/CP.30.

34. The 2026 report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs describes the process for analysing project documents to extract information on whether adaptation projects funded by multilateral climate funds align with the adaptation priorities identified in NAPs, as well as the results of the analysis. That analysis is newly developed, and subject to further review and refinement.

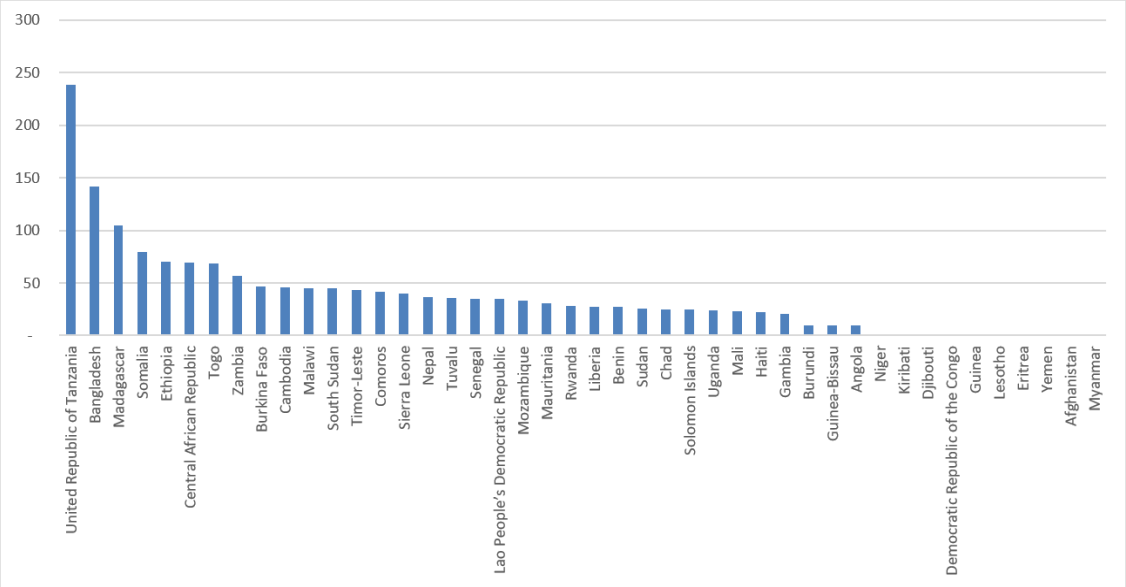
[10] Over that period there were two cancelled GCF readiness projects for national adaptation planning for Dominica and Myanmar. Readiness support approved for Myanmar had reported financing from the GCF of 1 USD and is therefore excluded from the analysis.

[11] https://data.greenclimate.fund/public/data/projects, footnote 1.

Figure 1

Funding for single-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for the least developed countries between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)



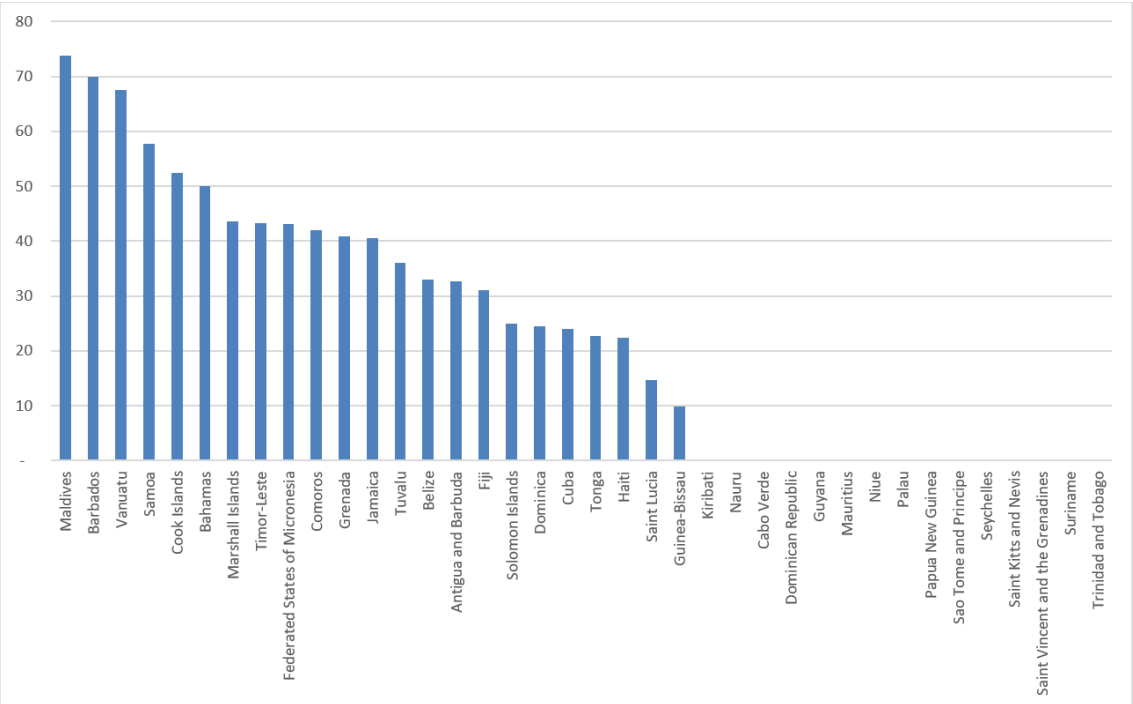
Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Note: The figure includes countries without single-country adaptation projects approved by the GCF.

Figure 2

Funding for single-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for small island developing States between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)



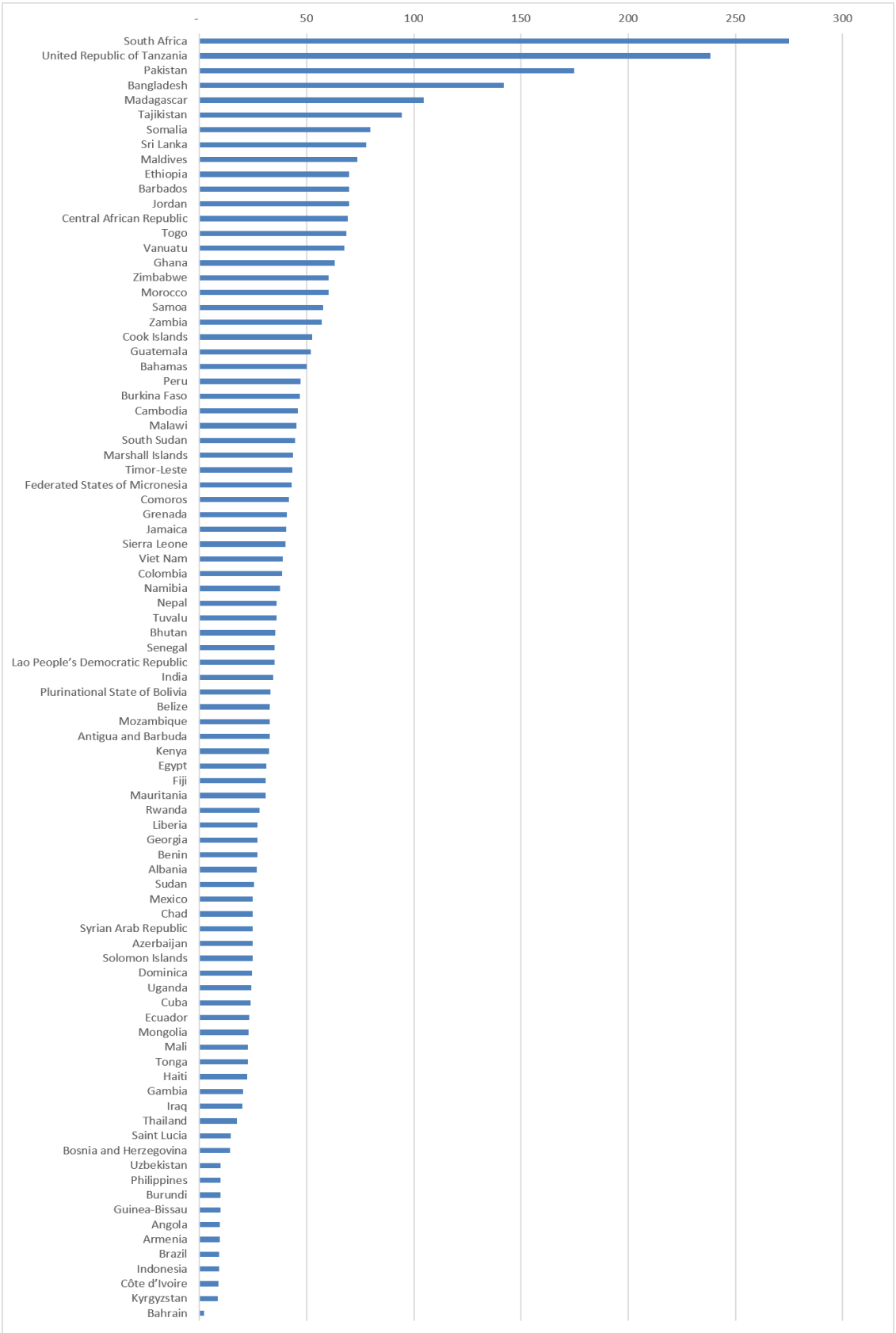
Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Note: The figure includes countries without single-country adaptation projects approved by the GCF.

Figure 3

Funding for single-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for developing countries that received such funding between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)

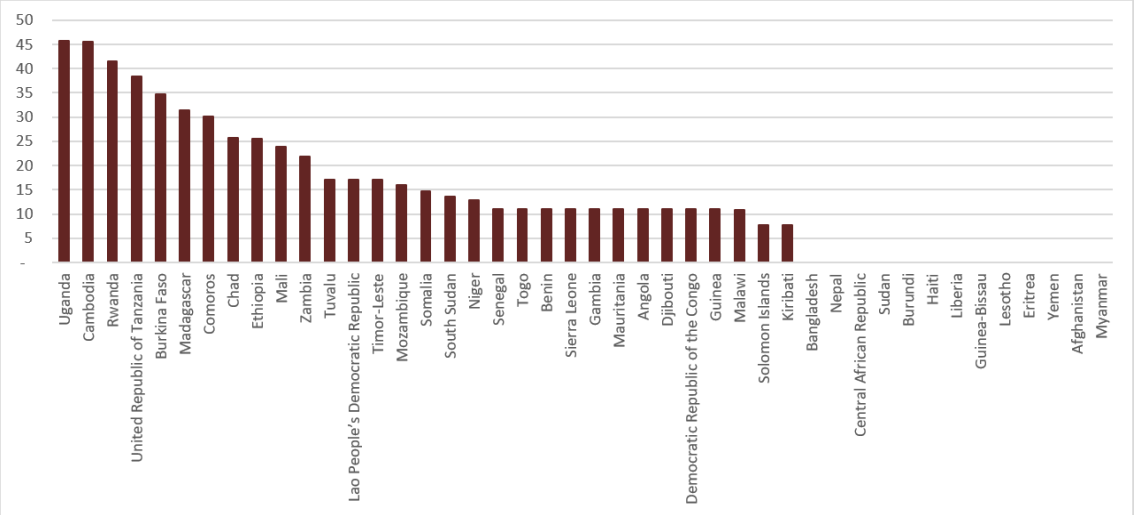


Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Figure 4

Funding for multi-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for the least developed countries between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)



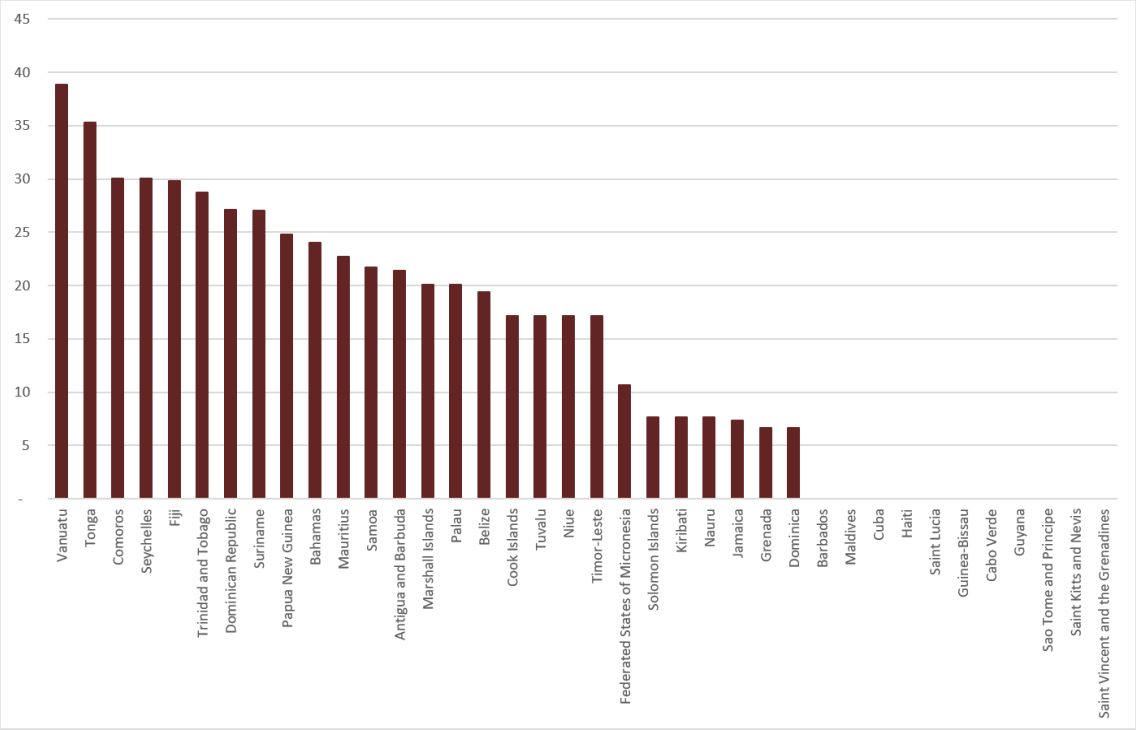
Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Notes: (1) For multi-country projects, total funding approved by the GCF is divided equally between participating countries; (2) the figure includes countries without multi-country adaptation projects approved by the GCF.

Figure 5

Funding for multi-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for small island developing States between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)



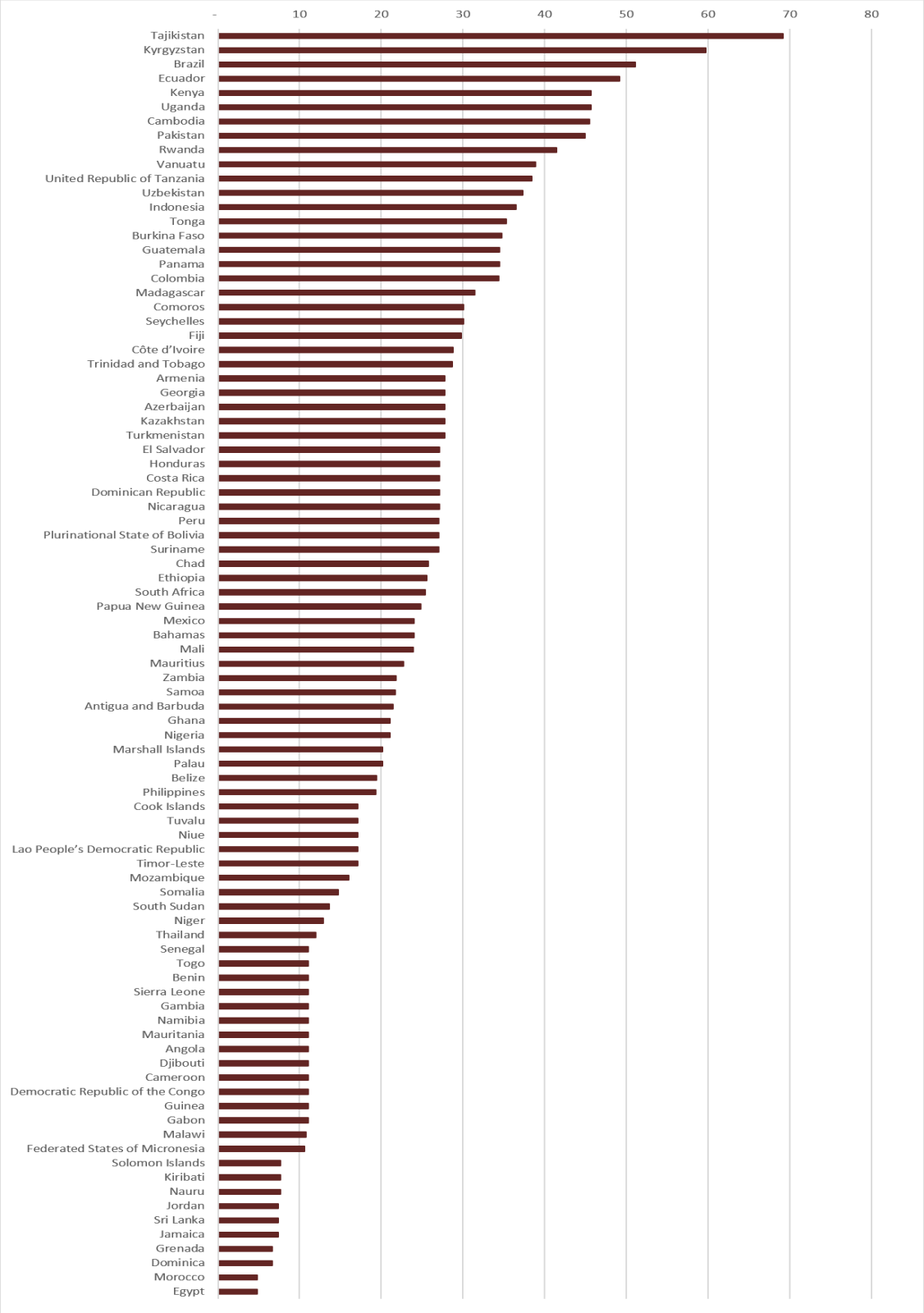
Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Notes: (1) For multi-country projects, total funding approved by the GCF is divided equally between participating countries; (2) the figure includes countries without multi-country adaptation projects approved by the GCF.

Figure 6

Funding for multi-country adaptation projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for developing countries that received such funding between November 2015 and September 2026

(Millions of United States dollars)



Source: GCF Open Data Library, available at https://data.greenclimate.fund/public; data accessed on 3 September 2026.

Note: For multi-country projects, total funding approved by the GCF is divided equally between participating countries.

C. Multilateral development banks

35. The SCF provides in the BAs estimates of climate finance from MDBs. The share attributed to developed countries for 2023–2024 is calculated on the basis of the OECD (2026) methodology for attributing shares multilateral finance to developed countries, combined with data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System.[12] Differences in the methodology applied by the SCF for attributing shares of climate finance to developed countries limit the direct comparison of estimates over time.

36. Total climate finance from MDBs was USD 49.4 billion in 2023–2024, of which 29 per cent (USD 14.3 billion) for adaptation and 3 per cent for cross-cutting activities (SCF, 2026). In 2019–2020 and 2021–2022 climate finance from MDBs was USD 38.3 billion and USD 49.0 billion respectively, and the share of adaptation finance in total climate finance from MDBs was 36 per cent, while the share of cross-cutting finance was 2 per cent for each period. MDBs include the following: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, New Development Bank and World Bank Group.

37. In 2021–2022, adaptation and cross-cutting finance from MDBs was predominantly in the form of loans, which accounted for 81 per cent of adaptation finance, while grants accounted for 17 per cent and 2 per cent was provided using an unspecified instrument. For cross-cutting finance, 96 per cent was in the form of loans, 1 per cent was provided in grants and 2 per cent was provided using an unspecified instrument (SCF, 2024). Information on the types of financial instrument used for providing adaptation and cross-cutting finance is not available for 2023–2024.

D. Private finance

38. Total private climate finance mobilized by developed country Parties for developing country Parties was USD 26.7 billion in 2023–2024, with 6 per cent provided for adaptation and 29 per cent for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2026). Private climate finance was mobilized through MDBs, bilateral channels and multilateral climate funds, totalling USD 18.2 billion in 2021–2022, with 12 per cent for adaptation and 9 per cent for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2024). A diverse range of financial instruments was used in 2021–2022: guarantees (36 per cent), syndicated loans (30 per cent), shares in collective investment vehicles (17 per cent), direct investments in companies or special purpose vehicles (8 per cent), simple co-financing (5 per cent) and credit lines (4 per cent). The SCF did not report on the instruments used in 2023–2024. The first reporting by the SCF on private climate finance mobilized was for 2021–2022.

E. Finance flows to the least developed countries and small island developing States

39. Bilateral climate finance flows to the LDCs amounted to USD 7.8 billion in 2023–2024, representing a 19 per cent share of total bilateral climate finance flows to developing countries for that period. Of the climate finance flows to the LDCs, 49 per cent was for adaptation and 37 per cent was for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2026).

40. Bilateral climate finance flows to SIDS amounted to USD 1.6 billion in 2023–2024, representing a 4 per cent share of total bilateral climate finance flows to developing countries for that period. Of the climate finance flows to SIDS, 36 per cent was for adaptation and 48 per cent was for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2026).

[12] Attribution shares are as estimated by OECD (2026); Parties have not agreed a common methodology for attributing MDB finance to developed countries.

41. The SCF did not report on bilateral climate finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS in 2021–2022 (SCF, 2024).

42. Climate finance flows from multilateral climate funds to the LDCs amounted to USD 0.8 billion in 2019–2020, USD 0.5 billion in 2021–2022 and USD 2.3 billion in 2023–2024, representing shares of 26, 14 and 29 per cent respectively of total flows from multilateral climate funds to developing countries for those periods. In 2023–2024, 40 per cent of the finance flows to the LDCs was for adaptation and 40 per cent was for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2022, 2024 and 2026).

43. Climate finance flows from multilateral climate funds to SIDS amounted to USD 0.2 billion in 2019–2020, USD 0.1 billion in 2021–2022 and USD 0.7 billion in 2023–2024, representing shares of 7, 4 and 9 cent respectively of total flows from multilateral funds to developing countries for those periods. In 2023–2024, 34 per cent of the finance flows to SIDS was for adaptation and 42 per cent was for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2022, 2024 and 2026).

44. Climate finance flows from MDBs to the LDCs amounted to USD 7.8 billion in 2019–2020, USD 11.4 billion in 2021–2022 and USD 8.4 billion in 2023–2024, representing shares of 20, 23 and 17 per cent respectively of total climate flows from MDBs to developing countries for those periods. In 2023–2024, 52 per cent of the climate finance flows to the LDCs was for adaptation and less than 1 per cent was for cross-cutting support.

45. Climate finance flows from MDBs to SIDS amounted to USD 0.8 billion in 2019–2020, USD 1.5 billion in 2021–2022 and USD 1.9 billion in 2023–2024, representing shares of 2, 3 and 4 per cent respectively of total climate flows from MDBs to developing countries for those periods. In 2023–2024, 45 per cent of the climate finance flows to SIDS was for adaptation and 12 per cent was for cross-cutting support (SCF, 2022, 2024 and 2026).

46. Private climate finance mobilized for the LDCs and SIDS amounted to USD 0.5 billion for each group in 2023–2024, each representing a 2 per cent share of total private climate finance mobilized for that period (SCF, 2026). Information on private climate finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS is not available for previous years. Table 2 provides a breakdown of climate finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS in 2019–2024, including adaptation and cross-cutting shares in total climate finance provided to developing countries.

Table 2
Climate finance flows to the least developed countries and small island developing States in 2019–2020, 2021–2022 and 2023–2024 by channel, area of support and financial instrument

				Area of support: share (%)		*Financial instrument: share (%)*		
Period	*Channel*	*Country grouping*	*Average (USD million)*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Grant*	*Loan*	*Other*
2019–2020	Multilateral climate funds	Total[a]	3 138	19	35	62	34	4
		LDCs	811	29	25	53	47	0
		SIDS	209	60	25	89	11	0
	MDBs	Total	38 346	36	2	8	78	13
		LDCs	7 837	60	0	34	66	1.7
		SIDS	794	59	2	43	57	0
2021–2022	Multilateral climate funds	Total	3 708	16	51	37	52	12
		LDCs	532	23	66	56	44	0
		SIDS	139	62	27	99	1	0
	MDBs	Total	48 992	36	2	11	75	15
		LDCs	11 437	57	0	40	60	0
		SIDS	1 508	56	3	33	67	0
2023–2024[b]	Bilateral finance	Total	41 000	26	14	38	57	5
		LDCs	7 790	49	37	71	29	–
		SIDS	1 640	36	48	75	25	–
	Multilateral climate funds	Total	8 100	36	32	46	47	7
		LDCs	2 349	40	40	70	29	–
		SIDS	729	34	42	34	65	–
	MDBs	Total	49 400	29	3	8	91	2
		LDCs	8 398	52	–	26	74	–
		SIDS	1 976	45	12	20	80	–
	Private finance	Total	26 700	6	29	–	–	–
		LDCs	534	–	–	–	–	–
		SIDS	534	–	–	–	–	–

Sources: (1) Data for 2019–2020: SCF (2022); (2) data for 2021–2022: SCF (2024); (3) data for 2023–2024: SCF (2026).

Notes: (1) The estimates of bilateral finance flows are preliminary and partial for 2023–2024 (SCF, 2026); (2) the percentages for areas of support do not add up to 100 per cent as mitigation and other areas for which finance is provided are excluded; (3) multilateral climate funds include those under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as other funds; (4) the financial instrument shares are for all climate finance provided to the LDCs and SIDS.

[a] Total refers to all climate finance from developed to developing countries through the respective channel (i.e. bilateral finance, multilateral climate funds, MDBs and private finance).

[b] For finance flows to the LDCs and SIDS, SCF (2026) reports the percentage share and not the amount in United States dollars: the corresponding value in United States dollars is therefore calculated on the basis of the percentage share for 2023–2024.

IV. Contributions to the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

47. This chapter examines financial contributions and pledges to the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, starting with contributions to the AF, the GCF, the LDCF and the SCCF.

48. The funds received cumulative paid contributions of USD 29.0 billion from their inception up until 31 March 2026 (AF, 2026; GCF, 2026a; GEF, 2026a and 2026b). As the GCF provides support for climate adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting activities, the share of paid contributions attributable to adaptation was estimated by assigning 50 per cent of the contributions to adaptation, pursuant to the GCF policy of maintaining a 50/50 balance between adaptation and mitigation funding over time (this approach does not represent actual

earmarking or use of individual contributions by the GCF). Paid contributions attributed to adaptation from adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement amounted to USD 16.7 billion from the inception of the funds to 31 March 2026 (see annex III).

49. Further adjustments were made to the data to account for contributions to adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement from developed countries, including Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and the European Union. Total paid contributions from developed countries to multilateral climate funds were USD 28.6 billion, or USD 16.5 billion when adjusted for contributions attributable to adaptation for up until 31 March 2026. Five developed country contributors account for roughly two thirds of cumulative paid contributions, and 10 developed country contributors for more than four fifths.

50. Regarding the GCF, as at 31 March 2026, it had received cumulative total pledges of USD 29.1 billion, signed contributions of USD 28.6 billion and paid contributions of USD 24.1 billion from developed countries (GCF, 2026a). These estimates have not been adjusted to reflect the share attributable to adaptation (see tables I.1–I.3). Total pledges, signed contributions and paid contributions received from developed countries during the GCF initial resource mobilization were USD 9.2 billion. During the GCF first replenishment, total pledges and signed contributions from developed countries were USD 9.7 billion, and paid contributions were USD 9.6 billion. For the GCF second replenishment, which covers 2024–2027, as at 31 March 2026 total pledges were USD 10.2 billion, signed contributions were USD 9.7 billion and paid contributions were USD 5.3 billion. According to the SCF (2026), confirmed pledges to the GCF as part of the second replenishment are expected to decrease to approximately USD 9 billion given the recent announcement by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that it will be reducing its pledges to the GCF.

51. Contributions to the FRLD are reported separately in annex IV, as the related funding is specifically for loss and damage from climate change impacts. The FRLD has not yet approved projects to be funded and it is therefore too early to assess alignment with NAPs. As at 31 March 2026, the FRLD had received from developed countries total pledges of USD 0.7 billion, signed contributions of USD 0.5 billion and paid contributions of USD 0.4 billion (FRLD, 2026).

V. Support for national adaptation plans reported in biennial transparency reports

52. CTF tables provide the structure for Parties to report in their BTRs information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, and on such support needed and received, including support needed and received for transparency-related activities. Every mention of a NAP in the CTF tables or in narrative format in the text of the BTR was identified through an automated process as part of a systematic review of the BTR1s of 130 Parties to the Paris Agreement that had submitted them as at 10 September 2026.[13] Each mention of a NAP in a financial context was then qualitatively assessed to determine whether it reflects support for a NAP, and each entry identified was checked against the CTF table or page of the BTR1 where the Party reported it. An overview of the entries referring to NAPs in the CTF tables of the BTR1s for 2021–2022 is provided in figure V.3.

53. Of the 130 Parties whose BTR1 was included in the analysis, 102 Parties submitted BTRs with CTF tables including information on support provided, received or needed.[14] Of those 102 Parties, 40 reported only on support provided, 59 only on support received or needed and 3 on both. In their CTF tables, 34 of those Parties referred to a NAP in connection with 93

[13] The analysis covered 130 of the 135 Parties to the Paris Agreement that had submitted BTR1s as at 10 September 2026. The BTR1s of Brunei Darussalam and Dominica were submitted as scanned images and were therefore not included in the analysis. The BTR1 submissions of Botswana, Gabon and Malaysia did not include the BTR itself or CTF tables on support.

[14] The CTF tables of Cyprus and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela contain only notation keys.

adaptation and cross-cutting activities, reported in 168 entries,[15] with 8 of those Parties reporting on support provided and 26 on support received or needed. Of those 93 activities, 75 were reported as relating to financial support, 55 as capacity-building support, 16 as technology development and transfer support and 5 as transparency-related support, with 42 activities reported as relating to more than one type of support. Further, of the entries that refer to a NAP, only 13 entries concerning support provided and 21 entries concerning support received specify an amount of financial support that the Party reported as being for adaptation or cross-cutting purposes (see tables 3 and 4 respectively for further information on those entries).

54. NAPs are mentioned to a limited extent in the CTF tables, with the 168 entries concerning support that refer to a NAP representing 0.3 per cent of all entries contained in those tables (see figure V.3). Where references to NAPs are made, the purpose or destination of the associated support is not consistently identified: for 31 of the 93 activities whether the support relates to formulating or implementing NAPs is not indicated, and the recipient country is identified for 5 of the 13 entries concerning support provided.

55. In the CTF tables, support provided is reported as committed or disbursed, and support received as committed or received. Of the USD 18.2 million in support provided, USD 6.0 million in total was reported as disbursed by Canada, Japan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and USD 12.1 million in total as committed by Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see table 3). Of the support received, USD 18.5 million was reported as received and USD 4.2 million as committed, and the status of a further USD 3.1 million, reported by Morocco and the Philippines, is unclear (see table 4). Among the 21 entries concerning support received, 18 (accounting for USD 25.2 million) relate specifically to NAPs and 3 (accounting for USD 0.55 million) to activities directly related to NAPs.

Table 3
Financial support provided relating to national adaptation plans, as reported in the common tabular format tables of first biennial transparency reports analysed, by Party and status of finance
(United States dollars)

Party	*Finance committed*	*Finance disbursed*	*Number of entries in CTF tables*
Canada	–	2 906 714	2
Germany	1 147 058	–	3
Japan	–	1 143 375	3
Kingdom of the Netherlands	–	2 000 700	1
United Kingdom	10 995 197	–	4
Total	**12 142 255**	**6 050 789**	**13**

Note: Includes finance relating to NAPs that Parties reported in the CTF tables as being for adaptation or cross-cutting activities.

Table 4
Financial support received relating to national adaptation plans, as reported in the common tabular format tables of first biennial transparency reports analysed, by Party and status of finance
(United States dollars)

Party	*Finance committed*	*Finance received*	*Status of finance unclear*	*Number of entries in CTF tables*
LDCs				
Bangladesh	–	2 810 000	–	1
Madagascar	–	200 000	–	1
Zambia	–	1 100 000	–	2

[15] An entry is a single row of a CTF support table that records one activity, finance flow and need for support, as reported by the Party, whatever the time frame stated for the activity. An activity reported in more than one table or for more than one reporting year is counted once as an activity.

Party	*Finance committed*	*Finance received*	*Status of finance unclear*	*Number of entries in CTF tables*
Subtotal	**–**	**4 110 000**	**–**	**4**
SIDS				
Papua New Guinea	–	1 742 791	–	1
Subtotal	**–**	**1 742 791**	**–**	**1**
Other developing countries				
Côte d'Ivoire	1 434 083	–	–	1
Ecuador	–	3 000 000	–	1
Honduras	2 619 590	69 377	–	3
Morocco	–	–	2 340 000	1
Panama	156 790	2 999 029	–	3
Philippines	–	–	772 240	1
Serbia	–	1 935 484	–	1
Uruguay	–	279 400	–	1
Uzbekistan	–	977 300	–	1
Zimbabwe	–	3 351 499	–	3
Subtotal	**4 210 463**	**12 612 089**	**3 112 240**	**16**
Total	**4 210 463**	**18 464 880**	**3 112 240**	**21**

Note: Includes finance relating to NAPs that Parties reported in the CTF tables as being for adaptation or cross-cutting activities.

56. As discussed in the box below, the SCF provides in the seventh BA information on climate-specific support reported by Parties in BTRs as received, but the analysis does not cover support provided specifically for NAPs.

Climate finance flows from the recipient perspective

According to SCF (2026), 73 Parties provided information on climate-specific support received in their BTR1s, with support reported as committed or received, amounting to USD 88.5 billion for 1999–2040. An equal share of 23 per cent of total climate finance reported as committed or received was allocated to adaptation and cross-cutting activities. In addition, SCF (2026) provides information on climate-specific support reported as received by 10 Parties (that have not submitted BTRs) in their submitted biennial update reports, amounting to USD 5.6 billion. The analysis by the SCF does not provide information on support received specifically for NAPs.

Source: SCF (2026).

VI. South–South climate finance flows

57. This chapter contains information on South–South climate finance flows as reported by the SCF in the seventh BA, to highlight such support relating to NAPs. South–South climate finance covers multiple sources and channels, including bilateral, multilateral and private climate finance flows (annex VI). Data on different channels and from different sources are not combined by the SCF in the seventh BA, and information on the shares of climate finance for adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting activities is not provided by the SCF.

58. Bilateral climate finance provided and mobilized by "other Parties"[16] was USD 1.5 billion in 2021 and USD 2.2 billion in 2022. The estimates are based on voluntary reporting by those Parties in their BTR1s (SCF, 2026).[17]

59. The SCF (2026) estimated climate finance provided by MDBs on the basis of inflows and outflows attributed to developing countries using the OECD (2026) climate finance attribution approach. In the seventh BA, the SCF attributes approximately 29 per cent of climate finance outflows from MDBs to developing countries, as developing countries make contributions to MDBs and regional funds (e.g. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development) and are shareholders of MDBs. South–South climate flows from MDBs totalled USD 19.2 billion in 2022 and USD 20.8 billion in 2024 (SCF, 2026). Estimates on South–South climate flows from MDBs for 2023 are not available from the SCF.

60. The SCF, in the seventh BA, estimates climate finance inflows from developing country Parties to all multilateral climate funds to be USD 0.08 billion in 2023 and USD 0.11 billion in 2024. Climate finance inflows from developing country Parties to multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (i.e. AF, GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF) are estimated by the SCF (2026) to be USD 0.04 billion in 2023 and USD 0.07 billion in 2024. Annexes I, III and IV provide an overview of contributors to adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

VII. Closing remarks

61. Limited data on NAP-specific support are available, with most data sources providing only aggregated information on support provided for adaptation. One key exception is the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, under which support for NAP formulation and other adaptation planning processes is explicitly identified.

62. Reporting on NAP-specific support in the BTR1 CTF tables for 2021–2022 is also limited. Only 34 of the 104 Parties that provided information in the CTF tables on support referred to a NAP: 8 referred to NAP-specific support provided and 26 to NAP-specific support received. Differences were noted across Parties in terms of the level of detail and type of information reported.

63. Under the NAP adaptation priority registry being developed by the LEG, adaptation priorities identified by Parties in their submitted NAPs will be assigned unique identifiers, thus facilitating tracking of projects based on those priorities, including the support received for their implementation. Recognizing that support for NAP implementation is not provided only in the form of project funding, the LEG has outlined stages in the implementation of NAPs that could facilitate the collection of disaggregated data on support provided for NAPs. The adaptation priority registry could be expanded from including adaptation priorities identified in NAPs to including adaptation priorities communicated in other official national documents and reports submitted under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, such as NDCs.

64. The amount of finance for formulating and implementing NAPs provided from different sources cannot currently be reconciled, as doing so would require harmonized reporting formats, methodologies and tools, such as the registry of uniquely identifiable adaptation priorities referred to in paragraph 63 above, as well as agreement from the actors involved (e.g. multilateral climate funds, international financial institutions, MDBs) to harmonize their reporting processes. Another challenge in this regard is the lag between the

[16] According to SCF (2026), in their BTR1 under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, a number of Parties provided a statement that they were reporting on a voluntary basis as "other Parties".

[17] In addition to estimates based on information reported in the BTR1s, SCF (2026) provides additional estimates of bilateral climate finance provided and mobilized estimated using data from the International Development Finance Club, the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System and the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development framework. These estimates have not been included in this report.

provision of support and the release of relevant data and the compilation of reports; for example, while project documents from multilateral climate funds are available soon after project approval, data from reporting processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement are available only a year or more after the respective year in which support was provided.

Annex I

Contributions to the Green Climate Fund from inception to 31 March 2026*

Table I.1
Contributions to the Green Climate Fund, pledged (USDeq, millions)

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 211.0	1 851.9	2 000.0	5 062.9
Germany	1 003.3	1 689.3	2 160.9	4 853.5
France	1 036.8	1 743.3	1 739.6	4 519.7
Japan	1 500.0	1 500.0	1 224.2	4 224.2
Sweden	581.2	852.5	763.1	2 196.8
United States of America	2 000.0	–	–	2 000.0
Italy	334.4	337.9	324.1	996.4
Norway	272.2	417.5	305.6	995.3
Canada	277.0	225.5	333.7	836.2
Republic of Korea[a]	100.0	200.0	300.0	600.0
Spain	160.5	168.9	243.1	572.5
Denmark	71.8	120.7	232.2	424.7
Kingdom of the Netherlands	133.8	135.1	151.3	420.2
Switzerland	100.0	150.0	150.0	400.0
Belgium	102.3	115.5	162.5	380.3
Austria	34.8	146.4	172.9	354.1
Finland	107.0	112.6	64.8	284.4
Australia	187.3	–	33.8	221.1
Luxembourg	46.8	45.0	54.0	145.8
Ireland	10.7	18.0	43.2	71.9
New Zealand	2.6	10.0	15.0	27.6
Russian Federation	3.0	10.0	–	13.0
Monaco	2.3	4.2	3.9	10.4
Mexico[a]	10.0	–	–	10.0
Czechia	5.3	–	4.0	9.3
Portugal	2.7	1.1	4.3	8.1
Iceland	1.0	2.8	3.6	7.4
Slovakia	2.0	2.3	2.4	6.7
Colombia[a]	6.0	–	–	6.0
Peru[a]	6.0	–	–	6.0
Hungary	4.3	0.7	0.3	5.3
Poland	0.1	3.0	–	3.1
Slovenia	–	1.1	1.6	2.7
Estonia	1.3	–	1.1	2.4
Malta	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.4
Panama[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0
Viet Nam[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0

* Not formally edited or formatted.

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
Cyprus	0.5	–	0.4	0.9
Indonesia[a]	0.3	0.5	–	0.8
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
Latvia	0.5	–	–	0.5
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chile[a]	0.3	–	–	0.3
Mongolia[a]	0.1	–	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Israel[a]	–	–	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	0.1	–	–	0.1
Total contributions	**9 322.2**	**9 867.2**	**10 497.2**	**29 686.6**
Total contributions (attributable to adaptation)	**4 661.10**	**4 933.60**	**5 248.60**	**14 843.30**
Total contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties	**9 197.50**	**9 666.70**	**10 197.00**	**29 061.20**
Total contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties (attributable to adaptation)	**4 598.75**	**4 833.35**	**5 098.5**	**14 530.6**

Source: GCF (2026a). GCF status of pledges as of 31 March 2026.

Note: Data in USDeq, is reported as stated by the GCF. The GCF adjustment is made by assigning 50 per cent of total contributions to the GCF to adaptation.

[a] non-Annex I Parties or non-Annex II Parties.

Table I.2
Contributions to the Green Climate Fund, confirmed/signed agreements, (USDeq, millions)

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 211.0	1 851.9	2 000.0	5 062.9
Germany	1 003.3	1 689.3	2 160.9	4 853.5
Japan	1,500.0	1 500.0	1 224.2	4 224.2
France	1 036.8	1 743.3	1 291.2	4 071.3
Sweden	581.2	852.5	763.1	2 196.8
United States of America	2 000.0	–	–	2 000.0
Italy	334.4	337.9	324.1	996.4
Norway	272.2	417.5	305.6	995.3
Canada	277.0	225.5	293.5	796.0
Republic of Korea[a]	100.0	200.0	300.0	600.0
Spain	160.5	168.9	243.1	572.5
Denmark	71.8	120.7	232.2	424.7
Kingdom of the Netherlands	133.8	135.1	151.3	420.2

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
Switzerland	100.0	150.0	150.0	400.0
Belgium	102.3	115.5	162.5	380.3
Austria	34.8	146.4	172.9	354.1
Finland	107.0	112.6	64.8	284.4
Australia	187.3		33.8	221.1
Luxembourg	46.8	45.0	54.0	145.8
Ireland	10.7	18.0	43.2	71.9
New Zealand	2.6	10.0	15.0	27.6
Russian Federation	3.0	10.0	–	13.0
Monaco	2.3	4.2	3.9	10.4
Mexico[a]	10.0	–	–	10.0
Czechia	5.3	–	4.0	9.3
Portugal	2.7	1.1	4.3	8.1
Iceland	1.0	2.8	3.6	7.4
Slovakia	2.0	2.3	2.4	6.7
Hungary	4.3	0.7	0.3	5.3
Poland	0.1	3.0	–	3.1
Slovenia		1.1	1.6	2.7
Estonia	1.3		1.1	2.4
Malta	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.4
Panama[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0
Viet Nam[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0
Cyprus	0.5	–	0.4	0.9
Colombia[a]	0.8	–	–	0.8
Indonesia[a]	0.3	0.5	–	0.8
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
Latvia	0.5	–	–	0.5
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chile[a]	0.3	–	–	0.3
Mongolia[a]	0.1	–	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Israel[a]	–	–	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	0.1	–	–	0.1
Peru[a]	–	–	–	–
Total confirmed contributions	**9 311.0**	**9 867.2**	**10 008.6**	**29 186.8**
Total confirmed contributions (attributable to adaptation)	**4 655.5**	**4 933.6**	**5 004.3**	**14 593.4**
Total confirmed contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties	**9 197.5**	**9 666.7**	**9 708.4**	**28 572.6**
Total confirmed contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties (attributable to adaptation)	**4 598.8**	**4 833.4**	**4 854.2**	**14 286.3**

Source: GCF (2026a). GCF status of pledges as of 31 March 2026.

Note: Data in USDeq, is reported as stated by the GCF. The GCF adjustment is made by assigning 50 per cent of total contributions to the GCF to adaptation.

[a] non-Annex I Parties or non-Annex II Parties.

Table I.3
Contributions to the Green Climate Fund, received/paid (USDeq, millions)

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 211.0	1 851.9	807.3	3 870.2
Germany	1 003.3	1 689.3	1 080.5	3 773.1
Japan	1 500.0	1 500.0	612.1	3 612.1
France	1 036.8	1 743.3	757.1	3 537.2
Sweden	581.2	852.5	763.1	2 196.8
United States of America	2 000.0	–	–	2 000.0
Norway	272.2	417.5	229.2	918.9
Canada	277.0	225.5	293.5	796.0
Italy	334.4	241.0	–	575.4
Spain	160.5	168.9	226.9	556.3
Kingdom of the Netherlands	133.8	135.1	118.9	387.8
Republic of Korea[a]	100.0	200.0	70.0	370.0
Switzerland	100.0	150.0	77.0	327.0
Belgium	102.3	115.5	81.4	299.2
Austria	34.8	146.4	108.0	289.2
Denmark	71.8	120.7	87.1	279.6
Finland	107.0	112.6	6.5	226.1
Australia	187.3	–	10.1	197.4
Luxembourg	46.8	45.0	21.6	113.4
Ireland	10.7	18.0	37.8	66.5
New Zealand	2.6	10.0	15.0	27.6
Russian Federation	3.0	10.0	–	13.0
Mexico[a]	10.0	–	–	10.0
Monaco	2.3	4.2	2.9	9.4
Czechia	5.3	–	2.0	7.3
Portugal	2.7	1.1	3.2	7.0
Iceland	1.0	2.8	2.0	5.8
Slovakia	2.0	2.3	1.2	5.5
Hungary	4.3	0.7	0.3	5.3
Poland	0.1	3.0	–	3.1
Slovenia	–	1.1	1.6	2.7
Estonia	1.3	–	1.1	2.4
Malta	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.4
Panama[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0
Viet Nam[a]	1.0	–	–	1.0
Cyprus	0.5	–	0.4	0.9
Colombia[a]	0.8	–	–	0.8
Indonesia[a]	0.3	0.5	–	0.8
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Latvia	0.5	–	–	0.5

Contributors	*Initial resource mobilization*	*GCF-1*	*GCF-2*	*Total*
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chile[a]	0.3	–	–	0.3
Mongolia[a]	0.1	–	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Israel[a]	–	–	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	0.1	–	–	0.1
Total paid contributions	**9 311.0**	**9 770.3**	**5 419.2**	**24 500.5**
Total paid contributions (attributable to adaptation)	**4 655.5**	**4 885.2**	**2 709.6**	**12 250.3**
Total paid contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties	**9 197.5**	**9 569.8**	**5 349.0**	**24 116.3**
Total paid contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties (attributable to adaptation)	**4 598.8**	**4 784.9**	**2 674.5**	**12 058.2**

Source: GCF (2026a). GCF status of pledges as of 31 March 2026.

Note: Data in USDeq, is reported as stated by the GCF. The GCF adjustment is made by assigning 50 per cent of total contributions to the GCF to adaptation.

[a] non-Annex I Parties or non-Annex II Parties.

Annex II

Indicative list of approved finance from the Green Climate Fund for adaptation and cross-cutting projects, as well as readiness support for national adaptation planning, from inception of the Fund to 3 September 2026*

	Readiness support for national adaptation planning	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*			
	Single	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Total GCF finance*	*LDC*	*SIDS*
Albania	3.0	26.8	–	26.8	–	33.8	33.8	63.5	–	–
Algeria	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9	–	–
Angola	3.0	9.6	11.0	20.6	–	–	–	23.6	✓	–
Antigua and Barbuda	3.0	32.7	21.4	54.1	–	–	–	57.1	–	✓
Argentina	3.0	–	–	–	–	22.5	22.5	25.5	–	–
Armenia	3.0	9.5	27.8	37.3	19.5	88.7	108.2	148.4	–	–
Azerbaijan	3.0	25.0	27.8	52.8	–	21.5	21.5	77.3	–	–
Bahamas	3.0	50.1	24.0	74.1	–	14.9	14.9	91.9	–	✓
Bahrain	–	2.3	–	2.3	–	–	–	2.3	–	–
Bangladesh	2.8	141.8	–	141.8	20.0	25.1	45.1	189.7	✓	–
Barbados	–	70.0	–	70.0	82.5	54.0	136.5	206.5	–	✓
Belize	3.0	33.0	19.4	52.4	–	28.0	28.0	83.4	–	✓
Benin	2.9	27.0	11.0	38.0	18.5	35.8	54.2	95.2	✓	–
Bhutan	3.0	35.3	–	35.3	26.6	–	26.6	64.9	–	–
Plurinational State of Bolivia	3.0	33.3	27.0	60.3	–	76.4	76.4	139.7	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	14.4	–	14.4	–	–	–	17.4	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–	36.8	19.5	56.3	56.3	–	–
Brazil	3.0	9.4	51.0	60.4	192.6	106.3	298.9	362.4	–	–
Burkina Faso	1.6	46.9	34.7	81.6	–	67.6	67.6	150.8	✓	–
Burundi	2.6	10.0	–	10.0	25.0	15.7	40.7	53.4	✓	–
Cabo Verde	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	✓
Cambodia	1.6	46.0	45.5	91.5	175.0	20.9	195.9	288.9	✓	–

* Not formally edited or formatted.

	Readiness support for national adaptation planning	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*			
	Single	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Total GCF finance*	*LDC*	*SIDS*
Cameroon	3.0	–	11.0	11.0	–	46.7	46.7	60.7	–	–
Central African Republic	–	69.1	–	69.1	–	–	–	69.1	✓	–
Chad	2.0	25.0	25.8	50.8	–	51.3	51.3	104.0	✓	–
Chile	3.0	–	–	–	60.0	43.7	103.7	106.7	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	–	–
Colombia	2.7	38.5	34.4	72.9	116.3	123.4	239.7	315.2	–	–
Comoros	3.0	41.9	30.0	72.0	–	11.9	11.9	86.8	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.4	–	11.0	11.0	–	46.0	46.0	58.4	✓	–
Cook Islands	3.0	52.5	17.2	69.7	–	2.4	2.4	75.1	–	✓
Costa Rica	2.9	–	27.1	27.1	–	78.2	78.2	108.2	–	–
Côte d’Ivoire	2.4	9.0	28.8	37.8	40.0	113.1	153.1	193.3	–	–
Cuba	3.0	23.9	–	23.9	38.2	–	38.2	65.1	–	✓
Djibouti	2.8	–	11.0	11.0	–	88.4	88.4	102.3	✓	–
Dominica	3.0	24.5	6.7	31.2	–	–	–	34.2	–	✓
Dominican Republic	3.0	–	27.1	27.1	–	58.1	58.1	88.3	–	✓
Ecuador	3.0	23.4	49.1	72.5	101.7	124.3	225.9	301.4	–	–
Egypt	3.0	31.4	4.9	36.2	–	98.1	98.1	137.3	–	–
El Salvador	3.0	–	27.1	27.1	35.8	24.9	60.7	90.8	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	–	–
Eritrea	2.8	–	–	–	–	21.2	21.2	24.1	✓	–
Eswatini	2.8	–	–	–	–	25.8	25.8	28.6	–	–
Ethiopia	2.2	70.0	25.6	95.6	210.2	69.2	279.4	377.1	✓	–
Fiji	1.5	31.0	29.8	60.8	29.4	–	29.4	91.7	–	✓
Gabon	0.9	–	11.0	11.0	–	43.8	43.8	55.7	–	–
Gambia	3.0	20.5	11.0	31.6	17.2	11.8	29.0	63.6	✓	–
Georgia	2.7	27.1	27.8	54.8	–	88.7	88.7	146.2	–	–
Ghana	3.0	63.2	21.1	84.3	50.1	35.4	85.5	172.7	–	–
Grenada	1.1	40.9	6.7	47.6	–	–	–	48.7	–	✓
Guatemala	1.5	51.9	34.5	86.3	–	31.0	31.0	118.9	–	–
Guinea	3.0	–	11.0	11.0	–	45.6	45.6	59.7	✓	–

	Readiness support for national adaptation planning	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*			
	Single	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Total GCF finance*	*LDC*	*SIDS*
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	9.8	–	9.8	–	21.6	21.6	33.5	✓	✓
Guyana	–	–	–	–	–	54.7	54.7	54.7		✓
Haiti	2.9	22.4	–	22.4	9.9	–	9.9	35.2	✓	✓
Honduras	2.4	–	27.1	27.1	35.0	3.2	38.2	67.7	–	–
India	3.0	34.4	–	34.4	308.5	45.4	353.9	391.3	–	–
Indonesia	3.0	9.3	36.5	45.8	69.0	159.9	228.9	277.7	–	–
Islamic Republic of Iran	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	–
Iraq	2.6	20.2	–	20.2	29.3	–	29.3	52.1	–	–
Jamaica	2.4	40.6	7.4	47.9	–	54.0	54.0	104.4	–	✓
Jordan	–	69.9	7.4	77.3	295.0	64.4	359.4	436.7	–	–
Kazakhstan	3.0	–	27.8	27.8	–	52.2	52.2	82.9	–	–
Kenya	3.7	32.7	45.6	78.3	72.9	156.1	228.9	311.0	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	7.7	7.7	28.6	–	28.6	36.3	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	2.6	8.6	59.7	68.3	30.0	57.4	87.4	158.3	–	–
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	3.0	35.0	17.1	52.1	38.1	68.2	106.3	161.4	✓	–
Lebanon	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	–	–
Lesotho	2.7	–	–	–	–	35.2	35.2	37.9	✓	–
Liberia	2.3	27.3	–	27.3	–	21.0	21.0	50.6	✓	–
Madagascar	1.5	104.5	31.4	135.9	15.2	41.5	56.7	194.0	✓	–
Malawi	2.8	45.3	10.8	56.1	42.8	38.7	81.5	140.5	✓	–
Malaysia	3.0	–	–	–	–	27.4	27.4	30.4	–	–
Maldives	2.8	73.7	–	73.7	–	7.6	7.6	84.2	–	✓
Mali	2.2	22.8	23.9	46.7	33.7	47.4	81.2	130.0	✓	–
Marshall Islands	–	43.6	20.1	63.8	–	2.4	2.4	66.2	–	✓
Mauritania	2.7	30.9	11.0	41.9	–	39.9	39.9	84.5	✓	–
Mauritius	2.3	–	22.7	22.7	–	24.4	24.4	49.4	–	✓
Mexico	2.9	25.0	24.0	49.0	48.5	35.7	84.2	136.1	–	–
Federated States of Micronesia	3.0	43.1	10.6	53.7	–	2.4	2.4	59.1	–	✓
Republic of Moldova	3.0	–	–	–	–	64.4	64.4	67.4	–	–
Mongolia	2.9	23.1	–	23.1	320.0	102.7	422.7	448.7	–	–

	Readiness support for national adaptation planning	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*			
	Single	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Total GCF finance*	*LDC*	*SIDS*
Montenegro	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	–	–
Morocco	2.5	60.3	4.9	65.2	39.3	141.7	181.0	248.7	–	–
Mozambique	2.5	32.8	16.1	48.8	43.4	15.7	59.1	110.4	✓	–
Namibia	3.0	37.7	11.0	48.7	–	37.9	37.9	89.6	–	–
Nauru	1.3	–	7.7	7.7	26.9	2.4	29.3	38.3	–	✓
Nepal	2.9	36.2	–	36.2	75.2	24.3	99.5	138.6	✓	–
Nicaragua	–	–	27.1	27.1	–	–	–	27.1	–	–
Niger	3.0	–	12.9	12.9	44.8	56.8	101.6	117.5	✓	–
Nigeria	3.0	–	21.1	21.1	–	107.8	107.8	131.9	–	–
Niue	–	–	17.2	17.2	–	–	–	17.2	–	✓
North Macedonia	1.9	–	–	–	–	66.6	66.6	68.5	–	–
Oman	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9	–	–
Pakistan	3.0	174.7	44.9	219.6	25.0	21.5	46.5	269.1	–	–
Palau	1.9	–	20.1	20.1	–	–	–	22.0	–	✓
Panama	3.0	–	34.5	34.5	–	55.1	55.1	92.6	–	–
Papua New Guinea	1.9	–	24.8	24.8	–	2.4	2.4	29.1	–	✓
Paraguay	2.6	–	–	–	25.1	22.2	47.3	49.9	–	–
Peru	1.4	47.3	27.0	74.4	43.8	128.2	171.9	247.7	–	–
Philippines	–	10.0	19.4	29.4	26.3	69.0	95.3	124.7	–	–
Rwanda	3.0	28.0	41.4	69.4	105.6	87.1	192.7	265.1	✓	–
Samoa	–	57.7	21.7	79.4	–	2.4	2.4	81.8	–	✓
Sao Tome and Principe	3.0	–	–	–	–	29.3	29.3	32.3	–	✓
Senegal	2.8	35.0	11.0	46.0	37.7	90.5	128.2	177.1	✓	–
Serbia	3.0	–	–	–	25.0	64.4	89.4	92.4	–	–
Seychelles	2.7	–	30.0	30.0	–	17.8	17.8	50.5	–	✓
Sierra Leone	2.3	40.1	11.0	51.1	–	17.0	17.0	70.5	✓	–
Solomon Islands	–	25.0	7.7	32.6	86.0	–	86.0	118.6	✓	✓
Somalia	3.0	79.7	14.7	94.5	–	81.2	81.2	178.6	✓	–
South Africa	–	275.1	25.4	300.5	–	56.8	56.8	357.3	–	–
South Sudan	–	44.7	13.6	58.3	–	42.1	42.1	100.4	✓	–

	Readiness support for national adaptation planning	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*	*Cross-cutting*			
	Single	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Single*	*Multi*	*Total*	*Total GCF finance*	*LDC*	*SIDS*
Sri Lanka	3.0	77.9	7.4	85.2	–	40.0	40.0	128.2	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	✓
Saint Lucia	3.0	14.8	–	14.8	–	–	–	17.7	–	✓
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	–	✓
State of Palestine	1.7	–	–	–	27.5	–	27.5	29.2	–	–
Sudan	1.6	25.6	–	25.6	10.0	9.3	19.3	46.5	✓	–
Suriname	–	–	27.0	27.0	–	88.1	88.1	115.1	–	✓
Syrian Arab Republic	–	25.0	–	25.0	–	–	–	25.0	–	–
Tajikistan	3.0	94.3	69.2	163.5	39.0	71.0	110.0	276.4	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	3.0	238.2	38.5	276.6	–	73.8	73.8	353.4	✓	–
Thailand	3.0	17.5	12.0	29.5	44.3	15.0	59.3	91.8	–	–
Timor-Leste	–	43.3	17.1	60.5	–	–	–	60.5	✓	✓
Togo	2.5	68.6	11.0	79.6	–	62.5	62.5	144.6	✓	–
Tonga	1.7	22.7	35.3	57.9	–	2.4	2.4	62.0	–	✓
Trinidad and Tobago	3.0	–	28.7	28.7	–	19.9	19.9	51.7	–	✓
Tunisia	3.0	–	–	–	–	110.8	110.8	113.8	–	–
Turkmenistan	1.8	–	27.8	27.8	–	–	–	29.6	–	–
Tuvalu	3.0	36.0	17.2	53.2	–	–	–	56.2	✓	✓
Uganda	2.9	24.1	45.6	69.8	–	90.3	90.3	163.1	✓	–
Uruguay	2.7	–	–	–	–	22.2	22.2	25.0	–	–
Uzbekistan	1.7	10.0	37.3	47.3	–	73.7	73.7	122.7	–	–
Vanuatu	2.9	67.6	38.8	106.5	–	–	–	109.4	–	✓
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	–
Viet Nam	1.9	38.9	–	38.9	29.5	45.9	75.4	116.2	–	–
Yemen	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9	✓	–
Zambia	2.9	57.0	21.8	78.8	–	46.0	46.0	127.8	✓	–
Zimbabwe	2.9	60.4	–	60.4	–	11.9	11.9	75.2	–	–
Total	**314.2**	**3 895.1**	**2 081.1**	**5 976.2**	**3 526.1**	**5 165.1**	**8 691.2**	**14 981.6**	**–**	**–**

Source: GCF (2026b). Data obtained 03/09/2026.
Note: Includes single-country and multi-country projects. For multi-country projects, total approved GCF finance is divided equally between participating countries.

Annex III

Paid contributions by Parties to the adaptation-relevant multilateral climate funds under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, from inception of the funds to 31 March 2026*

		Millions of United States dollars					*Cumulative total*	*Cumulative*	
		AF	*GCF*	*LDCF*	*SCCF*	*Total*			
1	Germany	774.5	3 773.10	567.2	153.6	5 268.30	5 268.30	18.17%	
2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	33.1	3 870.20	186.8	36.3	4 126.40	9 394.70	32.40%	
3	France	38.9	3 537.20	113.3	–	3 689.50	13 084.20	45.12%	
4	Japan	12.1	3 612.10	1.1	–	3 625.20	16 709.40	57.63%	
5	Sweden	221.3	2 196.80	234.9	5.7	2 658.70	19 368.10	66.79%	Top 5 contributors
6	United States of America	100	2 000.00	183.2	50	2 333.20	21 701.30	74.84%	
7	Norway	48	918.9	41.9	31.6	1 040.50	22 741.80	78.43%	
8	Canada	32.2	796	90.1	24.9	943.3	23 685.10	81.68%	
9	Spain	174.9	556.3	12.7	13.2	757.1	24 442.20	84.29%	
10	Italy	71.7	575.4	3	–	650.1	25 092.30	86.54%	
11	Belgium	76	299.2	260.3	–	635.5	25 727.80	88.73%	
12	Kingdom of the Netherlands	–	387.8	168.6	3.1	559.6	26 287.40	90.66%	
13	Denmark	14.1	279.6	173.5	18.1	485.4	26 772.80	92.33%	
14	Switzerland	48.7	327	45.4	16.3	437.4	27 210.20	93.84%	
15	Republic of Korea[a]	2.6	370	–	–	372.6	27 582.80	95.12%	
16	Austria	27.2	289.2	2.7	–	319.1	27 901.90	96.22%	
17	Finland	14.8	226.1	55.8	17.9	314.5	28 216.40	97.31%	
18	Australia	–	197.4	43	–	240.4	28 456.80	98.14%	
19	Ireland	32.7	66.5	38.7	8.1	146	28 602.80	98.64%	
20	Luxembourg	3.2	113.4	5.7	–	122.3	28 725.10	99.06%	
21	European Union	112.5	–	–	–	112.5	28 837.60	99.45%	
22	New Zealand	11.2	27.6	5.8	–	44.6	28 882.20	99.61%	

* Not formally edited or formatted.

		Millions of United States dollars					Cumulative total	Cumulative	
		AF	*GCF*	*LDCF*	*SCCF*	*Total*			
23	UNFCCC Secretariat[a]	20	–	–	–	20	28 902.20	99.67%	
24	Russian Federation	–	13	–	–	13	28 915.20	99.72%	
25	Portugal	2.2	7	0.1	1.3	10.6	28 925.80	99.76%	
26	Iceland	3.3	5.8	1.2	–	10.3	28 936.10	99.79%	
27	Mexico[a]	–	10	–	–	10	28 946.10	99.83%	
28	Monaco	0	9.4	–	–	9.4	28 955.50	99.86%	
29	Czechia	–	7.3	0	–	7.3	28 962.80	99.88%	
30	Hungary	–	5.3	1.3	–	6.6	28 969.40	99.91%	
31	Slovakia	–	5.5	–	–	5.5	28 974.90	99.93%	
32	Poland	1	3.1	–	–	4.1	28 979.00	99.94%	
33	Estonia	–	2.4	1.1	–	3.5	28 982.50	99.95%	
34	Slovenia	0	2.7	0.7	0.1	3.5	28 986.00	99.96%	
35	Malta	–	2.4	–	–	2.4	28 988.40	99.97%	
36	Panama[a]	–	1	–	–	1	28 989.40	99.98%	
37	Qatar[a]	0.5	–	0.5	–	1	28 990.40	99.98%	
38	Viet Nama	–	1	–	–	1	28 991.40	99.98%	
39	Cyprus	–	0.9	–	–	0.9	28 992.30	99.99%	
40	Colombia[a]	–	0.8	–	–	0.8	28 993.10	99.99%	
41	Indonesia[a]	–	0.8	–	–	0.8	28 993.90	99.99%	
42	Liechtenstein	–	0.6	–	–	0.6	28 994.50	99.99%	
43	Latvia	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	28 995.00	99.99%	
44	Romania	–	0.2	0.2	–	0.4	28 995.40	100.00%	
45	Bulgaria	–	0.3	–	–	0.3	28 995.70	100.00%	
46	Chile[a]	–	0.3	–	–	0.3	28 996.00	100.00%	
47	Mongolia[a]	–	0.2	–	–	0.2	28 996.20	100.00%	
48	Israel[a]	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	28 996.30	100.00%	
49	Lithuania	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	28 996.40	100.00%	
50	United Nations Foundation[a]	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	28 996.50	100.00%	
51	Corporacion Andina de Fomento[a]	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	28 996.60	100.00%	

		Millions of United States dollars					*Cumulative total*	*Cumulative*	
		AF	*GCF*	*LDCF*	*SCCF*	*Total*			
	Total paid contributions	**1 876.90**	**24 500.50**	**2 238.80**	**380.2**	**28 996.60**	**–**	**–**	
	Total paid contributions (GCF adjustment)	**1 876.90**	**12 250.25**	**2 238.80**	**380.2**	**16 746.15**	**–**	**–**	
	Total paid contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties	**1 853.60**	**24 116.30**	**2 238.30**	**380.20**	**28 588.60**	**–**	**–**	
	Total paid contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties (GCF adjustment)	**1 853.60**	**12 058.15**	**2 238.30**	**380.20**	**16 530.25**	**–**	**–**	

Source: GCF (2026a); AF (2026); GEF (2026a); GEF (2026b). Status of pledges as of 31 March 2026.

Note: The GCF adjustment is made by assigning 50 per cent of total contributions to the GCF to adaptation. Data in USDeq, is reported as stated in respective fund documents. The SCCF includes only the program for adaptation.

[a] non-Annex I Parties or non-Annex II Parties.

Annex IV

Contributions to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage from inception to 31 March 2026*

			Millions of United States dollars equivalent
Contributor	*Pledged*	*Signed/confirmed*	*Received/paid*
Australia	34.62	34.62	14.57
Austria	27.62	27.62	21.8
Belgium	3.38	3.38	3.38
Canada	11.63	11.63	11.63
Denmark	24.66	24.66	24.66
Estonia	0.05	0.05	0.05
European Union	29.11	0	0
Finland	3.52	3.52	3.52
France	111.29	53.07	53.07
Germany	98.24	98.24	98.24
Iceland	3.2	0.6	0.6
Ireland	28.1	28.1	28.1
Italy	116.43	23.29	0
Japan	20	10	10
Latvia	0.05	0.05	0.05
Luxembourg	17.46	0	0
Kingdom of the Netherlands	15.78	15.78	15.78
New Zealand	5.66	5.66	5.66
Norway	25	25	25
Portugal	5.66	5.66	2.16
Republic of Korea[a]	7	7	2.15
Slovenia	1.72	1.72	0.44
Spain	44.01	44.01	44.01
Sweden	21.54	21.54	5.33
United Arab Emirates[a]	100	100	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	53.18	53.18	53.18
United States of America	17.5	17.56	17.56
Total contributions	**826.41**	**615.94**	**455.94**
Total contributions from Annex I and Annex II Parties	**719.41**	**508.94**	**438.79**

Source: FRLD (2026). Status of contributions to the FRLD as at 31 Mar 2026.

Note: Data in USDeq, is reported as stated by the FRLD.

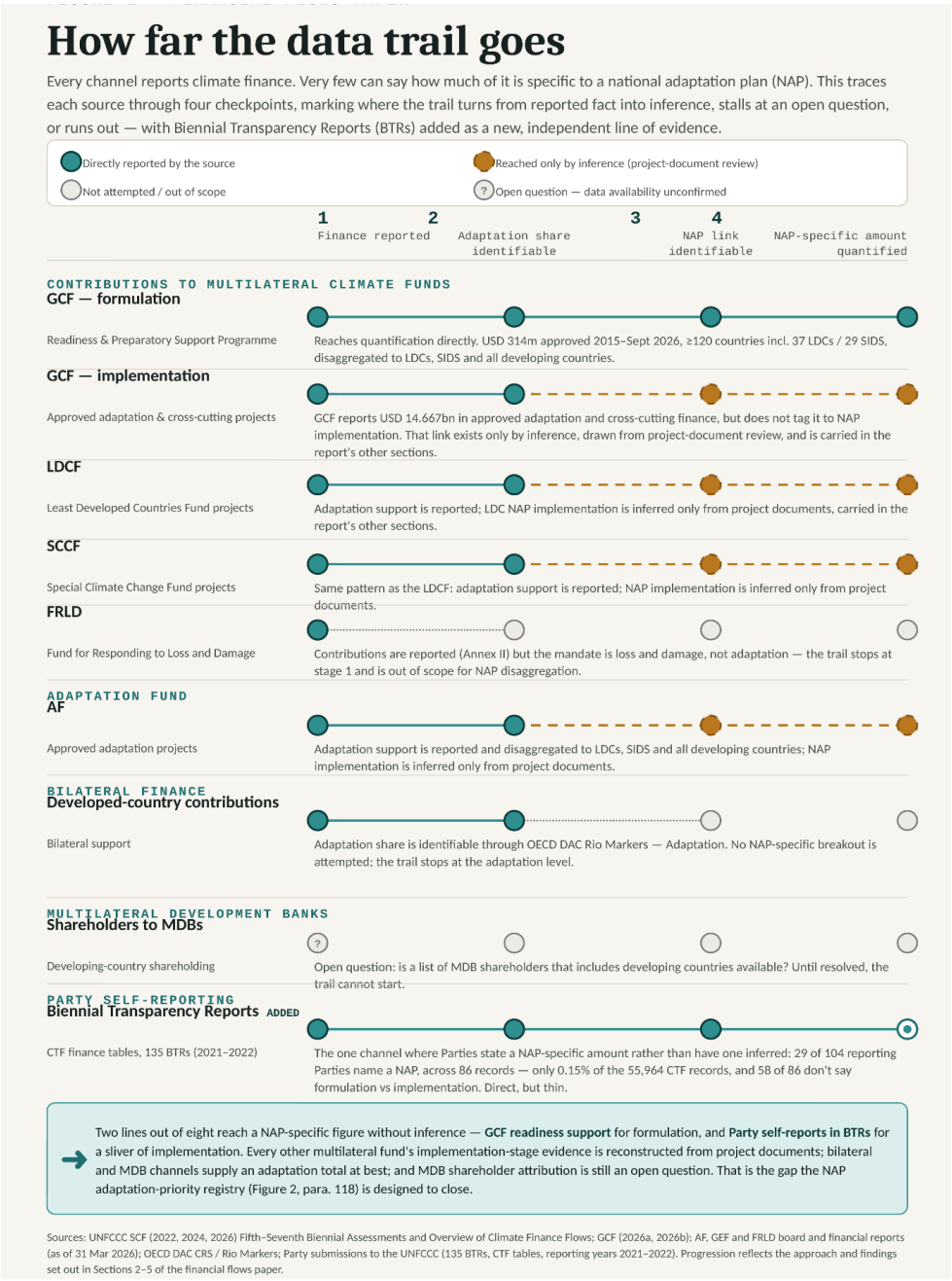
[a] non-Annex I Parties or non-Annex II Parties.

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Annex V

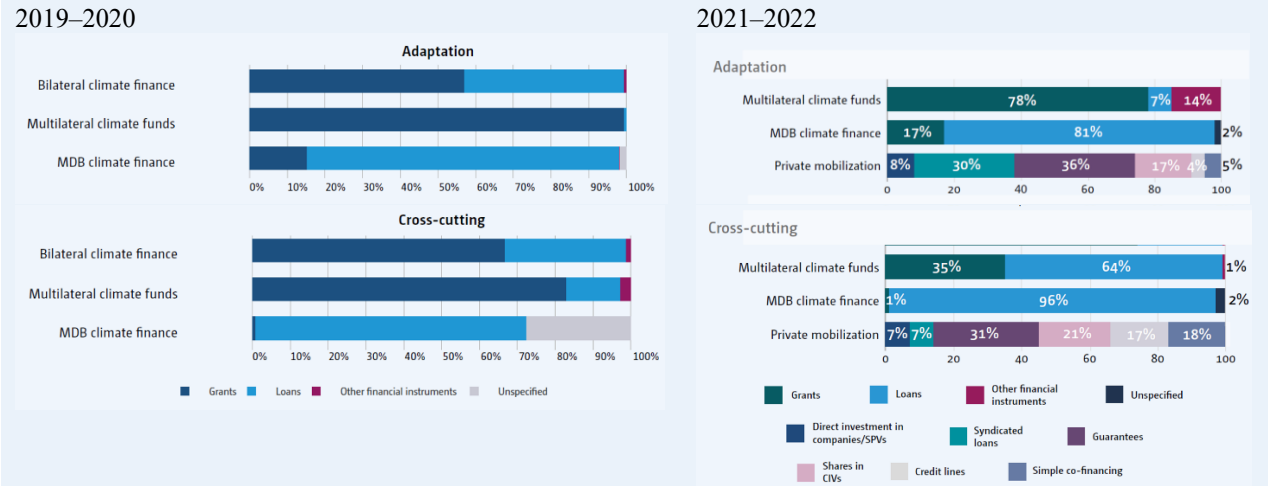
Additional information on the process for disaggregating data on support for national adaptation plans, instruments used for provision of adaptation and cross-cutting finance, and reporting in the first biennial transparency reports on support provided and received for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans*

Figure V.1
Disaggregation of data on financial flows for adaptation towards NAP-specific support



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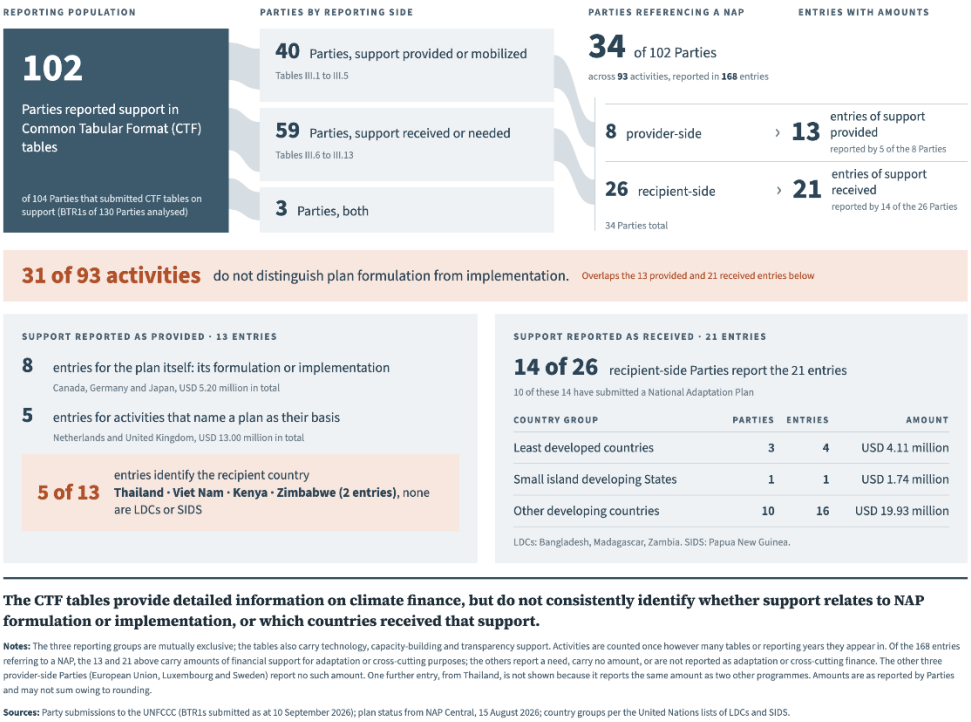
Figure V.2
Adaptation and cross-cutting climate finance from developed to developing countries, by financial instrument



Source: (1) Graphs for 2019–2020: SCF (2022); (2) graphs for 2021–2022: SCF (2024).

Note: Information on financial instruments for adaptation and cross-cutting finance is not available for 2023–2024.

Figure V.3
NAP related support in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR-1), 2021–2022



Annex VI

Estimates of South–South climate finance flows in 2021–2024*

	Notes	Billions of United States dollars 2021	2022	2023	2024	*Data quality*	*Data Completeness*	*Geographical Split Provider*	*Geographical Split Recipient*	*Source of Data*
Bilateral										
Bilateral, Regional and Other, Climate-Specific Support Provided	BTRs - finance provided	1.5	2.2	-	-	Medium	Low	Parties reporting on finance provided	Parties reported on as recipients	BTR - reporting by other Parties
Multilateral										
UNFCCC funds (AF, GCF, GEF, LDCF, SCCF)	Inflows (Imputed)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.07	High	Low	Korea, Qatar	n/a	OECD DAC CRDF (Provider Perspective)
Multilateral climate funds (including UNFCCC funds) & other multilateral organisations	Inflows (Imputed)	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.11	High	Low	Non-Annex I and/or non-OECD DAC reporting[a]	n/a	OECD DAC CRDF (Provider Perspective)
MDB climate finance	Inflows (Imputed)	0.20	0.21	0.33	0.34	High	Low	Non-Annex I and/or non-OECD DAC reporting[b]	n/a	OECD DAC CRDF (Provider Perspective)
	Attributed Outflows	n/k	19.2	n/k	20.8	High	High	n/k	List of ODA recipients	OECD $100bn Series
Private Finance										
Mobilized private climate finance by bilateral, regional institutions	BTRs – finance mobilized	0.004	0.001	-	-	Low	Low	Parties reporting on finance provided	Parties reported on as recipients	BTR - mobilized
Other private finance	Private	2.3	1.4	5.5	5.5	High	Medium	Non-advanced economies	Emerging market and developing economies	CPI (2026)

Source: SCF (2026).

Note: [a] Reporting to OECD DAC CRS by Azerbaijan, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Türkiye, and UAE.
[b] For MDB imputed inflows it includes non-Annex I and/or non-OECD DAC reporting to OECD DAC CRS by Azerbaijan, Israel, Korea, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Türkiye, and UAE.

* Not formally edited or formatted

Annex VII

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