

I. INTRODUCTION

A. MANDATE

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 two-year rolling work programme for 2022–2023² with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

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.

COP 20 also invited LDC Parties and interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs to NAP Central.⁴ Additionally, SBI 58 requested those LDCs that have formulated NAPs to submit them to the secretariat as soon as possible after completion.⁵

COP 26 requested information from the constituted bodies and UNFCCC programmes on activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs for the annual progress report on NAPs.⁶

B. SCOPE

This document provides updated information since the report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 57.⁷ It considers new information relevant to the period from November 2022 to October 2023.

The document captures information from reports submitted by Parties to the secretariat;⁸ information shared by countries during NAP country dialogues, NAP writing workshops,⁹ the NAP Expo¹⁰ and other events attended by the LEG; information from submitted NAPs and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs available on NAP Central;¹¹ information from approved GCF funding

1) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 13.

2) FCCC/SBI/2022/6, 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.20, para. 9.

5) FCCC/SBI/2023/10, para. 81.

6) Decision 3/CP.26, para. 5.

7) FCCC/SBI/2022/19.

8) Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-i-ncs>, <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>, <https://unfccc.int/ACR> and <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

9) See <https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2023> and <http://napexpo.org/workshops/asianap2023/>.

10) See <https://napexpo.org/2023>.

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

proposals and the summaries of approved and disbursed funding on the GCF website;¹² and information submitted through the online questionnaire on NAPs.¹³

In addition, it incorporates information 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. The document also contains information on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs rovided by the developing country Parties to relevant constituted bodies.

The information contained in the document may feed into discussions on the global stocktake, adaptation finance and the global goal on adaptation.

C. POSSIBLE ACTION BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

SBI 59 may wish to consider the information contained in this document in the context of ongoing mandates under agenda sub-item 12(c) on national adaptation plans and agenda item 14 on matters relating to the LDCs.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

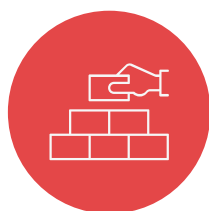
COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs; and invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.¹⁴

The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are to:¹⁵

- (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.

12) <https://www.greenclimate.fund>.
13) Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.
14) Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 15–16.
15) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

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



Laying the
groundwork and
addressing gaps



Preparatory
elements



Implementation
strategies



Reporting,
monitoring and
review

COP 17 requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines¹⁷ for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,¹⁸ taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 12 above. The AC reviewed the guidelines and COP 17 invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply them in accordance with their national circumstances.¹⁹ The guidelines have been supplemented with resources relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as tools, methodologies and guidance, developed by the LEG and various organizations.²⁰

The formulation and implementation of NAPs is guided by the following principles: ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive; facilitating country-owned, country-driven action; following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and being based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge.²¹

Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the Special Climate Change Fund and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,²² 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 Special Climate Change Fund for developing countries that are not LDCs.²³ 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.²⁴

Technical support is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral

16) Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

17) LEG. 2012. National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/can-cun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high_res.pdf. aspx.

18) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

19) Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29.

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

21) Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

22) Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2.

23) Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

24) Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support. COP 26 invited the LEG to consider the possibility of creating thematic working groups under the NAP technical working group to expand its technical support in specific areas related to NAPs.²⁵ At its 42nd meeting, the LEG created thematic working groups on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking and engagement in multi-stakeholder forums.

NAP TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP - FOUR SUBGROUPS



NAP
technical
guidelines



NAP
implementation
support



NAP
tracking



multi-stakeholder
forums

Various organizations have established a number of support programmes and networks, including the SCALA programme, the NAP Global Network and the German Government's International Climate Initiative, to support developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Additionally, the secretariat launched UN4NAPs,²⁶ a United Nations-wide rapid technical backstopping initiative that enables United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to respond to requests for technical assistance submitted by any country in the process of formulating or implementing its NAP (see para. 100 below).

The COP has conducted two assessments on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs – one in 2015 resulting in decision 4/CP.21, and one in 2018 resulting in decision 8/CP.24. In both assessments the COP appreciated the progress but noted that gaps and needs remained. The COP also noted that there was not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change, but that demonstrable progress had been made in integrating adaptation into development planning. It further noted that one of the key challenges for countries was accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs. The next assessment of progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs is scheduled to take place in 2024.²⁷

Pursuant to mandates from COP 24, 25 and 27,²⁸ the LEG and the AC continue to include in their reports information on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on how to address them.

25) Decision 15/CP.26, para. 9.

26) See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

27) Decision 3/CP.26, para. 2.

28) Decisions 8/CP.24, paras. 17–18; 7/CP.25, para. 3; and 9/CP.27, para. 8.

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

The LEG, in providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the formulation of NAPs, has developed the following materials that serve as the basis for engagement with the LDCs, including through the NAP country dialogues, NAP writing workshops and NAP Expos:

- (a) The NAP outline or prototype²⁹, developed by the LEG at its 36th meeting in response to a request by the LDCs for support in compiling and submitting their first NAPs and rolled out in 2020 as part of the Open NAP initiative. The outline is consistent with the NAP technical guidelines³⁰ and sets out the structure for NAPs;
- (b) The compilation of information on the 10 essential functions of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, summarizing the key expected outcomes of the process. The functions, which can be used to develop success metrics for the process, informed the development of the PEG M&E tool.³¹ They are accompanied by information illustrating the different uses of a NAP and explain what NAPs can unlock for the LDCs and other developing countries. This material provides the basis for the guidance on the peer review of draft NAPs;
- (c) The compilation of characteristics of a NAP ready for implementation, agreed at the 40th meeting of the LEG and further elaborated at its 41st meeting as part of the work on the NAP implementation guidelines. This resource provides valuable guidance to developing countries that are transitioning to the implementation stage of their NAPs;³²
- (d) Informal guidelines for the review of draft NAPs, which were developed to ensure a consistent approach to the peer review of draft NAPs, which is carried out by the LEG on the request of LDCs. The guidelines refer to other guidance such as the NAP outline and the information on the essential functions of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and uses of NAPs.

29) See document FCCC/SBI/2019/16

30) LEG, 2012. National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/can-cun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high_res.pdf.

31) Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_04_unfccc_monitoring_tool.pdf

32) See document FCCC/SBI/2022/6.

III. MONITORING AND TRACKING PROGRESS IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

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 in the process.

The annual progress report captures the activities undertaken by countries in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as outlined in the NAP technical guidelines and further enhanced by the 15 steps outlined by the LEG in its sample process to formulate and implement NAPs.³³ It also covers support provided by constituted bodies, agencies and organizations.

In 2015, the LEG developed the PEG M&E tool³⁴ to monitor the overall progress of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The tool was developed around a set of metrics for monitoring progress related to the process, inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts. The LEG is currently expanding the metrics related to adaptation outcomes and impacts, taking into consideration global challenges related to measuring adaptation outcomes. To that end, the LEG has started to examine the expected impacts and outcomes of adaptation actions contained in the NAPs.

Many NAPs include indicators for measuring the outcomes of planned adaptation actions aimed at addressing countries' priority adaptation needs.

IV. PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS, INCLUDING GAPS AND NEEDS

A. OVERALL PROGRESS

As at 30 September 2023, on the basis of information available to the LEG from the sources referred to in paragraph 6 above, 142 developing countries³⁵ that are Parties to the Convention had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Of those 142 countries, 113 had submitted 136 proposals (46 of which were submitted by the LDCs) for accessing funding from the GCF under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. In total, 103 of the

33) See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1, figure 1.

34) Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/740>.

35) Of which 46 are LDCs.

submitted proposals (including 30 from the LDCs) had been approved as at 31 July 2023, of which 91 projects (27 of which were proposed by the LDCs) were already receiving disbursement (see table 3).

As at 11 November 2023, 49 countries (of which 22 are LDCs and 11 are SIDS) had developed their NAPs and submitted them on NAP Central. Ten new NAPs³⁶ have been submitted to the secretariat and posted on NAP Central since the 2022 report was published.

As at 31 July 2023, 30 countries that had submitted NAPs had received approval for GCF NAP readiness proposals supporting further advancement of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and related activities and/or decentralizing the process to the sectoral and/or subnational level.³⁷

As at 31 July 2023, the GCF Board had approved 82 adaptation projects and programmes covering 41 countries with submitted NAPs, awarding a total of USD 5.3 billion in GCF financing.

As at 30 September 2023, most developing countries had included an adaptation component in their submitted NDC, 112 countries had included information related to NAPs, 38 countries had mentioned that they have developed a NAP and 75 countries had described their NAP development activities.

As countries progress in formulating and implementing their NAPs, the technical support provided to them will need to evolve in order to continue meeting their changing technical needs. United Nations agencies and international organizations that are supporting countries in implementing activities related to NAPs continue to provide updates on the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs to the LEG and the secretariat (see chapter VII. A below for further information on technical support provided to developing countries).

Accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to be a challenge for developing country Parties.³⁸ Additionally, many LDCs are experiencing challenges in successfully identifying and securing appropriate accredited entities to assist them in developing and submitting project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs.³⁹

The LDCs also identified their need for resources to effectively coordinate and engage all stakeholders at the national level in activities aimed at informing and facilitating project development and associated learning.⁴⁰

Figure 1 shows the measures undertaken by developing country Parties to date in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, grouped by element. Further details are provided in the remainder of this chapter.

36) From Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Haiti, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Zambia.

37) See document FCCC/CP/2023/8.

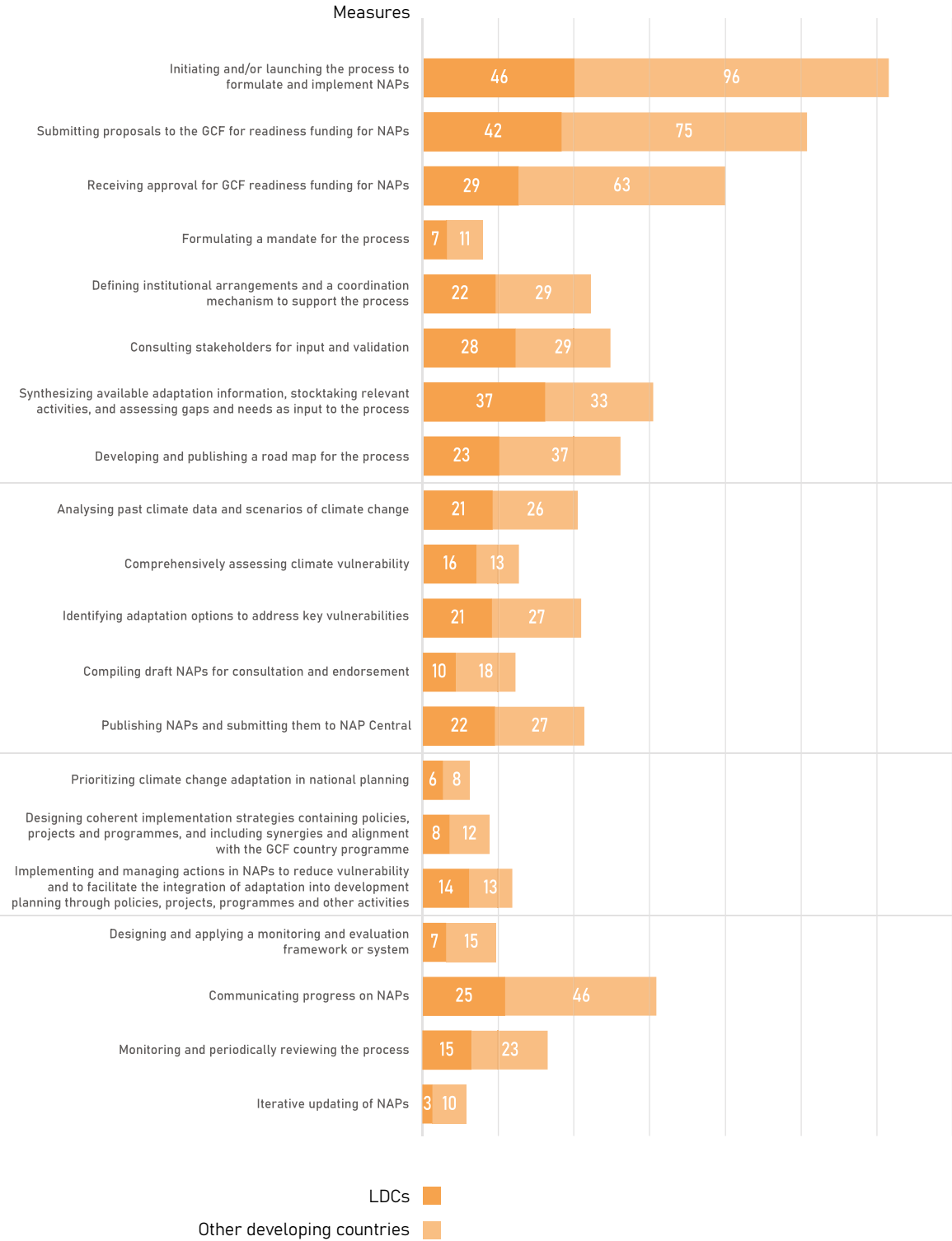
38) See decision 9/CP.27, para. 4.

39) See document FCCC/SBI/2023/17, para. 40.

40) See document FCCC/SBI/2023/17, para. 40.

FIGURE 1

Measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 11 November 2023



B. PROGRESS IN THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

This section includes information on all four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The information below focuses on the enabling and process-related activities and outputs reported by countries in relation to advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

A. ELEMENT A: LAYING THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESSING GAPS



This element relates to activities undertaken by developing countries pertaining to laying the groundwork and addressing gaps.

Many developing countries have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs by preparing NAP funding proposals or holding stakeholder meetings to highlight the importance of undertaking the process to formulate NAPs.

With regard to effective coordination mechanisms, most of the countries with recently submitted NAPs mentioned that having a legitimate authority to oversee the national process, including having adequate funding and technical resources, was helpful in finalizing the NAP.

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

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 chapter VI. C below for further details). A summary of the distribution of submitted and approved project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF for the formulation of NAPs by region and category of countries is presented in table 3.

Engaging with stakeholders at the outset and when a NAP is endorsed as an official document is an important step that lends legitimacy to the NAP. Countries indicated that organizing a national stakeholder consultation and conducting ongoing stakeholder analysis through desk review and/or focus group discussions with regard to the different elements of the process is critical.



B. ELEMENT B: PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

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.

Most countries apply risk and vulnerability assessments from existing studies at the sectoral level; some also use assessments from regional centres and networks.⁴¹ The NAP data initiative was launched by the LEG with the aim of supporting countries in addressing data gaps in relation to vulnerability and risk analysis and analysis aimed at providing the climate rationale for adaptation actions, as required by project proposals. Through the initiative, the LEG has provided inputs on the draft NAPs of some of the LDCs, including Mozambique. Some countries, such as Lebanon, also use vulnerability assessments and technical analyses from the NCs and other related processes to inform the formulation of their NAPs, and others use resources from their GCF NAP readiness projects to iteratively enhance the climate risk assessments contained in their NAPs.⁴²

Countries continued to carry out activities aimed at integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at the national, subnational and sectoral level. Several countries have integrated adaptation into local government planning and budgeting systems including under climate budget tagging projects⁴³ and the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.⁴⁴

Countries rank and prioritize their adaptation options according to a range of methods set out in the NAP technical guidelines. Common methodologies mentioned by countries include multicriteria analysis and cost-benefit analysis.⁴⁵ Others have used criteria that are criteria closely aligned with those in the NAP technical guidelines, such as timing or urgency, cost, efficacy, flexibility, feasibility, and social and political acceptance and political acceptance⁴⁶. The alignment with national development priorities and strategic policies and vulnerability and risk assessments also guided the identification and selection of adaptation priorities in many NAPs.

Countries are accepting the draft NAP review offered by the LEG with the support of the NAP technical working group.⁴⁷ Undergoing this process and receiving complementary inputs from a wide network of organizations improve the breadth and depth of the data and assessments used in the development of NAPs, and therefore significantly improve their overall content.

Table 1 and figures 2–3 provide details of all NAPs available on NAP Central. Several countries also submitted outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs including sectoral strategies and NAPs,⁴⁸ a financing framework and implementation plan,⁴⁹ communication strategies,⁵⁰ and monitoring and evaluation strategies.⁵¹

41) Albania, Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

42) Examples are Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Grenada, Guatemala, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

43) Armenia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines.

44) Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

45) Fiji, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Togo.

46) Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Niger and Paraguay.

47) During the reporting period, Haiti, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted draft NAPs for review.

48) Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Grenada, Nepal, Saint Lucia and Uruguay.

49) Cambodia.

50) Cambodia and Saint Lucia.

51) Saint Lucia.

TABLE 1

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 11 November 2023

Party	Date of submission	Document title
Albania	27 October 2021	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) to Climate Change in Albania: Framework for the Country Process
Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
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/Plano Nacional Adaptação à Mudança do Clima
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde	23 October 2022	National Adaptation Plan of Cabo Verde/Plano Nacional De Adaptacao de Cabo Verde
Cambodia	7 July 2021	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Central African Republic	16 February 2022	Plan National Initial d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques de la République Centrafricaine
Chad	15 February 2022	First National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Chad/Premier Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique de la République du Tchad
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Lineas de Acción Prioritarias
Costa Rica	5 May 2022	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2022–2026
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6 July 2022	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (2022–2026)/Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (2022–2026)
Ecuador	21 March 2023	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climatico del Ecuador (2023–2027)

Party	Date of submission	Document title
Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
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
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 21 July 2022)	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Peru	22 July 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Perú: un insumo para la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 November 2019	National Adaptation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
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

Party	Date of submission	Document title
Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
Suriname	2 June 2020	Suriname National Adaptation Plan
Timor-Leste	31 March 2021	Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
Tonga	27 October 2021	Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction 2018–2028
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay
Zambia	11 November 2023	National Adaptation Plan for Zambia

FIGURE 2

Map of developing and least developed country Parties that had submitted national adaptation plans or initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs (lighter colour) as at 11 November 2023

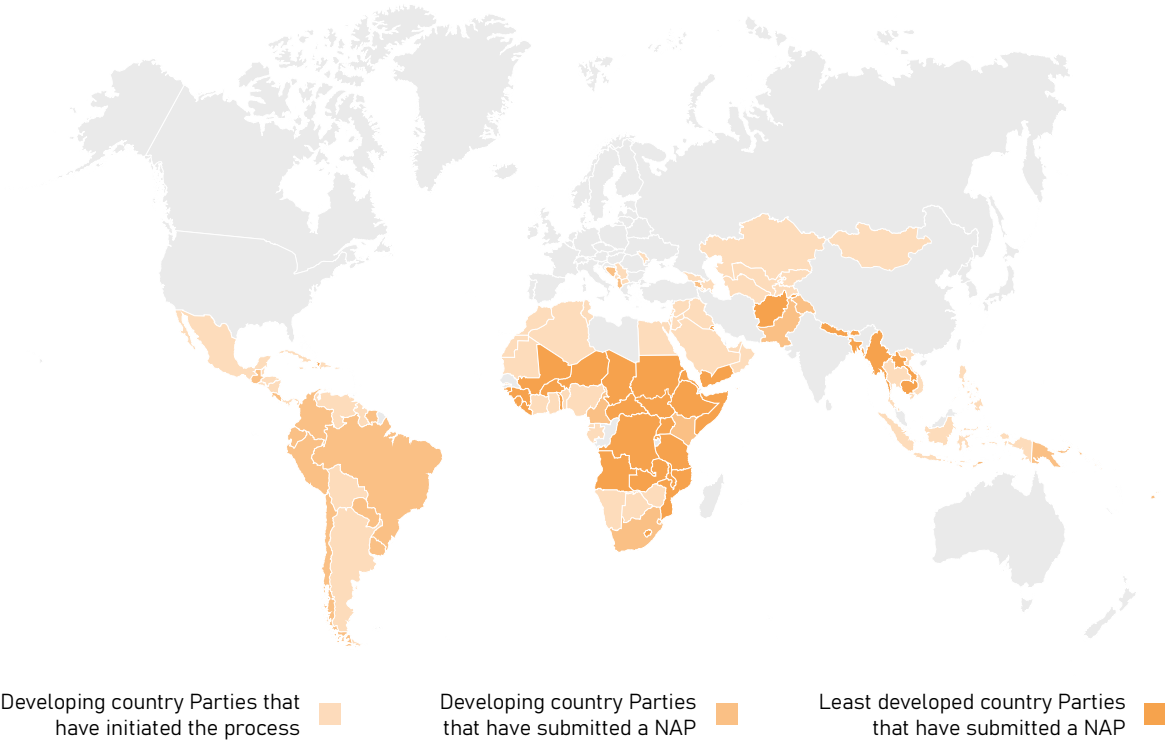
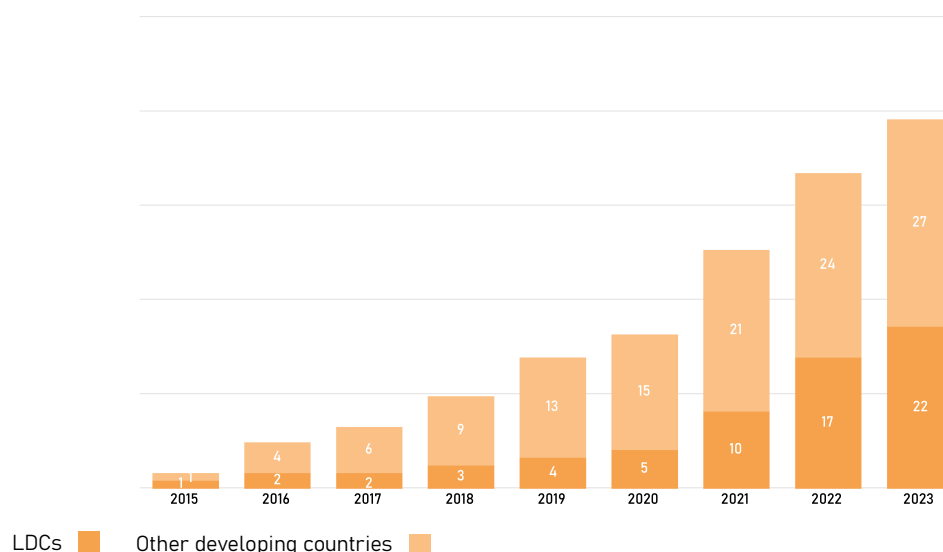


FIGURE 3

Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted since 2015, as at 11 November 2023



C. ELEMENT C: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

As at 30 September 2023, 48 countries with submitted NAPs had included climate risk analyses and adaptation priorities in their NAPs, and 44 had included information on implementation strategies (see figure 9).⁵² The submitted NAPs provide varying levels of detail on implementation and implementation strategies. All countries identified funding sources under the UNFCCC in relation to implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, with domestic, private and other sources of funding also identified by a number of countries. Cambodia developed a NAP financing framework and implementation plan as an additional output.⁵³ See chapter IV.E.2 below for further analysis of information reported on implementation strategies and resource mobilization in NAPs.

With the support of the LEG and in collaboration with United Nations agencies and organizations that are accredited entities to the AF, the GCF and the GEF, the LDCs are preparing adaptation project ideas based on their NAPs and existing climate change strategies with the aim of advancing them into project-based funding proposals for submission to multilateral funds such as the AF, the GCF and the LDCF. A compilation of the project ideas has been published on NAP Central in a catalogue and is updated regularly.⁵⁴ The document is distributed as widely as possible to facilitate support to the LDCs in developing the ideas into project proposals.

52) The analysis in this section does not include Change to: Zambia's NAP as it was submitted after 30 September 2023.

53) See <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

54) Available at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.



D. ELEMENT D: REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

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.

Most of the developing countries that have submitted a NAP included a strategy for monitoring and evaluation of both the process and the adaptation actions. The information provided includes indicators for each strategic objective, timelines for assessment and for review, and the government entity responsible for conducting the assessment.

Countries continued to communicate progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs through their NDCs and adaptation communications. Countries also identified biennial transparency reports and other instruments under existing channels as means for communicating such progress. Some countries explicitly stated how their NAPs will contribute to achieving the global goal on adaptation. This work involves various sectors, both public and private, and includes reframing organizational processes, developing policies and strategies, and implementing actions to respond to climate change adaptation.

As at 30 September 2023, most developing countries had included information in their NDCs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including information on what they consider priorities for adaptation and how the NAP will be the channel for implementing the adaptation component of their NDC.

Countries' GCF NAP readiness projects generally include activities to strengthen assessments and adaptation planning, including in relation to research, analysis, and priority-setting, at different levels including sectoral and subnational, which would likely strengthen the process to formulate and implement NAPs and inform future NAPs.

C. PROGRESS IN THE FORMULATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

As at 11 November 2023, 15 LDCs were in the process of formulating NAPs with the support of programmes, including the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, with the expectation of submitting them between 2023 and 2025.⁵⁵ Seven LDCs⁵⁶ had not yet begun formulating NAPs and were working with delivery partners and agencies to submit funding proposals to the GCF or the LDCF, and two⁵⁷ were yet to provide an update on progress.

55) Burundi, Comoros, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

56) Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Solomon Islands and Yemen.

57) Afghanistan and Myanmar.

For countries drawing on the GCF NAP readiness support in formulating their NAPs, the NAP is usually produced in the latter part of the project cycle, some three years after the inception of the projects. Additionally, the NAPs of most countries with projects that received approval for GCF NAP readiness support after 2018 are expected to be produced up to four or more years later than the intended start date owing to delays in project implementation caused by measures relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and other factors. Some countries highlighted a lack of flexibility on the part of the GCF with regard to amending activities contained in project proposals to reflect changes to their circumstances.

D. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING POLICIES, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IDENTIFIED IN NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

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

As at 31 July 2023, of the 48 developing country Parties with submitted NAPs, 41 had prepared and submitted single- or multi-country project proposals to the GCF to access funding for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs. However, challenges in accessing GCF funding for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in NAPs remain, as indicated in paragraphs 32 and 33 above. Analysis of the project proposals shows that most projects are aimed at addressing drought, rainfall variability, increasing temperatures or floods (see figure 4), and most target agriculture and food security (see figure 5), which aligns with the key priority sectors identified in the NAPs.

FIGURE 4

Proportion of single-country project proposals submitted by developing countries to the Green Climate Fund to access funding for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans, by hazard, as at 30 September 2023 (a project proposal addresses one or more of the hazards)

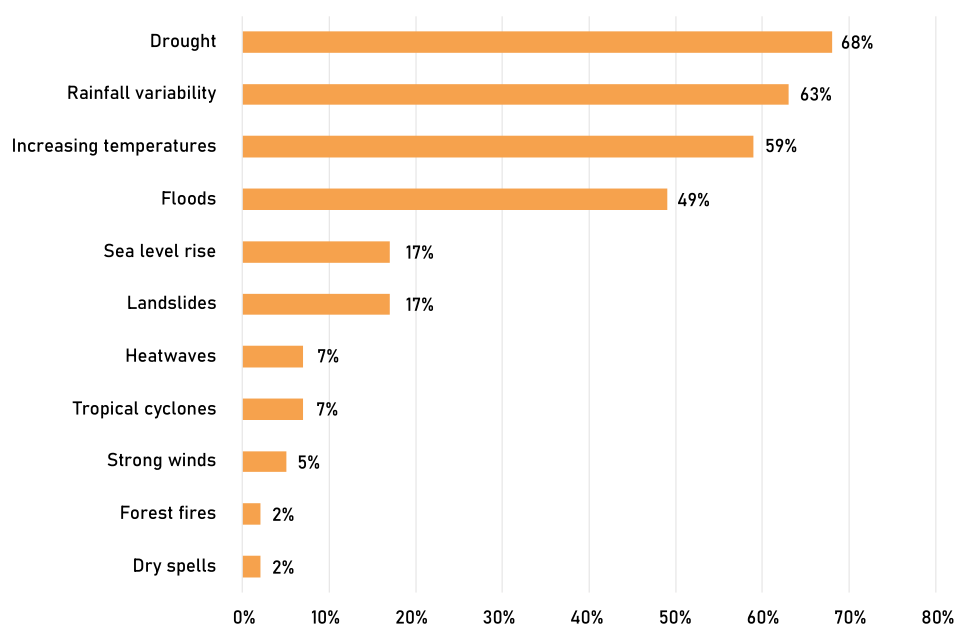
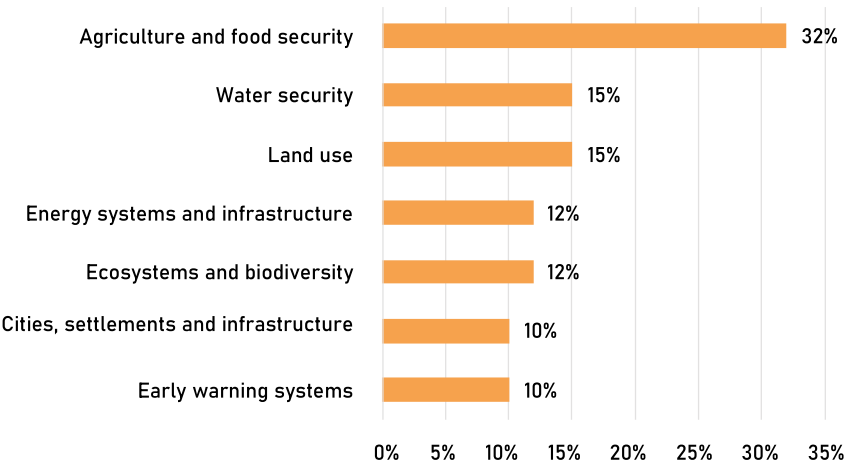


FIGURE 5

Proportion of project proposals submitted by developing countries to the Green Climate Fund to access funding for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans, by adaptation sector, as at 30 September 2023 (a project proposal may address one or more sectors)



There are 30 accredited entities implementing the 82 approved project proposals referred to in paragraph 29 above. Figure 7 shows the entities supporting countries in implementing policies, projects and programmes and the total cost of projects.

Amount of Green Climate Fund funding accessed for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans by developing country, as at 31 July 2023

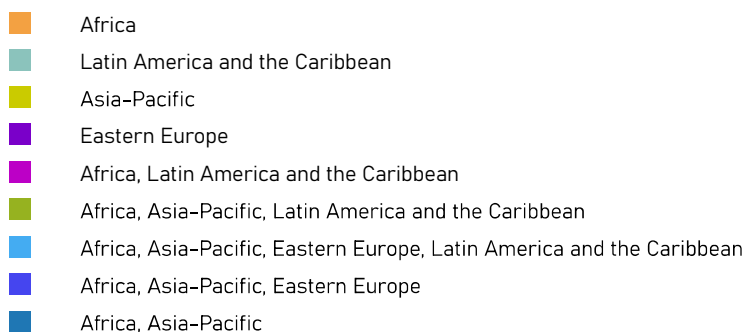
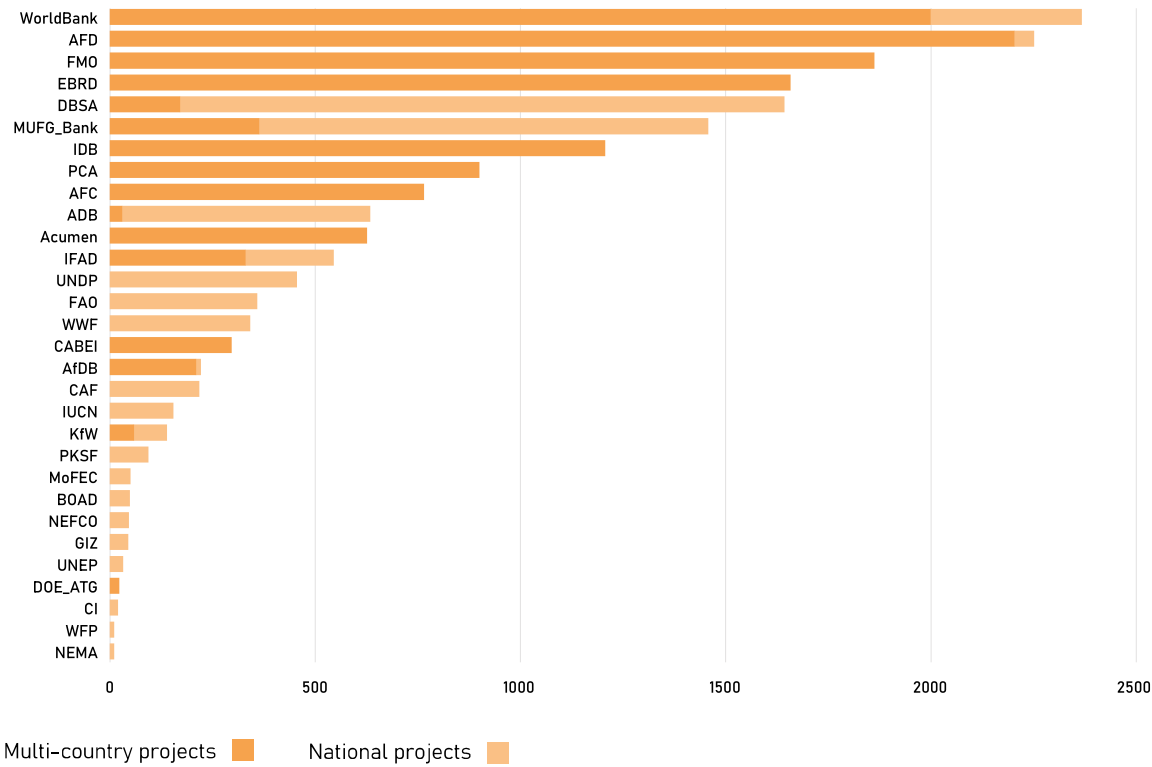


FIGURE 7

Amount of funding provided to developing countries under the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans, by accredited entity, as at 30 September 2023



Abbreviations: ADB = Asian Development Bank; AFC = Africa Finance Corporation; AFD = French Development Agency; AfDB = African Development Bank; BOAD = West African Development Bank; CABI = Central American Bank for Economic Integration; CAF = Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean; CI = Conservation International; DBSA = Development Bank of Southern Africa; DOE ATG = Department of Environment of the, Government of Antigua and Barbuda; EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; FMO = Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; MoFEC=Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of Ethiopia; MUFG Bank = Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Bank; Nefco = Nordic Environment Finance Corporation; NEMA = National Environment Management Authority of Kenya PCA = Pegasus Capital Advisors; PKSF = Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (Bangladesh); WFP = World Food Programme.

E. SYNTHESIS OF SUBMITTED NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Data on all the NAPs submitted by 48 developing countries as at 30 September 2023⁵⁸ were compiled and analysed to provide a general overview of and trends in the key hazards and vulnerabilities being addressed by countries and the types of adaptation action being planned and implemented to address them.

The information in this section provides a basis for analysing emerging trends in addition to informing future technical guidance and support for developing countries in formulating NAPs and implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified therein.

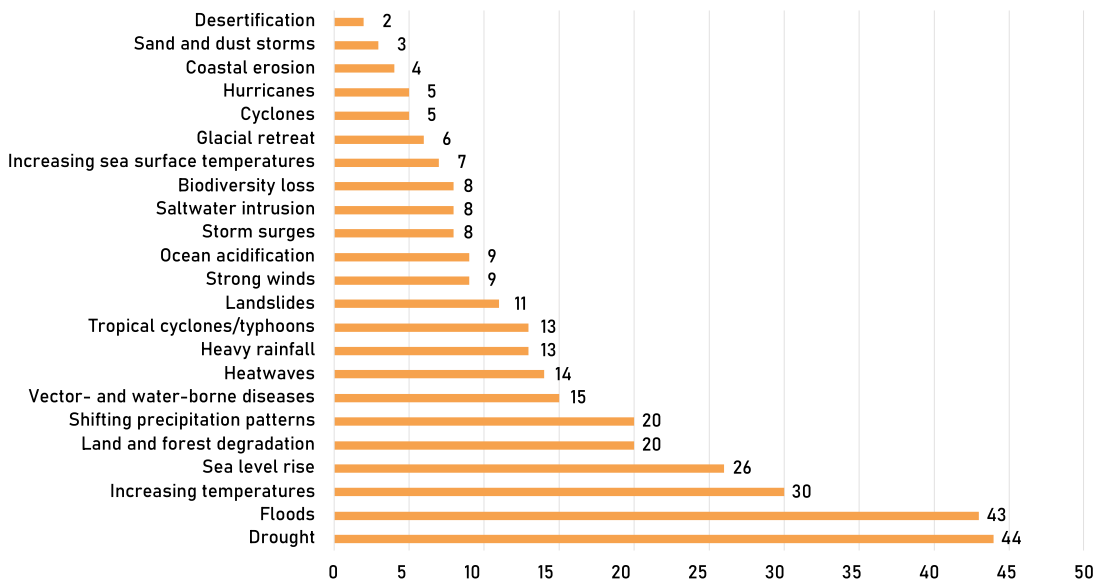
Key hazards, risks and vulnerabilities

The NAPs lay out the particular climate hazards and risks facing countries and state the associated impacts and vulnerabilities. The most common hazards identified are drought, floods, increasing temperatures, sea level rise, and land and forest degradation as a result of climate change. Cyclones and typhoons were a major concern in most of the SIDS, which were also more likely to express concern about storm surges. Land and forest degradation was of particular concern in South America; four of the six countries that highlighted this as a key hazard are in that region.

The reported impacts of the hazards listed above include reduced crop yield, faster soil degradation, outbreaks of animal diseases, loss of livestock, reduction of water supply, salinization of water resources, seasonal migration of agricultural workers, ecosystem and biodiversity loss, increased rate of coastal erosion, damage to infrastructure and increased incidence of forest fires.

FIGURE 8

Number of national adaptation plans addressing particular hazards as at 30 September 2023 (a typical national adaptation plan can address one or more hazards)



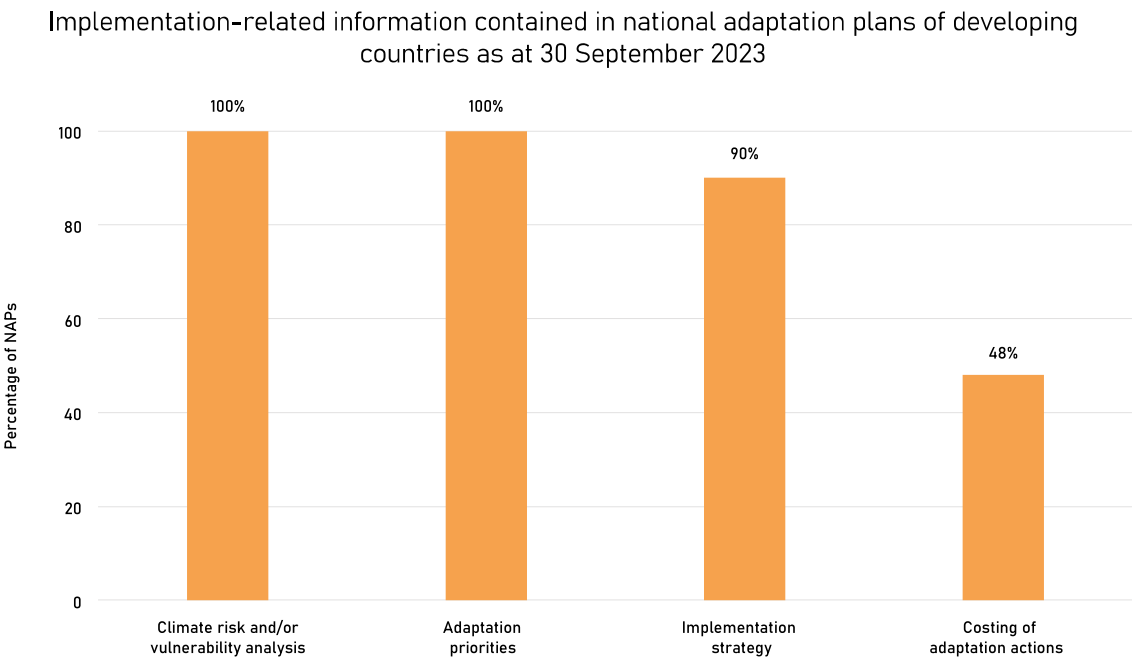
58) The analysis in this section does not include Zambia's NAP as it was submitted after 30 September 2023.

Implementation strategies and resource mobilization

The 48 submitted NAPs contain information on climate risk analysis and adaptation priorities, while 44 of them include an implementation strategy for the NAP (see figure 9).

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

FIGURE 9



Most countries identified the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in particular the GCF, as the primary sources of funding for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs. Most countries indicated that national funds would also support implementation, while some plan to mobilize government funds in the future. Most of the NAPs alluded to plans to access GCF funding for implementing the identified adaptation priorities. The NAPs also identify multilateral development banks, including the Asian Development Bank, European Investment Bank and World Bank; bilateral development support partners; and private sector actors as funding sources.

Some countries, including Bangladesh and Cambodia, have established a national trust fund for channelling adaptation support across sectors, and others have plans to do so. Kenya, for example, proposed the establishment of the Kenya Climate Fund with the aim of pooling adaptation financing from the Kenyan Government, development partners and other actors to further enhance climate resilience.

Some NAPs, including those of Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Sierra Leone, have rolling five-year implementation periods. Others, such as those of Mozambique, Papua New Guinea and Paraguay (second NAP), indicate their implementation are aligned with the timeline of the NDC.

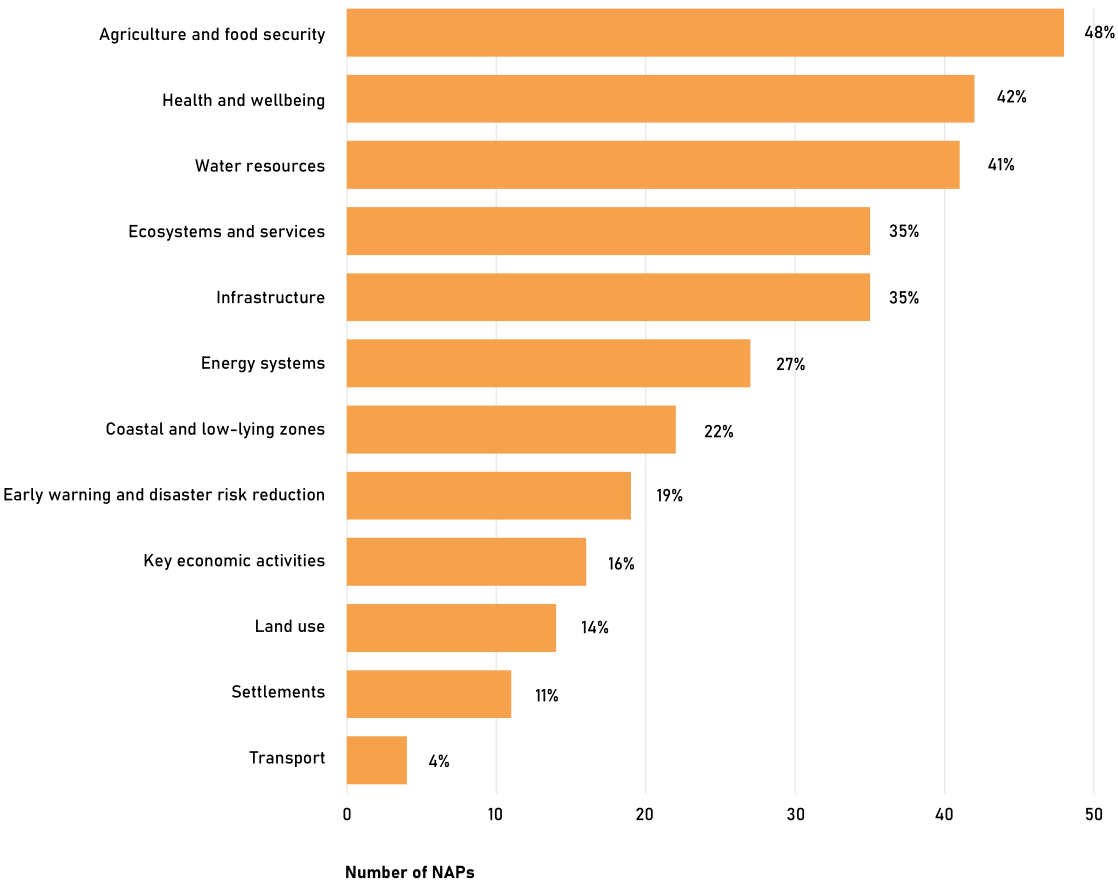
Key elements that commonly feature in the implementation strategies of submitted NAPs are the integration of climate change adaptation into policies and programmes; coordinated governance; prioritization and implementation of adaptation measures; monitoring and evaluation; and a communication strategy.

Key sectors for adaptation actions

Key sectors identified in the submitted NAPs include agriculture and food security, health and well-being, water resources, ecosystems and services, settlements, infrastructure, energy systems, coastal and low-lying zones, and early warning and disaster risk reduction (see figure 10). Some NAPs also identify adaptation priorities in areas such as tourism, urban areas, mining and industry.

FIGURE 10

Number of submitted national adaptation plans mentioning key adaptation sectors, as at 30 September 2023 (one national adaptation plan can mention one or more sectors)



Note: Based on information contained in the submitted NAPs available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>

Overview of visions and goals

While decision 5/CP.17 outlines the objectives and guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, countries also define their own goals and visions within their NAP. The latter are usually oriented towards building a climate-resilient nation by reducing overall vulnerability to climate change.

A review of the visions described in the NAPs highlighted the following recurring themes:

- (a) Reducing climate risks and vulnerabilities, including social inequalities, and preserving natural resources through comprehensive adaptation strategies;
- (b) Contributing to a society, environment and economy that continuously adapt to climate change and are resilient to its effects;
- (c) Prioritizing vulnerable populations;
- (d) Transforming the problem of climate change into a solution or opportunity for development;
- (e) Integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management across socioeconomic development sectors, government agencies and policies;
- (f) Building technical and/or professional capacity to address climate change.

Countries also defined goals within their NAPs related to increasing national resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, including adaptation goals for specific sectors (see table 2) and overarching goals on achieving sustainable development, addressing the needs of all vulnerable groups and ecosystems, and improving gender-responsiveness and social inclusivity.

TABLE 2

Adaptation goals by sector identified in the national adaptation plans submitted by 30 September 2023

Sector	Adaptation goals
Agriculture and food security	<p>Enhance agricultural resilience to droughts</p> <p>Develop climate- resilient agriculture for food, nutrition and livelihood security</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change for vulnerable populations</p> <p>Establish the foundation for food availability, stability, access and safety amid increasing climate change risks</p> <p>Increase the resilience of 10 per cent of the total population (0.8 million beneficiaries, a quarter of whom are women) with regard to food and water security</p> <p>Contribute to improving the livelihoods of rural populations through sustainable animal and plant production systems that are less vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change</p>
Water	<p>Secure drinking water quality despite impacts of climate change</p> <p>Establish a climate-responsive water governance structure</p>
Health	<p>Protect the health, lives, livelihoods and happiness of people against the adverse impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity</p> <p>Establish a study, research, monitoring and communication network on climate and health with a view to expanding technical and scientific knowledge and inputs for health status analysis and for consolidated decision-making of the Unified Health System</p> <p>Establish climate-sensitive human disease surveillance and control</p> <p>Improve the health of 100 per cent of the population in responding to malaria and other climate-sensitive diseases</p>
Ecosystems	<p>Promote nature-based solutions for conservation of forests and biodiversity and for ensuring the well-being of communities</p> <p>Prepare ecosystem-based adaptation strategy measures in areas at risk of extreme events and other climate change impacts</p> <p>Improve management and conservation of protected areas and other key ecosystems areas</p>
Comprehensive risk management	<p>Ensure protection against climate variability and natural disasters resulting from climate change</p> <p>Develop and deploy sectoral risk vulnerability assessments</p>
Early warning systems	<p>Improve early warning systems and information to enable 6 million people to respond to extreme climate events</p> <p>Prepare and deploy an online data integration system for monitoring, dissemination of information and awareness-raising in relation to the impacts of climate change</p>

With regard to reporting, some countries mentioned having ongoing discussions on what reporting exists under other processes, and to ensure complementarity between frameworks, while bearing in mind that adaptation reporting and indicators should be country driven.

Synergy and coherence with international frameworks

Of the 48 NAPs analysed, 47 referenced efforts to ensure synergy and coherence with international frameworks and goals, emphasizing the importance of integrating climate change adaptation efforts into broader development agendas. In general, the NAPs show

that climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development are connected on a global scale.

Many countries are working to align their NAPs with the SDGs, recognizing that climate change adaptation is crucial for achieving sustainable development. Some NAPs explain how they contribute to specific SDGs, particularly in areas such as clean water and sanitation, agriculture, resilience, infrastructure and biodiversity. Monitoring and evaluation systems for NAPs are being designed to align with the SDGs, ensuring effective measurement and reporting with regard to progress.

Many countries view their NAPs as tools for implementing broader international agendas, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. Several NAPs emphasize their alignment with the Sendai Framework, which focuses on reducing the risk of disasters caused by climatic phenomena, and other international agreements and conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

V. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

A. REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The first of the two overarching objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience (see para. 11 above). Meeting this objective is largely dependent on the successful implementation of measures that directly reduce vulnerabilities of people and systems to the impacts of climate change and other threats.

Most of the countries that have submitted NAPs identified measures and actions in priority areas or sectors that are most affected by climate change. Countries prioritized, inter alia:

- (a) Climate-resilient agriculture, including by promoting farming practices that are adapted to changing climatic conditions, including through the use of drought-resistant crops and sustainable water management;
- (b) Improvements to the management of water resources to ensure a consistent supply of clean water, particularly in areas prone to drought and water scarcity;
- (c) Infrastructure resilience, including by upgrading and retrofitting critical infrastructure such as buildings, roads and bridges to enable them to withstand extreme weather events and rapidly changing seasons;

- (d) Nature-based solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation, with a view to protecting and restoring natural ecosystems such as wetlands, mangroves and forests, which can act as a buffer against climate impacts and climate-induced disasters;
- (e) Resilient health-care services by strengthening health-care infrastructure to cope with the increased health risks associated with climate change, such as the spread of vector-borne diseases and heat-related illnesses;
- (f) Early warning systems, including by developing and implementing effective systems to alert decision makers and communities of impending disasters caused by the changing climate;
- (g) Disaster risk reduction and preparedness, including by developing and regularly updating disaster preparedness and response plans at the local, regional and national level.

The focus over the past 10 years has primarily been on process, which is why the implementation of actions is only just getting under way. Given the long time frame needed to assess outcomes and impacts of adaptation projects and the ever-changing parameters on which plans and actions are based, there is little evidence to show whether the interventions being implemented have indeed reduced vulnerabilities in systems.

B. FACILITATING INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES

Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning in line with the second overarching objective of the process to formulate and implement NAPs (see para. 11 above). Most NAPs identify enabling activities such as testing and institutionalizing mechanisms for integrating adaptation within future national development plans and equivalent sectoral and municipal planning instruments, including annual sectoral budgets and guidelines.

Some countries have incorporated guidelines and actions for adaptation to climate change in environmental and territorial planning instruments and in development planning instruments at the local, regional and national level. Others noted the usefulness articulating a goal of adapting to climate change as an integral part of the theory of change in public and private investment projects.

VI. PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

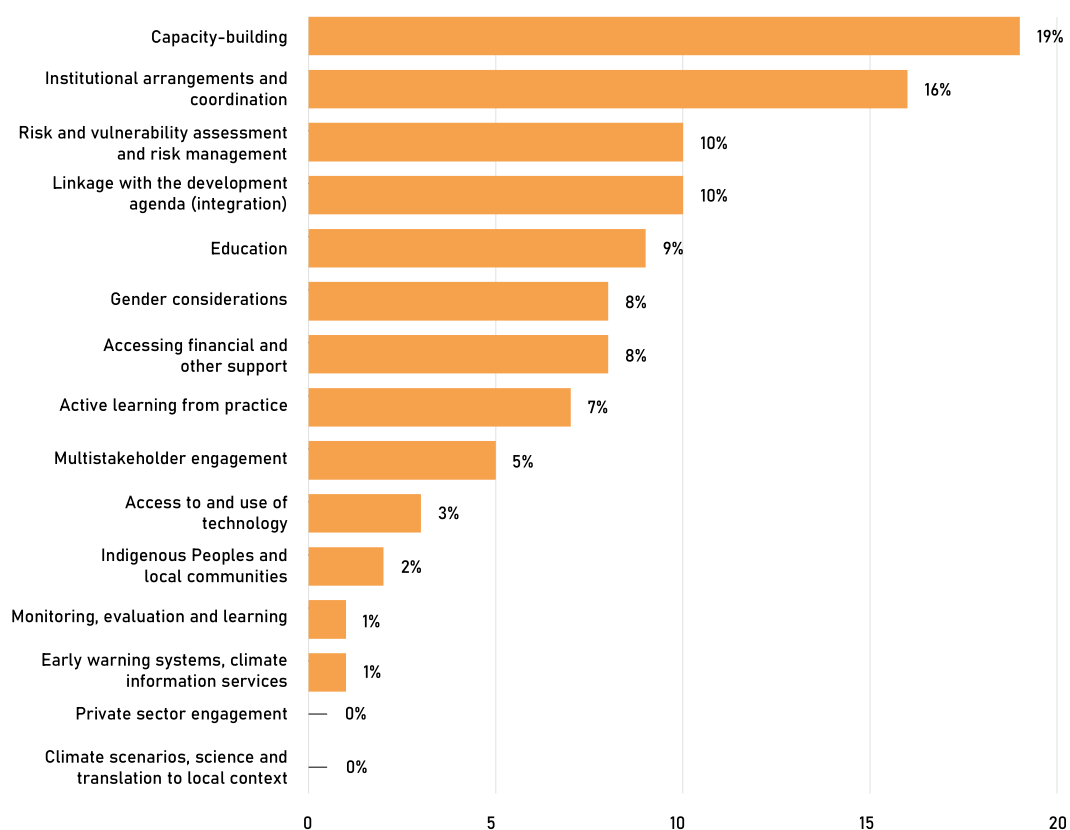
This chapter captures the experience of countries in addressing the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in paragraph 14 above.

A. MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE AND ITERATIVE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

One of the guiding principles for NAPs is for planning for adaptation at the national level to be a continuous, progressive and iterative process. Figure 11 summarizes the activities for maintaining an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs reported in the submitted NAPs. The activities are categorized according to the table on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared by the LEG.⁵⁹

FIGURE 11

Percentage number of activities for maintaining an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans reported in submitted national adaptation plans as at 30 September 2023



59) Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>

B. APPLYING BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE

In the light of this guiding principle, one of the first steps in formulating a NAP is to analyse existing climate risks, including extremes, and evaluate how they affect vulnerability to climate change. As part of further analysis, climate change scenarios are applied in order to identify future climate risks in relation to the global temperature goal. The results of this broad climate risk analysis and vulnerability assessment inform the selection of priority adaptation sectors and the prioritization of adaptation measures.

In most cases, information is available from impact and vulnerability assessments carried out as part of previous adaptation processes. For example, the vulnerability assessment and overview of observed and projected climate data presented in the NAP may be based on the vulnerability and adaptation assessment chapter of a country's previous NC.⁶⁰

Some countries conduct new vulnerability assessments as part of the formulation of their NAPs and assess climate risks and impacts at the sectoral, subnational and national level. For example, as part of its GCF NAP readiness project, Bhutan conducted several vulnerability assessments, including in relation to agriculture, forest and biodiversity, health and water resources, and included socioeconomic and non-climatic development data to complement the climate risk assessment with a view to enhancing understanding of the consequences of climate change for key sectors.

For some countries, especially the LDCs, current climate data are limited, do not cover all sectors and are not compatible with current meteorological models. There is also limited downscaled and localized information. Regional and global assessments can therefore be a useful source and guide for the synthesis of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. For instance, most NAPs refer to the latest reports of the IPCC, including its Fifth and Sixth Assessment Reports.

C. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES KNOWLEDGE

Increasing numbers of countries are engaging representatives of environmental organizations, unions, Indigenous communities, universities, academic and business entities and public and private research centres and conducting intercultural dialogues with Indigenous communities to identify risks, highlight best practices from those communities, propose adaptation measures and emphasize the role of Indigenous women in the fight against climate change.

The LEG established a multi-stakeholder forum subgroup to support work on enhancing engagement in and activities related to NAPs in relation to gender, youth, the private sector, national and subnational authorities, and local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

Young people are affected both directly and indirectly by climate change through its impact on social, economic and environmental factors that determine physical and mental health, particularly those living in developing countries, who represent 87 per cent of young people

⁶⁰⁾ This is the case for Albania, Bhutan, Brazil, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Niger.

globally. However, young people can contribute to decision-making and resilience-building by raising ambition, bringing innovation and creativity, and upholding intergenerational justice and equity.

As at 30 September 2023, of the 48 countries that have submitted a NAP, 30 mentioned the involvement of Indigenous Peoples and/or the integration of Indigenous knowledge. For instance, one of the guiding principles of Cameroon's NAP is to consider and draw from Indigenous knowledge. The priority recommendations listed in the Sudan's NAP include assessing and documenting existing Indigenous knowledge and options for overcoming climate vulnerabilities.

Countries are placing greater importance on Indigenous Peoples when developing their adaptation actions. For example, one of the adaptation measures listed in Nepal's NAP is aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and engaging them in participatory watershed conservation. Benin's NAP includes an action aimed at improving the resilience of Indigenous and community heritage sites through reforestation with indigenous forest species.

Some countries with submitted NAPs that included local and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and mention specific activities. For instance, Peru has launched the Indigenous Peoples' Platform for Climate Change, which involves Indigenous Peoples in public policy processes for climate change adaptation. The NAP of the Democratic Republic of the Congo includes a risk and vulnerability analysis of climate change impacts on Indigenous women and mentions the preparation of a plan to build resilience among the country's Indigenous women to the effects of climate change. In Paraguay and South Africa, Indigenous communities have been key actors in the development process of the NAP.

D. GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

All 48 countries that had submitted NAPs as at 30 September 2023 highlighted the importance of gender considerations in NAPs, noting that the support of adequate policy and legal frameworks is key, as well as inter-agency coordination at all government levels, clear reporting channels, sufficient resources and high-quality gender-disaggregated data. Furthermore, some countries stated that financial institutions have a critical role to play in requiring ministries and agencies to report gender-specific actions in NAPs, including by identifying their inclusion as a criterion for funding approval.

Examples of good practice shared by countries in their NAPs include involving women's groups at the community level in implementing gender-responsive adaptation projects; naming a gender champion in ministries responsible for adaptation actions; organizing awareness-raising sessions with men to enable them to contribute to changing negative gender dynamics; setting up a dedicated resilience fund for vulnerable women; and using gender-sensitive criteria for prioritizing adaptation options and gender-related indicators for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions.

VII. SUPPORT PROVIDED AND RECEIVED RELEVANT TO THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS



A. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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.



United Nations
Climate Change

The ongoing modalities for provision of support to the LDCs include the NAP writing workshops, which facilitate the formulation or updating of NAPs and help countries to identify project ideas to be developed into concept notes and later on proposals for accessing funding for implementing the adaptation priorities identified in the NAPs. The Open NAP initiative 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, including through the NAP country dialogues, which provide a platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress, challenges and needs for support in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking and multi-stakeholder forums) assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts to 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, a tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central. The NAP data initiative enables data and analysis results to be easily integrated into NAPs and other related outputs, reproducing high-quality data and following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools. The review of draft NAPs allows for more robust NAPs by soliciting technical input and feedback from the LEG and the United Nations agencies and organizations that are part of the NAP technical working group. 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 adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs and submitting them to the AF, the GCF or the LDCF to apply for funding.

The AC, the CGE, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the SCF, the Technology Executive Committee and the Executive

Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts also undertook various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These included activities on preparing synthesis reports, compendiums and assessments on the different elements of the process (i.e. on how developing countries are addressing hazards and identifying technical and capacity-building needs and gaps in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation measures); on the preparation of NCs; and on risk management approaches and the identification of climate finance needs. More details on the activities undertaken by constituted bodies and under programmes under the Convention are included in annex II.

Launched in August 2021 by the secretariat, UN4NAPs is a United Nations technical backstopping initiative for the LDCs and SIDS that are in the process of formulating and implementing their NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance on an ongoing basis and to tap into the wide-ranging expertise of the more than 45 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Upon receipt of requests for technical assistance, the secretariat communicates them to partners for their assistance. To date, 24 countries have submitted more than 120 requests for technical assistance. Five categories of technical assistance are being catalysed: simple technical queries that can be answered by agencies via email; delivery of specific data or knowledge products (data sets, analytical tools, guidance material); longer-term capacity development and engagement with the requesting country; review of draft NAPs upon request by a country, on the basis of

agencies' area of expertise, with a view to enhancing the coverage of issues in order to facilitate subsequent implementation; and facilitation of integration of adaptation priorities into country support strategies of different agencies and organizations. Technical assistance has thus far been provided by more than 30 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations.⁶¹



To date, the NAP Global Network has supported 62 countries (of which 23 are LDCs) in undertaking activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs to this date. Support activities for this reporting period (1 December 2022 to 1 September 2023) include providing national-level technical assistance, organizing peer learning and exchange events and publishing knowledge products, tools and communications resources in response to 21 requests (from 17 countries) for the short-term Country Support Hub and four requests for the longer-term In-Country Support Programme. The NAP Global Network has responded to support requests on the themes of integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; supporting monitoring, evaluation and learning on adaptation; engaging the private sector in adaptation initiatives; developing NAP communication strategies; leveraging the process to formulate and implement NAPs to guide formulation of adaptation communications; translating and communicating adaptation planning at the national and subnational level; planning adaptation at the national

61) For information on partner organizations, see https://unfccc.int/documents/Profiles_UN4NAPs_organizations.

and subnational level; developing financing and resource mobilization strategies; enhancing sectoral integration of adaptation; strengthening linkages between the national and subnational level; integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; integrating technology into adaptation; and aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The NAP Global Network plans to publish a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on linking peacebuilding and adaptation in the context of conflict, analysing information and trends in NAPs submitted by 31 August 2023.

SCALA Programme

The SCALA programme, jointly implemented by FAO and UNDP with funding from the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative, supports 12 countries, including five LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda). The programme, which was launched in 2020 and will continue until 2025, builds on the joint FAO–UNDP NAP-Ag programme, which was designed to support transformative climate action in the land-use and agriculture sectors and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase removals, as well as to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. The Private Sector Engagement Facility, launched in 2022 under the SCALA programme with the aim of accelerating investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient agriculture practices by mobilizing private sector actors in the implementation of NDCs and NAPs, is helping to strengthen mechanisms for public–private collaboration in five countries. In July 2023 a second

call for expressions of interest was launched targeting SIDS and middle-income countries. The Climate Action Review Toolkit, which supports national adaptation planners in agriculture and land use transition from planning to implementation of NDCs and NAPs, has also been finalized under the SCALA programme. The Toolkit outlines a step-by-step process for identifying actionable entry points for transformative adaptation and subsequently building project pipelines to scale up adaptation.



UNDP has provided support to 37 developing countries (12 LDCs) on accessing GCF NAP readiness funding, including to strengthen capacities and institutional coordination for adaptation, conduct risk and vulnerability assessments, enhance the evidence base to inform adaptation planning and mainstream adaptation in budgeting and financing strategies.



UNEP has supported 32 countries in formulating their NAPs and accessing GCF NAP readiness funding. It continues to support countries in completing the formulation of their NAPs and initiating implementation of the priorities identified therein. UNEP has also developed an online training course on supplementary guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs, which forms part of the support package provided by UNEP to the LDCs.



WMO supports developing countries in their efforts to formulate and implement NAPs by providing critical climate science information and enhancing their capacity to generate and understand uses of climate science information. For this reporting period, WMO supported countries in the areas of:

- a. Capacity development for climate action, such as by holding a regional training workshop in Jakarta in June 2023 for stakeholders in South and South-East Asia. The training emphasized the importance of the consideration of both climatic and non-climatic factors in assessment, making climate information accessible and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships;
- b. Climate science information, such as by collaborating with the Zambian Ministry of Green Economy and Environment to develop a capacity-building programme aimed at supporting Zambian stakeholders in accessing climate science information and integrating it into climate action policies, including for projects for climate finance institutions such as the AF and the GCF;
- c. Policy engagement, such as through representation at different UNFCCC events where WMO engages with the secretariat and provides technical assistance to the LDCs and SIDS on the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- d. Global forums and knowledge co-production, including by co-hosting the second Global Forum on Climate Science Information with the GCF in Abu Dhabi in October 2023. The Forum, which covered user needs, principles for co-designing climate services and

standardized approaches for climate action planning, involved a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of meteorological services and international organizations, technical experts and information users.



As an important component of transboundary risk management for adaptation planning, the secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe organized the 7th meeting of the Global Network of Basins Working on Climate Change Adaptation, which was held from 25 to 26 May 2023 in Geneva in a hybrid format. The meeting was attended by representatives of 20 basins in different countries and global regions, who shared experience, updates, progress, lessons learned and best practices in developing, financing and implementing transboundary adaptation strategies and plans, focusing on the contribution of transboundary basin organizations to developing and implementing NDCs and NAPs, as well as to efforts under the global stocktake and global goal on adaptation; reducing drought risk by integrating drought management into adaptation strategies and river basin management plans, as well as through action in transboundary basins; linkages between global processes on water, climate, environment and biodiversity under the Convention, the Sendai Framework, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar

Convention on Wetlands; management, conservation and restoration of wetlands in transboundary basins under a changing climate; and financing transboundary climate change adaptation.



Since 2010, GIZ has supported 52 countries in undertaking various activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Its support was provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via NAP-GSP or the NAP Global Network, with whom it collaborates closely. As at 30 September 2023, GIZ was supporting 25 countries, 11 of which are LDCs, through bilateral long-term support related to NAPs.



The International Climate Initiative has implemented 21 projects with a funding volume of EUR 116.8 million focused on supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs,⁶² with 33 countries (of which 13 are LDCs) supported through implementing organizations such as CARE, FAO, GIZ, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, UNDP, WMO and local organizations. Through funding from the International Climate Initiative, 11 countries that did not receive direct or indirect NAP-related support from GIZ improved and/or implemented their activities to enable the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In addition, many more International Climate Initiative projects support countries in relation to NAPs as a secondary objective. The International Climate Initiative supports the following 33 countries: Argentina, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁶²) Of those projects, 14 are implemented by GIZ in Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Grenada, Mali, Peru, the Philippines and Senegal.

B. FINANCIAL SUPPORT UNDER THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM



As at 31 July 2023, 136 project proposals had been submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. Funds had been disbursed for 91 of the approved projects. Details of the proposals for funding for the formulation of NAPs, including dates of submission and status, are provided in annex I.

As at 31 July 2023, total funding from the LDCF in support of the process to formulate and implement NAPs amounted to USD 60.3 million.

Table 3 presents the status, as at 31 July 2023, of project 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),⁶³ and from the LDCF (managed by the GEF).

TABLE 3

Status of project 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 31 July 2023

Funding source	Region	Number of submitted proposals	Number of proposals approved or in the process of approval	Number of projects with funds disbursed
GCF	Africa	53 (34)	35 (21)	32 (20)
	Asia and the Pacific	37 (11)	29 (8)	25 (6)
	Eastern Europe	11	10	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	35 (1)	29 (1)	24 (1)
	Total	136 (46)	103 (30)	91 (27)
LDCF	Africa	8	8	6
	Asia and the Pacific	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
Total		9	9	7

Notes: (1) Figures in parentheses are for the LDCs; (2) the GCF secretariat's updated classification was applied for countries in Asia and the Pacific and in Eastern Europe, meaning that numbers in this table differ from those presented in previous LEG reports, although the totals were not affected; (3) a more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://napcentral.org/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.

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

As at 31 July 2023, the GCF had approved 103 readiness proposals from 92 countries. More details are provided in annex 1.

As at 31 July 2023, 33 adaptation planning proposals were at various stages of the review process,⁶⁴ the majority having been sent back to the national designated authorities and delivery partners with technical review comments to facilitate revision and resubmission.

In an advance copy of its 2023 report to the COP, the GCF secretariat reported that it continues to track the progress of developing countries in finalizing and submitting their NAPs to the secretariat, as well as the support provided by the GCF through its funding windows for the implementation of priority adaptation actions identified by countries in their NAPs. According to analysis by the GCF, as at 31 July 2023, of the 48 developing countries that had submitted their NAPs:

- (a) 30 had GCF-approved readiness or adaptation planning grants supporting further advancement of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and/or decentralizing the process to the sectoral and/or subnational level;
- (b) 41 had funded single- or multi-country projects (adaptation and cross-cutting) in the GCF portfolio supporting the implementation of priorities in their NAPs.

The LEG, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat and other organizations, is supporting all the LDCs in developing project ideas for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs. As at 30 September 2023, 40 LDCs had developed 92 project ideas, which were compiled by the LEG into a catalogue.

⁶⁴) From Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic (two proposals), Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.

FIGURE 12

Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the Green Climate Fund as at 30 September 2023

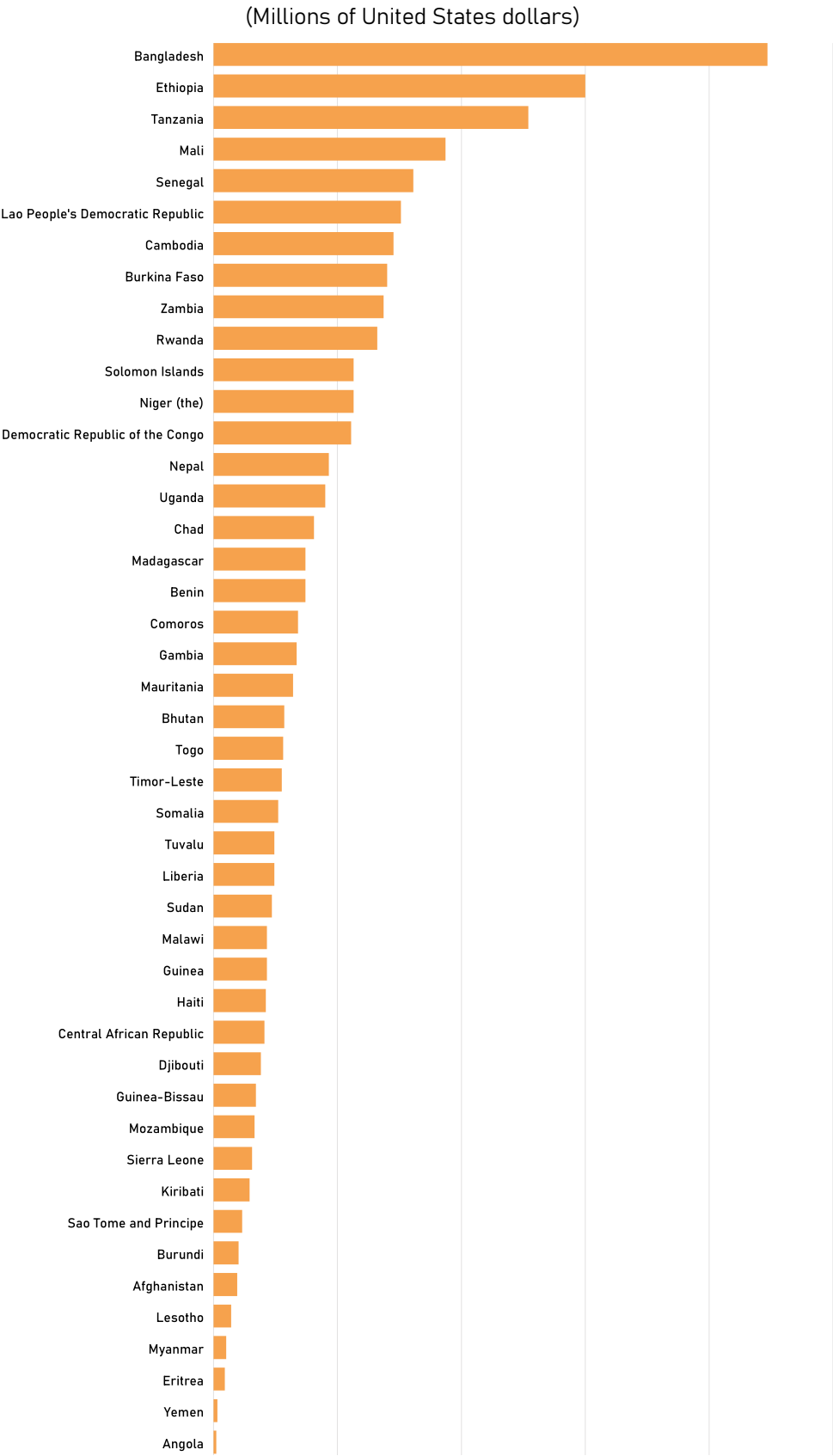
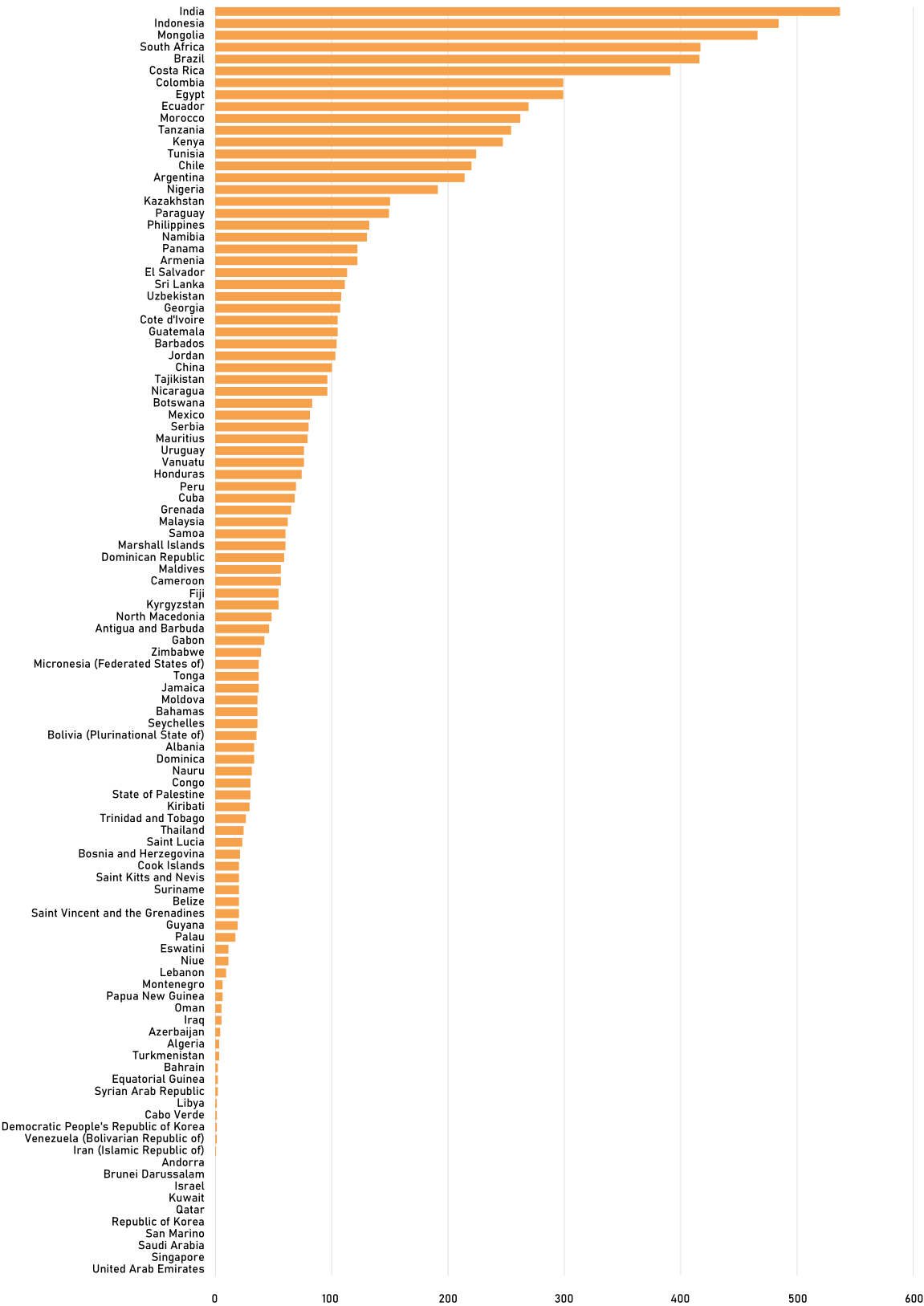


FIGURE 13

Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund as at 30 September 2023

(Millions of United States dollars)





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CONCLUDING REMARKS

The number of NAPs submitted to the secretariat remains low; only 49 have been submitted to NAP Central since the process was established in 2010. Countries are encouraged to submit their NAPs and other related outputs via NAP Central as soon as they are complete.

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 also help inform the assessment of progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, mandated to take place in 2024.