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National adaptation plans

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

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as compiled by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as part of its work programme for 2020–2021. It updates the information contained in document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13/Rev.1 for 2020 and complements the status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans contained in the reports of the 39th and 40th meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (documents FCCC/SBI/2021/6 and FCCC/SBI/2021/13, respectively).

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CEO	chief executive officer
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The LEG included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its two-year rolling work programme for 2021–2022¹ with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
2. The COP, through various decisions,² invited Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention, 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 information includes measures undertaken by developing country Parties, support provided and received, experience gained, best practices and lessons learned.
3. The COP 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.³

B. Scope

4. This document updates the information in the report on the progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 52–55.⁴ It covers developing countries' progress, and support provided and received, between December 2020 and October 2021.
5. The document captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention⁵ and the Paris Agreement, information shared by countries under the Open NAP initiative and during NAP country dialogues and other virtual events organized by the secretariat, information from NAPs and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs shared on NAP Central, information from approved GCF funding proposals and the summaries of funding on the GCF website, and information submitted through the online questionnaire on NAPs.⁶
6. The document also incorporates information provided to the LEG by the GCF and GEF secretariats and the agencies and organizations supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through support programmes, projects and networks.⁷

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

7. COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs⁸ 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

¹ FCCC/SBI/2021/6, annex II.

² See decisions 5/CP.17, paras. 32–35; 12/CP.18, paras. 2 and 10; 4/CP.21, para. 12(b); 6/CP.22, para. 12; and 8/CP.24, paras. 22–23.

³ See decision 3/CP.20, para. 9, and subsequent iterations.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁶ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>.

⁷ See documents FCCC/SBI/2021/6 and FCCC/SBI/2021/13.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 15.

those needs. In the same decision, it invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.⁹

8. The NAP process has two objectives:¹⁰

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

(b) To 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.

9. 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:¹¹

(a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

(b) Preparatory elements;

(c) Implementation strategies;

(d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

10. The COP requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines¹² for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,¹³ taking into account the four elements listed in paragraph 9 above. The AC reviewed the guidelines and the COP invited developing country Parties that are not LDCs to apply them in accordance with their national circumstances.¹⁴ 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.

11. 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.¹⁵

12. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing instrument of the GCF,¹⁶ in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be funded by the GCF.¹⁷ COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs, consistently with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein.¹⁸ The GCF responded to this mandate for the formulation of NAPs by opening a window for funding under its readiness support.¹⁹ COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.²⁰

⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 16.

¹⁰ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

¹¹ Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

¹² LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

¹³ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

¹⁴ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29.

¹⁵ Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

¹⁶ Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2.

¹⁷ Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, para. 36.

¹⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.

¹⁹ [reference]

²⁰ Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.

13. Technical support is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.

14. 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 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 also noted that one of the key challenges for countries was accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs. The next assessment by the COP is planned to take place no later than in 2025.²¹

15. Pursuant to a mandate from COP 24,²² the LEG and the AC continue to update the compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including at the country level, and the ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs.²³

16. The LEG continues to develop guidance to assist countries in progressing in their formulation of NAPs. One area of this guidance lies in advancing countries' understanding of the fundamental purpose of a NAP, which include:

(a) The NAP as a process that supports work on adaptation being conducted through observation and research, analysis, assessment, priority-setting, planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring, review and evaluation;

(b) The NAP as a plan that states what is known about vulnerability and which adaptation actions are prioritized for a given period of time, and that informs the work on adaptation that the NAP process supports;

(c) The NAP as a policy instrument that coordinates and drives the actions of all actors and stakeholders in their pursuit of adaptation goals. In this regard, NAPs require official endorsement at the national level.

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

A. Overall progress

17. As at 14 October 2021, on the basis of information available to the LEG from the sources referred to in paragraph 5 above, 128 of the 154 developing countries had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 61 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs.²⁴

18. Twenty-six countries (of which seven are LDCs) had completed preparation of their NAPs and had shared them on NAP Central.²⁵ Some of the countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.²⁶ Fifteen countries had also submitted at least one project concept note to the GCF for implementing the priority

²¹ Decision 8/CP.24, para. 19.

²² Decision 8/CP.24, para. 17.

²³ An updated compilation of activities is available at <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>.

²⁴ Countries for which funds from the GCF have been disbursed; see table 3 for further details. A total of 62 proposals are reflected in table 3, as one country had two approved proposals.

²⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

²⁶ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx.

actions identified in their NAPs. Six countries had received funding approval for one or more priority projects identified in their NAPs.

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

Table 1

Measures undertaken in developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 14 October 2021

<i>Element</i>	<i>Number of developing countries^a</i>	<i>Measure</i>
A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	128 (46)	Initiating and/or launching the process
	101 (36) ^b	Submitting proposals to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	68 (25)	Receiving approval from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	61 (21)	Receiving disbursement from GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
	17 (6)	Formulating a mandate for the process
	45 (19)	Defining institutional arrangements and a coordination mechanism to support the process
	56 (27)	Consulting stakeholders for input and validation
	62 (30)	Synthesizing available adaptation information, stocktaking relevant activities, and assessing gaps and needs as input to the process
	21 (16) ^c	Developing a road map for the process
	35 (19)	Publishing the road map for the process
B. Preparatory elements	46 (20)	Analysing past climate data and scenarios of climate change
	24 (12)	Comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability
	47 (24)	Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning ^d
	23 (7)	Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
	23 (8)	Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options
	12 (7) ^e	Compiling draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement
	26 (7)	Publishing NAPs and submitting them to NAP Central
C. Implementation strategies	26 (8)	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	26 (7)	Designing coherent NAP implementation strategies comprising policies, projects and programmes, taking into account synergies, and ensuring alignment with the GCF country programme
	6 (6)	Implementing and managing actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning through policies, projects, programmes and other activities ^f
D. Reporting, monitoring and review	22 (7)	Designing and applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system for NAPs
	38 (13)	Communicating progress on NAPs
	11 (3)	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the process
	12 (3)	Iteratively updating NAPs

Note: This table provides an update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13. A list of the Parties that have undertaken these measures is available at <http://unfccc.int/9295>. The total number of developing countries is 154.

^a Figures in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.

^b Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of their NAPs.

^c Countries that have completed the road map were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

^d Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

^e Countries that have published their NAPs and submitted them to NAP Central were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.

^f Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs.

B. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

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

21. In their NAPs, many countries identified conducting an inception workshop or awareness-raising campaign as a good starting point for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In a workshop or as part of a campaign, the agency leading preparation of the NAP or the national focal point can explain the NAP process and the benefits of having a NAP to relevant actors and stakeholders, ensuring they are informed and on board, thereby paving the way for an inclusive process.²⁷

22. The formulation and implementation of NAPs is commonly led by government ministries agencies focused on climate change, the environment, finance or economic development. In some countries, these agencies are already identified as the lead agencies for advancing climate change adaptation action, but may form committees or technical working groups specifically for formulating and implementing the NAP.²⁸

23. Having a well-defined mandate for NAP formulation and identifying a lead institution to coordinate the process of formulating and implementing a NAP have been proven to facilitate the process and ensure it is well coordinated, coherent and sustainable. National climate change policies serve as a strong starting point for the NAP process in the absence of a mandate.²⁹

24. The submitted NAPs shows that NAPs often update and expand on the work already being undertaken in response to climate change. The NAP serves as an umbrella plan of action for adaptation in the country, covering sectoral strategies, national plans and, where relevant, transboundary, regional and global plans.

25. Only two countries did not refer in their NAPs to existing national policies that informed NAP development; the Sudan focused on state-level development plans, and the State of Palestine indicated that it would review existing national policies after NAP publication to ensure their alignment.

26. For some countries, initiating the process to formulate and implement NAPs started when they submitted proposals for funding for the process from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.³⁰

27. Some countries noted in their NAPs that a necessary outcome under element A is the improved capacity of national institutions to address climate change adaptation.

²⁷ For example, Armenia, Bhutan, Grenada and Timor-Leste.

²⁸ For example, Armenia, Cambodia, Grenada, Kuwait and Timor-Leste.

²⁹ As they have done in Brazil, Burkina Faso and Cambodia, for example.

³⁰ For example, Georgia, Iraq, Palau and Syrian Arab Republic.

C. Element B: preparatory elements

28. 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.

29. As at 14 October 2021, five new NAPs from Armenia, Kuwait, Peru, South Africa and Timor-Leste were submitted on NAP Central which makes the total number of submitted NAPs to 26. Table 2 below outlines all available NAPs on NAP Central.

30. The risk and vulnerability profiles in the submitted NAPs reveal floods, droughts, increasing temperature, sea level rise, and the increasing incidence of vector-borne and waterborne diseases as risks common to several countries and having little or no regional variation. Sea level rise has the most regional variation: it was mentioned by all Pacific island, Caribbean island and Middle Eastern States that have submitted a NAP, but not by any of the countries in Africa and South America that have submitted one.

31. Some countries indicated that in the absence of the latest available science, they used information on risk and vulnerability assessments from studies conducted while preparing, for example, national communications, national adaptation programmes of action or sectoral policies.³¹

32. Some countries took a comprehensive approach to risk management, including consideration of planned or preemptive actions vis a vis what might be considered as actions in relation to loss and damage.

33. Most countries mentioned in their NAPs the alignment of their adaptation actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant frameworks, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. They highlighted this alignment as a means to ensuring the consistent reporting of progress.

34. With regard to identifying adaptation actions and undertaking appraisal and prioritization, most countries with submitted NAPs started with the information generated under the risk and vulnerability assessments at the sectoral level. Methodology for doing such assessments varies depending on the granularity the country requires.

35. The common criteria used for prioritization of adaptation measures in the NAPs are: urgency, feasibility, no/low-regret and cost-effective measures, alignment with other strategic documents, relevance of sector for the national development and community based-measures.

Table 2

National adaptation plans submitted to the secretariat as at 14 October 2021

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
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
Cambodia	7 July 2021	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático

³¹ For example, Argentina, Indonesia, Jordan and Malawi.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>	<i>Document title</i>
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Líneas de Acción Prioritarias
Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Kiribati	21 January 2020	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019–2028
Kuwait	11 February 2021	Kuwait National Adaptation Plan 2019–2030: Enhanced Climate Resilience to Improve Community Livelihood and Achieve Sustainability
Paraguay	3 May 2020	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
South Africa	29 September 2021	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
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
Uruguay	3 December 2019	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay

Note: The NAPs are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

D. Element C: implementation strategies

36. This element relates to designing implementation strategies for the policies, projects and programmes identified in NAPs. This involves prioritizing adaptation actions in national planning, packaging adaptation actions into project proposals for funding, identifying synergies, and developing and enhancing Parties' long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation actions.

37. Of the 26 countries that have submitted a NAP, 13 have submitted a total of 33 project proposals to the GCF for implementing priority projects identified in those NAPs (see table 4). The project proposals relate to food and agriculture, water resources, health, vulnerable people's livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure and built environment and extreme weather.

38. Eleven countries³² have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 12 of the 33 proposals for the priority projects identified in their NAPs.

39. Many countries have also developed and submitted proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing adaptation actions identified in existing strategies and plans.

40. Some countries used the NAP as an opportunity to estimate the costs of adaptation actions and establish a budget for them, while others mentioned their plans to evaluate these costs in the future. Some countries also provided estimates of implementation costs, broken down either by sector or by initiative.

41. In terms of financing, some countries indicated that national funds would support a portion of NAP programming. Others expressed confidence in international financing through the GCF or bilateral sources.

42. Countries varied in their approach to proposing adaptation actions and in the number of actions proposed. Some countries provided short-, medium- and long-term plans for sectors or resources in need of protection, while others did not distinguish between actions on the basis of time frame.

43. In most cases, countries explicitly identified a section on implementation strategy in their NAPs mainly outlining how the priority adaptation actions will be implemented and how resources will be mobilized for implementation. It also identified ministries and institutions in charge of implementation. Others mentioned of establishing enabling governance structures to support the implementation the NAP.

E. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

44. 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. Activities under this element are implemented throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

45. Some countries have initiated updates of their NAPs, for example Brazil and Burkina Faso, as shared by the countries during the NAP country dialogues and related events, and are revisiting their priorities to take into account new information on risks and vulnerabilities. Chile and the Republic of Moldova have indicated in their NDCs their intention to update their respective NAPs and develop sectoral NAPs, and have provided an indicative timeline for the update. Some countries that have submitted NAPs and have received funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme will have a revised NAP as part of their project outputs.

³² Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, State of Palestine and Sudan (two projects).

46. Many countries referred to their NAPs in their latest NDCs. Some described the process to formulate and implement their NAP in detail, while others only mentioned that they are working on their NAP.

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

A. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

47. Countries are increasingly developing adaptation solutions for implementation to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Adaptation projects being developed cut across all the adaptation results area of the GCF such as sustainable land use, management, agriculture and rural adaptation; ecosystems and ecosystem based adaptation; climate resilient infrastructure; people, health and well - being; and approaches to risk sharing and transfer. As at 31 July 2021, developing countries have accessed USD 2.7 billion for the implementation of diverse adaptation solutions via 70 adaptation and 40 cross-cutting projects.

48. All the six new NAPs mentioned in paragraph xx above highlighted their key hazards, vulnerabilities and priority activities to be implemented. There is a commonality in the sectors identified as at-risk with some regional variations in the assets that are most vulnerable within the sectors. The most common asset identified include crop system, livestock and pasture system, forestry system, fisheries and aquaculture system, temperate and boreal forests, lakes, rivers and wetlands, grasslands and savanna deserts, coastal lands and inertial zones, water quality, cities, land and water transport, energy infrastructure, farmlands, housing, indigenous tradition.

49. Countries are inherently adopting comprehensive risk management approaches in addressing vulnerability to climate change by prioritizing all preemptive actions through the NAPs, applying contingent measures for some residual risk and seeking humanitarian intervention for remaining losses. For example, Madagascar indicated their participation in the African Risk Capacity Insurance initiative which is an important component of every comprehensive risk management strategy that enabled them to access USD 2.13 million for drought response. The payout will be implemented to assist the lives and livelihoods of 600,000 vulnerable populations affected by the drought, thereby preventing them from resorting to maladaptive practices . Many developing countries have subscribed to such schemes as a means to transfer risk to climate impacts.

50. One of the outcomes of the process to formulate and implement NAPs is the ability of countries to implement adaptation actions and one indicator of that outcomes is the ability to access climate finance through the GCF. Figures 1 and 2 provide a picture of how countries are accessing funding from the GCF. (Data covers adaptation and mitigation projects).

Figure 1

Total funding accessed by each least developed country under the GCF as displayed on country pages of the GCF website as of 30 September 2021

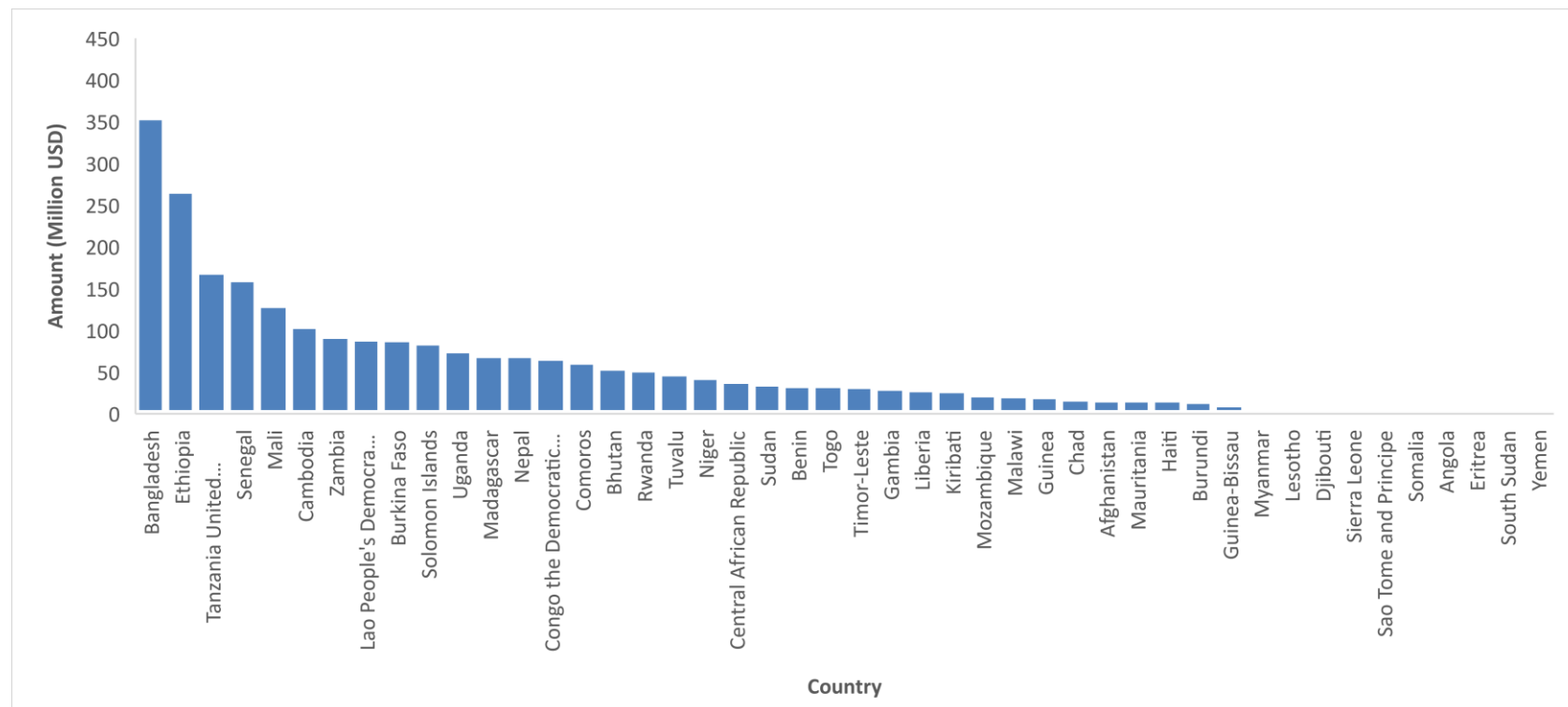
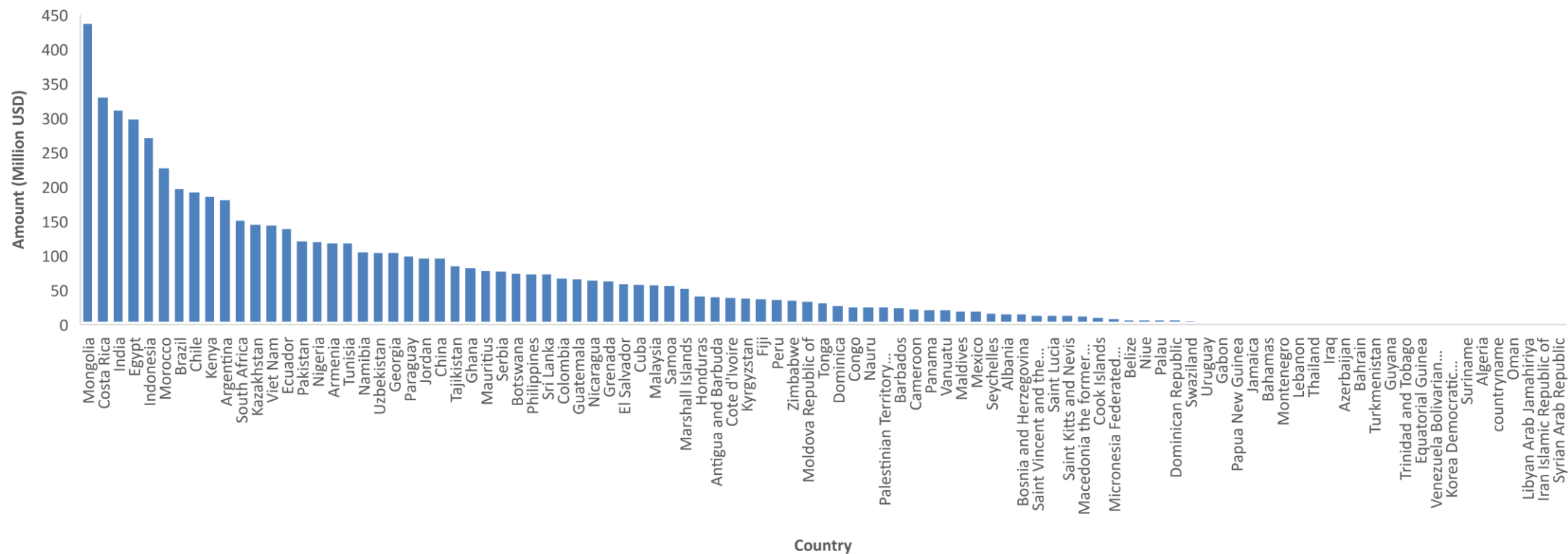


Figure 2

Total funding accessed by developing countries that are not LDCs under the GCF as displayed on country pages of the GCF website as of 30 September 2021



B. Facilitating integration of climate change adaptation into development

51. Countries are continuously implementing activities to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development. Benin has developed guidelines for tracking and coding the national budget to monitor the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the national budgeting process. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has developed an action plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into its National Agricultural Investment Plan. Liberia has mainstreamed climate change adaptation in relevant sectors, programmes, policies, strategies and plans in the country.

52. Countries are increasingly making attempts to ensure that climate change is integrated in all development plans at national, sectoral and district levels, at the same time linking the NAP process to the broader policy context such as the SDGs and the Sendai framework. Such efforts are meant to enhance common actions and facilitate political commitment across all levels of government. It also enhances the flow of domestic public resources to the domains of adaptation. It also ensures that climate change adaptation is all-inclusive and cross-sectoral.

C. Guiding principles

53. The LEG has consistently promoted addressing all the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs set out in decision 5/CP.17, and countries are actively applying them. Paragraphs 45 above provide examples of specific strategies and measures from the submitted NAPs.

54. With regard to gender considerations, countries are putting a premium into mentioning women and gender in adaptation actions. Specifically, women are presented in all five new NAPs as a vulnerable group to climate change, beneficiaries of adaptation action, and/or agents of change. In four out of the five new NAPs, women are presented as a particularly vulnerable group to climate change. Three have furthermore anchor gender responsiveness as a key principle of the NAP, aiming to empower women in decision-making. In addition, one NAP intends to build this gender responsiveness through a focal point on gender and climate change at national level who will work with university researchers.

55. Countries that have recognised indigenous people and local communities are undertaking steps to ensure they are meaningfully engaged and their knowledge systems are well integrated into the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, Malawi's NAP framework highlights the key role of indigenous knowledge in climate change adaptation. Also one of the Priority activities identified by Sudan in its NAP is to “assess and document existing indigenous knowledge and options to overcome climate vulnerabilities, and amalgamation of climate-friendly agriculture technologies with the rich indigenous knowledge and practices to enhance resilience”. Cambodia also highlighted the need to engage indigenous people in the design of social protection programmes which is one of its priority interventions.

56. Countries are placing great importance on gender considerations in adaptation actions, with some³³ identifying in their NAPs specific adaptation measures that have considered gender. Women are presented in the NAPs as comprising a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, is likely to benefit from adaptation action and has the potential to act as an agent of change.

³³ Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Suriname and Uruguay.

V. Support provided and received relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

57. Information on support provided to developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is included in the information notes on NAPs prepared for the SBI³⁴ and in the reports on the meetings of the LEG.³⁵ The remainder of this chapter provides information on the support provided and received by Parties between December 2020 and October 2021.

A. Financial support

58. As at 31 July 2021, 106 project proposals had been submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF. Funds had been disbursed for 62 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.

59. Regarding the LDCs, as at 31 July 2021, 24 had accessed funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs and 13 LDCs had proposals in the pipeline under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Of the 46 LDCs, 9 have yet to prepare or submit a proposal for accessing funding. Many of the LDCs have communicated that accessing funding from the GCF remains a challenge for them.

60. Table 3 provides a summary of project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF. It shows the distribution of proposals by region and by category of countries (i.e. LDCs and other developing countries). It also indicates funds disbursed by region.

Table 3

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

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Number of proposals approved or in the process of approval</i>	<i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i>
GCF ^a	Africa	44 (28)	30 (19)	25 (16)
	Asia-Pacific	29 (6)	13 (5)	12 (4)
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	14	12	11
	Latin America and the Caribbean	19 (1)	15 (1)	14 (1)
	Total	106 (35)	70 (25)	62 (21)
LDCF ^b	Africa	7	7	4
	Asia-Pacific	1	1	—
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	—
	Total	8	8	4

Note: A more detailed version of this table listing the submitting countries is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx.

^a As at 31 July 2021. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.

^b As at 30 June 2021. Figures apply to the LDCs only. One previously reported proposal was cancelled owing to a change in scope.

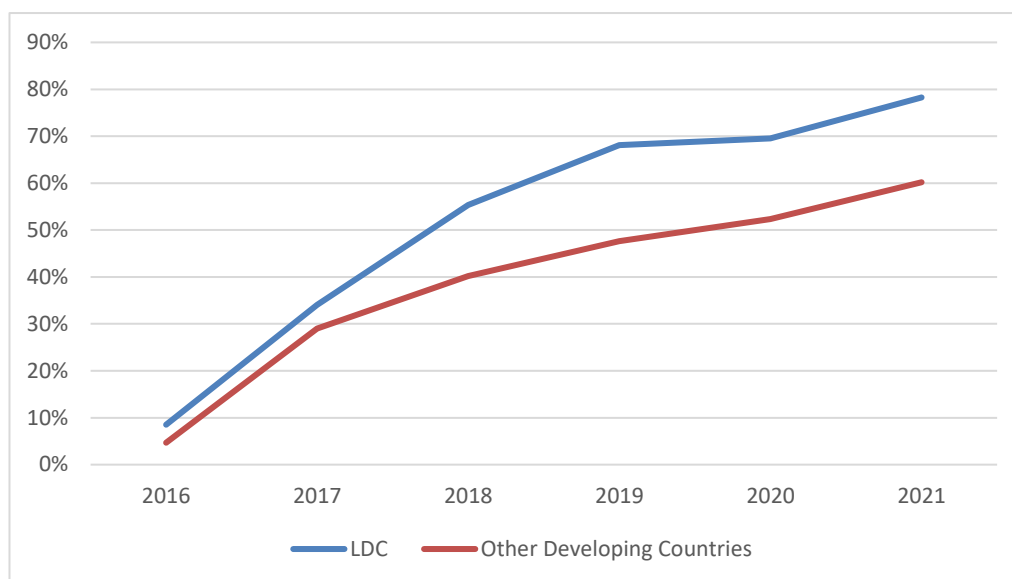
61. Accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to prove challenging for many LDCs. Of the 46 LDCs, 10 have yet to prepare or submit proposals for accessing funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Figure 3 shows the proportion of developing countries that have submitted NAP readiness funding proposals to the GCF since 2016.

Figure 3

³⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans>.

³⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-on-the-ldc-expert-group>.

The proportion of developing countries seeking or accessing funding for the formulation of national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme between 2016 and 2021



62. With regard to accessing funding for the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, a total of 33 proposals (some in concept note stage) from 13 NAPs have been submitted to the GCF amounting to USD 2.32 billion. Of the 33 proposals, 12 have been approved which amounts to USD 1.1 billion. Table 4 provides the list of countries that have submitted proposals and Figure 2 shows the total amount of proposals submitted by each country.

Figure 4

Amount of funding accessed by developing countries for the implementation of the projects and programmes in the national adaptation plans from the Green Climate Fund as at 14 October 2021



B. Technical support

63. Information included in this section are those communicated by relevant agencies providing support to countries on adaptation. The activities identified under technical support have in one way or the other addressed the gaps and needs with regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that were identified in previous reports. In annex 2 of this report, details on how organizations have addressed these gaps are also included.

64. The NAP technical working group continued to assist the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs through guidelines; technical papers; training; the identification of ways to address gaps and needs related to adaptation for the LDCs; the tool for monitoring and reviewing progress, effectiveness and gaps in the formulation and implementation of NAPs; the Open NAP initiative; and NAP Central. The NAP technical working group held virtual meetings in 2021 in order to continue providing support to countries on their NAPs.

Table 4

Project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans as at 14 October 2021

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/implementing agency	GCF Financing (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Brazil	Enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change in the Brazilian Amazon	Avina Foundation	10.0	1 June 2018	–
	Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast	International Fund for Agricultural Development	99.5	21 December 2017	–
Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program: Strengthening climate resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso country project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Bank	22.5	19 January 2017	27 March 2018
	Promoting modern irrigation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	8.4	26 February 2018	–
	Increasing people's resilience in Koubri and Bakata municipalities affected by rainwater floods and climate change shocks through Adaptation-based Approach for ecosystem, forest, water resources and river basins management in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	9.9	17 February 2018	–
Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management and Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change in the Liptako-Gourma Region	West African Development Bank	36.1	6 February 2019	–
Cambodia	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	Asian Development Bank	141.4	5 June 2017	27 March 2018
Colombia	Scaling up climate-resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	38.0	5 March 2017	2 October 2017
	Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals	WWF	50.0	22 October 2019	–
Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	296.0	22 Jun. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Cook Islands, Fiji , Kiribati , Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Strengthened Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development for Pacific Islands	SPREP	10.0	4 August 2018	–

Country	Project title	Delivery partner/implementing agency	GCF Financing (USD million)	Concept note submission date	Approval date
Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala , Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	285.5	15 March 2019	–
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia , Kenya , Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan , Uganda	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	UNDP	14.5	24 March 2020	–
Fiji , Samoa, Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of agriculture and food security in the Pacific Island Countries through managing climate induced transboundary plant, animal pests and invasive exotic aquatic species threats	Pacific Community	41.7	28 May 2019	–
Guatemala	RELIVE – RESilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	FAO	29.8	4 November 2019	10 November 2020
Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Asian Development Bank	58.1	26 Feb. 2018	28 Nov. 2018
Kenya	Enhancing Land-based Adaptation and Resilient Green Economies in Makueni, Kajiado, Machakos and Kitui Counties in Kenya	National Treasury	45.0	24 March 2020	–
	Dryland Resilience Kenya: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation through Rangeland and Forest Landscape Restoration for Resilient Communities, Land, Water and Infrastructure in Frontier Counties of Kenya	International Union for Conservation of Nature	89.0	22 December 2016	–
	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	International Union for Conservation of Nature	23.2	1 June 2018	23 July 2019
	Adaptation to Climate Change – Induced Water Stress Through Promotion of Small-Scale Rain Water Harvesting in Selected Counties	National Environment Management Authority	9.6	11 February 2018	–
	Makueni Climate Resilience and Food Security Project	National Environment Management Authority	10.0	27 May 2019	–
	Climate-Resilient Aggregation, Storage, Warehousing Receipts, and Trading Facility for Dry Grains in Nakuru County, Kenya	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya	10	18 December 2020	–
	Strengthening resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change effects in the North Rift Valley Region of Kenya		110	18 September 2020	
State of Palestine	Resilient Land and Resources Management Project	International Fund for Agricultural Development	47.7	27 October 2017	–

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>GCF Financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Madagascar. Mozambique, South Africa , Tanzania Sudan	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	French Development Agency	44.7	25 November 2017	4 December 2019
	Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa)	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	55	17 June 2019	4 December 2019
	Impact Forecast-Based Early Warning Systems	UNEP	10.0	25 November 2018	–
	Strengthening Capacity of Rural Primary Health Care Services to Address Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Health	UNDP	25.7	30 April 2018	–
	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	UNDP	40.0	18 April 2016	21 August 2020
	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	10.0	28 April 2020	13 November 2020
	Strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the Mono-Togo basin	UNDP	16.0	27 July 2019	–
Togo	Addressing accelerating climate change-induced urban-to-rural migration through Low Emissions Climate Resilient Agro-Spatial Development in Togo [Togo LECR – ASD Programme]	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)	150.0	28 January 2021	-

Notes: (1) This table provides an update to table 2 in document FCCC/SBI/2021/13; (2) for multi-country projects, the names of countries with NAPs are shown in bold.

65. The LEG continued to provide technical guidance and other support to developing countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative, NAP country dialogues, NAP Expos, NAP Central and the NAP technical working group, as well as by tracking progress and developing guidelines and other materials, such as the NAP-SDG iFrame, on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The NAP country dialogues under the Open NAP initiative have become a regular platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and these dialogues continued in 2021. More information on the work of the LEG on NAPs can be found in the report of the 40th meeting of the LEG.³⁶

66. The Climate Service Center Germany is developing a high-resolution regional Earth observation system model and a decision support system for policymakers and practitioners, with a focus on agriculture and food security for West Africa, including for seven LDCs.³⁷

67. FAO, in collaboration with UNDP and with funding from the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative, is implementing the five-year ‘SCALA’ programme (2020–2025) on scaling up climate ambition on land use and agriculture through NDCs and NAPs. While the programme provides direct support to 12 countries, it also supports two GCF-approved projects (in Nepal and the Sudan), and 19 GCF projects in the LDCs are in the pipeline. FAO has also published two supplements to the NAP technical guidelines – one on forestry and agroforestry and the other on fisheries and aquaculture.

68. Since 2010, Germany has supported 54 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 has been provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via NAP-GSP or the NAP Global Network, with whom Germany collaborates closely. The number of countries supported refers to direct beneficiaries of financial support, but an additional 27 countries benefit indirectly from German support of the NAP Global Network. Furthermore, GIZ has supported four countries in undertaking climate risk analysis and, in cooperation with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, 12 countries in undertaking climate risk profiling. The InsuResilience Solutions Fund supports three countries in analysing climate risk.

69. The NAP Global Network provides technical support to 13 LDCs³⁸ for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It also organizes peer learning and exchange events; publishes knowledge products, analysis tools and communications resources on integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into adaptation action; conducts monitoring and evaluation training on adaptation; engages the private sector in adaptation initiatives; develops NAP communication strategies; leverages the NAP process to guide formulation of adaptation communications; develops financing and resource mobilization strategies; enhances sectoral integration of adaptation; promotes linkages between the national and subnational levels; integrates ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs; and aligns NAPs with peacebuilding processes. The NAP Global Network is developing a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on linking peacebuilding and adaptation in the context of conflict.

70. UNCDF supports the expansion of NAP-aligned Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility initiatives in 14 LDCs³⁹ and the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation initiatives.

71. UNDP supports 27 adaptation projects across Africa, Asia and Latin America funded by different streams (the GCF, GEF, LDCF and SCCF, as well as bilateral sources) in order to address areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For example, UNDP has assisted Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Senegal and the United Republic

³⁶ FCCC/SBI/2021/13.

³⁷ Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

³⁸ Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia and Uganda.

³⁹ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

of Tanzania in preparing proposals for readiness funding under the GCF; Chad, Malawi, the Niger and Senegal in implementing NAP projects with approved LDCF funding; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in preparing project grants under the LDCF. UNDP has also assisted 10 LDCs⁴⁰ and 17 other developing countries⁴¹ in securing funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs, while other countries' proposals are still under review by the GCF and some are pending resubmission by their NDAs. UNDP also supports five LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda) in NDC and NAP implementation through a joint programme with FAO (see para. 56 above). In addition, jointly with UNEP, it conducted a virtual South–South knowledge exchange, held a new online training course on elements of the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and compiled an e-compendium of NAP-GSP.

72. UNEP supports the implementation of GCF-funded NAP projects in Nepal and Myanmar and LDCF-approved projects in Eritrea, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritania and Rwanda. UNEP has also assisted eight countries⁴² in preparing project proposals to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. In collaboration with UNDP, it conducted a South–South knowledge exchange to promote peer learning and the sharing of experience on key elements and stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. UNEP has also started collaboration with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the NAP-GSP to develop an e-training module on the NAP process covering formulation, implementation and financing. Furthermore, UNEP produced a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into NAPs.

73. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction produced a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on promoting synergy and alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It will use the supplement as part of a training package on comprehensive risk management to be delivered to 16 LDCs and SIDS in 2021–2022. The aim of the training is to help countries (1) better understand and apply system-level approaches to addressing climate and disaster risks and (2) develop risk-informed NAPs and national disaster risk reduction strategies for adapting to climate change.

74. WHO supports countries in developing the health-related components of their NAPs and, in some countries, in conducting climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the health sector. It has published guidance on developing and implementing the health-related components of NAPs, including defining their quality criteria, and has updated its guidance on conducting climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the health sector. In addition, WHO has supported the development of health-related proposals under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for eight LDCs.⁴³

VI. Concluding remarks

75. The report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs is updated annually with information from various channels, such as responses to the online questionnaire, information submitted by Parties under the Convention, information provided by United Nations entities supporting countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and information provided by countries at official UNFCCC events. Updated information is frequently posted on NAP Central.

⁴⁰ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger and Somalia.

⁴¹ Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

⁴² Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu and Yemen.

⁴³ Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania.

Annex I

Status of support from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at **31 July 2021**

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Albania	October 30, 2017	October 24, 2019	UNDP	First disbursement paid on 16 October 2020
Angola	February 20, 2019		UNICEF	Cancelled at NDA's request on 28 July 2020
Antigua and Barbuda	January 26, 2017	November 1, 2017	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda	3rd disbursement completed
Argentina	April 28, 2017	December 4, 2018	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Armenia	February 14, 2017	October 24, 2019	UNDP	4th disbursement completed
Azerbaijan	August 13, 2018	December 2, 2019	UNDP	First disbursement paid on 8 October 2020
Bangladesh	July 16, 2017	February 9, 2018	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Belize	August 23, 2020	June 1, 2021	FAO	Approved on 1 June 2021 and initial disbursement completed
Belize	September 16, 2020		CCCCC	Under GCF Secretariat review
Benin	July 27, 2017	February 8, 2019	UNDP	All disbursements completed
Bhutan	August 18, 2017	December 23, 2018	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	April 5, 2018	March 26, 2018	UNDP	5th disbursement completed
Burkina Faso	October 5, 2020		GGGI	Under GCF Secretariat review
Burundi	August 27, 2018		UNDP	GCF comments shared on 10 December 2018
Cambodia	February 1, 2021		Cambodia, DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	GCF comments shared on 27 July 2021
Cameroon	October 31, 2017		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 12 October 2020
Chad	June 25, 2018	December 18, 2019	National Water Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	2nd disbursement completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Chile	February 5, 2019	December 2, 2019	FAO	2nd disbursement completed
Chile	November 17, 2020		FAO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Chile	February 1, 2021		FAO	GCF comments shared on 22 March 2021
Colombia	November 11, 2016	January 8, 2018	Action Fund/Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood	4th disbursement completed
Comoros	November 12, 2020		Ernst & Young GmbH	Pending confirmation on DP selection
Cook Islands	April 19, 2021		Cook Islands, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM_COK)	Under GCF Secretariat review
Costa Rica	July 5, 2017	October 10, 2018	UNEP	3rd disbursement completed
Côte d'Ivoire	July 31, 2017	February 9, 2019	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Cuba	June 19, 2019		UNDP	Under GCF Secretariat review
Democratic Republic of the Congo	February 14, 2017	January 31, 2018	UNDP	All disbursements completed
Djibouti	December 24, 2018		UNDP	Received comments from the GCF on 1 April 2019
Dominica	October 31, 2017	September 3, 2018	Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda for the Commonwealth of Dominica	Initial disbursement completed
Dominican Republic	March 31, 2017	May 11, 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Ecuador	April 10, 2017	July 11, 2018	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Egypt	July 31, 2017	March 5, 2021	UNDP	Approved on 5 March 2021 and initial disbursement completed
El Salvador	June 6, 2018		UNEP	With the NDA since 6 August 2019
Equatorial Guinea	February 2, 2021		Ernst & Young GmbH	GCF comments shared on 13 April 2021
Eritrea	September 30, 2018		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 16 April 2020
Eswatini	July 17, 2017	June 26, 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Ethiopia	February 16, 2019	21-May-21	GGGI	Approved on 21 May 2021 and initial disbursement completed
Fiji	May 16, 2021		GGGI	GCF comments shared on 23 July 2021

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Gabon	June 15, 2017	September 12, 2018	Deposits and Consignments Fund Gabon	2nd disbursement completed
Gambia	February 12, 2021		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 6 April 2021
Georgia	May 31, 2021		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 22 July 2021
Ghana	October 31, 2017	May 1, 2019	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Grenada	July 14, 2020		FAO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Guatemala	October 31, 2019	January 10, 2020	Rainforest Alliance	Approved on 10 January 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Guinea	August 22, 2019	2-Mar-20	UNDP	Approved on 2 March 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Guinea-Bissau	April 23, 2019		UNDP	GCF comments shared on 2 June 2021
Haiti	April 23, 2018	May 15, 2019	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Honduras	July 4, 2017	June 27, 2019	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Indonesia	September 25, 2019		UNDP	Under GCF Secretariat review
Iraq	October 31, 2017	December 18, 2018	UNEP	Approved on 18 December 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Jamaica	October 30, 2020	April 15, 2021	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Approved on 15 April 2021 and the grant agreement process underway
Kazakhstan	May 7, 2021		UNDP	GCF comments shared on 17 June 2021
Kenya	April 25, 2017	July 31, 2018	FAO	3rd disbursement completed
Kyrgyzstan	June 6, 2018	May 18, 2020	UNDP	Approved on 18 May 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Lesotho	October 13, 2017	June 24, 2020	UNEP	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Liberia	September 14, 2016	November 14, 2016	UNDP	Approved on 14 November 2016 and disbursement completed
Madagascar	April 29, 2017	October 17, 2019	UNDP	Approved 17 October 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Malawi	June 30, 2017	March 20, 2019	UNEP	Approved on 20 March 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Maldives	November 6, 2020		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 10 May 2021

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Mali	December 18, 2017		AFAP	GCF comments shared on 21 October 2020
Mauritania	June 30, 2017	July 9, 2018	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Mauritius	October 31, 2017		Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development	Technical assistance provided: mission dates 25 February to 2 March 2019
Mauritius	January 22, 2021		WHO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Mexico	April 28, 2018		NA	With the NDA since 26 November 2018
Mongolia	February 10, 2017	May 22, 2018	UNEP	4th disbursement completed
Montenegro	July 31, 2017	October 23, 2020	UNDP	Approved on 23 October 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Morocco	December 14, 2018	March 17, 2021	UNDP	Approved on 17 March 2021 and initial disbursement completed
Myanmar	July 31, 2017	February 15, 2020	UNEP	Approved on 15 February 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Nauru	March 13, 2020		SPREP	Under GCF Secretariat review
Nepal	September 9, 2016	November 14, 2016	UNEP	2nd disbursement completed
Niger	November 11, 2016	January 31, 2018	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Nigeria	September 25, 2017	November 22, 2019	UNEP	Approved on 22 November 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Oman	May 31, 2018		UNEP	Resubmitted with a new Delivery Partner (UNEP). However, the submission was retracted. Awaiting a complete submission.
Pakistan	February 10, 2017	June 6, 2017	UNEP	Approved on 6 June 2017 and initial disbursement completed
Palau	January 28, 2021		Bureau of Budget and Planning	Under GCF Secretariat review
Panama	April 29, 2021		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 2 June 2021
Papua New Guinea	October 31, 2017	October 24, 2019	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Peru	September 5, 2018	October 25, 2019	Avina Foundation	Approved on 25 October 2019 and initial disbursement completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Republic of Moldova	September 28, 2018	March 16, 2020	UNDP	2nd disbursement completed
Republic of Moldova	February 12, 2019	January 20, 2020	FAO	Approved and initial disbursement completed
Rwanda	April 3, 2019	January 25, 2020	GGGI	Approved on 25 January 2021 and initial disbursement completed
Saint Lucia	December 3, 2020		FAO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Sao Tome and Principe	Septemeber 1, 2018	June 24, 2020	UNEP	Approved on 24 June 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Serbia	July 20, 2017	July 22, 2019	UNDP	3rd disbursement completed
Seychelles	October 31, 2017		UNEP	Under GCF Secretariat review
Somalia	July 11, 2018	November 22, 2019	UNDP	Approved on 22 November 2019 and initial disbursement completed
South Sudan	April 30, 2017		UNEP	Received comments from the GCF on 27 September 2017
Sri Lanka	June 5, 2019	July 31, 2020	GGGI	Approved on 31 July 2020 and initial disbursement completed
State of Palestine	November 3, 2020		FAO	Under GCF Secretariat review
Sudan	April 30, 2017	June 9, 2020	FAO	Approved on 9 June 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Syrian Arab Republic	July 30, 2020		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 18 December 2020
Tajikistan	August 24, 2018	May 18, 2020	UNDP	Approved on 18 May 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Thailand	September 21, 2018	August 21, 2020	UNDP	Approved on 21 August 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Togo	April 19, 2021		FAO	GCF comments shared on 26 May 2021
Tonga	September 21, 2018	March 16, 2020	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Approved on 16 March 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Tunisia	September 13, 2019		UNDP	Approval process
Tunisia	September 18, 2019		FAO	Approval process

<i>Party</i>	<i>Date of initial submission</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>Delivery partner/ implementing agency</i>	<i>Status</i>
Turkmenistan	October 18, 2018	May 12, 2021	UNDP	Approved on 12 May 2021 and pending initial disbursement
Tuvalu	November 20, 2019	January 13, 2021	SPREP	Approved on 13 January 2021 and grant agreement process underway
Uganda	April 19, 2018	June 22, 2021	UNEP	Approved on 22 June 2021 and pending initial disbursement
United Republic of Tanzania	November 25, 2016		UNDP	Approval process
Uruguay	February 13, 2017	January 8, 2018	UNDP	Approved on 8 January 2018 and 6th disbursement completed
Uzbekistan	July 5, 2017	October 24, 2019	UNDP	Approved on 24 October 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Vanuatu	November 9, 2018		UNEP	GCF comments shared on 21 July 2021
Viet Nam	February 27, 2019	December 18, 2019	UNDP	Approved on 18 December 2019 and initial disbursement completed
Zambia	December 15, 2018	March 30, 2020	Global Water Partnership	Approved on 30 March 2020 and initial disbursement completed
Zimbabwe	June 30, 2017	May 8, 2018	UNEP	Approved on 8 May 2018 and initial disbursement completed

Notes: (1) Update to annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13; (2) information sourced from the GCF and GEF secretariats.

¹ Country with a proposal that has been reviewed and presented to the Readiness Working Group of the GCF and may have minor comments to address prior to approval.

Annex II

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention between December 2020 and November 2021

Activity	Relevant workplan/ work programme	Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies	Period	Target group(s)	Relevant components of the NAP process	Reference/source report
AC						
CGE						
<i>WIM Executive Committee</i>						
Work of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management:	Activity 2a under Strategic workstream (c) of the ExCom's 5-yr rolling workplan	Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5; Decision 2/CMA. 2 paragraphs 2 and 26	2021	Developing countries	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SB/2020/3 , paragraphs 28-35
a) Technical guidelines for comprehensive risk assessment by UNDRR						
b) Identifying linkages between the NAP process and DRR strategies to promote CRM		Decision 10/CP. 24 paragraph 5(c)			Preparatory elements	
c) NAP Global Network's regional peer learning summit for the Pacific on linking community assessment with the NAP process.		Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5; Decision 2/CMA. 2 paragraph 2			Preparatory elements	
Work of the task force on displacement: Development of supplementary guidelines on integrating human mobility into the process to formulate and implement NAPs.	Strategic workstream (d), ExCom's 5-yr rolling workplan	Decision 5/CP. 23 paragraph 19 (b) and (c); Decision 2/CMA.2, paragraph 2	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2020/3 , paragraphs 39-45
Work of the Expert group on Slow Onset Events: Special issue on Slow Onset Events published in Elsevier Journal Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability which	Strategic Workstream (a), ExCom's 5-yr	Decision 2/CMA. paragraph 25	Published	All countries	Whole process	FCCC/SB/2020/3 , paragraph 24

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
enhances understanding of adverse impacts of SOEs on vulnerable populations and approaches to address them	rolling workplan					
Enhancement and continuing development of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, including its interactive function, RISK TALK	Five-year rolling workplan	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 48	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/
<i>LEG</i>						
Direct country support through the Open NAP initiative	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/publications-naps
Continuing engagement with the GCF during LEG meetings on ways to assist developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2(c)	Ongoing	Developing countries	Laying the groundwork and gaps; implementation strategies	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
Continuing the development and application of the integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
Compilation of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and ongoing activities of the LEG, the AC and relevant organizations related to addressing those gaps and needs	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 8/CP.24, paragraph 17	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
Facilitating the NAP technical working group	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
Information event on the work of the LEG in supporting LDCs on adaptation	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	May 2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/info_event_LEG_SB2021 .

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
Enhancing and continuing the development of NAP Central and related web pages	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	http://unfccc.int/nap ; http://napexpo.org/napblogger/blogger
Collaborating with other constituted bodies on work in support of the LDCs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
Mobilizing relevant bodies and organizations to contribute towards the Open NAP initiative for developing countries	LEG work programme for 2020-2021	FCCC/SBI/2019/9, paragraph 61	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2021/6; FCCC/SBI/2021/14
<i>NWP</i>						
Thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forests and grassland ecosystems: Ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on biodiversity and climate change adaptation.	2020–2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	October 2021	Parties, especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS tagging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx
Thematic area of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems: Ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledge gaps in partnership with the NWP expert group on oceans	2019-2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	October 2021	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS tagging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx
A series of events in collaboration with NWP Expert Group on Oceans, UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA) network : opportunities for uptake and scaling of integrated technological and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change	2021	TEC's Technology Day (TD) entails a series of events taking place in 2020 and 2021 whose objective is to promote innovative approaches to deploy, disseminate and scale up adaptation technologies in various key sectors;	2021	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
adaptation, particularly to support countries in formulating and implementing their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)		FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para 21				
A supplement to the NAP technical guidelines: the Coastal Adaptation and Nature-based Solutions for the Implementation of NAPs: Considerations for the GCF Proposal Development. The publication provides technical information to developing countries on accessing finance for the implementation of coastal and marine nature-based solutions to increase resilience to extreme climatic events.	2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18 FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 21	2021	Developing countries, LDCs and SIDS	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/documents/278047
The NWP policy brief on oceans, which highlights knowledge gaps and collaborative actions in relation to building the resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems	2020	FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, paragraph 18	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	
Updating and enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	–	Decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 3(a); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 18(c); FCCC/SBSTA/2014/5, paragraph 16(b); FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20; FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, paragraph 18(b)(ii)	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/pages/Home.aspx
Addressing knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI): Organization of a priority-setting workshop for Pacific SIDS	2020-2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 8, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7,	2021	SIDS	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS tagging/Pages/Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-(LAKI)-for-the-Pacific-sub-region.aspx

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Relevant workplan/ work programme</i>	<i>Relevant mandate from the COP/subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Target group(s)</i>	<i>Relevant components of the NAP process</i>	<i>Reference/source report</i>
					implementation strategies	
Addressing knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI): Organization of series of meetings with partners to design actions to close knowledge gaps in GCC and North Africa subregions	2020-2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 8, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7,	2021	Africa	Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-NorthAfrica.aspx https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-WestAsia.aspx
Addressing knowledge gaps through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	2020-2021	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 8, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7,	2020-2021	Developing countries	All process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPS tagging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=29159&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB
<i>PCCB</i>						
Poster session at the twelfth meeting of the research dialogue, where the PCCB showcased and discussed with participants the outcomes of its regional Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day series. This event series aimed to facilitate a better understanding of key capacity needs for universities, research institutions, policymakers, civil society and the private sector in developing countries for effective engagement in preparing and implementing NDCs and NAPs, and focused on recommended actions for various stakeholder groups.	PCCB rolling workplan for 2017–2020	Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 71, 72 and 73(b), (d), (f) and (g); decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(e)	24-25 November 2020	Participants at the Climate Dialogues 2020, including Parties and non-Party stakeholders	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/topics/science/events-meetings/research-dialogue/twelfth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue

SCF

Annex III

Technical support provided by organizations and regional centres and networks to the least developed countries to address gaps in focus areas of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Access to financial and other support	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia	UNDP
	Supported the development of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Burundi, Djibouti, Senegal	UNDP
	Supported the submission of proposals for GCF readiness funding	Eritrea, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen	UNEP
	Supported the submission of a proposal for LDCF funding for NAP formulation	Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNEP
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Lesotho, Myanmar, Sao Tome and Principe	NAP-GSP, UNEP
	Supported the implementation of a GEF/LDCF project on agriculture and water sector risk	Somalia	AfDB
	Supported the implementation of projects under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Chad, Malawi, Niger, Senegal	UNDP
	Conducted a needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Zambia	AfDB
	Initiated mapping of the technical, institutional and financial needs and gaps of the LDCs in order to expedite their access to finance	All LDCs	UNCDF
	Helped to access funding from the GEF to implement climate risk interventions in the agriculture and water sectors	Somalia	AfDB
	Provided technical support for accessing funding from the GCF	Chad, Mali, Tuvalu	GCF
	Deployed experts to provide technical assistance to countries in preparing and submitting proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	All LDCs	GCF
	Provided continuous follow-up with countries in order to enhance access to finance during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it encouraged the use of national or regional delivery partners,	All LDCs	GCF

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Institutional arrangements and coordination	introduced weekly technical consultations, increased initial disbursements, and encouraged the use of the multiple sequential proposal mechanism		
	Assisted with revising agricultural policies and drafting a road map for the NAP for the agriculture sector	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Conducted a national capacity assessment for managing climate change impacts and prepared a report on mainstreaming climate change in sectors and policies	Liberia	UNDP
	Facilitated revision of the national climate change policy and action plan to enable integration of indigenous peoples' issues into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Prepared a report on sectoral and integrated modelling frameworks	Benin	UNDP
	Facilitated inter-institutional and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms	30 LDCs	GCF
	Provided technical support for developing a NAP framework	Malawi	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Provided support for developing a national agriculture investment plan and agriculture and natural resources policy	Gambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Implemented capacity-building for decision makers to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in the agriculture sector	Uganda, Zambia	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context	Supported the National Environment Commission in developing a NAP platform to coordinate the NAP process	Bhutan	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
	Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data	Niger	UNDP
	Assessed ongoing and past adaptation activities to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling them up	Niger	UNDP
	Created an integrated vulnerability assessment database user manual, management plan and guidebook	Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
	Conducted an error check of the integrated vulnerability assessment database and developed an inventory of adaptation actions	Tuvalu	NAP Global Network
	Provided support for undertaking assessments of climate hazard impacts, vulnerability and risk	28 LDCs	GCF

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Implementation strategies	Supported the implementation of a country needs assessment for improved climate information services	Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB
	Developed a subnational report on risk and vulnerability assessment	Niger, Sao Tome and Principe	UNCDF
	Conducted in-depth assessments of climate risks and vulnerability	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report	Bhutan	UNDP
	Analysed available information on climate change impacts	Niger	UNDP
	Conducted assessments of climate hazards, vulnerability and risk for the coastal zone	Liberia	UNDP
	Developed a resource mobilization strategy for implementing the NAP and finalized the NAP implementation road map	Ethiopia	NAP Global Network
	Developed a report on how to identify gaps, needs, opportunities and priorities for ‘climate proofing’ key investments	Liberia	UNDP
	Drafted a concept note for an agriculture-focused adaptation project	Benin	UNDP
	Developed a strategy for mobilizing the private sector in relation to climate change adaptation	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Provided technical and financial support for implementing climate-smart agriculture	Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo	WMO Regional Training Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology and their Applications
	Organized a webinar on monitoring and evaluation and the impact of COVID-19 on the NAP process	Francophone LDCs	NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP
	Developed a NAP monitoring and evaluation framework	Ethiopia, Kiribati	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Linkages with development agendas (i.e. national development plans, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030)	Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the NAP process	Nepal	NAP Global Network
	Supported the integration of a subnational dimension into the NAP process as a way to enhance finance flows for addressing subnational issues	Senegal, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Sudan	UNCDF
Active learning from practice	Drafted case studies on lessons learned from various aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture	Gambia, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia	UNDP

<i>Focus area</i>	<i>Support provided</i>	<i>Parties supported</i>	<i>Provider(s) of support</i>
Guiding principles	Developed a training programme to enhance stakeholders' understanding of how to integrate a subnational dimension into the NAP process	All LDCs	UNCDF, United Nations Institute for Training and Research
	Continued to update climate change adaptation knowledge resources to provide planners and policymakers with useful resources for formulating and implementing NAPs	All LDCs	FAO and UNDP through NAP-Ag
	Developed an online training course for the LDCs on implementing the Paris Agreement	All LDCs	LEG in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations
	Developed and launched a gender toolkit	All LDCs	AC, LEG
	Developed technical guidance on integrating health concerns related to climate change into the NAP process	All LDCs	WHO
	Developed guidelines for tracking and a budget coding tool for monitoring the integration of climate change adaptation in budgeting processes	Benin	UNDP
	Revised supplementary materials on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation	All LDCs	WMO
	Developed two (one online and one in-person) training courses on how to strengthen the delivery of climate services and quality management		
	Developed a plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the NAP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP
	Developed supplementary guidelines for addressing fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs	All LDCs	FAO

Notes: (1) This table covers only the LDCs as data were not collected for developing countries that are not LDCs; (2) the information in this table was provided to the LEG prior to and at its 38th meeting by organizations supporting the LDCs.

Annex IV

Support provided by organizations and programmes to developing countries under national adaptation plans

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Organizations and programmes providing in-country support</i>
Afghanistan	LDC	Open NAP initiative
Albania	Other developing country	GIZ, UNDP
Algeria	Other developing country	GIZ
Andorra	Other developing country	-
Angola	LDC	-
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDS	PAHO
Argentina	Other developing country	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNDP
Armenia	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Azerbaijan	Other developing country	UNDP
Bahamas	SIDS	PAHO
Bahrain	SIDS	-
Bangladesh	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Barbados	SIDS	PAHO
Belize	SIDS	CCAFS, PAHO, UNDP
Benin	LDC	CCAFS, GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bhutan	LDC	CCAFS, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, UNDP
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other developing country	GIZ
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other developing country	NAP-GSP, UNDP
Botswana	Other developing country	NAP Global Network
Brazil	Other developing country	GIZ, NAP Global Network
Brunei Darussalam	Other developing country	-
Burkina Faso	LDC	GIZ, NAP Global Network, NAP-GSP, UNCDF
Burundi	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Cabo Verde	SIDS	WMO
Cambodia	LDC	GIZ, NAP-GSP, UNCDF, WMO
Cameroon	Other developing country	UNEP
Central African Republic	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative
Chad	LDC	NAP-GSP, Open NAP initiative, UNDP
Chile	Other developing country	FAO
China	Other developing country	-
Colombia	Other developing country	CCAFS, FAO and UNDP (NAP-Ag), NAP Global Network
Comoros	LDC, SIDS	Open NAP initiative
Congo	Other developing country	WMO

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

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

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

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

Note: This table is based on information shared by the organizations as at 31 August 2021 under the NAP technical working group.