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| **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**  **Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session**  **Glasgow, 31 October to 6 November 2021**  Item 12 of the provisional agenda  **National adaptation plans** |  |

Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Note by the secretariat

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| *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 |

1. Introduction
   1. Mandate

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 2021–2022[[1]](#footnote-2) with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The COP, through various decisions,[[2]](#footnote-3) 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.

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]](#footnote-4)

* 1. Scope

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]](#footnote-5) It covers developing countries’ progress, and support provided and received, between December 2020 and October 2021.

The document captures information from national reports submitted under the Convention[[5]](#footnote-6) 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]](#footnote-7)

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]](#footnote-8)

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

COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs[[8]](#footnote-9) to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. In the same decision, it invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.[[9]](#footnote-10)

The NAP process has two objectives:[[10]](#footnote-11)

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

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.

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]](#footnote-12)

Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;

Preparatory elements;

Implementation strategies;

Reporting, monitoring and review.

The COP requested the LEG to develop the technical guidelines[[12]](#footnote-13) for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on the basis of the initial guidelines,[[13]](#footnote-14) 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]](#footnote-15) 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.

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]](#footnote-16)

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]](#footnote-17) in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be funded by the GCF.[[17]](#footnote-18) 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]](#footnote-19) The GCF responded to this mandate for the formulation of NAPs by opening a window for funding unders its readiness support.[[19]](#footnote-20) 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]](#footnote-21)

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.

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]](#footnote-22)

Pursuant to a mandate from COP 24,[[22]](#footnote-23) 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]](#footnote-24)

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:

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;

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;

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.

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

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]](#footnote-25)

Twenty-six countries (of which seven are LDCs) had completed preparation of their NAPs and had shared them on NAP Central.[[25]](#footnote-26) Some of the countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.[[26]](#footnote-27) Fifteen countries had also submitted at least one project concept note to the GCF for implementing the priority actions identified in their NAPs. Six countries had received funding approval for one or more priority projects identified in their NAPs.

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**

| *Element* | *Number of developing countriesa* | *Measure* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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.

1. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of LDCs.
2. Other countries have received either partial or full support from bilateral and other sources for the formulation of their NAPs.
3. Countries that have completed the road map were removed, which resulted in a decrease from the number listed in the previous report.
4. Activities considered were those reported and cited by countries that were undertaken within the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
5. 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.
6. Activities considered in this measure pertain to policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs.
   1. Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

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.

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]](#footnote-28)

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]](#footnote-29)

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]](#footnote-30)

The submitted NAPs shows that NAPs often updateand 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.

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.

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]](#footnote-31)

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.

* 1. Element B: preparatory elements

This element relates to analysing climate change risks and vulnerabilities, identifying adaptation options at all levels, compiling and communicating NAPs, and advancing the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning.

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.

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.

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]](#footnote-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.

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.

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.

The common criteria used for prioritization of adaptation measures in the NAPs are: urgency, feasibility, no/low-regret and cost-effective measures, alignement 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**

| *Party* | *Date of submission* | *Document title* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| Colombia | 27 February 2018 | Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Lineas 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>.

* 1. Element C: implementation strategies

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.

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.

Eleven countries[[32]](#footnote-33) have received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 12 of the 33 proposals for the priority projects identified in their NAPs.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

* 1. Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

This element relates to collecting information on and reviewing the process to formulate and implement NAPs, assessing the process through a national monitoring and evaluation system, providing outputs for the reporting on progress to the COP, sharing knowledge and facilitating learning, providing a better understanding of the gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, communicating capacity-building needs, communicating achievements in reducing vulnerability to climate change, and matching needs with sources of support. Activities under this element are implemented throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

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.

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.

1. Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including guiding principles
   1. Reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

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.

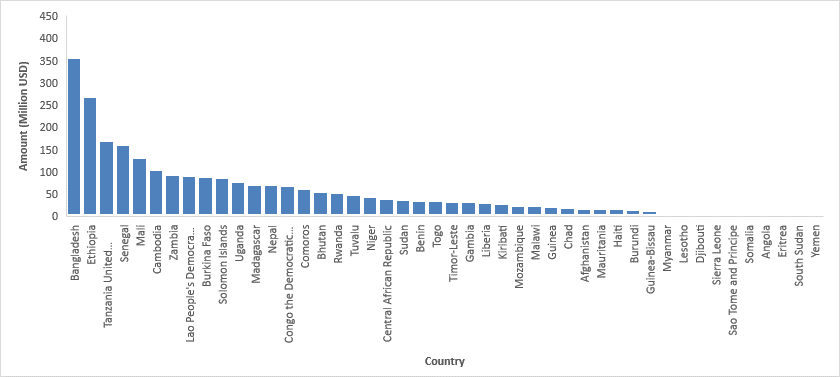
All the six new NAPs mentioned in paragraph xx above highlighted their key hazards, vulnerabilities and priority activities to be implemented. There is a commonality in the sectors identified as at-risk with some regional variations in the assets that are most vulnerable within the sectors. The most 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.

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.

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).

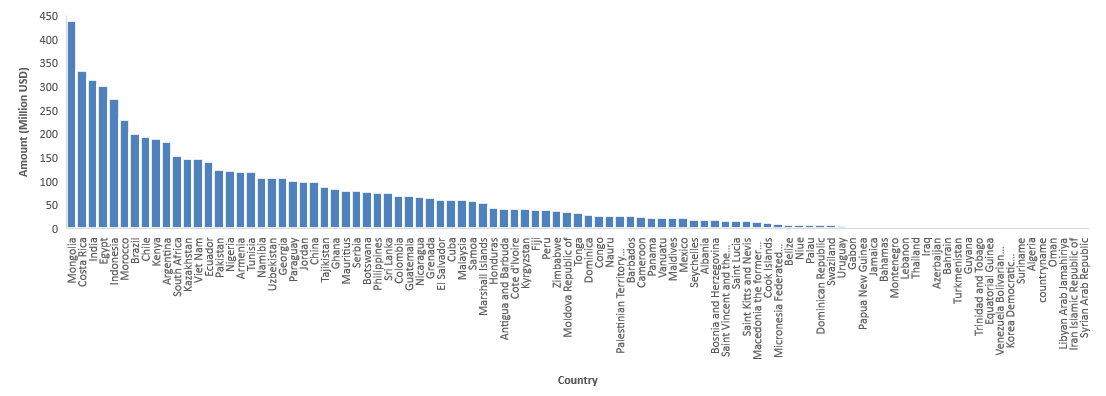
**Figure 1**

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



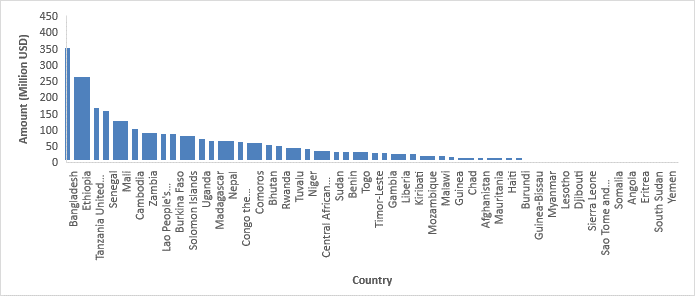
**Figure 2**

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



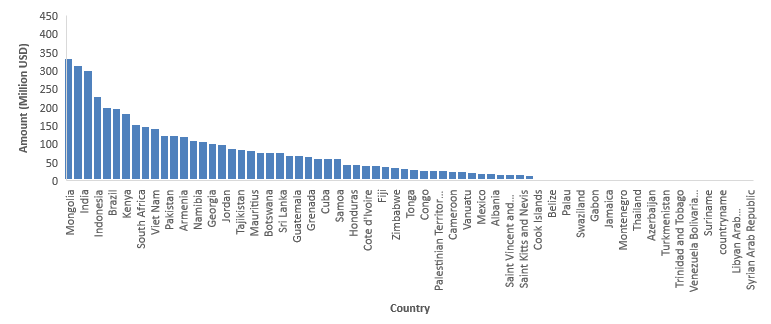
**Figure 1**

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



**Figure 2**

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



* 1. Facilitating integration of climate change adaptation into development

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.

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.

* 1. Guiding principles

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.

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.

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.

Countries are placing great importance on gender considerations in adaptation actions, with some[[33]](#footnote-34) 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.

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

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 SBI[[34]](#footnote-35) and in the reports on the meetings of the LEG.[[35]](#footnote-36) The remainder of this chapter provides information on the support provided and received by Parties between December 2020 and October 2021.

* 1. Financial support

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.

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.

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**

| *Funding source* | *Region* | *Number of submitted proposals* | *Number of proposals approved or in the process of approval* | *Number of projects with funds disbursed* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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.

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 propoertion of developing countries that have submitted NAP readiness funding proposals to the GCF since 2016.

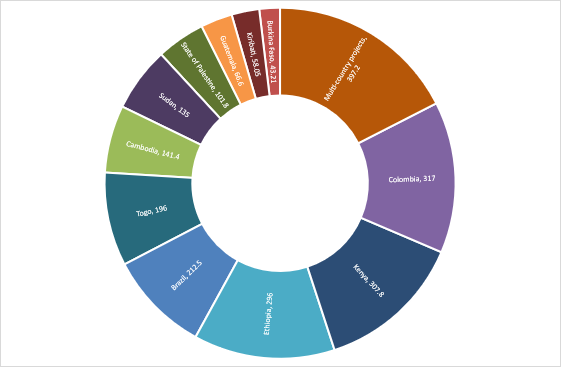
Figure 3

**The propotion 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**

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 coutries 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**



* 1. Technical support

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.

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 | – |
| 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 | – |
| Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza | French Development Agency | 44.7 | 25 November 2017 | 4 December 2019 |
| Madagascar. Mozambique, **South Africa,** Tanzania | 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 |
| Sudan | 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 |
| Togo | 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 | – |
| 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.

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]](#footnote-37)

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]](#footnote-38)

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.

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.

The NAP Global Network provides technical support to 13 LDCs[[38]](#footnote-39) 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.

UNCDF supports the expansion of NAP-aligned Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility initiatives in 14 LDCs[[39]](#footnote-40) and the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation initiatives.

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 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 LDCs[[40]](#footnote-41) and 17 other developing countries[[41]](#footnote-42) 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.

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 countries[[42]](#footnote-43) 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.

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.

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]](#footnote-44)

1. Concluding remarks

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.

**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**

| *Party* | *Date of initial submission* | *Approval date* | *Delivery partner/ implementing agency* | *Status* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 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 | Novmber 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 | Jnaury 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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.

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* | | | | | | |
| *WIM Executive Committee* | | | | | | |
| Work of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management:   1. Technical guidelines for comprehensive risk assessment by UNDRR 2. Identifying linkages between the NAP process and DRR strategies to promote CRM 3. NAP Global Network’s regional peer learning summit for the Pacific on linking community assessment with the NAP process. | 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  Decision 10/CP. 24 paragraph 5(c )  Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5; Decision 2/CMA. 2 paragraph 2 | 2021 | Developing countries | Preparatory elements  Preparatory elements  Preparatory elements | [FCCC/SB/2020/3](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/teg_crm_plan_of_action.pdf), paragraphs 28-35 |
| Work of the task force on displacement: Development of supplementary guidelines on integrating human mobility into the process to formulate and implement NAPs. | Strategic workstrean (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](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/teg_crm_plan_of_action.pdf), 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 enhances understanding of adverse impacts of SOEs on vulnerable populations and approaches to address them | Strategic Workstream (a), ExCom's 5-yr rolling workplan | Decision 2/CMA. paragraph 25 | Published | All countries | Whole process | [FCCC/SB/2020/3](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/teg_crm_plan_of_action.pdf), paragraph 24 |
| 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/> |
| *LEG* | | | | | | |
| 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>. |
| 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 |
| *NWP* | | | | | | |
| Thematic area of biodiversity and climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on forests and grassland ecosystems: Ongoing work on collaborative actions to close knowledeg 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/NWPStaging/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/NWPStaging/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 adaptation, particularly to support countries in formulating and implementing their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) | 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; FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para 21 | 2021 | All Parties | Whole process | <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07> |
| 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/2016/48, paragraph 17; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, | 2021 | SIDS | Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; implementation strategies | <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Lima-Adaptation-Knowledge-Initiative-(LAKI)-for-the-Pacific-sub-region.aspx> |
| 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/2016/48, 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/2016/48, paragraph 17;  FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, | 2020-2021 | Developing countries | All process | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=29159&ListUrl=/sites/NWPStaging/Lists/MainDB |
| *PCCB* | | | | | | |
| 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

| *Focus area* | *Support provided* | *Parties supported* | *Provider(s) of support* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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, introduced weekly technical consultations, increased initial disbursements, and encouraged the use of the multiple sequential proposal mechanism | All LDCs | GCF |
| Institutional arrangements and coordination | 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 |
| Supported the National Environment Commission in developing a NAP platform to coordinate the NAP process | Bhutan | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development |
| Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context | Digitized historical climate data for 1933 onward | Tuvalu | NAP Global Network |
| Produced climate scenarios using updated regional data | Niger | UNDP |
| Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management | 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 |
| 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 |
| Implementation strategies | 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 |
| 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 |
| Monitoring, evaluation and learning | 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 |
|  | Developed a discussion paper on policy linkages for the NAP process | Nepal | 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) | 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 |
| 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 |
| Guiding principles | 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  Developed two (one online and one in-person) training courses on how to strengthen the delivery of climate services and quality management | All LDCs | WMO |
|  | 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**

| *Country* | *Category* | *Organizations and programmes providing in-country support* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | - |
| 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 |
| 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.

1. FCCC/SBI/2021/6, annex II. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. See decision 3/CP.20, para. 9, and subsequent iterations. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Available at [https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs,](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.](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/Pages/Home.aspx)  [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. See documents FCCC/SBI/2021/6 and FCCC/SBI/2021/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Decision 1/CP.16, para. 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Decision 1/CP.16, para. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Decision 5/CP.17, annex. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
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>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Decision 5/CP.17, para. 29. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, para. 36. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. [reference] [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Decision 8/CP.24, para. 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Decision 8/CP.24, para. 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. An updated compilation of activities is available at <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. For example, Armenia, Bhutan, Grenada and Timor-Leste. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. For example, Armenia, Cambodia, Grenada, Kuwait and Timor-Leste. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. As they have done in Brazil, Burkina Faso and Cambodia, for example. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. For example, Georgia, Iraq, Palau and Syrian Arab Republic. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. For example, Argentina, Indonesia, Jordan and Malawi. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, State of Palestine and Sudan (two projects). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Suriname and Uruguay. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans>. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-on-the-ldc-expert-group>. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. FCCC/SBI/2021/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia and Uganda. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger and Somalia. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu and Yemen. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)