Update of the online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Draft update of the 2022 scope

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

At its 29th meeting the AC will be invited to consider the updated information of the 2022 online resource and provide endorsement for making the updates available online.

I. Background

1. In 2015, the AC published the thematic report "Navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans" (NAP process).[1] The report provided an overview of financial, technological and capacity-building support as well as support in the form of guidance, information and knowledge from multilateral and bilateral sources available for developing countries that undertake the NAP process.

2. In 2022, the AC, through its NAP task force and with the support of the secretariat, produced an update of the 2015 report, revising the information and expanding the categories of support covered.[2] In addition, the publication was complemented by an online information resource which would allow for more frequent and flexible updates of the information.[3]

3. At AC 26, the AC decided to periodically update the online resource as part of its 2025–2027 flexible workplan, starting in 2025 and in collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the LEG, and other constituted bodies, as appropriate.

4. At AC 28, the AC agreed to update the information of the online resource within its current (2022) scope. It also requested the secretariat to prepare a revised document for the AC's intersessional consideration, including on the scope of the next update.

II. Update of the 2022 scope

5. The annex of this document includes the information contained in the 2022 scope of the online resource with green highlights of those parts that have been updated in 2026.

6. The updates reflect latest statistics, revised or new support activities and focus areas of the described organizations and programmes.

7. The updates also reflect the comments and inputs from the AC as well as the NAP task force which have been received in the intersessional period.

[1] See https://unfccc.int/documents/41080.
[2] See https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/navigating-the-landscape-of-support-for-the-process-to-formulate-and-implement-national-adaptation.
[3] See https://unfccc.int/napsupport.

III. Scope of the next update

8. The proposed scope of the next update of the online resource will be considered separately by the AC.

IV. Next steps

9. At its 29th meeting, the AC may wish to consider the updated information of the 2022 online resource, as contained in the annex of this document, and provide endorsement for making the updates available online.

Navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

2026 update of the 2022 content

Sections highlighted in green have been updated compared to the 2022 version.

Contents

1 Guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs

The COP has provided guidance to Parties on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, while recognizing that the formulation of such plans should build on and complement existing adaptation planning (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 5). Such guidance has been provided in the form of principles, initial guidelines agreed by the COP and detailed technical guidelines and guidance developed pursuant to the mandates from the COP and CMA. The guidelines provide an orientation for countries in terms of the elements that a NAP may include as well as the required steps for planning and implementation. They also share useful references and case studies.

1.1 Updated NAP technical guidelines

In 2023, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to update the technical guidelines originally developed in 2012, reflecting provisions in the context of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience as well as the best available science (decision 2/CMA.5, paragraph 47).
The updated NAP technical guidelines were published in 2025. The guidelines introduce a modular and iterative structure comprising five modules covering impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, planning, financing and implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning and reporting, supported by cross cutting activities on building readiness and accessing support. They place a strong emphasis on scaling up implementation and financing, including through the identification of project profiles and financing plans, and promote integrated approaches through the identification of interconnected systems. The guidelines further define best practice contents of the NAP and emphasize the management of information flows across the adaptation cycle to support decision making, implementation, and the tracking of adaptation and resilience benefits. They remain flexible for countries at any stage of their adaptation planning journey—whether beginning, updating, or implementing their NAPs. The updated guidelines build on the experience of developing countries with the original technical guidelines and address cross-cutting topics that may be incorporated into a NAP such as gender, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, just transitions and transboundary risks and collaboration, among others.

Further information

Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

1.2 Supplements to the NAP technical guidelines by specialized organizations

The technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs have, over time, been complemented by supplements that offer in-depth tools, approaches or quality criteria for selected steps or thematic areas of the process. Supplements to the updated NAP technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs are being prepared by organizations with specific expertise and experience in these areas with guidance from the LEG .

Further information

Supplements to the NAP technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

2. Systematic observation, science and climate services

Analyzing climate and socio-economic data to identify and monitor evolving vulnerabilities and risks is an integral part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Many countries, including LDCs, have reported that data, information and capacity gaps constrain this exercise. On the other hand, a large network of organizations and programmes has emerged that generates and processes climate data from global to local scales and helps to close existing gaps through further research and data sharing. The organizations can be grouped into those that primarily contribute to the global observation of climate variables, those that stimulate and coordinate further science and research in this regard, and those that assess the meaning of observed data for further policy making. Many of these organizations also offer trainings to developing countries to support them in generating, managing and interpreting climate data and provide climate services that assist countries in applying climate information in support of decision-making. The organizations and networks are manifold and often overlap in terms of membership, sponsors or joint programmes. The following sections provide a snapshot of them.

2.1. Systematic observation

The World Meteorological Organization

The WMO was established in 1950 and is a specialised agency of the United Nations. It provides leadership and expertise in international cooperation in the delivery and use of high-quality, authoritative weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services by its members. It is the key driver of many of the networks and programmes described in the sections below and has adopted a range of global standards, technical regulations and supplementary guides for carrying out observations that meet the quality standards required for open data sharing and the interoperability of observational systems.

A major contribution of the WMO to the observation and use of climate-related data is its coordinating function with regard to data producing systems and centres that are responsible for climate monitoring, analysis and prediction at national, regional and global scales. In conjunction with national and regional climate outlook forums these systems and centres play a vital role in the exchange of data and information. Climate outlook forums are gatherings of climate experts, policymakers and sectoral practitioners that together produce climate outlooks and discuss their likely impacts on key economic sectors. As such they provide a platform for data producers to interpret their products jointly with end users and for the end users to communicate further data needs. Such a coordinated approach serves as an important basis for the effective use of climate information for adaptation planning and implementation and are a good networking opportunity for NAP practitioners. In this regard they also play a crucial role in the context of climate services.
The WMO also offers education and training programmes with a focus on capacity-building necessary for well-functioning meteorological, hydrological and climate services.

Further information

World Meteorological Organization.

WMO Capacity-development and education and training programmes.

WMO and GCF. 2021. Developing the Climate Science Basis for Climate Action. Geneva. Available at https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10834.

WMO Guide to Climatological Practices.

National and regional climate centres

National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) form the basis of global climate monitoring and analysis since they are the official authoritative source, and often the single source, as well as the guardians of weather and climate data obtained through networks of in situ measurement stations in their respective countries. According to the WMO Guide to Climatological Practice NMHSs must be able to anticipate, investigate and understand the needs for climatological information among government departments, research institutions and academia, commerce, industry and the general public; promote and market the use of the information; make available its expertise to interpret the data; and advise on the use of the data.

NMHSs provide their data to regional and global data centres for archiving and further processing. Regional or specialized climate centres (RCCs) are centres of excellence designated by WMO to strengthen the capacity of WMO members in a given region to deliver better climate services to national users. They are also encouraged to take up non-operational data services such as coordination, training and capacity building, and research and development.

As a result, NMHSs and RCCs should serve as the primary contact points for NAP practitioners and sources of NAP-relevant climate data, information and advice.

Further information

WMO National Meteorological and Hydrological Services.

WMO Regional Climate Centres.

The Global Climate Observing System

The GCOS programme, established in 1992, promotes observations by national or international organizations for their own interests as well as for common goals (e.g. under the UNFCCC). The GCOS programme does not directly make observations nor does it generate data products. Its overarching aim is to ensure that the observations and information needed to address climate-related issues (e.g. data, climate services, adaptation and climate indicators) are obtained and made available to all potential users. To that end, it regularly assesses the status of global climate observations of the atmosphere, land and ocean and produces guidance for its improvement.

Through its Cooperation Mechanism GCOS also offers focused capacity-building and improvement of infrastructure in least developed countries and small island developing states in order to support critical networks. In some cases, the mechanism also provides funding to cover operating expenses of these networks.

Further information

Global Climate Observing System.

GCOS Cooperation Mechanism.

The Group on Earth Observation

The Group on Earth Observation (GEO), established in 2005, has originally been a partnership of more than 100 national governments and more than 100 participating organizations that over the years improved the availability, access and use of Earth observations to support climate action, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development.

As part of its new, post-2025 Strategy “Earth Intelligence for All”, GEO is evolving from a data provider to a provider of Earth intelligence – meaning the transformation of raw data into actionable insights by integrating Earth and social science, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and co-produced knowledge from local and Indigenous communities and the private sector. The shift to Earth Intelligence focuses on creating decision-ready tools for decision-makers across all levels, from governments to businesses, from NGOs to local communities. GEO has thus essentially become a climate service provider.

The GEO has four Regional GEOs – AfriGEO (Africa), AmeriGEO (Americas), AOGEO (Asia-Oceania), and EuroGEO (Europe) – to enhance regional collaboration, address region-specific challenges and engage local stakeholders in Earth observation initiatives.

The GEO Knowledge Hub makes available an open-source digital repository of open, authoritative and reproducible knowledge created by the Group on Earth Observations.

In addition, through its flagships, initiatives and regional GEOs, GEO supports institutional strengthening via online and local training, webinars and other mechanisms. The goal is to help share new knowledge, skills and insights to assist developed and developing countries and regions to make full use of Earth observations, combined with other data, for research, policy development, decision-making and action.

Further information

Group on Earth Observation.

GEO Knowledge Hub.

GEO Post-2025 Strategy.

The Copernicus Climate Change Service

The C3S, established in 2014, is a component of the Copernicus Earth Observation Programme of the European Union and provides authoritative information about the past, present and future climate in Europe and the rest of the world. It offers free and open access to climate data and information on a range of topics and sectoral areas. It also offers tools to turn data into relevant products that support adaptation and mitigation strategies by policymakers and businesses.

Further information

Copernicus Climate Change Service.

2.2. Science

UNFCCC Research Dialogue

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice has mandated the UNFCCC secretariat to organize annual forums to exchange information for supporting work on research and systematic observation. One of these forums is the research dialogue which is held annually in May/June in conjunction with the first sessional period between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Each research dialogue provides the opportunity for participating organizations and programmes to share information on developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention as well as for Parties to communicate their views on further research needs and priorities. The information can also be communicated via submissions beforehand. The dialogues are organized around particular themes and the agenda, presentations as well as a summary note are published on the UNFCCC website.

Further information

UNFCCC Research Dialogue.

The World Climate Research Programme

The WCRP, established in 1980, aims at determining the predictability of the climate and the effect of human activities on it. Through the past 40 years, it has implemented a large number of major research and Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects through which it has addressed frontier scientific questions related to the coupled climate system which would have been too large and too complex to be tackled by a single nation, agency or scientific discipline. Through international science coordination and partnership among thousands of researchers, the WCRP contributes to advancing the understanding of the multi-scale dynamic interactions between natural and social systems that affect climate.

One of WCRP's core activities is the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) which evaluates regional climate model performance through a set of experiments aiming at producing regional climate projections through climate downscaling.

The WCRP Academy advises on and coordinates worldwide research training with the aim of enabling lifelong professional development and global access to high-quality climate science training at reasonable costs. It determines the requirements for climate research education and develops enabling mechanisms such as an online market place which connects training providers and climate scientists who seek training.

Further information

World Climate Research Programme.

Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX).

WCRP Academy.

Future Earth

Future Earth is an international hub of scientists and innovators across disciplines and across the globe to coordinate new, interdisciplinary approaches to research and innovation that addresses the world's most pressing sustainability challenges. Originally founded in 2012 as a global initiative to strengthen the interface between policy and science, two of its main features that are relevant to the formulation and implementation of NAPs around the world are its global Knowledge-Action Networks as well as its Earth Targets Initiatives.

The Knowledge-Action Networks aim at generating the multifaceted knowledge needed to inform solutions for complex societal issues. Identified through a co-designed process that has involved researchers, societal partners from both public and private sectors as well as civil society the current Knowledge-Action Networks focus on the following seven themes: (i) Risk; (ii) Finance and economics; (iii) Health; (iv) Ocean; (v) Systems of sustainable consumption and production; (vi) Urban; and (vii) Water-energy-food nexus.

The Earth Targets Initiatives support businesses, cities and governments that want to develop local and global targets to help maintain Earth systems like land, water and biodiversity with the scientific guidance behind the target-setting and decision-making processes.

Besides benefitting from Future Earth's publications, NAP-related researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners can also get directly involved in the work of Future Earth by becoming a member or by joining the Knowledge-Action Networks.

Further information

Future Earth.

Knowledge-Action Networks.

Earth Targets Initiatives.

Joining Future Earth.

2.3. Assessment and climate services

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The IPCC, established in 1988, is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change as a basis for climate-related policy making. It does not conduct its own research but determines the state of knowledge on climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation through its assessment reports. The Sixth Assessment Report, published between 2021 and 2023, contains chapters that focus on regional aspects of climate change, including on regional impact and risk assessments and regional projections, but also on the most recent scientific knowledge on impacts, risks and adaptation strategies, both at the global and regional scales. The seventh assessment cycle formally began in July 2023 and is expected to conclude with the Synthesis Report in late 2029. As part of the cycle, a revision of the 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines on impacts and adaptation as well as adaptation indicators, metrics and guidelines, will be developed in conjunction with the Working Group II report and published as a separate product. In addition, a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities will be produced.

The IPCC has established a Data Distribution Centre which provides climate, socio-economic and environmental data, both from the past and also in scenarios projected to the future. The IPCC Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments contributes to building capacity in the use of data and scenarios for climate-related research, particularly in developing and transition-economy regions and countries. It does this by providing guidance to the IPCC's Data Distribution Centre on curation, traceability, stability, availability and transparency of data and scenarios related to the reports of the IPCC and by encouraging activities such as expert meetings and liaison with relevant academic institutions to address the requirements of developing countries. To achieve this, the Task Group may work with organizations and activities that have training as their core mandate but it does not develop training programmes on its own.

Further information

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Seventh Assessment Report.

IPCC Data Distribution Centre.

IPCC Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments.

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

The Global Framework for Climate Services

The GFCS, established in 2009, is a UN-led initiative that seeks to enhance the quality, quantity and application of climate information in support of decision-making at national, regional and global levels.
Its services involve high-quality data from national and international databases on a selection of climate variables (temperature, rainfall, wind, soil moisture and ocean conditions) as well as maps, risk and vulnerability analyses, assessments, and long-term projections and scenarios. Depending on the user's needs, these data and information products may be combined with socio-economic variables, such as agricultural production, health trends, population distributions in high-risk areas, and road and infrastructure maps for the delivery of goods.
The GFCS focuses on developing and delivering services in five targeted areas, which present the most immediate opportunities for bringing benefits to human safety and wellbeing, and are prominent as priorities in many countries National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Agriculture and food security; Disaster risk reduction; Health; Water, and Energy.
Since 2023 the Framework has entered a new phase. Two of the five strategic goals that guide the new implementation phase relate to strengthening climate service capacities, developing standards, quality management and training. To that end, the Framework maintains the Climate Services Toolkit (CST) which provides a conduit for sharing data, software tools, guidance, and training resources for climate services development. The toolkit aims at improving efficiency and raising the capacity of service providers by facilitating the production, communication and application of high-quality, reliable and consistent climate information products. It facilitates climate services standards in support of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and provides training to help develop operational skills.
Through national projects the GFCS is supporting the integration of climate services into NAPs and has produced a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation.

Further information

Global Framework for Climate Services.
GFCS implementation plan.
Climate Services Toolkit.

The World Climate Services Programme

The WCSP, established in 2011, contributes to improving the global availability and access to reliable climate data, monitoring and forecasts at various scales. It promotes the development of appropriate institutional mechanisms and operational infrastructure to generate, exchange and disseminate quality information on climate and provides guidance on related applications and services.

It has two components:

- The Climate Data and Monitoring component which provides international coordination of WMO Climate System Monitoring. It provides guidance to WMO Members in the area of climate data and climate assessment and monitoring. It also offers a platform for an international collaboration for fostering high quality climate data sets and their exchange and undertaking capacity-building and training with particular emphasis on Data Rescue (DARE), Climate Data Management Systems (CDMS), and the use of approved scientific methods and tools for the analysis of climate trends and extremes.
- The Climate Applications and Services component which fosters the effective application of climate knowledge and information for the benefit of society and the provision of climate services at the national level.

WCSP coordinates and develops an operational mechanism to produce and disseminate climate products and services and provides guidance on the requirements and best practices for establishing climate service programmes.

Further information

World Climate Services Programme.

Other climate service providers

Other providers of climate services include, for example, some regional and/or research organizations. These turn their scientific data into actionable knowledge and make it available to the general public in their region or around the world to facilitate climate-related decision-making.
The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre has worked since its inception with various partners to develop a suite of tools to help users in the region in climate-resilient decision making. Examples include the installation and use of the PRECIS model to develop regionally downscaled climate scenarios and the development of the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation tool which is an online support system for understanding climate influence and applying climate risk management processes.
The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization - Australia's national science agency - in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, Griffith University and the Government of Japan, has developed a climate data and information portal for the Asia-Pacific region – the Regional Climate Consortium for Asia and the Pacific. It provides detailed guidelines and examples along with climate data-sets which together help in building the capacity of regional stakeholders to independently identify climate change impacts and subsequently incorporate the findings into adaptation and resilience planning.
The African Intergovernmental Authority on Development has established the Climate Prediction and Applications Centre which is a regional climate centre of excellence that provides climate services to eleven East African Countries. It maintains a data center, issues various forms of climate forecasts, disseminates climate information and early warnings and provides training to meteorological departments, journalists and non-governmental organizations.

Some national and regional research centres extend their services to countries around the world. Examples include:

- The UK Met Office Hadley Centre which harnesses UK scientific expertise to help strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in other countries through its "Weather and Climate Science for Service Partnership" programme;
- The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Center for Climate Simulation which upholds a central location for publishing and accessing large, complex climate model data to benefit the climate science community as well as the broader public. It does so by assisting government and business to overcome challenges of managing and understanding big datasets and climate models through intuitive interfaces;
- The US National Drought Mitigation Centre engages in international projects to help drought-prone countries and communities to plan for and monitor droughts in order to mitigate their effects.

Further information

Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation tool – CCORAL.

CSIRO Regional Climate Consortium for Asia and the Pacific climate change data portal.

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.

UK Met Office Weather and Climate Science for Service Partnership programme.

NASA Climate Data Services.

US National Drought Mitigation Centre.

3. Information and knowledge

The iterative nature of the process to formulate and implement NAPs means that the collection, analysis, synthesis and dissemination of knowledge and information are instrumental for learning and enhancing adaptation efforts over time. This section highlights existing work programmes and adaptation knowledge sharing platforms both under the Convention and outside of the UNFCCC process.

3.1. Programmes and platforms under the UNFCCC

The Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties

The interactive portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties is a product of the Adaptation Committee and showcases the state of adaptation arrangements and action in each country that is a Party to the UNFCCC. The country profiles provide information on the legal and institutional set-up and on action undertaken along the adaptation cycle: ranging from risk and vulnerability assessments and planning efforts to implemented action in different national priority sectors and progress in the establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning systems. They also inform on the means of implementation provided or received and on actions under various cross-cutting themes such as education, gender, indigenous and local knowledge and cooperation at different levels, among others.

The information in the profiles is extracted from national reports and communications submitted to the UNFCCC and has been validated by the respective country. All profiles are continuously being updated as new national reports are submitted.

As a unique, central access point for information, the portal is designed to enhance the collective understanding of adaptation, to stimulate learning and further action, and to contribute to the tracking of adaptation progress globally. To that end, a range of filtering options allows every user to access the information according to individual needs and interests and accompanying weblinks open the opportunity for diving into even more detailed information.

Further information

Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties.

NAP Central

NAP Central is a universally accessible, web-based repository and hub for information pertinent to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Developed by the LEG, the main target audience of NAP Central are NAP teams in developing countries, with a particular focus on the LDCs. It features information on the following fields, among others:

1. **Submitted NAPs**: by the developing and developed countries, as well as sectoral strategies and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
2. **NAP guidelines:** including the initial guidelines by the COP, the NAP technical guidelines developed by the LEG and their update, and supplementary material developed by different bodies and organizations;
3. **NAP Dashboard Tracking Tool**: providing information on progress made by countries including through specific milestones such as producing a NAP, access to funding, M&E reports;
4. **Mapping of available adaptation funding**: to identify funding opportunities according to category of need, type of actor/recipient, financial instrument or type of access;
5. **Open NAPs:** housing information related to the Open NAP case studies undertaken in collaboration with countries;
6. **NAP Questionnaire**: to collect information from Parties on an ongoing basis on progress, experiences, good practices, lessons learned, challenges, gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
7. **NAP events**: including NAP writing workshops, NAP Expos, outreach events;
8. **UN4NAPs initiative**: mobilizing the UN-wide system of organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to respond to technical requests identified by countries.

NAP Central is constantly being updated in order to provide the latest available information and to improve its user friendliness.

Further information

NAP Central.

NAP Expo

The NAP Expo is an annual forum organized by the LEG, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations, to promote the exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between countries, organizations and other relevant actors on how to advance NAPs. NAP Expos aim to raise adaptation ambition by advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The specific objectives of the NAP Expo are:

- To facilitate the interaction between country NAP teams and providers of support, including the GCF, GEF and AF, as well as bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations, to enhance access to financing for NAPs;
- To create an interactive global forum on NAPs for countries to share experience, best practices and lessons learned; for different organizations and bodies to conduct specialized meetings and workshops; and for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to interact, in advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- To serve as the global platform to advance technical and practical measures towards the production of first NAPs as soon as possible and their effective implementation.

Further information

Links to all past NAP Expos including all background material and presentations are available at https://napcentral.org/nap-expo.

Parties, observers and relevant organizations can register for NAP Expos via NAPexpo@unfccc.int and upon receipt of an information note that is issued prior to each Expo.

For any information on the NAP Expos the secretariat can be contacted at NAPexpo@unfccc.int.

The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) was established in 2005 and strives to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions. Serving as a knowledge-to-action hub it responds to knowledge needs identified by Parties and arising from the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and other relevant workstreams and bodies under the Convention, and tries to close them through the dissemination of accessible knowledge products.

The NWP's four core functions are: (i) engaging stakeholders; (ii) synthesizing knowledge; (iii) disseminating knowledge; and (iv) fostering collaboration.

It works with an extensive network of partner organizations to produce knowledge products that decision-makers need to formulate and implement effective, evidence-based policies, such as national adaptation plans.

It convenes annual Focal Point Forums during the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to provide an interactive space for national governments, partner organizations and thematic experts to enhance collaboration and to exchange knowledge, views and ideas.

Over time the NWP's modalities, expected outcomes and areas of work have been evolving through successive mandates from Parties.

A recently added workstream of the NWP focuses on knowledge and foresight on adaptation finance and, the objectives of which are to engage diverse knowledge holders to co-ideate creative pathways and unconventional mechanisms that can expand the range of practical options for financing adaptation at all levels through a foresight-driven process.

The NWP also hosts the Adaptation Knowledge Portal which is described in more detail in a separate section.

Further information

The Nairobi Work Programme: The UNFCCC Knowledge-to-Action Hub for Climate Adaptation and Resilience.

NWP Focal Point Forums.

The Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative.

UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme.

The Adaptation Knowledge Portal

The Adaptation Knowledge Portal (AKP) is a user-friendly gateway for disseminating and accessing a wide range of free and open-access knowledge products, from case studies and synthesis reports to vulnerability impact assessment tools and programme management frameworks about climate change adaptation and resilience. It can be searched by geographic region, sector/theme, adaptation element or climate hazard.
The portal also provides an entry point to engage with the NWP's diverse, global network and allows partners to submit joint or individual action pledges – commitments that respond to key adaptation knowledge needs and gaps identified under the NWP.

Further information

Adaptation Knowledge Portal.

TT:Clear

TT:Clear was established in 2001 and is the UNFCCC's website on information to facilitate the development and transfer of climate technologies. It houses information on climate technology negotiations, the Technology Executive Committee and its policy recommendations, as well as Technology Needs Assessments. In addition, visitors can discover technology projects from around the world and find ways to support and connect with the people behind them. They can also participate in climate-related technology events and connect with climate solutions via the Climate Technology Center and Network.

Further information

TT:Clear.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network Portal

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)'s Online Technology Portal serves as a gateway to the CTCN's technical assistance and capacity-building services, with special hubs for national designated entities and Network members. It is designed to serve as a comprehensive library of climate technology information and tools, organized by geographic region and technology sector, and made available through an open-source database.

The CTCN Portal is also accessible via TT:Clear.

Further information

Climate Technology Centre and Network Portal.

The Capacity-building Portal

The Capacity-building Portal is an interactive tool that gathers and presents active information on projects, tools, portals, courses, events and other resources that enhance the capacity and ability of developing countries to respond to climate change at national and regional levels. It presents the information via an interactive portal that can be filtered by region, type of resource, topic, and language.

Further information

Capacity-building Portal.

3.2. Programmes and platforms outside the UNFCCC process

NAP Trends

NAP Trends, an initiative by the NAP Global Network launched in 2023, is a platform that analyses the latest information and trends in NAPs from developing countries. It aims to share key information on NAPs to make it easy for the adaptation community to access. The platform provides concise summaries of the information in NAP documents, as well as analyses of trends in key themes and enabling factors across countries. Key themes include, among others, gender equality, sector integration, nature-based solutions or private sector engagement. Enabling factors relate to capacity development, finance, leadership and the availability of data, knowledge and communications, among others.

NAP Trends is based on systematic reviews of the documents that have been communicated to the UNFCCC and which are available on NAP Central. The platform is regularly updated.

Further information

NAP Trends.

The World Adaptation Science Programme

The World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP) succeeded the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) in 2018 and is hosted by UNEP. It focuses primarily on the provision of policy-relevant scientific knowledge to support the UNFCCC, the IPCC, the GCF, and the GEF, while giving priority to research needs in vulnerable developing countries. It facilitates the information exchange and usage amongst stakeholders to advance the science-policy-practice interface in the context of adaptation. The WASP identifies knowledge gaps and emerging research priorities and mobilizes and coordinates the broader adaptation community through regular activities like its biennial international Adaptation Futures Conference. Participants of these conferences benefit from learning and networking opportunities around a specific adaptation theme that is selected for each conference.

Further information

World Adaptation Science Programme.
International Adaptation Futures Conferences.

The Global Adaptation Network

The Global Adaptation Network (GAN) was established by UNEP in 2010 and is a knowledge-sharing platform with the overarching aim of making the abundant economic, ecological and technological knowledge on adaptation accessible to the actors on the ground. As an umbrella organization spanning most continents, GAN is composed of many regional networks and partners, for example in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, each of which provides knowledge services in its respective region.

The GAN distributes and exchanges adaptation knowledge in a variety of ways, including through online portals, conferences, webinars, peer-to-peer learning exchanges, funding opportunities, research initiatives to close knowledge gaps, collection of case studies, and by supporting partnerships, stories, blogs and podcasts. These are organized or produced either by the global GAN or by one of its regional networks/partners.
The GAN has a unique relationship with the UNFCCC and closely cooperates, for example, with the Adaptation Committee and the NWP.

Further information

The Global Adaptation Network.

More information on the GAN's regional networks and partners is available at https://www.unep.org/gan/networks-partners.

4. Finance

Financial support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is provided through public and private sources and through different channels under and outside the UNFCCC. The COP has requested the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement (the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility) to provide funding for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In addition, several institutions and funds outside the UNFCCC are providing financial support relevant for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. With the provisions agreed by Parties to the Paris Agreement at the 2025 COP in Belém, Brazil, which call for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 and which urge developed country Parties to increase the trajectory of their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties (decision -/CMA.7, paragraph 53), the amount of public adaptation finance available in the future is expected to grow. At the same time, efforts are being made to increasingly engage other actors, including the private sector, in adaptation and resilience-building activities.

In general, funding channels and windows differ according to the type of adaptation measures they support, the amount of funding they provide, access procedures, financing instruments and eligible implementing agencies.

It is important to note that the funds and organizations that provide and implement adaptation finance in developing countries usually also act as providers of technical and capacity-building support and, in many cases, as supporters of technology development and transfer. They therefore take on different roles in facilitating the formulation and implementation of NAPs in developing countries.

4.1. Financial support under the UNFCCC

Funding for adaptation under the UNFCCC is available through the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.

The Green Climate Fund

The GCF is the largest global fund dedicated to help fight climate change and to assist countries in moving towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways. It was established in 2010 by the COP as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism. Later, the COP mandated it to balance the allocation of its resources between adaptation and mitigation activities (decision 3/CP.17) and to take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including LDCs, SIDS and African States, using minimum allocation floors for these countries, as appropriate (Decision 3/CP.17, annex.). Subsequently, the Board of the GCF decided to aim for a 50:50 balance in allocating its resources between mitigation and adaptation over time and for a floor of 50% of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries (Decision B.06/06). As of July 2025, the GCF reported that 65% of its total adaptation investments went to LDCs, SIDS and African States. In 2015, the GCF was requested by the COP to expedite support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs in LDCs and other developing country Parties (Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46).

Through its adaptation funding window the GCF currently supports adaptation-related projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties according to its strategic plan for 2024-2027 and in the following four adaptation result areas:

- Health, food and water security;
- Livelihoods of people and communities;
- Infrastructure and built environment;
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services.

Support can be provided in the form of grants, concessional loans, equity, guarantees, result-based payments and other types of financial instruments as approved by the GCF Board. As of July 2025, the GCF has committed USD 18 billion of which 58% (USD 6.6 billion) in grant equivalent have been committed to adaptation.

The GCF established the readiness and preparatory support programme (readiness programme) with a view to providing capacity-building to countries for accessing its resources. Under the readiness strategy 2024-2027, countries may access readiness support under two modalities that are streamlined to eliminate repeated grant applications and approval processes observed under previous readiness strategies and modalities. The streamlined modalities will also enable improved measuring and tracking of attributable impacts. The two new modalities are the country support modality and the direct access entity (DAE) support modality which together are aimed at actioning greater efficiencies, reduced timelines and expedited access, and will ensure secured financing over a four-year period that will allow for a strategic approach to planning and addressing capacity gaps and needs.

Under the country support modality, countries have access to an envelope of support for addressing capacity gaps in a holistic manner, including up to USD 3 million per country for NAP development and adaptation planning. This is complemented by funding of up to USD 3 million per country to support the transition from NAP development to NAP implementation and which may include assistance for project and programme development. This may be topped up by additional funding to cater to specific needs once the country support modality has been utilised. LDCs and SIDS may access additional funding for up to USD 0.32 million over a four-year period to support National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points that are facing specific human and institutional capacity challenges.

Countries are encouraged to submit one proposal for "an integrated readiness programme of activities" over the four-year period, but may also submit more than one proposal. NDAs or focal points may act as implementing entities themselves or nominate delivery partners which have the most suitable technical capacity for strategic and integrated approaches and which have passed the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA).

Under the DAE support modality, DAEs have access to USD 1 million per entity over a four-year period to establish or advance DAE's capacities to effectively programme, implement and report on GCF-funded activities.

Under the 2024-2027 readiness strategy, the new GCF Expert Placement Scheme has been launched, which deploys GCF experts in-country to strengthen national capacities, country ownership and climate finance delivery.

Beyond the readiness programme, countries, via respective accredited entities, can access the adaptation funding window by submitting project and programme concept notes, Project Preparation Facility requests and regular funding proposals in order to implement adaptation actions identified in their NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes. Accredited entities can be sub-national, national, regional or international. A country may access GCF resources through multiple entities simultaneously.

Projects can be micro (<USD 10 million), small (USD 10 – 50 million), medium (USD 50 – 250 million) or large (>USD 250 million) in size. In case the proposals do not exceed USD 10 million in funding requests from the GCF and their environmental and social risks and impacts are classified as minimal to none, they can be submitted via the Simplified Approval Process. In general a country is eligible to submit up to five priority projects/programmes over a four-year period from its overall country programme.

The GCF also supports the development and transfer of technologies, including adaptation technologies, through its readiness and preparatory support programme as well as via its regular funding windows.

The GCF's Private Sector Facility aims at engaging both the local and global private sector in supporting climate change adaptation projects in developing countries. It does this by de-risking the delivery of private capital and by scaling up private sector investment flows for climate-resilient development. It promotes particularly the participation of local actors, including small- and medium-sized enterprises and local financial intermediaries.

Further information

GCF readiness support for NAPs.

GCF. Readiness and Preparatory Support guidebook: A practical guide on how to prepare readiness proposals for the Green Climate Fund. Available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

More information on the GCF's support for general adaptation activities is available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/themes/adaptation.

GCF Project Preparation Facility.
A list of GCF accredited entities is available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae.
More information on the GCF's support for adaptation technologies is available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-brief-support-technology_0.pdf and in section 2.6.1.
GCF Private Sector Facility.

Least Developed Countries Fund

The LDCF was established by the COP in 2001 and is managed by the GEF. Initially mandated to finance the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action as well as other components of the LDC work programme, it has been tasked, in 2011, to also provide resources to assist least developed country Parties in preparing for the national adaptation plan process.

Programming under the LDCF is guided by the strategic objectives set out in the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF which may differ in each GEF replenishment period and in accordance with guidance received by the UNFCCC COP. Priority funding areas include

- agriculture and food security;
- natural resource management;
- nature-based adaptation solutions;
- water resources;
- disaster risk management and prevention;
- coastal zone management;
- climate information services;
- infrastructure; and
- climate change induced health risks.

As of June 2025 a total of USD 60.3 million of LDCF resources had been provided for the formulation and implementation of NAPs in LDCs (see report of the GEF to COP 30). These funds have been distributed to individual projects in addition to the technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that had been provided through the LDCF/SCCF-funded NAP Global Support Programmes until the end of 2021.
Under the Programming Strategy for GEF-8 (2022-2026) LDCF support for NAPs focuses on supporting the implementation of NAP and other adaptation planning priorities so as to complement the readiness support provided by the GCF for the formulation of NAPs and institutional capacity-building. Under the strategy, LDCs can apply for up to USD 60 million cumulatively each by using existing GEF modalities, including medium-sized (USD 2 million ceiling) and full-sized projects as well as programmatic approaches. An access cap of USD 20 million per country towards the USD 60 million ceiling exists. NAPA and NAP activities may also be combined in one project. All LDCF funds are provided in the form of grants and must be implemented with a GEF Agency.
The GEF-8 Programming Strategy provides for the continuation of support for the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation the aim of which is to catalyse innovation to harness the potential of private sector actors. The programme seeks to test and validate potentially scalable, bankable or otherwise fundable adaptation investment approaches, business models, partnerships and technologies, expanding GEF's reach to new partners beyond conventional programming.

Further information
Least Developed Countries Fund.

GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the GEF-8 Period of 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 and Operational Improvements. GEF. Accessing resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund. 2011. Available at https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications?topic=2207&agency=&title=LDCF.
A simple overview of how to access resources under the LDCF is provided at https://ap-plat.nies.go.jp/useful_information/financial_info/gef/index.html.
Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation.

Special Climate Change Fund

The SCCF was established by the COP in 2001 and is managed by the GEF. It is mandated to finance activities, programs, and measures that help vulnerable developing countries (particularly the most vulnerable in Africa, Asia and the Small Island Developing States) to address the negative impacts of climate change. It particularly supports countries to address a range of barriers to climate-resilient development including (i) limited access to climate-resilient technologies and infrastructure; (ii) limited institutional capacity to foresee and manage climate risks; (iii) low engagement by the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs, for developing and providing adaptation solutions; and (iv) lack of access to finance from public sources and to markets for adaptation solutions.
In accordance with COP guidance support is directed primarily towards the following adaptation areas:

- Water resources management;
- Land management;
- Agriculture;
- Health;
- Infrastructure development;
- Fragile ecosystems (including mountain ecosystems);
- Integrated coastal zone management; and,
- Climatic disaster risk management.

The SCCF has been renowned for its accessibility for non-Annex I countries as well as for its support for innovative adaptation projects that can be scaled for impact.
Since 2011, the SCCF has been tasked to provide resources to assist developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties with their country-driven processes to advance NAPs and has provided USD 5.1 million for such activities until June 2025 (see GEF report to COP 30). These funds have been distributed to individual projects in addition to the technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that had been provided through the LDCF/SCCF-funded NAP Global Support Programmes until the end of 2021.
Programming under the SCCF is guided by the strategic objectives set out in the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF which may differ in each GEF replenishment period and in accordance with guidance received by the UNFCCC COP. According to the Programming Strategy for GEF-8 (2022 – 2026) SCCF resources will be directed to the needs of SIDS, particularly those that are not classified as LDCs (SCCF Window A), and to supporting innovation, technology transfer and private sector engagement in adaptation (SCCF Window B). As in the case of the LDCF, support for NAPs within the strategy focuses on the implementation of priorities articulated in the NAPs and other adaptation plans so as to complement the readiness support provided by the GCF for the formulation of NAPs and institutional capacity-building.
Countries can currently apply for SCCF funding by using existing GEF modalities, including medium-sized (USD 2 million ceiling) and full-sized projects as well as programmatic approaches. A streamlined project cycle applies to medium-sized projects omitting the need for submission of a Project Identification Form (PIF), unless a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) is sought in which case a PIF is required. SCCF resources can also be provided for Enabling Activities (=a project for the preparation of a plan, strategy or report to fulfil commitments under a Convention – up to USD 1 million), for project preparation or through a Small Grants Programme. Each non-LDC

SIDS has an initial access cap of USD 3 million from the SCCF Window A. SCCF funds are provided in the form of grants and all projects must be implemented with a GEF Agency, except for cases in which SCCF resources are used to finance Enabling Activities in which case direct access is possible.
The GEF-8 Programming Strategy provides for the continuation of support for the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation the aim of which is to catalyse innovation to harness the potential of private sector actors. The programme seeks to test and validate potentially scalable, bankable or otherwise fundable adaptation investment approaches, business models, partnerships and technologies, expanding GEF's reach to new partners beyond conventional programming.

Further information
Special Climate Change Fund.
GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the GEF-8 Period of 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 and Operational Improvements. GEF. 2011. Accessing resources under the Special Climate Change Fund. Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/23470_SCCF_1.pdf.
A simple overview of how to access resources under the SCCF is provided at https://ap-plat.nies.go.jp/useful_information/financial_info/gef/index.html.
Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation.

The Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established by the COP in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. According to the Fund's strategic policies and guidelines, particularly vulnerable Parties include low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems.
Since its inception in 2010 and until 30 June 2025, the AF has disbursed nearly USD 844 million for 199 projects and programmes.
The AF does not define priority result areas as long as the proposed projects and programmes are country driven and based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible Parties, particularly the needs of the most vulnerable communities. The proposed projects and programmes should also take into account, inter alia, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and national adaptation programmes of action and other relevant instruments, where they exist. Thus, although not directly mandated to provide support for the implementation of NAPs, the strategic priorities of the AF align well with the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Further strategic priorities that guide the assessment of project and programme proposals are contained in the Fund's Strategic Priorities, Policies and Guidelines.
Support is provided for projects and programmes at the national, regional and community level on a full adaptation cost basis and in the form of grants.
Proposed projects and programmes can be small-sized (up USD 1 million) or regular-sized (over USD 1 million and up to USD 25 million maximum for individual country projects). A cap in resource allocation per eligible host country, project and programme will be agreed by the Board based on a periodic assessment of the overall status of resources in the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund and with a view to ensuring equitable distribution (currently at USD 40 million per country). Project/programme formulation grants and project/programme formulation assistance grants (supporting the undertaking of specialist technical assessments during project preparation and design) are also available to implementing entities. In addition, such entities can apply for different readiness

grants that can assist them with the accreditation process through e.g. South-South Cooperation or with specific capacity-building.

Eligible Parties are recommended to apply for AF funding through direct access, thus submitting funding proposals directly through a nominated National Implementing Entity (NIE). The AF has pioneered this access avenue to increase country ownership and as of 26 November 2025 counts with 39 NIEs. Countries can nominate and accredit up to two national implementing entities. If a Party does not wish to access the fund directly it can also choose to submit proposals through a regional implementing entity (RIE) or a multilateral implementing entity (MIE). It is also possible for a group of Parties to submit a joint proposal in which case they would also choose a regional implementing entity. The cap for such regional (multi-country) project and programme size currently stays at USD 30 million.

Funds can be accessed through the regular project and programme window or through the "innovation", "learning" or "project scale-up" windows.

The Innovation Facility supports projects and programmes that accelerate, encourage and enable innovation for effective, long-term adaptation through small (up to USD 250,000) and large (up to USD 5 million) grants.

Learning grants of up to USD 500,000 can be made available to NIEs with the aim of transferring knowledge from one NIE to another, transferring knowledge from NIE to the wider climate adaptation community or developing knowledge and guidelines through partnerships.

Project scale-up grants of up to USD 100,000 can be accessed by NIEs from the readiness funding to finance the planning, design and development of projects or programmes that build on those currently under implementation. They thus enable the expansion or replication of concrete adaptation activities that are based on country needs, views and priorities, in order to reach more people and/or broaden the effectiveness of resilience measures.

In the context of its medium-term strategy for the period 2023-2027 a special emphasis on promoting locally led adaptation (LLA) in the Fund's work was introduced with the aim of devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level. Under the expanded and enhanced window for single-country LLA projects/programmes, up to USD 5 million per project/programme can be accessed. The funding window does not count against the cap of funding for each country and the grants are available to accredited NIEs, RIEs and MIEs.

As per decision at the 44th Adaptation Fund Board meeting held in April 2025, the existing funding window for single-country LLA programs, is complemented by a new regional aggregator program for channelling LLA grants to a wide range of local actors. The funding available under this window is up to USD 30 million per project/programme and can be accessed by RIEs and MIEs. Aggregator Mechanism in this case means that the respective grants can be awarded to entities that are not accredited with the Fund (e.g. organizations, groups, associations, institutions, businesses, agencies, NGOs, youth, vulnerable groups, and others) as long as they are aggregated by an existing MIE.

Further information

Adaptation Fund.

Adaptation Fund Board. Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund. 2017 (amended 2021). Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/OPG-amended-in-October-2021_adopted-clean.pdf.

Adaptation Fund Board. Strategic Priorities, Policies, and Guidelines of the Adaptation Fund adopted by the CMP (Annex I to the Operational Policies and Guidelines). 2019. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/AFB-B.33-b-3-Add.2_SPPG_OPG-ANNEX-1_highlighted.pdf.

Innovation Funding.

Learning grants.

Project Scale-up Grants.

LLA Single Country Grants.

LLA Regional Projects/Programmes.

4.2. Financial support outside of the UNFCCC process

Several channels exist outside of the UNFCCC process through which domestic, bilateral or multilateral finance for adaptation, including for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, is provided. In addition, the private sector plays an important role in financing and implementing adaptation.

4.2.1. Domestic finance

Domestic public finance plays an indispensable role in supporting national adaptation in general and the formulation and implementation of NAPs in particular, especially in the medium and long-term.
There are different forms of generating and spending domestic public finance in order to ensure that the formulation and implementation of NAPs is indeed country-owned and that adaptation priorities are integrated into national planning at all levels. These include

- Allocating resources to cover costs of the formulation and implementation of NAPs within domestic public budgets at national and sub-national levels, using the country's planning and budgeting cycle;
- Using fiscal instruments to generate new revenue for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, e.g. redistribute existing or new government revenue with a view to achieving the desired adaptation outcomes (e.g. through subsidies or subsidy reforms);
- Establishing domestic climate change funds as a financial vehicle through which domestic and/or international finance can be channelled towards adaptation objectives (examples are the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund or the Philippines's People's Survival Fund).

Support for setting-up such effective domestic financing structures can be sought from many bilateral and multilateral providers. One example is the technical support that the World Bank offers as part of its Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025 (extended to mid-2026) which aims at increasing countries' domestic resources for climate action, building fiscal buffers to prepare for climate-related shocks and at realigning incentives towards climate-resilient investments through fiscal policy. Other multilateral development banks and bilateral providers of support offer similar types of technical support as part of their portfolios.

Further information

NAP Global Network. 2017. Financing National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Processes: Contributing to the achievement of nationally determined contribution (NDC) adaptation goals. Guidance Note. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/financing-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes-contributing-achievement-nationally-determined-contribution-ndc-adaptation-goals/.

World Bank Climate Change Action Plan 2021 – 2025 (extended to mid-2026).

4.2.2. Bilateral finance

Bilateral adaptation finance, sourced from a single or a small group of like-minded provider governments, makes up a large share of adaptation finance. In 2023 the adaptation finance flows from bilateral development finance institutions accounted for roughly USD 5.4 billion (Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2025).
Bilateral adaptation finance is usually provided by ministries or agencies responsible for international development cooperation or environment, and implemented through institutions such as technical assistance

agencies or bilateral development banks. Most bilateral support is provided in the form of grants, concessional loans or equity.
There are two dominant ways of channelling bilateral adaptation finance: targeted climate funds (e.g. Germany's International Climate Initiative, the Nordic countries' Nordic Development Fund, the UK's International Climate Fund, or Australia's Climate Resilient by Nature initiative) or bilateral commitments based on government-to-government negotiations.
Targeted climate funds typically operate through calls for proposals with specific focus areas.
Bilateral commitments build on country priorities and strategies and may either support targeted adaptation interventions or ensure that adaptation considerations are integrated into the overall or parts of the assistance portfolio. In addition, through government-to-government negotiations countries may also agree upon instruments such as targeted budget support, basket financing or sector-wide approaches that go beyond financing of individual projects. This may allow for the integration of adaptation considerations into comprehensive and systematic sector development programming and budgeting (NAP Global Network (2017)).
LDCs tend to be particularly predestined for receiving bilateral adaptation finance as they usually count with long-standing relationships with individual provider countries due to the heightened role that official development assistance plays in financing their development activities in general.
Overall, bilateral financing is the most flexible form of adaptation finance and often quicker than its multilateral equivalent since recipient countries can use their NAPs to define their assistance priorities during the government-to-government negotiations. In addition, bilateral finance has the advantage of being able to support the full range of the costs involved in the formulation and implementation of NAPs: ranging from operational costs and costs incurred by institutional strengthening, capacity-building and stakeholder engagement to the costs of infrastructure, communication systems and monitoring and evaluation.
The pool of countries that provide bilateral finance has expanded in recent years and increasingly includes countries of the global South that are not part of the more traditional group of donors involved in the OECD-Development Assistance Committee, which is a unique international forum of many of the largest providers of aid, including 30 members. As such, China, Mexico and South Korea are also providing adaptation finance as part of South-South development cooperation. In 2015, for example, China set up a China South-South Climate Cooperation Fund to provide USD 3.1 billion to help developing countries tackle climate change. The Fund has since been replenished.

Further information

An overview of bilateral development agencies that provide climate change finance and technical support and their websites is available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/multilateral-and-bilateral-funding-sources.

4.2.3. Multilateral finance

Multilateral adaptation finance, beyond that provided under the Convention, is either channelled through multilateral development banks or through international programmes. Multilateral finance is particularly suitable to support the implementation of NAP activities.

The World Bank Group

The World Bank Group finances adaptation primarily through two of its members which collectively form what is known as the World Bank: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which provides financial development and policy financing, and the International Development Association (IDA) which provides zero-to-low-interest loans and grants. To a lesser extent, adaptation finance is provided through the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which supports private sector development and engagement in developing countries.
As part of the Group's New Climate Change Action Plan (2021-25) (extended to mid-2026) 35% of its financing (approximately USD 98 billion in fiscal year 2021) will have climate co-benefits and at least 50% percent of that climate finance will be devoted to adaptation. In addition, 100% of IBRD's and IDA's financing (USD 30.5 billion and USD 36 billion, respectively, in fiscal year 2021) was to be aligned with the Paris Agreement by 1 July 2023

and support will be provided for countries' NDCs and long-term strategies, such as NAPs. New metrics will be developed to better measure results and impacts of climate-related interventions. This New Climate Change Action Plan needs to be viewed in conjunction with the green, resilient and inclusive development that is being promoted by the Group in response to the COVID-19 crisis.
IBRD's climate finance is targeted at middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries while IDA's finance targets particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. Both Group members provide their finance in the form of grants, (highly) concessional loans and other types of funding instruments. Countries can access funds primarily through their regular engagement with the Bank, as defined through their respective Country Partnership Framework. They can also choose the World Bank as their implementing agency when accessing funding from other channels and benefit from the Bank's experience and co-financing opportunities. In addition, the Bank regularly invests in research on new and improved approaches to climate-resilient development in which countries are welcome to participate as pilots. Such initiatives around specific themes include, for example, those on climate-smart agriculture, resilient cities and transport or on the engagement of the private sector. The World Bank's Blueprint for Action for Enabling Private Investment in Climate Adaptation and Resilience is a specific initiative that aims at assisting governments in setting up enabling environments for private sector engagement and designing national adaptation investment plans.

Further information

The World Bank Group.

World Bank Country Engagement.

World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Change Action Plan (2021-2025). Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development. Available at https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35799/CCAP-2021-25.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y.

World Bank Group/GFDRR. 2021. Enabling Private Investment in Climate Adaptation & Resilience. Current Status, Barriers to Investment and Blueprint for Action. Available at https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35203/Enabling-Private-Investment-in-Climate-Adaptation-and-Resilience-Current-Status-Barriers-to-Investment-and-Blueprint-for-Action.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y.

Regional Multilateral Development Banks

Multilateral adaptation finance that is targeted at countries within a particular region is predominantly channelled by the regional Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). Among them are the Inter-American Development Bank Group (Latin America, Caribbean), the African Development Bank (Africa), the Asian Development Bank (Asia, Pacific), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (Asia, Pacific), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Central and Eastern Europe), the European Investment Bank (EU (90%) and beyond (10%)), and the Islamic Development Bank (Islamic countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America). Other such banks exist (e.g. the New Development Bank) but they have not yet set climate finance targets nor specifically reported on adaptation finance.
In total, these Banks have channelled about USD 31 billion of adaptation finance to developing countries in 2024 (2024 Joint Summary Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance). Of these funds, a majority stemmed from the regional MDB's own account while the rest represented external resources managed by the regional MDBs in their capacity as implementing entities i.e. of the GCF, the Climate Investment Funds, the GEF, the Adaptation Fund or bilateral sources. The MDBs' own resources are a composition of the banks' capitalization by donor members as well as additional resources that the banks raise from the capital markets. In recent years almost all regional MDBs have set themselves total or percentage targets of climate finance and increased these targets for the post-2020 period, with some including a specific target for adaptation finance (2023 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance).
Adaptation finance by these banks is reported to cover the incremental or proportional costs of a project or its components, subcomponents, or elements, which are considered to be inputs to an adaptation process and are intended to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change (Joint Methodology for Tracking Climate Change Adaptation Finance, 2021). In 2023, the majority of all MDBs' (including the World Bank's) adaptation

finance has been committed in the form of investment loans (65%), followed by policy-based financing (12%), grants (11%) and other financial instruments. It has targeted primarily the energy, transport as well as other built environment and infrastructure sectors (26%), followed by cross-cutting operations (24%) and water and wastewater systems (14%).
Countries can benefit from the regional MDBs' adaptation finance as well as from their vast technical expertise and experience in the respective region via the following two means: either through their individual country programming with those banks that they are members of or by choosing a suitable bank as their implementing entity when applying to adaptation finance from one of the global channels (see section on "Financial support under the UNFCCC" on this portal). Some of the banks have also established particular climate change trust funds, such as the Africa Climate Change Fund (AfDB) or the Urban Resilience Trust Fund (ADB), through which they channel climate/adaptation finance as well as technical support and knowledge transfer on behalf of a specific set of governmental or institutional donors. All these different avenues can be used by countries to receive support for the implementation of their NAPs.

Further information

2024 Joint Summary Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance.

African Development Bank.

Asian Development Bank.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Inter-American Development Bank Group.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

European Investment Bank.

Islamic Development Bank.

International Development Finance Club.

The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience

The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established under the Strategic Climate Fund – one of the two funds of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) which were created at the request of the G8 and G20 in 2008 to pilot and scale climate solutions in developing countries. The CIFs are financed by 14 donor countries, coordinated by the World Bank and implemented with the assistance of the MDBs and other partners.

The PPCR finances technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risks and resilience strategically into core national development planning and implementation. It thereby focuses on activities that have the potential to scale up action or to spark transformational change as opposed to singular projects that have a limited impact both in terms of temporal and geographical scale. It supports two phases: First, a preparatory phase to develop a country's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience and readiness to absorb large-scale finance, providing approximately USD 1.5 million per country in grants. This phase is intended to build on an existing national programme, such as a NAPA, a NAP or another climate change strategy. And second, the implementation phase for which funds are available in the form of grants or concessional loans and should also be sought from other funding sources, such as the GCF. Both phases must be implemented with the support of one of the participating MDBs and in accordance with the policies and procedures of that MDB. Until 31 March 2023 the PPCR had received a total of USD 1.17 billion in cumulative contributions. Over time it has expanded the number of participating countries. During the first phase (2008 – 2014) it supported 18 pilot countries of which nine were supported individually and an additional nine received support as part of two regional pilots (Caribbean and Pacific). For this phase, countries were not able to apply but were selected and invited by the PPCR Sub-Committee of the CIF Administrative Unit based on the recommendations of an expert group. In providing such recommendations the expert group took into account a combination of selection criteria as well as expert judgement and consultations with a range of stakeholders. In general, priority is given to highly vulnerable Least Developed Countries eligible for MDB concessional funds, including the Small Island Developing States.

Since May 2015, 10 additional countries have been selected to receive funding based on an expression of interest and a subsequent review and recommendations by an expert group.
In February 2020, the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) was established as an additional window under the PPCR under which funds can be used to (a) develop innovative private sector resilience initiatives, (b) support Ministries of Finance and/or Planning to mainstream climate risk management into economic planning and development, and (c) provide project preparation grants and/or technical assistance to PPCR pilot countries. Under this window, funds are available to finance a pipeline of additional projects either under existing SPCRs or in other non-PPCR participating CIF countries (for activities a) and b)). As such, nine additional CIF countries have been receiving support under this window. In March 2023, a new pipeline under the BDRP window was approved by the PPCR Technical Committee enabling several countries to benefit from climate resilient investments.
Funds are also available through the CIF's Private Sector Set Asides that allocate concessional financing on a competitive basis to projects that engage the private sector across all CIF programmes.
As the PPCR is designed to integrate climate resilience into development plans, PPCR funded actions should, as an overarching principle, not be free-standing and should be fused with MDB resources and/or other parallel co-financing measures. Until December 2023 the co-financing ratio had been 1:2.3, whereby the MDBs remained the biggest source of co-financing, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector.

Further information

[The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience.]

[A CIF PowerPoint Presentation on PPCR Fundamentals (2015) is available at https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/PPCR_Fundamentals_v3_KKR_Final.pdf.]

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) is the flagship programme of the International Fund for Agriculture and Development for channelling climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers. It has been launched in 2012 and has entered into its third phase in 2021. In the future the programme will ensure that approaches for addressing climate-related risks are integrated into all of IFAD's portfolio of loans and grants.

The first phase of ASAP (2012 – 2017) has received USD 300 million in grant support. The overall target for the second phase (2018 – 2020) was USD 100 million. In 2021 the third phase (ASAP+) was launched with the aim of mobilizing a total of USD 500 million.

ASAP+ focuses on addressing the climate change drivers of growing food insecurity by:

- Leveraging existing climate finance for small-scale producers;
- Increasing resilience of vulnerable communities to the uncertainty caused by climate change on food security and nutrition;
- Reducing greenhouse gases through win-win interventions that also yield significant food security benefits, particularly for vulnerable groups;
- Transforming food systems.

Investments support the following activities with a focus on multiple-benefit, community-driven approaches:

- Climate services – enhancing the use of climate information for decision-making and planning investments to increase resilience;
- Natural resource management and governance – strengthening the participation and ownership of smallholder farmers in decision-making processes and improving technologies for the governance and management of climate-sensitive natural resources;

- Women's empowerment – increasing the participation of women in, and their benefits from, climate change adaptation activities;
- Nature-based solutions with high potential to decrease the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change, while promoting ecosystem restoration;
- Carbon-sequestration and emission reduction, including through renewables.

In order to be eligible for ASAP funding, countries do not necessarily need to be ODA eligible countries, but need to be IFAD developing member states. ASAP+ will focus on countries where IFAD has an active portfolio and resources with the exception of countries where vulnerability to climate change and food insecurity is high and support from IFAD would greatly contribute to preventing further crises, e.g. in fragile countries such as SIDS.

ASAP funds are provided in the form of grants which are joined with IFAD baseline investments. Their programming follows the IFAD project design cycle and is fully aligned with regular IFAD procedures and safeguards. As the funds are integrated into regular IFAD investments, e.g. as designed through the regular "Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes", there are no specific application procedures to access ASAP funds. Whether or not a regular investment will benefit from additional ASAP funds depends on a range of qualitative (e.g. additionality, level of support from beneficiary government) and quantitative (e.g. number of poor smallholders whose climate resilience is expected to increase) ex-ante criteria.

While in the past ASAP interventions have been implemented mainly through national governments, ASAP+ will also be able to be implemented by non-governmental organizations.

Further information

The Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme.

Climate Funds Update on the ASAP.

The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility

The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) was established by the UN Capital Development Fund in 2011 and is a mechanism dedicated to supporting local governments in LDCs and other developing countries in addressing climate change adaptation. It supports activities that increase awareness of and response to climate change at the local level; integrate climate change adaptation into local government's planning and budgeting systems; and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. It thus assists in implementing national climate change strategies, such as NAPs, and also supports countries in obtaining direct access to international finance such as from the GCF and Adaptation Fund.

LoCAL started off in two countries and has since expanded to become a global mechanism. It is now active in over 30 countries across Africa, Asia, the Pacific and Caribbean and includes a new private sector window, known as LoCAL +. LoCAL+ continues to provide a standard internationally recognized mechanism, developed in 2022, that helps local government authorities access climate finance, capacity-building and technical support and additionally offers tailored financial products to small and medium-sized enterprises and service providers working in the green economy.

Governments interested in implementing LoCAL express their interest to the UN Capital Development Fund. Once endorsed, LoCAL will be implemented within three phases: starting off with piloting LoCAL in 2 to 4 local governments over 1-2 cycles of investments, then expanding to at least 5–10 local governments and finally conducting a national roll-out, gradually becoming the national system for channelling domestic and international adaptation finance to the local level.

LoCAL provides performance-based climate resilience grants, which serve as a financial top-up to cover the additional costs of making local investments climate resilient, and combines these with technical and capacity-building support. As part of LoCAL + it additionally offers guarantees, loans and other tailored financial products to small and medium-sized enterprises and service providers.

Delivering performance-based climate resilience grants typically involves a series of steps including climate, vulnerability and needs assessments, the development and implementation of local adaptation plans and measures, and finally performance appraisals and audits to inform subsequent grant allocations.

While LoCAL is flexible in that it is tailored to national circumstances and local contexts, it is standardized in its design, quality assurance, monitoring and reporting. Its biggest asset is that it uses existing national systems to channel finance to the local level instead of using a project or programme approach. To this end, its implementing partners are national and local governments as well as other in-country development partners that assist in building the capacity of local government authorities required for mainstreaming adaptation in the long-term.

Further information

The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.

4.2.4. Private finance

The private sector is no homogenous group of actors and is comprised of entities ranging from smallholder farmers, small and medium-sized enterprises, multinational corporations, insurers and reinsurers, to banks and other private financiers, either acting domestically or internationally (UNFCCC, 2019). All of these actors can play a different role in supporting the implementation of adaptation.
Within the private sector, adaptation investments can come from: 1) private enterprises, which are non-state, commercial companies that provide the products and services to build climate resilience in a country and that invest in enhancing the resilience of their operations and supply chains; and 2) from private financiers that provide direct financing to private or public sector actors for the implementation of adaptation actions (IISD, 2019).
Private enterprises protect jobs, products and services which are every country's key engine of economic growth. Private financiers provide debt, equity, de-risking instruments or grants to facilitate the activities of the private enterprises or those of public actors. To date, most direct private adaptation finance has been provided in the form of insurance or – to a much lesser extent – in the form of grants extended through corporate social responsibility or philanthropic activities, such as those of the Bezos Earth Fund. But many new instruments are beginning to be applied, for example, green bonds, blue bonds, guarantees for development or risk financing facilities (IISD, 2017).
The engagement of the private sector in implementing or supporting adaptation activities can be facilitated by governments through the creation of enabling environments or the set-up of public-private partnerships. Some of the public providers of adaptation support offer specific programmes or facilities targeted at mobilizing the private sector and at supporting governments in setting up the required enabling environments.

Further information

Crawford, A. & Church, C. 2019. Engaging the private sector in National Adaptation Planning Processes. International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/napgn-en-2019-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-planning-processes.pdf .

Crawford, A., Church, C., & Ledwell, C. 2020. Toolkit for Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP process. NAP Global Network & United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adaptation Committee. International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/228643.

Parry, J.E. et al. 2017. Financing National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Processes: Contributing to the achievement of nationally determined contribution (NDC) adaptation goals. Guidance Note. IISD. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/financing-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes-contributing-achievement-nationally-determined-contribution-ndc-adaptation-goals/.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2019. Opportunities and options for adaptation finance, including in relation to the private sector. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tp2019_03E.pdf.

World Bank Group and GFDRR. 2021. Enabling Private Investment in Climate Adaptation and Resilience. Current Status, Barriers to Investment and Blueprint for Action. Available at https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35203/Enabling-Private-Investment-in-Climate-Adaptation-and-Resilience-Current-Status-Barriers-to-Investment-and-Blueprint-for-Action.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y.

5. Capacity-building and technical support

Many developing countries continue to face challenges with regard to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. These include, among others, challenges around institutional arrangements and coordination, the assessment of climate scenarios and their translation to local contexts and accessing financial and other support. Capacity-building and technical support to address these and other challenges thus continues to be vital for many developing countries. Many bodies, organizations and programmes both under the Convention as well as outside the UNFCCC process provide this type of support, either directly targeted at the formulation and implementation of NAPs or at supporting adaptation in general.

Concrete examples of the technical support provided by these entities for the formulation and implementation of NAPs are also shared in the annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as submitted by the UNFCCC secretariat to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation as well as in the reports of the meetings of the UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).

It needs to be recognized that the provision of capacity-building and technical support is often not a stand-alone activity but part of the provision of adaptation finance or of the assistance in developing and transferring adaptation technologies. Thus, while the bodies and organizations described in this section have a particular focus on capacity-building and technical support, entities described in other sections may also provide this kind of assistance.

5.1. Capacity-building and technical support under the UNFCCC

The Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC) is the overall advisory body to the COP on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. It is responsible for promoting overarching coherence and collaboration on adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and beyond. In addition, it provides technical support and guidance to Parties on all aspects of adaptation planning and implementation, ranging from the establishment of institutional arrangements to the monitoring, review and evaluation of adaptation and the reporting thereon. Finally, in collaboration with the LEG and other entities, it facilitates the delivery of adaptation support to all developing countries, including for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

Through its activities it assists in identifying gaps and needs with regard to adaptation in developing countries and facilitates outreach, capacity-building and the sharing of lessons learned, good practices and expert knowledge.

The modalities of its work include the publication of technical and information papers, online portals, briefs, bulletins, guidelines and event reports, the convening of workshops and other types of events as well as the engagement with providers and recipients of support. In 2024 the AC launched a new interactive portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties which showcases the state of adaptation arrangements and action in each country that is a Party to the UNFCCC. The information is structured according to the elements of the adaptation

cycle and extracted from national reports and communications submitted to the UNFCCC, including from NAPs (see section on Information and Knowledge on this portal).
The AC has established a NAP task force consisting of members of the AC and nominees from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In addition, nominees from the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom), the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (FWG LCIPP) and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) contribute to its work. One of the main functions of the task force is to follow up on the operationalization of modalities identified for the support of non-LDCs' NAPs, under the guidance of the AC.
The meetings of the AC are webcasted and open to observers and all its activities and publications are accessible via its website.

Further information

Adaptation Committee.
AC publications, including those specifically focusing on NAPs, are available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletins-adaptation-committee.
Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties.
Adaptation Finance Bulletin.
NAP task force.
The AC can be contacted at ac@unfccc.int.

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) provides technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the NAPAs, the implementation of the LDC work programme and (together with the AC) the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat, and to engage a wide range of organizations in implementing its work programme.

The LEG has developed a wide range of technical resources and tools and implemented activities to support countries undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs. These include but is not limited to the updated NAP technical guidelines, NAP Central, the NAP tracking tool, the PEG M&E tool, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and direct support to countries in formulating, updating and implementing NAPs.

In addition, the LEG is also supported by the NAP technical working group, consisting of experts and support providers from UN organizations, specialized agencies, regional networks and centres as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies with the aim of advancing technical work on NAPs and ensuring coherence and synergies in the technical support provided to countries. The NAP technical working group has four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums), which assist the LEG in developing technical guidance and provide support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including developing technical guidelines, reviewing draft NAPs, preparing technical papers, conducting training, identifying ways to address gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing NAPs, and developing tools for monitoring and reviewing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Further information

Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

LEG publications including the technical guidelines and further information material on the process to formulate and implement NAPs are available at https://unfccc.int/node/740.

Information on LEG regional training workshops including training materials is available at https://unfccc.int/LEG#meetings.

NAP Expo.

NAP Central.

The LEG can be contacted at LEGhelp@unfccc.int.

The Consultative Group of Experts

The CGE assists developing country Parties in fulfilling their reporting requirements under the Convention and supports the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

As part of executing its mandate it has developed training materials and conducted numerous regional hands-on training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessments. It also offers a compilation of reference materials on steps to integrate climate adaptation into development planning, and a list of regional centres of excellence that undertake technical work in the area of national communications.

Further information

Consultative Group of Experts.

Information and training material by the CGE is available at: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-training-materials.

The CGE can be contacted at tisu@unfccc.int.

The Paris Committee on Capacity-Building

The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) works to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs in developing countries, and to strengthen coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

To fulfil its mandate, the PCCB focuses on three priority areas: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities; identifying gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement with relevant bodies and actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In addition, the PCCB selects an annual focus area at its meeting held during the SB sessions, directing certain activities toward a specific capacity-building priority for that period.

Under its 2025–2029 workplan, the PCCB will implement a number of activities that directly or indirectly support the formulation and implementation of NAPs, or provide capacity-building support for adaptation more broadly, including:

- Annual focus area (2025–2026): The PCCB's current focus area addresses capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries. Activities include the development of a living knowledge product capturing available support programmes, resources, and case studies.
- Capacity-building Hub: Held annually at COP, the Hub is a flagship PCCB activity that provides a strategic, structured, and curated high-quality platform connecting mandates, expertise, and stakeholder efforts across the wider capacity-building landscape.

The PCCB also maintains the Capacity-building Portal which is further described in the section on Information and knowledge on this portal.

Further information

Paris Committee on Capacity-Building.

PCCB Annual Focus Area.

Capacity-building hub.

Capacity-building Portal.

The PCCB can be contacted at pccb@unfccc.int.

5.2. Capacity-building and technical support outside of the UNFCCC process

Many UN and other multilateral and bilateral technical organizations and other entities are supporting countries in their formulation and implementation of NAPs either through targeted programmes or in the form of general adaptation support. Not all of these programmes can be described on this portal. Instead, the portal focuses on the larger initiatives and groups of entities that provide support while information on their individual programmes can be accessed through their respective websites.

UN4NAPs

UN4NAPs is a rapid technical backstopping initiative for NAPs launched by the UNFCCC secretariat in 2021. It provides a platform for developing countries, initially in LDCs and SIDS, to communicate needs for technical assistance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs on an ongoing basis. Through this partnership, the secretariat relays the queries and requests to relevant partners from a roster of 55 UN organizations and other intergovernmental organizations for a prompt response.

The support available through UN4NAPs ranges from responses to simple technical queries to the delivery of specific data and knowledge products, such as datasets, analytical tools and guidance materials. It may also include longer-term capacity development and engagement with requesting countries, as well as the review of draft NAPs, upon request, based on agencies' areas of expertise, with a view to enhancing the coverage of issues and facilitating subsequent implementation.

UN4NAPs also facilitates engagement among countries and partner organizations through workshops, side events, high-level engagements and bilateral meetings held in the context of the sessions of the SBI and the COP, as well as through the UN4NAPs Forum at the NAP Expo and regional events. These exchanges help countries and organizations to identify technical assistance needs and opportunities and to develop concrete road maps for support.

Countries are invited to submit their requests for support on a rolling basis. Profiles of all participating organizations, including their NAP-specific expertise, areas in which they can assist countries and their contact information is available on the UN4NAPs website. Many of these organizations have also submitted supplements to the technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs which provide a good overview of their specific technical expertise and areas in which they can provide support (see the section on Guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs on this portal).

Further information

UN4NAPs.

Profiles of a selection of participating organizations including their NAP-specific expertise and contact information are available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/united-nations-4-naps/resources. Countries can submit their requests for support on a rolling basis via un4naps@unfccc.int.

NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network supports developing countries to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to accelerating climate change adaptation efforts around the world. Established in 2014 the Network today connects over 3,000 participants representing adaptation decision-makers and practitioners from more than 170 developing countries working on the formulation and implementation of NAPs as well as representatives of bilateral development partners that provide support for adaptation.

Its three main activities are:

- Supporting national-level action through short-term and long-term technical assistance for NAP development and implementation provided via the Country Support Hub and in-country NAP support programmes (1-4 years);
- Facilitating sustained South-South peer learning and exchange (through peer learning forums, peer learning cohorts, 1:1 peer learning partnerships and South-South peer exchanges);
- Providing analyses, communications and knowledge products based on the engagement with countries' adaptation practitioners.

Short-term support via the Country Support Hub is provided in the form of targeted in-country technical support (e.g. the development of a financing strategy, gender analysis or M&E indicators) or in the form of online expert advice from a member of the Network Secretariat or the growing roster of experts. Both types of support can be requested via an online form at any time and for free.

Long-term technical assistance is provided via the In-country NAP Support Programs which are funded by a specific donor in one or more partner countries or regions and may include strengthening institutions by embedding technical advisors, developing adaptation plans for individual sectors, and fostering stakeholder collaboration through national assemblies and other forums.

So far, the network has focused on the following nine key themes: (i) gender, (ii) monitoring, evaluation and learning, (iii) private sector engagement, (iv) nature-based solutions, (v) vertical integration, (vi) strategic communication, (vii) NDC-NAP alignment, (viii) sector integration, and (ix) peacebuilding.

For all activities particular attention is given to enhancing bilateral support through donor coordination and alignment with recipient country priorities. Therefore, the steering committee of the Network is composed of representatives of developing countries as well as bilateral donor agencies. The Network is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development and funded by Germany, the US, the UK, Canada, Ireland and Austria.

Participation in the Network is open to all on an individual basis.

Further information

NAP Global Network.

The request form for submitting requests for short-term support is available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/country-support-hub/.

Global Center on Adaptation

The Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) works as a solutions broker to accelerate and scale action and support for adaptation solutions, from the international to the local levels and in partnership with the public and private sectors. It was founded in 2018 and is steered by a Board of about 20 members representing high-level leaders from developed and developing countries as well as multilateral development banks and other institutions. It collaborates with a range of partners around the world, from local to national governments, universities, community groups, international finance institutions, national banks, and private investors that help to design and implement resilience-building investments and to facilitate access to financing.

The GCA works around three core approaches: (i) Action programs, including programme design, finance mobilization, advice and procurement of delivery partners; (ii) knowledge acceleration, through effective knowledge generation and management as well as the driving of innovation and (iii) agenda setting and advocacy by using its convening power and by formulating policy messages.

It focuses on the following seven thematic areas: (i) youth education and adaptation jobs, (ii) water and urban, (iii) infrastructure and nature-based solutions, (iv) locally-led adaptation, (v) climate adaptation finance, (vi) food security and (vii) gender equality and social inclusion.

One of its flagship initiatives is the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) which was established in 2021 in partnership with the African Development Bank. The AAAP was set to climate-proof USD 25 billion in investments by 2025 and help to unlock sustainable development. It focuses on the following four strategic pillars:

- Food Security;
- Infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions;
- Youth Entrepreneurship and Adaptation Jobs;
- Climate Adaptation Finance.

The Africa Business Adaptation Platform serves as the private sector window for the AAAP, enabling businesses to invest in adaptation innovations that yield significant returns while building resilience. It works on unlocking investments, driving innovation, changing perceptions, building partnerships and achieving on-the-ground impact.

Since 2022, the GCA has partnered with the Government of Bangladesh to co-design and implement scalable adaptation solutions across South Asia, primarily through locally-led adaptation activities and building on the success of the AAAP.

Participation in GCA programmes and activities requires partaking in a competitive selection. Selected parties are directly invited by the GCA to respond to a tender. Other interested parties are invited to respond to Requests for Proposals which are regularly published on the GCA's website.

Further information

Global Center on Adaptation.

Africa Business Adaptation Platform.

Requests for proposals are published at https://gca.org/about-us/procurement/.

National designated authorities, entities and focal points

The Green Climate Fund's National Designated Authorities or focal points, the Adaptation Fund's Designated Authorities, the Global Environment Facility's Operational Focal Points and the Climate Technology Centre and Network's National Designated Entities are government officials or nominated representatives who act as the interface and primary points of contact between a country and the UNFCCC secretariat, the climate funds or the Technology Mechanism/Climate Technology Centre and Network. In their role as contact points for the UNFCCC they act as the primary contact person for all activities pertaining to the UNFCCC. Focal points or designated authorities to the funds are responsible, for example, for communicating, on behalf of their national government, the country's priorities for financing climate-resilient development, endorsing the accreditation applications of national or regional implementing entities and/or proposals by national, regional or multilateral implementing entities for adaptation projects and programmes. Designated entities to the Technology Mechanism serve as national entities for the development and transfer of technologies. They also act as focal points for interacting with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and in this capacity draft and compile enquiries on technology cooperation and forward these to the international network.

As such, focal points and designated authorities/entities uphold a good strategic overview of their country's state of vulnerability and ongoing adaptation efforts and possess the technical expertise to advise any potential implementing entity on technical and financial issues around their planned adaptation endeavour.

Further information

UNFCCC national focal points.

Global Environment Facility focal points.

Green Climate Fund national designated authorities.

Adaptation Fund designated authorities.

Technology Mechanism national designated entities.

Regional centres and networks

Regional centres and networks play an indispensable role in supporting countries in their region on all aspects of the formulation and implementation of NAPs. They possess the specific technical, regional and cultural expertise that is needed to establish trustful relationships with the countries and to respond to their priorities.
Many regional centres and networks are therefore aligning their adaptation work with the needs identified in regional and national development plans, including NAPs. Although not all of them provide direct support to countries for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, many provide training and services in related areas. These include: the generation and analysis of climate data and the provision of climate services; impact, vulnerability and risk assessments; development of tools to identify adaptation priorities; the preparation of a pipeline of adaptation projects capable of attracting development financing; stakeholder engagement and communication services.

Further information

A list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation, including the type of support they provide, their focus regions and sectors as well as their contact information is available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/areas-of-work/regional-centres-and-networks.

Adaptation Committee. 2014. Information paper: Strengthening the understanding of the roles of regional institutions and UN agencies in supporting enhanced adaptation actions in developing countries. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ac5_un_and_regional_support_for_adaptation_27feb.pdf.

Implementing entities

Implementing entities in a wider sense are all entities, whether public or private, that assist countries in implementing adaptation projects and programmes drawing on their technical and regional expertise. They can be sub-national, national, regional or international/multilateral and range from private enterprises, civil society organizations, research organizations and bilateral development cooperation agencies over national sectoral agencies and regional centres, networks and development banks to multilateral development banks and UN and other inter-governmental organizations.

In case they act as accredited implementing entities of one of the climate funds, they assist countries in converting project and programme concepts into action while adhering to the respective fund's investment framework as well as the priorities of the recipient country government. For this they not only need to have the required expertise and experience but also meet the pre-defined fiduciary and safeguarding standards of the fund. They also work alongside countries to come up with project ideas, and submit funding proposals. During the implementation phase of a project they are responsible for the overall management and monitoring.

Further information

Accredited Entities of the Green Climate Fund.

Implementing Entities of the Adaptation Fund.

GEF agencies.

A list of bilateral development cooperation agencies is available at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/multilateral-and-bilateral-funding-sources.

6. Technology development and transfer

Developing countries have expressed the need for support in accessing and deploying adaptation technologies, including as part of their process to formulate and implement NAPs. Support needs range from financial resources for a given technology, the strengthening of institutions and human resources for technology research and development to capacity-building and the establishment of information and awareness-raising programmes (UNFCCC, 2020).

As these needs are closely tied to the other categories of support required for adaptation many of the entities described on this portal dedicate parts of their portfolios to the development, transfer and use of adaptation technologies. This part of the portal therefore describes only those entities and initiatives which have set the development and transfer of technologies as their primary focus.

6.1. Facilitation of technology development and transfer under the UNFCCC

Under the UNFCCC, the facilitation, acceleration and scale-up of the development and transfer of climate technologies, including those addressing adaptation and climate-resilient development, is conducted by the Technology Mechanism which was established by Parties in 2010. It consists of two complementary bodies – the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

In addition, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism as well as the Adaptation Fund also provide support for the development and transfer of climate adaptation technologies.

The Technology Executive Committee

The TEC is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism. It focuses on identifying countries' technology needs (e.g. based on technology needs assessments) and policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies. It provides policy recommendations to the COP on proven measures that countries may take to speed up climate technology action, and issues policy briefs (TEC Briefs) and other technical documents, to enhance information sharing on climate technology efforts. A list of TEC briefs and documents relating to adaptation technologies is provided below.

The TEC works closely with key partners and stakeholders to provide inclusive recommendations that are up-to-date and cutting-edge. Its meetings are webcasted and open to observers and it regularly engages partners through meetings, workshops and dialogues.

Further information

The Technology Executive Committee.

Key policy recommendations by the TEC on adaptation technologies are available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/policies.

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The TEC can be contacted at tec@unfccc.int.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism and hosted by UNEP. Through its global network, consisting of over 700 academic, civil society, finance, private sector and research institutions, the CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies at the request of developing countries. It provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries. As of March 2026 it has served more than 100 countries.

The CTCN provides three core services:

- Providing technical assistance at the request of developing countries to design and deliver customized solutions tailored to local needs;
- Developing capacity and sharing knowledge on climate technology solutions through regional forums, publications and workshops and by providing access to the world's largest online source of climate technology information, which is available in 6 UN languages and which offers case studies, national plans, technology descriptions, and webinars searchable by sector and country;
- Fostering networking and collaboration among climate technology stakeholders via the Centre's network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, civil society, finance, the private sector, public sector, and research institutions.

In terms of technical assistance, the CTCN provides the following types of support which are relevant for the formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- Technical assessments, including technical expertise and recommendations related to specific technology needs, identification of technologies, technology barriers, technology efficiency, as well as piloting and deployment of technologies in local conditions and feasibility studies;
- Governance and planning which includes the development of sectoral roadmaps, strategies and recommendations for law, policy and regulations (e.g. the CTCN Incubator Programme for LDCs which aims at supporting LDCs in developing technology roadmaps and capacity-building to develop GCF concept notes in view of reaching their NDC adaptation and mitigation targets);
- Capacity-building through stakeholder engagement, trainings and workshops, communications and awareness raising;
- Tools and methodologies, including decision-making tools, information provision, technology identification and prioritization;
- Implementation, which includes the collaboration with the Financial Mechanism, private sector engagement and market creation.

The CTCN does not provide funding directly to countries, but instead supports the provision of technical assistance by experts on specific climate technology sectors. This assistance is free of charge for a country for up to USD 250,000. In addition, a country can request fast technical assistance for a short time response (up to two months) with a limited value of USD 15,000 and with a focus on technology prioritization, endogenous technologies assessment, policies and measures that are immediate priorities for the requesting country. The number of requests that each country may submit to the CTCN is not limited as long as the CTCN has not reached its capacity for responding to requests.
The CTCN also collaborates with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund to facilitate developing countries' access to climate finance for climate technology support (see the respective sections on this portal). In some cases the CTCN can also assist in playing a matchmaking role between a country, technology service providers, and funding sources.

Further information

Climate Technology Centre and Network Portal.

A list of CTCN national designated entities is available at https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/national-designated-entities.

An overview of the services that the CTCN provides and how to request them is available at https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance.

CTCN capacity-building.

CTCN Incubator Programme for LDCs.

Support by the operating entities of the UNFCCC's Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund

The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement have also been mandated by Parties to provide funding for the development and transfer of climate technologies, including for adaptation technologies.

The GCF does this through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as well as its regular funding windows. It has also been working on a Request for Proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators in developing countries, with the involvement of the CTCN, among others.

The GEF has established the Poznan strategic program on technology transfer through which it supports countries in undertaking technology needs assessments, developing technology pilot projects and implementing projects that target the use of climate technologies. The program has also supported climate technology centres and a climate technology network as well as public-private partnerships for technology transfer.

The Adaptation Fund supports the USD 10 million Climate Innovation Accelerator programme (AFCIA), now in its second phase, that aims at boosting innovation in climate adaptation technologies. It targets developing countries, with special attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and aims to text, scale up, and secure financing for innovative, transformative, and locally-led climate adaptation technologies. AFCIA II addresses the main challenges to developing and transferring climate adaptation technologies which include financial constraints, inadequate policies and regulations, and limited organizational capacity. Governments, non-governmental organizations, community groups, young innovators and other groups can access up to USD 250,000 each in grant funding.

Innovations or solutions that have already been demonstrated to work can be scaled up or rolled out in new countries and regions through the large grants mechanism (up to USD 5 million each). Both, the AFCIA and the large grants mechanism are part of the AF's Innovation Facility which emerged from the innovation pillar of the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy for 2018-2022.

Further information

GCF support for technology.

GEF Poznan Strategic Program.

Adaptation Fund's Innovation Facility.
UNEP/CTCN Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA).
UNDP Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA).

6.2. Facilitation of technology development and transfer outside of the UNFCCC process

Support for the development and transfer of adaptation technologies is provided in different forms by many of the entities described on this portal. This section presents a few selected organizations that provide particular support to countries or individual entities on the various aspects of the development, transfer and deployment of climate-relevant technologies.

The UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre

The UNEP CCC, formerly UNEP DTU Partnership, is a leading international research and advisory institution on energy, climate and sustainable development. It counts with expertise and experience in environmental, developmental and technological areas and from all geographical regions. Its aim is to assist developing countries in transitioning towards more low-carbon development paths, and in integrating climate resilience into national development through research, policy analysis and capacity-building.
One of its five areas of specialization is technology – transitions and system innovation under which it identifies and assesses barriers and enablers for climate technology transfer and diffusion with a focus on country needs, market-based innovation and enabling frameworks.
As part of its focus area "Business Models and Markets" UNEP CCC supports governments, cities and the private sector in developing countries and emerging economies to accelerate climate action implementation through market development and innovative business models. To that end it provides global level guidance based on best practice examples, technical assistance and capacity-building and facilitates partnerships between public and private entities.
The goal is to further promote the dissemination and uptake of clean and climate-resilient technologies and practices, based on local innovation and production where possible.

As part of its focus area "Climate Planning and Policy" its goal is to help countries in developing and implementing sound climate actions as an integral part of national development planning and policies, e.g. through the uptake and diffusion of mitigation and adaptation technologies via the expansion of Technology Needs Assessments, accelerated action to implement Technology Action Plans, and stronger links to the NDCs.

The UNEP CCC maintains a large stock of publications and other information resources as well as a podcast on climate technologies.

Further information

UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. It has five enabling functions: (i) technical cooperation; (ii) policy advice and statistical analysis; (iii) development of and compliance with norms and standards; (iv) convening function; and (v) partnership development.

UNIDO facilitates climate technology transfer, including adaptation technologies and climate-resilient manufacturing, in the area of nature-based solutions, among others.

Further information

UNIDO.

UN Technology Bank for the LDCs

The UN Technology Bank for the LDCs became operational in 2018 and is a global organization dedicated to building the science, technology and innovation capacity that LDCs need to promote the structural transformation of their economies, eradicate poverty and foster sustainable development. It supports national and regional technological efforts, reinforces partnerships across sectors and helps nations identify and use appropriate technologies to transform their economies and improve livelihoods.

The Bank supports capacity development, including the capacity to identify, absorb, develop, integrate and scale up the deployment of technologies and innovations, including indigenous ones, as well as the capacity to address and manage intellectual property rights issues. It also supports the development and implementation of national and regional science, technology and innovation strategies as well as partnerships and cooperation between countries as well as between science, technology and innovation stakeholders, including from the public and private sectors. Finally, it facilitates the identification and utilization of and access to appropriate technologies by the LDCs through e.g. support for technology needs assessments and technology transfer programmes.

Further information

UN Technology Bank for the LDCs.

The World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the rules of trade between nations with the primary goal of ensuring that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. To this end, it operates a global system of trade rules, acts as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, settles trade disputes between its members and supports the needs of developing countries.

Through certain provisions of its agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) it contributes to both the innovation of mitigation and adaptation – related technologies as well as their diffusion by ensuring a balance between the interests of creators and inventors of technology on the one hand and those of its users on the other. For example, Art. 7 of the TRIPS Agreement recognizes that the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights “should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”.

Article 66.2 requires developed country members to provide incentives to enterprises and institutions in their territories for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to LDC members in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base. The TRIPS Agreement also positively requires full disclosure of information about how to implement a patented invention – in particular so that the invention can be carried out by a suitably skilled technician. In general, LDCs have so far been exempt from any TRIPS obligations other than respecting non-discrimination principles.

The WTO provides technical assistance to help members and observers implement an intellectual property regime that meets their developmental and other domestic policy objectives.

Further information

World Trade Organization.

Trade and Climate Change. Interface between climate change and the TRIPS Agreement.

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

South–South cooperation is one of the most natural means for the identification, selection and transfer of adaptation technologies from developing countries to those regions and countries where they are in high demand. New adaptation technologies originating from developing countries are likely to be more suitable and cost-effective for other developing countries as they are well attuned to similar geo-climatic, cultural and/or socioeconomic conditions. Triangular cooperation also has a pivotal role in facilitating the transfer of adaptation technologies between developing countries by fostering communication and providing technical support and financial resources (UNFCCC, 2017).

As such, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation may assist developing countries in accelerating such forms of cooperation through its advisory and consulting services which comprise, among others, policy and intergovernmental support, knowledge and advisory services, partnership building, South-South and triangular coordination, regional services, mobilization of resources and South-South trust fund management.

Further information

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

UNFCCC. 2017. Compilation of good practices in effective knowledge-sharing and practical learning on climate adaptation technologies through South-South and triangular cooperation. Technology Executive Committee. Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/brief9/a5fbac8997e84fef84a47d81dba46279/3762bead33cd42e989361241cfbb6fc7.PDF.