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Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report provides information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including on support provided and received, as compiled by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as part of its work programme for 2025–2026, with inputs from a task force established to support its preparation. It updates the information reported for 2024 in document FCCC/SBI/2024/23 and complements the information on the status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in the report on the 48th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (FCCC/SBI/2025/15).

Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
BDT	Bangladeshi taka
BTR	biennial transparency report
CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	CFA franc(s)
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRM	comprehensive risk management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFA	CFA franc(s)
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
HNAP	health national adaptation plan
IKI	International Climate Initiative of the German Government
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MSME	micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
PEG M&E tool	tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Executive summary

1. This reporting period marks a decisive shift in the global adaptation landscape, as the process to formulate and implement NAPs started to shift from conceptualization and planning to consolidation of adaptation responses and implementation. Across developing countries, and particularly among the LDCs and SIDS, there has been clear and measurable progress in the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implementation of projects, programmes and policies contained therein. As at 30 September 2025, 144 countries had initiated and launched the NAP process, and 67 developing countries, including 23 LDCs and 14 SIDS, had submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC.

2. Countries have established robust institutional mechanisms, developed comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessments, and built coherent policy and planning systems in order to integrate adaptation across sectors and levels of governance. Countries have also established frameworks for adaptation planning by defining national adaptation goals, mapping priorities and developing methods to link risks, responses, costs and benefits. These frameworks are serving as the backbone for guiding implementation, financing and monitoring of adaptation priorities identified in the NAPs.

3. This report provides information on the progress of Parties in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It draws on information compiled by the LEG and the task force that supported the drafting of the report, as well as inputs from Parties and their NAPs, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and United Nations agencies, organizations and partners that continue to provide technical and financial support for the NAP process. The report covers the period from 1 November 2024 to 30 September 2025, builds on information presented in previous progress reports and complements information on the status of the process to formulate and implement NAPs provided in the report on the 48th meeting of the LEG.[1]

4. NAPs continue to evolve as Parties' plans for identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, defining priorities for resilience-building and guiding the integration of adaptation into development planning. Since its inception, the NAP process has advanced, with countries having laid the institutional, analytical and informational foundations required to strengthen resilience and integrate climate change adaptation into national and sectoral development planning.

5. In preparing their NAPs, most countries have undertaken comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessments at the national and sectoral level, identifying key hazards such as droughts, floods, sea level rise and temperature extremes. The assessments are helping these countries to identify priority sectors for adaptation and actions that are necessary for adapting to climate change.

6. Countries are embedding in NAPs the core principles of country ownership, inclusivity, gender responsiveness and transparency, and are adopting whole-of-society approaches.

7. Under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, as at 31 July 2025, a total of 144 proposals from 121 developing countries, including 38 LDCs, had been approved for funding to support the formulation of NAPs and for other adaptation planning purposes. As at 30 September 2025, 58 of the 67 developing countries with submitted NAPs had 116 single- or multi-country adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved for implementation under the GCF, comprising a total of USD 6.91 billion in financing. Countries are implementing the adaptation actions identified in their NAPs to address climate risks that align with the key thematic areas of the global goal on adaptation, although these actions are largely fragmented, are constrained by resources and capacity, and remain insufficient relative to escalating climate risks.

8. Support for the implementation of NAPs is provided through project-based interventions, and the absence of dedicated modalities to support full NAP implementation continues to slow progress. While the GCF continues to play a vital role in supporting

[1] FCCC/SBI/2025/15.

adaptation efforts, total funding accessed for single-country adaptation and single-country cross-cutting projects by developing countries is uneven.

9. Sustaining institutional coordination and ownership of adaptation measures remains difficult, compounded by capacity constraints and heavy reliance on external technical support. Challenges also persist in accessing finance under the Financial Mechanism owing to the limited number and capacity of national direct access entities, complex project development procedures, insufficient availability of regional and international implementing partners to support project development and delivery, and the requirement for each project to complete a full project cycle, despite extensive efforts invested in framing and presenting priority needs during NAP formulation.

10. The progress achieved to date reflects the strong commitment of Governments and the collaborative efforts of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and United Nations agencies, organizations and partners that continue to provide technical and financial support for the NAP process. However, this support must be scaled up significantly to match the growing needs and ambitions of developing countries.

II. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

11. The LEG, in the context of its mandate to provide technical guidance and support on NAPs,[2] included the preparation of annual progress reports on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in its work programme for 2025–2026[3] with a view to assisting the SBI in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

12. The COP, in various decisions,[4] invited Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations organizations, and bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to provide information related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as on measures undertaken by developing country Parties, support provided and received, experience, best practices, lessons learned, and gaps and needs.

13. COP 26 requested the constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention to continue to provide information on their activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs for the annual progress report on NAPs.[5]

14. The NAPs submitted by Parties are maintained on NAP Central,[6] along with other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.[7]

15. Since 2014, the LEG has compiled information on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The information is published annually and is used to inform the assessment by the SBI of that progress.

B. Scope

16. This document provides an update to the information included in the note on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared for SBI 61.[8] It considers new information relevant to the period from 1 November 2024 to 30 September 2025 and synthesizes information from all NAPs of developing countries.

[2] Decision 5/CP.17, para. 13.
[3] FCCC/SBI/2025/7, annex II.
[4] Decisions 5/CP.17, paras. 32–35; 12/CP.18, paras. 2 and 10; 4/CP.21, para. 12(b); 6/CP.22, para. 12; 8/CP.24, paras. 17, 18, 22 and 23; 7/CP.25, paras. 3–4; 3/CP.26, para. 5; and 9/CP.27, paras. 7–10.
[5] Decision 3/CP.26, para. 5.
[6] https://napcentral.org.
[7] Pursuant to decision 3/CP.20, para. 9.
[8] FCCC/SBI/2024/23.

17. The document captures information from submitted NAPs, available on NAP Central; information shared by countries during NAP country dialogues, NAP Expos[9] and other events held by the secretariat; information from approved GCF funding proposals and the summaries of approved and disbursed funding on the GCF website[10] and shared by the GCF; and information submitted through an annual online questionnaire on NAPs.[11]

18. This annual note on progress captures the activities undertaken by developing country Parties in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, in line with the elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and further considering the targets of the global goal on adaptation.[12]

19. At its 47th meeting, the LEG agreed to form a task force[13] to support preparation of the progress report for 2025, ensuring the participation of a broad range of actors and stakeholders to reflect the evolving adaptation landscape.[14] The information in this document takes into account inputs of the task force arising from its engagement with organizations and partners supporting developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs.

20. The note also covers support provided and received, as conveyed to the LEG by the GCF and the GEF secretariats, the AF and the United Nations agencies and organizations assisting developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including by supporting programmes, projects and networks.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

21. SBI 63 may wish to consider the information in this document in the context of ongoing mandates under agenda sub-item 12(d) on NAPs and agenda item 13 on matters relating to the LDCs.

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

22. COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs; and invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs.[15]

23. The objectives of the NAP process are to:[16]

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

(b) Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

24. COP 17 requested the LEG to prepare technical guidelines for the NAP process based on the initial guidelines,[17] taking into account the four elements listed in the initial

[9] See https://napcentral.org/nap-expo.
[10] See https://data.greenclimate.fund/public.
[11] Available at https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire.
[12] Decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.
[13] The task force is made up of representatives from FAO, GIZ, Global Green Growth Institute, Group on Earth Observations, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, NAP Global Network, Sanitation and Water for All, UNDP, UN-Habitat, United Nations Environment Programme, WHO and WMO.
[14] FCCC/SBI/2025/7, para. 27.
[15] Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 15–16.
[16] Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.
[17] Decision 5/CP.17, para. 15.

guidelines.[18] The technical guidelines were developed in 2012 and welcomed in decision 18/CP.19. The technical guidelines have been supplemented with resources relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as tools, methodologies and guidance, developed by the LEG and various organizations.[19]

25. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session requested the LEG to update the technical guidelines for the NAP process, reflecting the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 on the global goal on adaptation, as well as the best available science, including the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.[20]

26. The updated NAP technical guidelines[21] have merged the elements of the NAP process contained in decision 5/CP.17 and the iterative adaptation cycle referred to in decision 3/CMA.4 into five modules (see figure 1). The updated NAP technical guidelines were launched at NAP Expo 2025, which was held in Lusaka from 12 to 15 August 2025 under the theme innovations in the NAP process. The analysis of the progress of developing countries in the NAP process is structured along these modules.

Figure 1
Main modules of the national adaptation plan process as presented in the updated technical guidelines for that process, launched in August 2025

27. The formulation and implementation of NAPs is guided by the following principles: ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive; facilitating country-owned, country-driven action; following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and being based on and guided by the best available science, and traditional and Indigenous knowledge.[22]

28. Funding related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs is provided through the GCF, the LDCF, the SCCF and other channels. COP 17 approved the governing

[18] Decision 5/CP.17, para. 6. The guidelines are in the annex to that decision.
[19] The supplementary materials are available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library.
[20] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 47.
[21] https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines.
[22] Decision 5/CP.17, paras. 2–4.

instrument of the GCF,[23] in which NAPs are identified among the plans to be funded by the GCF. COP 18 mandated the GEF to provide funding for activities to enable the preparation of NAPs through the LDCF for the LDCs and through the SCCF for developing countries that are not LDCs.[24] COP 21 requested the GCF to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing country Parties for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified therein.[25]

29. Technical support for formulating and implementing NAPs is provided by the LEG, other constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as by bilateral and multilateral agencies, including through support programmes. Together with relevant organizations, the LEG created the NAP technical working group to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support. COP 26 invited the LEG to consider the possibility of creating thematic working groups to expand its technical support in specific areas, building on the experience and success of its NAP technical working group.[26] At its 42nd meeting, the LEG created four subgroups of the NAP technical working group, on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking and engagement in multi-stakeholder forums.[27]

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

31. COP 26[28] requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and to make recommendations on this matter for consideration and adoption by COP 29. As part of the steps necessary for the SBI to initiate the assessment, COP 26 invited (1) Parties and relevant organizations to make submissions to the secretariat on the information on their progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as well as on their experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received, and (2) Parties to provide information, guided by a questionnaire, on an ongoing basis through NAP Central.

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

A. Overview

32. Almost all developing countries have initiated or launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs. While efforts in a few countries may have stalled, most countries are progressing and producing outputs including the NAPs and project proposals for implementation. Figure 2 shows a snapshot of the measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and the paragraphs that follow give more details of the modules of the updated NAP technical guidelines.

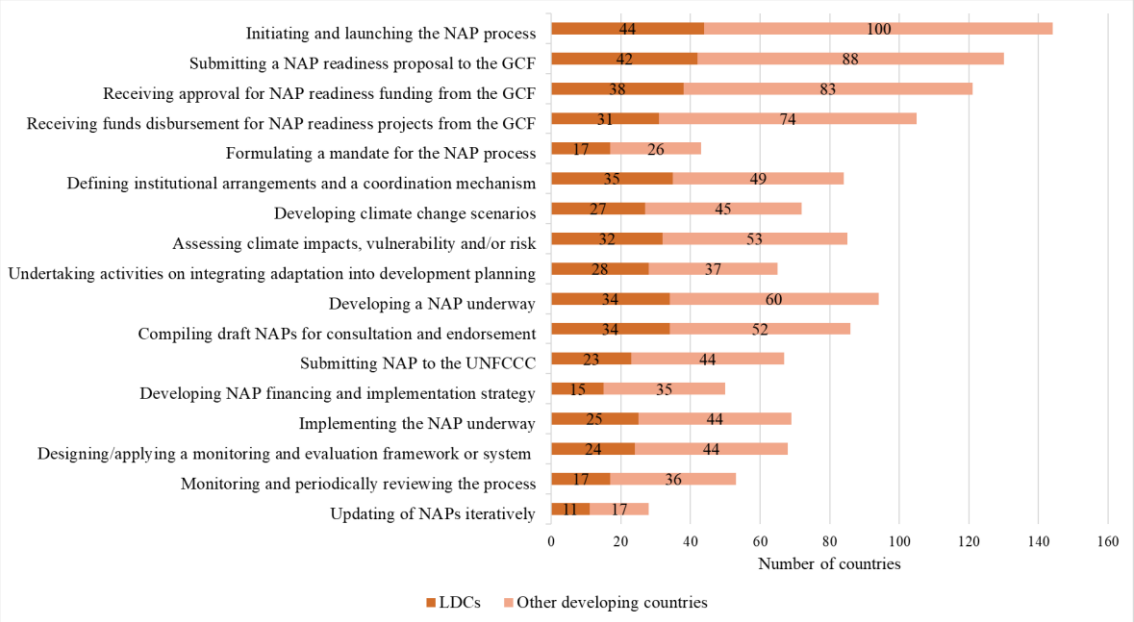
33. Institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation at the country level vary, with some countries establishing effective vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms and others integrating adaptation into sectoral plans with clear mandates. However, gaps in

[23] Decision 3/CP.17, para. 2.
[24] Decision 12/CP.18, paras. 1 and 4.
[25] Decision 1/CP.21, para. 46.
[26] Decision 15/CP.26, para. 9.
[27] FCCC/SBI/2022/18, para. 30.
[28] Decision 3/CP.26, paras. 2 and 3(b).

capacity persist, particularly in sustaining interministerial coordination on climate change issues and ensuring long-term institutional ownership of adaptation actions. Many countries continue to need technical support and clearer mandates, in addition to their efforts to strengthen the integration of specific adaptation-related roles within planning and finance ministries.

34. Developing countries in all regions are increasingly embedding the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in their adaptation planning frameworks. These principles include elements such as gender responsiveness, participation, transparency and the integration of vulnerable groups.

Figure 2
Measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 30 September 2025



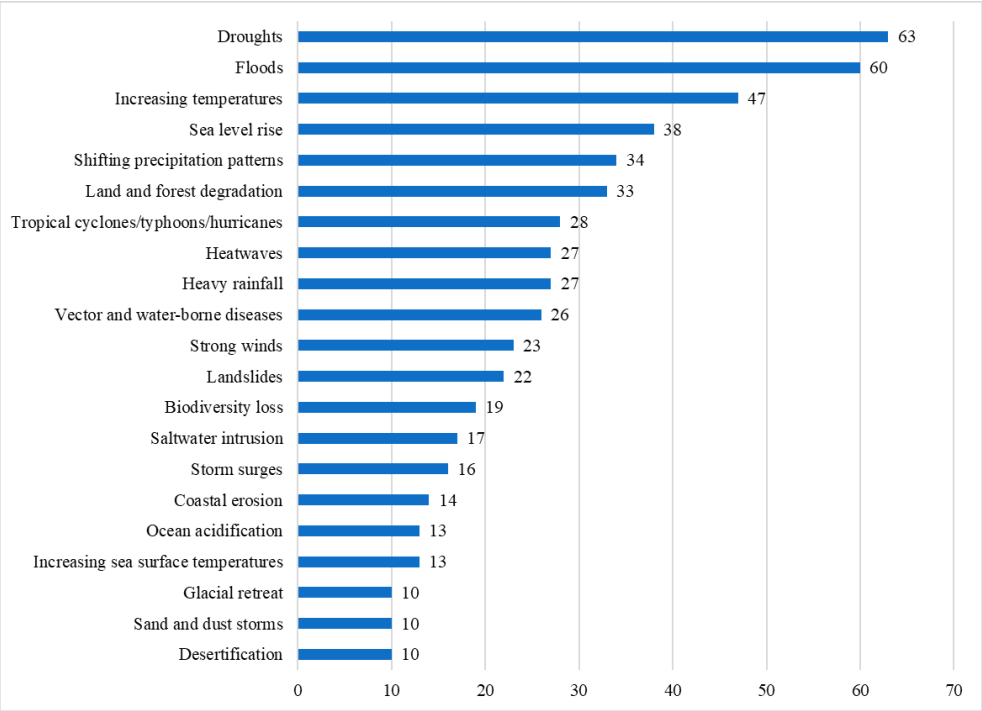
Note[s]: Data are derived from information in NAPs, country dialogues with the LDCs held by the LEG, responses to the questionnaire referred to in paragraph 7 of this document and information shared during meetings and events such as NAP workshops and NAP Expos.

35. Almost all NAPs include mention of gender considerations, with some mentioning the importance of equitable participation in the NAP process as well as in decision-making processes, and others identifying specific gender-responsive adaptation actions. Several NAPs note that because climate change has different impacts on men and women – owing to different social norms and practices that limit women's access to information, resources and opportunities – gender-responsive adaptation actions are needed.

B. Assessing impact, vulnerability and risk

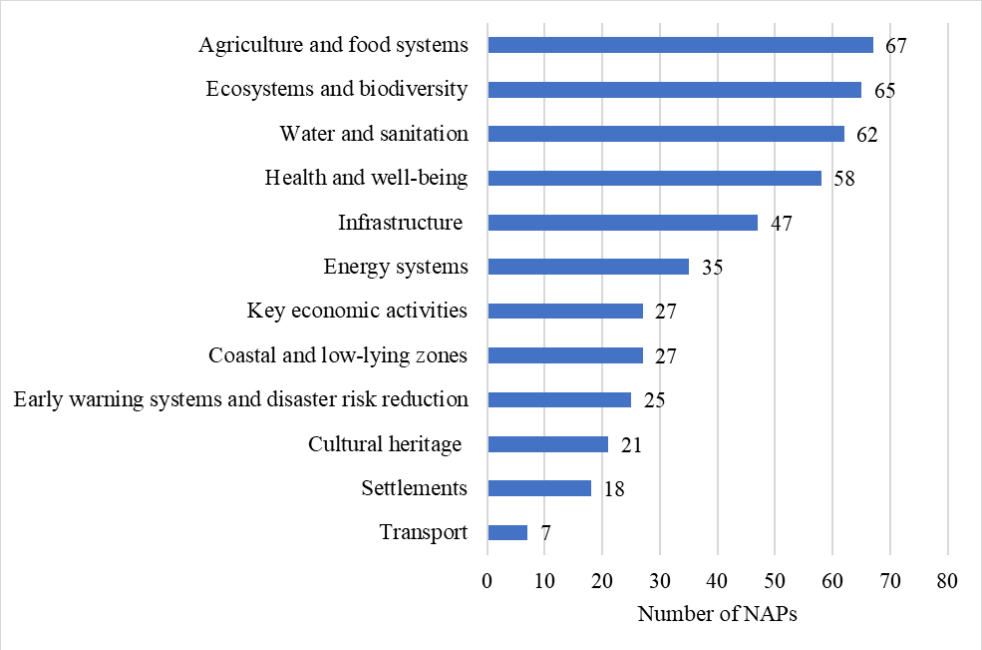
36. In the NAPs submitted, Parties have outlined the climate hazards and risks they face and described the associated impacts and vulnerabilities. The most commonly identified hazards are droughts, floods, increasing temperatures, sea level rise and shifting precipitation patterns, as indicated in figure 3, and the key sectors identified in the NAPs are indicated in figure 4.

Figure 3
Number of national adaptation plans addressing particular climate hazards as at 30 September 2025



Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central.
Note: NAPs typically address multiple hazards.

Figure 4
Sectors identified in national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties as at 30 September 2025



Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central.
Note: Sectors such as tourism, mining and industry are included under key economic activities.

37. Several countries have undertaken climate risk and vulnerability assessments, some of which have been conducted at the national level but many for specific sectors or locations. The aim of sector- and location-specific assessments is to provide decision makers with more specific data and information than is typically available from broader assessments conducted

for NDCs or national communications. In most instances, the assessments have focused on predetermined priority sectors, such as agriculture, water, health and coastal zones, while also providing a scientific basis for identifying additional priority sectors and locations for the NAP. The assessments also serve as the foundation for identifying priority adaptation projects.

38. Comprehensive hazard, vulnerability and exposure assessments are necessary to identify priority risks and vulnerable communities. The use of Earth observations and artificial intelligence technologies in climate risk and impact assessments is gaining traction, offering countries improved accuracy and timeliness in monitoring climate-related hazards. Earth observations have been used for (1) assessment of coastal risks, including sea level rise and the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as for early warning of tsunamis (Belize, Fiji, Senegal, Thailand and Tuvalu); (2) storm, flood and landslide monitoring (Chile, Colombia, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru and Sri Lanka); (3) drought monitoring (Ecuador, Georgia, Mauritius, Niue, Sri Lanka and Uganda); (4) earthquake monitoring (Haiti); and (5) fire risk assessment (South Africa). These examples reflect growing efforts to use advanced technologies to support evidence-based adaptation planning. They also highlight the need for sustained investment, capacity-building and technology transfer.

39. As at 30 April 2025, 119 developing and developed countries had reported they have multi-hazard early warning systems in place, more than double the number reported in 2015.[29] These advances reflect a growing global commitment to strengthening early warning systems, which are critical for enhancing countries' abilities to anticipate climate risks and prepare for and respond to climate shocks.

40. The Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031 calls for strengthened multi-hazard early warning systems and resilience-building measures alongside assessments of existing arrangements, lessons learned and gaps on multi-hazard early warning systems.[30] Many LDCs are making progress on these endeavours under national, regional and international initiatives; however, these countries remain the furthest behind in increasing their multi-hazard early warning system coverage and capacity. Only a limited number of the LDCs have multi-hazard early warning systems in place, with many relying instead on single-hazard or sector-specific early warning systems, which are often focused on hydrometeorological risks. Strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems in the LDCs requires targeted technical assistance to improve the accuracy of reporting, enable the disaggregation of data collected on sex, age, disability and other relevant factors for informed decision-making, and support the design of scalable systems. Sustained investment, inclusive governance and long-term technical support are essential to ensuring that all the LDCs can access, operationalize and integrate effective multi-hazard early warning systems into the NAP process.

41. The use of impact-based forecasting also remains limited owing to a lack of hazard information, inadequate training, weak observation networks and limited collaboration between national meteorological and hydrological services and key economic sectors. Support for institutional capacity-building in impact-based forecasting, particularly for climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, health, water and infrastructure, is needed by the LDCs.

42. Significant challenges remain in disseminating warnings to 'last mile communities', despite expanded digital connectivity. Barriers include poor network coverage, high mobile Internet costs and gender disparities. Non-digital communication channels, such as radio and television, remain vital. Support for establishing multichannel warning dissemination strategies, strengthening legislation and improving partnerships with mobile network operators is urgently required. Youth engagement offers significant potential to enhance community-level early warning communication.

43. Operational constraints, including obsolete systems, lack of spare parts, insufficient budgets and shortages of skilled personnel, also hinder the delivery and sustainability of

[29] United Nations General Assembly document A/80/333.

[30] Available at https://www.un.org/ldc5/doha-programme-of-action.

multi-hazard early warning systems. While initiatives such as the Systematic Observations Financing Facility help to address these constraints to some extent, sustainable funding models are essential for covering ongoing maintenance and operational costs, as well as building capacity.

44. Many countries have only localized plans on the early warning initiative, while others have yet to establish any plans. However, momentum is increasing for anticipatory action in the LDCs, with several countries planning to respond to forecast-based triggers for floods, droughts and cyclones. The expansion of anticipatory action strategies and their integration into broader national disaster risk management frameworks is needed to help prioritize identified hotspots and hazards.

45. The Early Warnings for All initiative[31] has catalysed coordination on multi-hazard early warning systems among agencies and institutions at the national and regional level; however, achieving universal early warning coverage by 2027 will require significantly scaling up support that is flexible and conflict sensitive, particularly for fragile and conflict-affected LDCs.

46. Progress under the Early Warnings for All initiative continues to accelerate, with more than 40 countries having joined the call to action, and expansion to more countries is well under way. Several additional support-based partners such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Food Programme and non-governmental and civil society actors have offered to lead activities across various regions and in different contexts.

C. Planning: progress in formulating national adaptation plans

47. As at 30 September 2025, 67 developing countries (of which 23 are LDCs and 14 are SIDS) and 13 developed countries[32] had formulated their NAPs and submitted them to the secretariat for posting on NAP Central.[33] Nine developing countries[34] have submitted NAPs since the 2024 note on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs[35] was published. Burkina Faso submitted an updated NAP within the reporting period, making it the first LDC to do so. Paraguay is the only other developing country that submitted an updated NAP, in 2022, while some are in the process of doing so. Annex I lists all NAPs submitted by developing countries to the secretariat and annex II lists the sectoral NAPs submitted by developing countries. Figure 5 indicates the cumulative number of NAPs submitted, by Party grouping, and figure 6 indicates this number by geographical region.

48. Since the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2010, many LDCs have benefited from the draft NAP review offered by the LEG with the support of its NAP technical working group. The secretariat extended this review, performed by the partner organizations of the UN4NAPs initiative,[36] to other developing countries since 2021. Undergoing this process and receiving complementary inputs from a wide range of partner organizations has allowed developing countries to enhance the information on specific issues presented in their NAPs.

[31] See https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all.

[32] Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

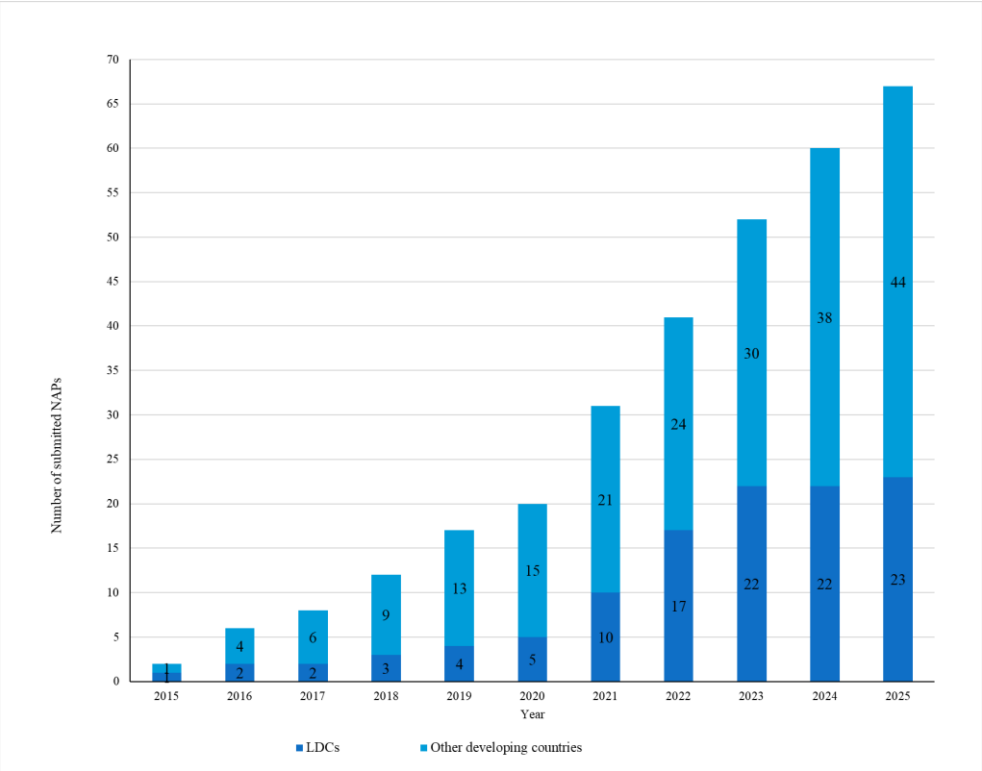
[33] See https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps for NAPs submitted by developing countries and https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps for NAPs submitted by developed countries.

[34] Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Israel, Jordan, Mongolia, Montenegro, Somalia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

[35] FCCC/SBI/2024/23.

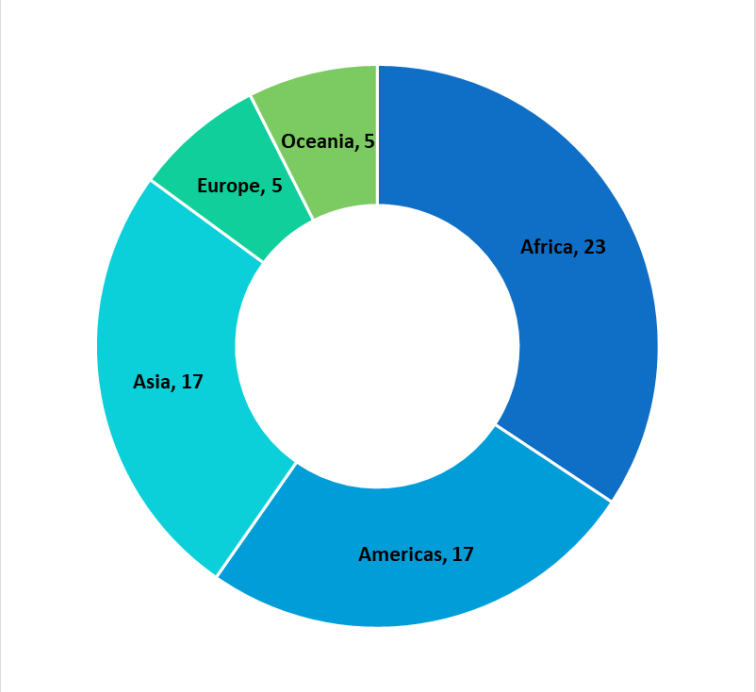
[36] See https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/un4naps/un4naps-partner-organizations.

Figure 5
Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted as at 30 September 2025, by Party grouping



Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central, as presented in the NAP tracking tool (https://napcentral.org/nap-tracking-tool).

Figure 6
Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted as at 30 September 2025, by geographical region

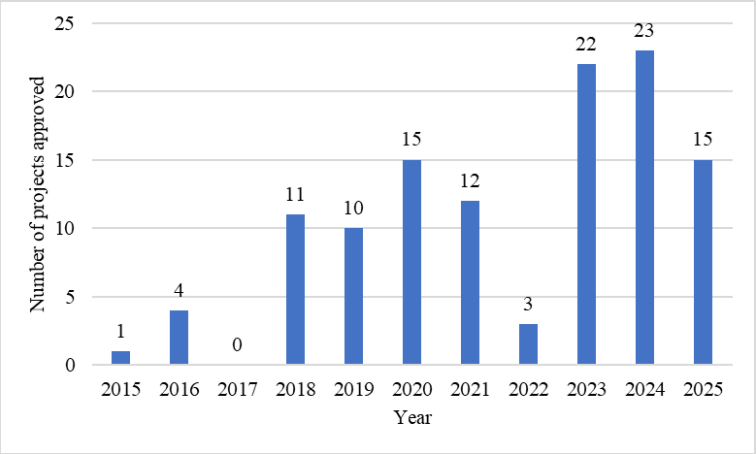


Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central, as presented in the NAP tracking tool.

D. Financing and implementation: progress in implementing national adaptation plans

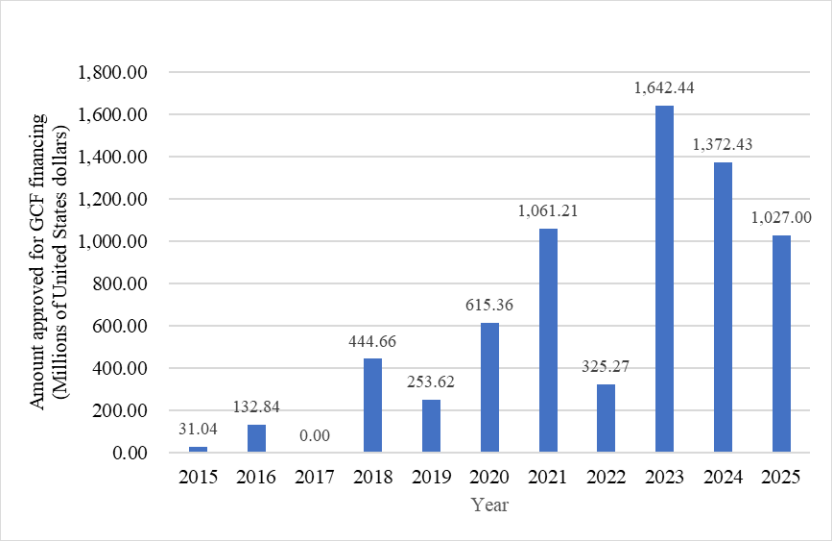
49. As at 30 September 2025, of the 67 developing countries with submitted NAPs, 58 had a total of 116 single- or multi-country adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved for implementation under the GCF that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in their NAPs. Figure 7 shows the number of projects approved annually by the GCF and figure 8 shows the amount of GCF financing approved for the 116 projects that mention NAPs.

Figure 7
Number of adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for developing countries that have submitted national adaptation plans as at 30 September 2025



Sources: NAPs, as presented in the NAP tracking tool, and information from the GCF website.
Note: The figure includes only the 116 projects that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in the NAPs.

Figure 8
Funding for adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved by the Green Climate Fund for developing countries that have submitted national adaptation plans as at 30 September 2025

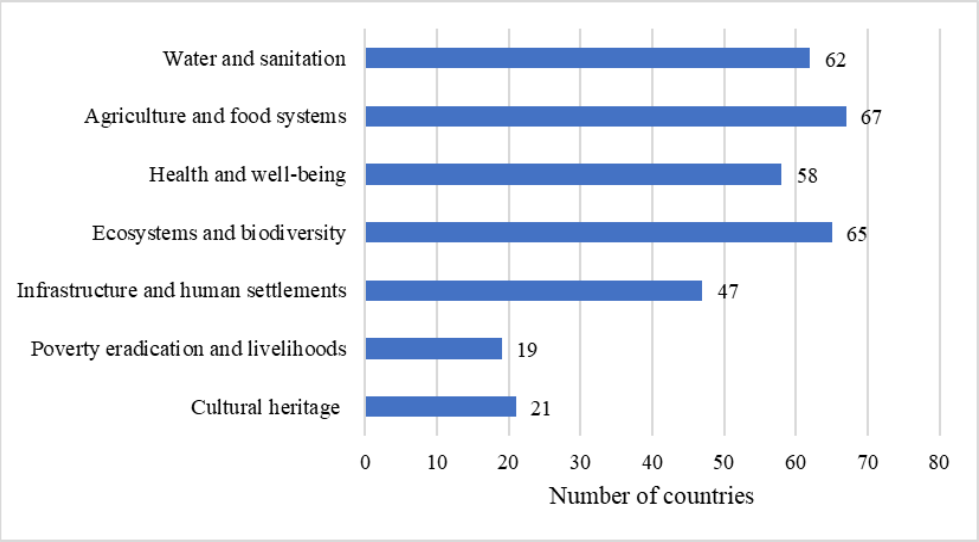


Sources: NAPs, as presented in the NAP tracking tool, and information from the GCF website.
Note: The figure includes only the amount approved for the 116 projects that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in the NAPs.

50. In their NAPs, Parties identified several sectors in which action is deemed key to reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. The number of submitted

NAPs that identified priority sectors and actions that align with the seven thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation is shown in figure 9.

Figure 9
Number of countries identifying priority sectors and actions in their national adaptation plans that align with the seven thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation as at 30 September 2025



Source: NAPs submitted on NAP Central.

51. Many NAPs include information on the costing of adaptation actions, while some outline future costing commitments. Several countries noted challenges in costing their adaptation priorities. Table 1 provides the estimated cost of adaptation action in LDCs, as presented in their NAPs.

Table 1
Cost of adaptation of least developed countries as presented in their national adaptation plans as at 30 September 2025

LDC	*Cost of adaptation as presented in the NAP*	*Cost of adaptation (billion USD)*	*Time frame*
Bangladesh	BDT 20 037 billion	230	2023–2050
Benin	USD 4 240 million	4.24	–
Burkina Faso	FCFA 2 927 billion	4.06	2024–2028
Burundi	USD 50 million	0.50	2030–2050
Cambodia	No estimate provided	–	–
Central African Republic	No estimate provided	–	–
Chad	Over USD 2.6 billion	2.60	2021–2026
Democratic Republic of the Congo	USD 9.1 billion	9.10	2020–2024
Ethiopia	USD 90 billion	90	2016–2030
Haiti	USD 980 million	0.98	2022–2030
Kiribati	No estimate provided	–	–
Liberia	No estimate provided	–	–
Madagascar	USD 273.3 million	0.27	–
Mozambique	USD 7.2 billion	7.20	–
Nepal	USD 47.4 billion	47.40	Until 2050
Niger	CFA 3.8 billion	6.40	2022–2026
Sierra Leone	No estimate provided	–	–
Somalia	USD 2.4 billion	2.40	2026–2030
South Sudan	No estimate provided	–	–

LDC	*Cost of adaptation as presented in the NAP*	*Cost of adaptation (billion USD)*	*Time frame*
Sudan	USD 300 million	0.3	2016–2020
Timor-Leste	No estimate provided	–	–
Togo	USD 936 million	0.936	–
Zambia	No estimate provided	–	–

Source: The 23 NAPs submitted by the LDCs.

52. Most countries are implementing the adaptation actions identified in their NAP on a project-by-project basis. There is no agreed methodology to show whether the interventions being implemented have reduced the vulnerabilities of people or in systems.

53. Many countries have created enabling environments for adaptation planning and implementation, including by establishing institutional coordination mechanisms and developing financing strategies and project concept notes to facilitate access to funding. Some countries, such as Bhutan, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal, have aligned climate risk assessments with investment planning and engaged with private sector actors to diversify financing sources. Nonetheless, challenges persist in maintaining an iterative and effective NAP process, including limited national capacity, lengthy project approval processes and heavy dependence on external technical and financial assistance, with many countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, continuing to face difficulties in securing sustained access to the resources needed.

54. Most NAPs reference local or community-level actions and identify priority sectors, with agriculture and food security being the most commonly cited, followed by health, and water and sanitation.

55. All countries identified funding sources under the Financial Mechanism in relation to implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, with bilateral, domestic, private and other sources of funding also identified by a number of countries.

56. Implementation of NAPs remains limited, as most countries have not yet mobilized full-scale financing for the prioritized adaptation actions identified in their NAPs.

E. Monitoring, evaluation and learning and reporting

57. MEL in the NAP process assesses whether adaptation policies, interventions and actions are effective – including in what ways and for whom – and how they can be improved over time.

58. All NAPs refer to MEL considerations, with the majority dedicating a chapter, section or annex thereto. Most NAPs also identify the institutions responsible for MEL activities, including ministries of environment, national climate change committees, line ministries and subnational governments.

59. Some countries are strengthening existing MEL systems, while in others entirely new systems have been developed. Some countries are also developing an indicator framework as part of their MEL system.

60. Nonetheless, many countries still lack institutional arrangements for MEL, underscoring the urgent need for systems that can iteratively inform decision-making and track resilience outcomes and that are aligned with national development indicators.

61. Countries are also using information from their NAPs for different reports submitted to the secretariat. Six countries have submitted their NAPs as their adaptation communication, and some countries indicated that they have drawn from their NAPs to frame their adaptation communications. The interlinkages between NAPs and NDCs varies, with some countries indicating that their NAPs are aligned with their NDCs while others note that the adaptation component of the NDC will be operationalized through the implementation of NAPs. Additionally, of the 100 BTRs submitted as at 30 September 2025 that have an adaptation component, 48 explicitly mention NAPs.

F. Building readiness and accessing funding and other support for all steps of the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans: financial support provided and received

62. This section provides information on financial support provided and received for the formulation and implementation of NAPs by developing countries. It covers funding made available through the GCF, the LDCF (managed by the GEF) and other bilateral and multilateral sources. It also highlights financial support provided by United Nations agencies and organizations.

1. Support provided by Green Climate Fund

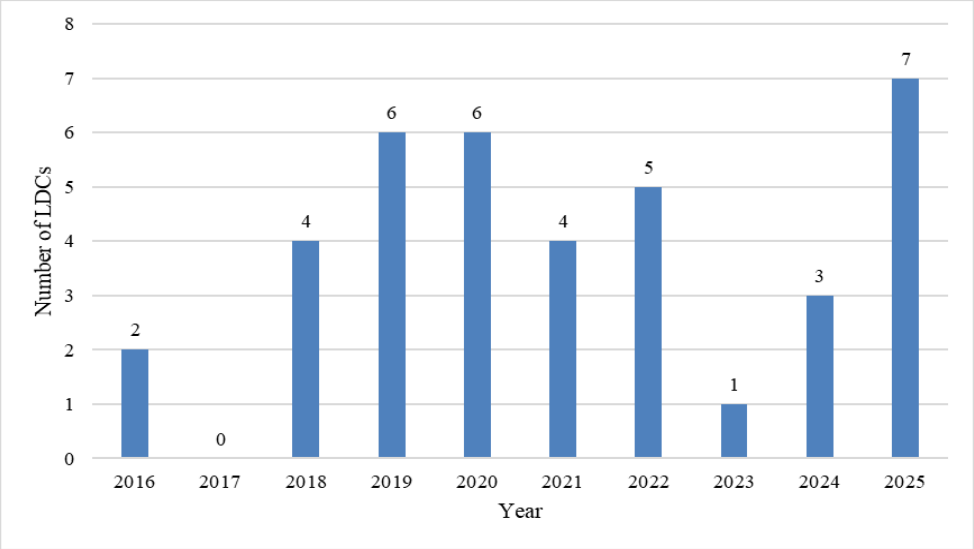
63. As at 31 July 2025, 144 proposals from 121 developing countries (of which 38 are LDCs) had funding proposals approved under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs and for other adaptation planning processes (see table 2 for details). Six LDCs[37] have not yet accessed the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, of which four have submitted a NAP (see figure 10 for the LDCs that have accessed the support).

Table 2
Distribution of proposals approved for funding by the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

Region[a]	*Total grants*	*Financing (USD million)*	*Disbursement (USD million)*	*Number of countries out of total in region*
Africa	56	125.2	69.4	48/54
Asia and the Pacific	25	62.1	36.4	24/37
Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East	23	51.9	36.9	20/30
Latin America and the Caribbean	40	80.8	49.7	29/33
Total	144	320.0	192.4	121/154

[a] Based on the regional structure of the GCF secretariat and data it provided.

Figure 10
Number of least developed country Parties with approved proposals under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as at 30 September 2025



Note: NAPs, as presented in the NAP tracking tool, and information from the GCF website.

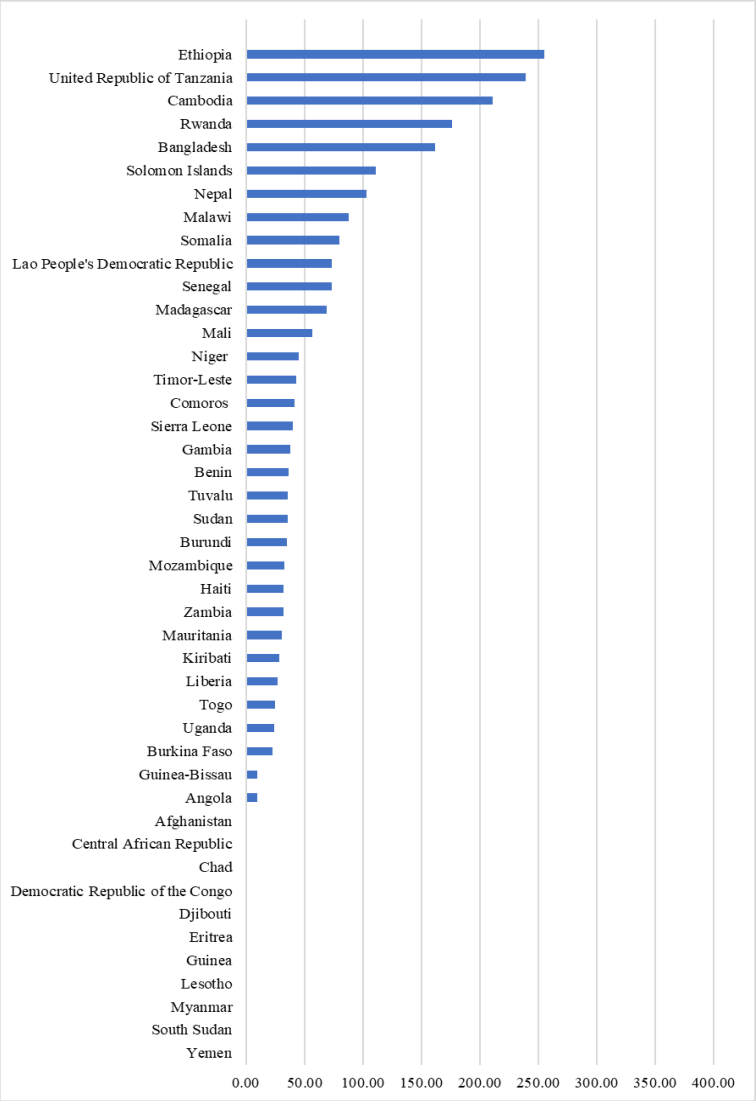
[37] Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

64. As at 30 September 2025, the GCF had approved funding for a total of 184 single-country adaptation and single-country cross-cutting projects covering 91 countries. The total amount of GCF funding accessed by the LDCs and all developing countries for implementing adaptation or cross-cutting projects as at 16 September 2025 is shown in figures 11 and 12 respectively.

Figure 11

Total funding accessed for single-country adaptation and single-country cross-cutting projects under the Green Climate Fund by each least developed country as at 30 September 2025

(Millions of United States dollars)



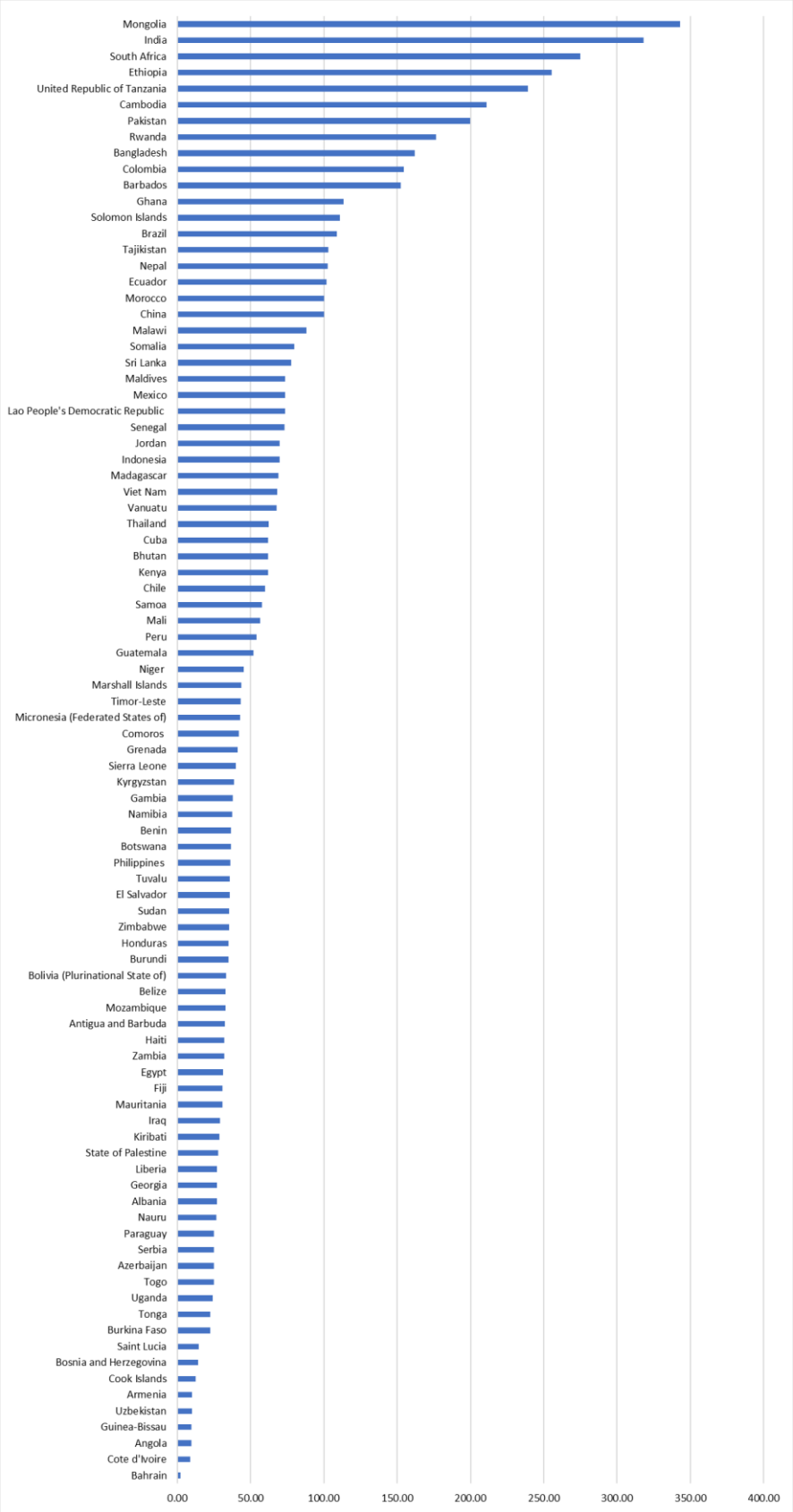
Source: GCF website.

Note: Four LDCs (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Myanmar and Yemen) do not have any adaptation projects, and the figure does not include data for seven LDCs that have multi-country adaptation projects (Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea, Lesotho and South Sudan).

Figure 12

Total funding accessed for single-country adaptation and single-country cross-cutting projects under the Green Climate Fund by developing countries as at 30 September 2025

(Millions of United States dollars)



Source: GCF website.

Note: The figure does not include multi-country projects.

2. Support provided by the Global Environment Facility

65. As at 30 June 2025, 67.5 per cent of the expected USD 920 million national programming under the LDCF in the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (2022–2026) had been programmed on the basis of the USD 20 million initial cap per LDC. Of the 44 LDCs, 20 had accessed their full USD 20 million under the LDCF, 13 had partially accessed LDCF resources and 11 had not accessed any funding.

66. Between November 2024 and September 2025, the GEF, through the LDCF and the SCCF, provided USD 55.3 million to nine countries.[38] The funding supported priority adaptation actions, helped mobilize additional financial resources, fostered entrepreneurship and strengthened national capacities to implement and maintain climate adaptation measures in line with NAP objectives. Funded initiatives integrate capacity-building components, enabling national stakeholders to strengthen their skills in planning, implementing and monitoring climate adaptation actions. By combining technical support and capacity development, the GEF enhances countries' ability to embed climate-resilient practices across sectors and scale up adaptation solutions that address immediate and long-term climate risks.

3. Support provided by the Adaptation Fund

67. Since 2018, the AF has approved funding exceeding USD 277 million for 37 projects that support the formulation and implementation of NAPs in 41 countries and 5 regions. These resources have been directed to diverse sectors including agriculture, water, ecosystems, coastal management and urban resilience, with projects often directly informing or operationalizing NAP priorities. Support has focused on strengthening institutional and policy frameworks, integrated water resource and disaster risk management, nature-based solutions and climate-resilient agriculture and infrastructure. Capacity-building has been a cross-cutting element of nearly all projects, delivered through training for government institutions, local authorities and communities, in addition to the strengthening of knowledge management systems, awareness-raising activities and the development of innovative financing mechanisms.

68. As at 30 September 2025, 92 countries had accessed some portion of their USD 40 million in resources from the AF, and no country had reached the cap of USD 40 million. The percentage of the balance of funds accessed by developing countries is reflected in table 3.

Table 3
Percentage of the balance of resources from the Adaptation Fund up to the cap of 40 million United States dollars remaining for developing countries as at 30 September 2025

Percentage remaining	*Developing countries*[a]
1–50	Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Georgia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru and Uruguay
51–75	Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Zimbabwe
76–100	Armenia, Benin, Colombia, Cook Islands, Cuba, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Seychelles, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam

Source: The AF.

[38] Angola, Chad, Fiji, Madagascar, Mali, Micronesia, Nauru, Timor-Leste and Togo.

[a] Any country that is not included in the table but is a Party to the Paris Agreement has not yet accessed any portion of its USD 40 million from the AF.

4. Support provided by relevant organizations and entities

69. Bilateral support includes EUR 26 million under the SCALA programme, which receives funding from the Government of Germany and is implemented by FAO and UNDP, to support countries in enhancing climate action in land use and agriculture. A total of 12 countries[39] have been supported under the SCALA programme, while an additional 18 countries[40] have received support from other sources, funded by a range of bilateral donors.

70. Through support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, UNDP is providing technical assistance on alignment between NAPs and NDCs. With support from the Government of Italy, through the Group of Seven's Adaptation Accelerator Hub, UNDP is working with six countries for investment readiness on NAPs and NDCs. The Hub links climate planning, public finance reform and innovative financing instruments with global partners, ensuring that public, private and multilateral finance converges around country-led adaptation platforms for scale and impact.

71. Since 2010, IKI has supported the NAP process in 34 countries (of which 12 are LDCs) by providing EUR 145.1 million in funding for projects fostering NAP formulation and implementation as their main objective. In an additional 44 countries, IKI has funded projects offering NAP support as a secondary objective, focusing for example on the adaptation components of the NDCs or enhancing ecosystem-based adaptation in alignment with a country's respective NAP. Implementing organizations include GIZ; international organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature; United Nations entities such as FAO, UNDP and WMO; research institutions such as the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research; and local organizations.

72. Since its launch in December 2014, the NAP Global Network has provided funding of USD 44.1 million to developing countries in support of the NAP process, with financial assistance from bilateral funders[41] and the Climate Works Foundation.

73. Support from FAO for climate adaptation is funded through a combination of bilateral, multilateral and flexible contributions. From bilateral donors, FAO mobilized USD 5 million from Canada, USD 6.7 million from Germany, USD 107.9 million from Norway, and USD 1 million from the Republic of Korea, with a global reach and a particular focus on 17 countries.[42] A flexible voluntary contribution of USD 3 million from FAO supports six countries,[43] collectively enabling a wide range of technical assistance, capacity-building and policy support for national climate adaptation planning.

74. In 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provided financial support through the CERF underfunded emergencies window. In the second allocation round of 2024, USD 10.50 million was disbursed, of which USD 6.75 million directly supported NAP-aligned initiatives in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi and Mozambique. In 2025, USD 9.50 million was disbursed in the first allocation round, of which USD 4.55 million directly supported NAP-aligned actions in the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Zambia. These allocations supported initiatives that integrated lessons learned and good practices from previous climate action funding and targeted support to strengthen community-based adaptive capacities in line with NAP priorities.

[39] Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda.

[40] Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Trinidad and Tobago.

[41] Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom and United States.

[42] Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam.

[43] Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

75. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe received USD 100,000 for 2024–2025 from the bilateral donors Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and the United Nations Development Account to support global efforts to integrate water, sanitation and transboundary water management into climate adaptation planning.

G. Building readiness and accessing funding and other support for all steps of the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans: technical and capacity-building support

76. This section provides information on the technical and capacity-building support provided to developing countries for the formulation and implementation of NAPs by United Nations agencies and organizations, through the NAP technical working group of the LEG and its subgroups, by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes. Details on the activities undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes are provided in annex III.

1. Support provided by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes

77. The modalities by which the LEG provides support to the LDCs include:

(a) The NAP country dialogues, which provide a platform for the LEG to converse with NAP country teams on progress, challenges and needs for support in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums), which assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts to develop and provide technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through technical guidelines, review of draft NAPs, technical papers, training, the identification of ways to address gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, tools for monitoring and reviewing progress, the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central;

(c) The NAP Expos, which promote exchanges of experience and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance NAPs;

(d) The NAP writing workshops under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, conducted with the support of relevant delivery partners, which assist the LDCs in formulating or updating their NAPs and identifying project ideas to be developed into concept notes and subsequently proposals for accessing funding from the AF, the GCF or the LDCF for implementing the priority adaptation actions identified in the NAPs;

(e) The Open NAP initiative, which offers comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating and implementing their NAPs, providing a platform to mobilize the widest possible range of inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders;

(f) The roster of national and regional experts on NAPs from the LDCs, which is maintained by the LEG to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(g) The NAP data initiative, which, by reproducing high-quality data and following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools, enables countries to easily integrate data and analysis results into their NAPs and other related outputs.

78. A regional capacity-building workshop on NAPs for the African LDCs and SIDS was held in Nairobi from 8 to 11 July 2025. The workshop was aimed at building the capacity of countries to understand key adaptation concepts, develop their NAP summaries and design

projects and programmes with a view to mobilizing resources and delivering on national adaptation priorities.[44]

79. In addition to the LEG, the AC, the CGE, the FWG of the LCIPP, the PCCB, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee and the WIM Executive Committee undertook various activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and such activities were also carried out under the NWP (see annex II).

80. The RCCs, which support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and awareness-raising in developing countries, continued implementing activities to accelerate the provision of support to countries on NAP formulation and implementation, aligned with guidance provided by the LEG. Activities conducted by the six RCCs, with the support of the secretariat, are contributing to enhanced regional coordination and support for adaptation by increasing the number of NAP submissions, ensuring robust and comprehensive NAPs, facilitating project proposal development to implement policies, projects and priorities identified in NAPs, and supporting countries in articulating resource mobilization strategies for NAP implementation. As at 16 September 2025, the RCCs had leveraged regional networks and partners in organizing seven regional workshops[45] and 15 webinars dedicated to enhancing countries' capacities to formulate and implement NAPs, including linkages to their NDCs, adaptation components in their BTRs, loss and damage, MEL and transformational adaptation. The RCCs have also extended technical assistance to eight countries[46] along with activities of matchmaking support for NAPs and reviews of draft NAPs. The RCCs have been acting as an extension of the secretariat's Adaptation division in supporting activities such as NAP regional workshops, NAP Expos and NAP country dialogues.

81. UN4NAPs, launched by the secretariat in 2021, is a United Nations technical backstopping initiative designed to rapidly respond to technical requests from the LDCs and SIDS that are in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs. It offers a platform for countries to communicate their needs for technical assistance, which are immediately shared with relevant partners from a roster of 55 participating United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Four categories of technical assistance are catalysed through UN4NAPs: technical queries that can be answered via email; delivery of specific data or knowledge products (e.g. data sets, analytical tools and guidance material); longer-term technical capacity development and engagement; and review of draft NAPs. As at 31 July 2025, more than 100 countries had engaged with the initiative, sharing priorities and interacting with partner organizations, and more than 40 countries had submitted more than 155 requests for technical assistance.

2. Support provided by relevant organizations and entities

82. FAO provides technical assistance to strengthen the foundations for climate adaptation planning by developing adaptation options on the basis of an improved evidence base, promoting inclusive planning, building institutional capacities for effective governance and establishing MEL frameworks for NAPs to track progress, generate lessons and inform policy adjustments. FAO also assists countries in implementing sector-specific priority actions and mobilizing climate finance through project development, proposal preparation and private sector engagement. Capacity-building, tailored to country needs, is delivered through workshops, training and normative guidance across agriculture and food systems, crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, coastal zones and oceans, early warning and disaster management, ecosystems and biodiversity, water and soil resources, and gender.

83. Since 2010, GIZ has supported 55 countries in undertaking various activities such as conducting stakeholder consultations and developing monitoring and evaluation systems, including defining indicators for measuring progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The support provided has included technical support for climate risk and

[44] The workshop was attended by representatives of all the African LDCs and SIDS except Cabo Verde. Further information is available at https://unfccc.int/event/nap-workshop-africa-2025.

[45] See https://unfccc.int/RCCs.

[46] Angola, Djibouti, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gambia, Nicaragua and Yemen.

vulnerability assessments, institutional capacity development and the integration of adaptation priorities into national and sectoral development planning. The support was provided either bilaterally or multilaterally via the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme or the NAP Global Network, with whom GIZ collaborates closely. GIZ has provided bilateral long-term support related to national adaptation planning processes to 26 countries, 11 of which are LDCs.

84. The Group on Earth Observations continues to provide technical and capacity-building support for agriculture and food security monitoring and early warning system development. Under the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring programme, more than 20 low- and middle-income countries have received assistance to strengthen agricultural monitoring and develop early warning systems. The Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Crop Monitor publishes monthly updates on crop conditions, covering more than 90 per cent of global agricultural production areas for key cereals, including wheat, rice, maize, soybeans and local and regional crops in food-insecure regions. The Group on Earth Observations Blue Planet and the Climate Service Center Germany Hereon developed supplementary material to the technical guidelines on integrating coastal and ocean adaptation into NAPs.[47]

85. As at 31 July 2025, the NAP Global Network had supported 92 countries,[48] including 33 LDCs.[49] Technical support provided under the NAP Global Network has addressed a broad range of priorities, including integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into the NAP process, developing and strengthening MEL systems for adaptation, preparing adaptation communications for submission, linking adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, formulating adaptation financing and resource mobilization strategies, developing costing methodologies for priority adaptation actions, enhancing vertical and sectoral integration of adaptation, incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into NAPs, aligning NAPs with peacebuilding processes and conducting technical reviews of draft NAPs. Most of the technical support provided under the NAP Global Network includes a capacity-building component. Between 1 November 2024 and 31 July 2025, the Network deployed 13 national consultants within Government ministries of six countries[50] to provide advisory support and strengthen the capacities of staff in formulating and implementing NAPs. Over the same period, the Network engaged 20 countries[51] in peer-learning activities. During the reporting period, the NAP Global Network provided short-term support to 29 countries (36 requests) through its country support hub (which has received 193 requests from 65 countries since the Network's establishment) and provided longer-term support to 13 countries through its in-country NAP support programmes (which have provided support

[47] Climate Service Center Germany Hereon and Group on Earth Observations. 2025. *Coastal and ocean adaptation*. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Supplementary_Material_Coastal_and_ocean_adaptation.pdf.

[48] Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

[49] Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

[50] Belize, Grenada, Kiribati, Maldives Rwanda and Saint Lucia.

[51] Albania, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Kenya, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Palau, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Tuvalu and Zambia.

to 32 countries since the Network's establishment). To strengthen national capacities relevant to the NAP process, the NAP Global Network and the AC prepared and jointly published the Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes.[52] The NAP Global Network subsequently launched a self-paced online course to support NAP teams in developing countries, and approximately 1,200 people registered to take the course during the reporting period.[53] In addition, the Network published thematic reports on gender considerations in NAPs,[54] on ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions in NAPs,[55] and on climate-related human mobility, the latter developed in collaboration with SLYCAN Trust.[56]

86. UNDP has provided technical support to 40 countries for drafting their NAPs as at 1 September 2025, comprising guidance on the outline, technical inputs on various sections and review of draft NAPs and maintenance of a roster of experts countries can draw from to support the formulation and review of their NAPs. The technical support provided by UNDP has been focused on strengthening national adaptation planning systems, including risk and vulnerability assessments, financing strategies, MEL frameworks, private sector engagement; developing project pipelines; aligning NAPs and NDCs through Climate Promise and mainstreaming adaptation across sectors and levels of governance. Capacity-building support has included efforts to enhance gender integration, develop climate data systems and promote institutional coordination in the NAP formulation and implementation process. UNDP has also supported countries in developing or strengthening knowledge, data and information systems, often as online platforms, with 24 countries supported to date.[57] These platforms serve various purposes depending on the national context: some are designed to provide information to the public and media, thereby raising awareness of and engagement in adaptation efforts, while others function in data-sharing to enhance the transparency of adaptation action. Some platforms serve as online repositories for reports and studies that inform the NAP process and other national climate policies or commitments, and some combine several of these functions. Recognizing the need to catalyse further investment for implementing priority actions identified in NAPs, UNDP, through its support to NAPs, the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator and the Group of Seven Adaptation Accelerator Hub, is supporting countries on an ongoing basis in developing investment strategies, integrating adaptation into public financial management systems and developing project pipelines to attract funding.

87. UNDRR provided technical support to three countries in developing their NAPs[58] and assisted 13 countries in integrating climate change adaptation into their disaster risk reduction

[52] Beauchamp E, Leiter T, Pringle P, et al. 2024. *Toolkit for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for National Adaptation Plan processes.* Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes.

[53] See https://napglobalnetwork.org/2025/03/course-monitoring-evaluation-learning-nap/.

[54] Dazé, A. and Hunter, C. 2024. *Advancing gender-responsive national adaptation plan (NAP) processes: State of play and promising examples (NAP Global Network synthesis report)*. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/advancing-gender-responsive-nap-processes-synthesis-report/.

[55] Terton, A., Qi, J., and Jang, N. 2024. *Tracking progress on the integration of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in National Adaptation Plan processes. NAP Global Network synthesis report. International Institute for Sustainable Development*. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/tracking-progress-on-the-integration-of-nature-based-solutions-and-ecosystem-based-adaptation-in-national-adaptation-plan-processes/.

[56] SLYCAN Trust. 2025. *Research Report: Climate-related human mobility across different levels of adaptation governance*. Sinzig, Germany: SLYCAN Trust. Available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/climate-related-human-mobility-across-different-levels-of-adaptation-governance-2025/.

[57] Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Montenegro, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

[58] Grenada and Somalia received support through the UN4NAPs initiative, while India received direct support.

strategies and plans.[59] Technical support provided by UNDRR is guided by its supplementary NAP technical guidance, which promotes risk-informed planning and coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation processes. Capacity-building support provided by UNDRR is delivered through workshops on CRM,[60] which have engaged 33 countries,[61] and its thought leadership course on CRM, with 2,595 participants completing the course during the reporting period, bringing the total number of enrolled participants to 11,300.[62] UNDRR promotes a CRM approach to strengthen alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, supported by tools such as the guidance on applying climate information for CRM,[63] a nature-based solutions toolkit[64] and technical guidance on comprehensive risk assessment and planning.[65] UNDRR also contributes to global knowledge exchange and peer learning by facilitating technical sessions at NAP Expos and engagement at UNFCCC sessions.

88. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, within the framework of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Protocol on Water and Health, developed a document showcasing recommendations and best practices on mainstreaming water supply, sanitation, and transboundary water management and cooperation into NDCs and NAPs. The document serves as guidance for countries to integrate freshwater actions into their NDCs and NAPs and provides information on how to develop climate-resilient integrated water resources management and WASH at the national and transboundary level. Countries and river basin organizations received relevant recommendations based on findings and case studies presented during dedicated side events at COP 29, the sixty-second session of the subsidiary bodies and the 15th meeting of the Task Force on Water and Climate held on 21 March 2025 in Geneva.

89. The United Nations Environment Programme has provided technical support to 10 countries[66] to assist with developing NAP implementation plans, costing priority adaptation options and designing resource mobilization strategies. Support also extends to climate risk and vulnerability analyses, downscaled climate projections, sectoral and subnational adaptation plans, and private sector engagement strategies. Capacity-building activities include national and subnational awareness workshops; training for development planners, local officials and meteorological service providers; developing GCF-compliant concept notes and integrating climate adaptation into planning processes. Additional examples of technical support include establishing NAP coordination structures, climate data management and geographic information system mapping; providing ecosystem-based

[59] Bahamas, Barbados, Djibouti, Fiji, Maldives, Mauritania, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen.

[60] See https://www.undrr.org/crm.

[61] Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Namibia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

[62] See https://www.undrr.org/resource/training-course/thought-leadership-course-synergizing-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate.

[63] UNDRR and WMO. 2023. *Technical guidance on application of climate information for comprehensive risk management*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNDRR and WMO. Available at https://www.undrr.org/publication/technical-guidance-application-climate-information-comprehensive-risk-management.

[64] UNDRR, UNDRR Bonn Office and UNU-EHS. 2024. *Nature-based solutions for comprehensive disaster and climate risk management: Toolkit for integrated planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNDRR, UNDRR Bonn Office and UNU-EHS. Available at https://www.undrr.org/publication/nature-based-solutions-comprehensive-disaster-and-climate-risk-management-toolkit.

[65] UNDRR. 2022. *Technical guidance on comprehensive risk assessment and planning in the context of climate change*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNDRR. Available at https://www.undrr.org/publication/technical-guidance-comprehensive-risk-assessment-and-planning-context-climate-change.

[66] Eswatini, Ghana, Iraq, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

adaptation training; and strengthening institutional capacities to implement adaptation priorities at the national and local level.

90. UNICEF has supported countries in addressing children's heightened vulnerabilities to climate change and promoting their meaningful participation in climate action to prioritize the implementation of child-responsive adaptation measures. In May 2024, the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa published the first child-centred review of NAPs and adaptation communications, offering guidance for integrating child-responsive elements into the NAP process. At the country level, UNICEF contributed to the review of Antigua and Barbuda's draft NAP, supported the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia through a high-level dialogue on the NAP and contributed to consultations in Mali during the development of its interim NAP. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF organized a two-day youth consultation in July 2025, one outcome of which was a joint advocacy statement by children and young people. UNICEF is developing a workplan with the Government of Mozambique to support NAP implementation, including a health NAP and local adaptation plans, and has provided surveys and written inputs for Nigeria's NAP, complemented by youth consultations. In Sao Tome and Principe, UNICEF is advocating for the inclusion of children's vulnerabilities in the NAP, while in Senegal it has contributed to its health NAP, reviewed sectoral NAPs and supported a WASH study. Additional contributions include a virtual adaptation course in Ecuador, advocacy and child-focused resilience initiatives in Gabon and technical support for the forthcoming WASH NAP in Uganda.

91. UNITAR has provided targeted capacity-building support on climate change adaptation through partnerships with GIZ and the International Climate Initiative of the German Government. In Pakistan, UNITAR designed, delivered and evaluated training programmes for provincial planning departments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, covering fundamentals of climate change adaptation, mainstreaming adaptation into planning and budgeting and financing adaptation, with a gender-responsive lens. In Zambia, under the Facility for Action for Climate Empowerment to Achieve Nationally Determined Contributions project, UNITAR conducted a green economy and climate change skills assessment across seven key ministries and developed competency frameworks to enhance institutional capacity. Although framed under NDC implementation, the work also supports the integration of adaptation and NAP priorities.

92. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provided technical support to organizations working in 10 countries,[67] ensuring that CERF-funded initiatives are aligned with NAP-defined actions and priority areas. This included structured guidance to United Nations agencies during proposal development, emphasizing activities that reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks while advancing resilience in sectors such as food security, WASH and nutrition. Technical oversight ensured proposals embedded adaptation logic, drew on climate risk analysis and applied nature-based and community-driven solutions, including climate-resilient irrigation systems, conservation agriculture and flood-risk reduction infrastructure. While CERF does not primarily function as a capacity-building mechanism, funded projects integrate targeted support for local and national stakeholders, including women's groups, farmer associations and community committees. Training covers climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water and soil management, and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructure, helping to sustain climate-resilient outcomes. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affair's joint planning and prioritization processes further strengthen institutional learning and coordination, fostering alignment of emergency response with NAP priorities and promoting shared learning across the humanitarian system.

93. United Nations University has provided technical support as part of the UN4NAPs initiative and produced two supplements in 2025 on climate and disaster risk finance and

[67] Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Zambia.

insurance[68] and on promoting synergies between land degradation neutrality and climate change adaptation in collaboration with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.[69]

94. WHO continues to provide support to developing countries in strengthening the climate resilience of their health systems, developing or updating their climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments and HNAPs, and supporting the implementation of NAPs and HNAPs and specific health interventions. For example, WHO supports the integration of climate and weather variables into health surveillance systems. Technical guidance has been produced, including guidance on HNAP development and its quality criteria, guidance on conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and guidance on adaptation interventions for health, such as climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities and climate-informed health surveillance and early warning systems. Within the scope of this report's time frame, WHO has provided technical assistance to 42 countries, including 24 LDCs, in HNAP development, and technical assistance to 23 countries, including 14 LDCs, in conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments. At the global level, the WHO-led Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health[70] supports over 99 member countries, including 25 LDCs, in implementing health-related commitments from COP 26, COP 27 and COP 28, of which at least 42 countries have developed their HNAP.[71] Support includes conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments, developing HNAPs as integral components of their national adaptation planning processes and leveraging HNAPs to access international climate finance.

95. WMO has provided extensive support to NAP formulation and implementation across multiple areas. In policy integration, as at 31 July 2025, 32 countries[72] have aligned their NAPs with national frameworks for climate services, ensuring that data and services from national meteorological and hydrological services directly inform national adaptation strategies and sectoral plans. In risk analysis, more than 15 countries, including several LDCs[73] and SIDS,[74] have benefited from tailored climate risk assessments that guide priority actions in sectors such as agriculture, water and disaster risk reduction. WMO has strengthened foundational elements of multi-hazard early warning systems, supporting systematic climate data collection, improving impact-based forecasting and bolstering weak observation networks through initiatives such as the Systematic Observation Financing Facility. Through the Early Warnings for All and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiatives, countries have enhanced multi-hazard early warning capacities, which are now integrated into NAP implementation strategies. Under the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative, seven countries[75] received targeted support to implement their early warning programmes in alignment with their respective NAPs. In climate finance, WMO has delivered specialized leadership training to national meteorological and hydrological services, enabling the preparation of bankable project proposals and improving coordination with national designated authorities, increasing access to GCF and AF resources. Capacity development efforts since 2018 have included training for hundreds of specialists

[68] Munich Climate Insurance Initiative and UNU-EHS. 2025. *Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) in National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions*. Available at https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/climate-and-disaster-risk-finance-and-insurance-cdrfi-national-adaptation.

[69] UNCCD and UNU-EHS. 2025. *Promoting synergies between Land Degradation Neutrality and climate change adaptation*. Available at https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials/174.

[70] https://www.atachcommunity.com/atach-community/countries-and-areas/.

[71] https://www.atachcommunity.com/our-impact/progress-tracker/.

[72] Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.

[73] Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

[74] Brunei and Haiti.

[75] Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.

from national meteorological and hydrological services and relevant ministries, enhancing their ability to translate climate science into actionable outcomes under NAPs.

V. Experience in addressing the thematic target areas of the global goal on adaptation through national adaptation plans

96. The following sections provide examples of some projects and programmes that address the seven thematic target areas of the global goal on adaptation[76] that have been implemented by developing countries and align with their NAPs and do not represent a comprehensive list of projects that countries with NAPs have implemented.

A. Climate-resilient water and sanitation security for all

97. Paragraphs 98–111 below present an analysis of inferred progress in implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in NAPs towards achieving climate-resilient water and sanitation security for all, with a focus on the interconnected components of the thematic target in paragraph 9(a) of decision 2/CMA.5.

1. Reducing climate-induced water scarcity

98. Countries have increasingly prioritized efforts to reduce climate-induced water scarcity by improving water availability, access to water and sustainable management of water resources amid increasing climate pressures such as prolonged droughts, shifting precipitation patterns and increasing evaporation.

99. Adaptation efforts commonly focus on enhancing water-use efficiency, expanding and modernizing water storage and supply infrastructure, and protecting water-related ecosystems. Integrated water resources management, water reuse and recycling practices, and climate-smart irrigation methods are implemented to strengthen adaptive capacity. Consequently, many adaptation strategies incorporate measures to safeguard water sources, strengthen pollution controls and upgrade wastewater treatment.

100. In Africa, Kenya [77] and South Africa [78] have operationalized their NAP water objectives by implementing projects aimed at improving community water security and promoting wastewater reuse respectively, which they are supporting with institutional capacity-building and ways to mobilize additional finance.

101. Some countries in Asia and the Pacific, such as Sri Lanka[79] and Timor-Leste,[80] are strengthening water management in vulnerable dry and rural zones by improving integrated infrastructure, decentralizing drinking water systems, improving early warning capabilities and implementing nature-based solutions while fostering inclusive approaches, including youth engagement.

102. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Brazil has integrated climate considerations into water resource management and launched a programme[81] focused on the Amazon Basin that combines adaptive governance, enhanced hydroclimatic information systems, tools to support decision-making and transboundary collaboration. Grenada is implementing a project [82] in the water sector to improve infrastructure for water storage and rainwater harvesting systems, revising water policies and implementing renewable energy technologies to mitigate climate impacts.

[76] Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9.
[77] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp175.
[78] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp209.
[79] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp016.
[80] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11827.
[81] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp261.
[82] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp059.

2. Enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards

103. Countries are making efforts to enhance climate resilience to water-related hazards by strengthening early warning systems, improving hydrometeorological data and applying integrated disaster risk management approaches. Efforts have been focused on enhancing institutional capacity for managing water-related hazards, fostering multisectoral coordination on water governance and ensuring the participation of vulnerable communities.

104. In Africa, Burkina Faso has advanced climate risk monitoring and early warning dissemination to protect rural populations from floods and droughts, supported by regional initiatives such as the Africa Hydromet Program,[83] while Togo[84] has developed a national disaster risk management framework that integrates water governance with participatory approaches focused on vulnerable populations.

105. In Asia and the Pacific, Timor-Leste is improving water security and disaster preparedness by strengthening multisectoral coordination and establishing a national data system that enhances hazard forecasting.[85]

106. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Haiti has implemented ecosystem-based flood management and sustainable agriculture practices aligned with regional climate resilience frameworks.[86]

3. Ensuring a climate-resilient water supply

107. Strengthening the climate resilience of water supply systems is a key adaptation priority for many countries facing increasing climate-related water risks, including droughts, salinization, floods and variability in rainfall.

108. Bangladesh[87] and Ethiopia,[88] among other countries, are implementing decentralized solar-powered water systems to improve access to water by vulnerable communities in rural and coastal areas, with an emphasis on inclusivity and community engagement. Fiji[89] is making large-scale infrastructure investments, diversifying water sources to include desalination and wastewater reuse, and implementing demand management to address chronic water scarcity and urban supply challenges.

4. Enabling climate-resilient sanitation

109. Several countries have made notable progress in climate-resilient sanitation using a combination of infrastructure investments and institutional reforms. In Chile and Morocco, implementation of the Scaling Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility initiative [90] has demonstrated how large-scale projects to modernize wastewater treatment and sewerage networks can reduce pollution, enhance water reuse and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. These projects address vulnerabilities to climate impacts such as droughts and flooding in urban areas by upgrading wastewater treatment plants, expanding sewerage networks and promoting circular economy approaches such as methane capture and wastewater sludge valorization.

110. In Morocco, through the same initiative on the Scaling Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility, efforts in climate-resilient sanitation have been focused on modernizing the wastewater treatment system and expanding sewerage networks and treatment capacity while promoting the use of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes. While these efforts contribute significantly to building technical resilience in urban sanitation systems, the

[83] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp074.
[84] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap048.
[85] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp171.
[86] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp208.
[87] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/access-to-safe-drinking-water-for-the-climate-vulnerable-people-in-coastal-areas-of-bangladesh/.
[88] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp243.
[89] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp008.
[90] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp254.

project's scope does not extend to the decentralized, ecological or rural sanitation solutions emphasized in the NAP.

5. Securing access to safe and affordable potable water for all

111. Most adaptation efforts related to water supply focus on the broader goal of ensuring the climate resilience of water systems, rather than on specifically increasing access to potable water. Achieving universal access to potable water by 2030 will require a sixfold increase of progress globally based on current trends, according to WHO–UNICEF estimates.[91] The monitoring of progress in this area could be enhanced by tracking climate adaptation finance dedicated to expanding access to potable water by vulnerable populations.

B. Sustainable food and nutrition security for all

112. The analysis of inferred progress in implementing NAPs in support of achieving sustainable food and nutrition security for all is presented in paragraphs 113–122 below. The analysis is structured around core components of the thematic target in paragraph 9(b) of decision 2/CMA.5.

1. Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production

113. Crops, forestry, livestock, and fisheries and aquaculture production are addressed at the country level by diverse adaptation efforts: for example in Liberia, the AF-funded project Building Climate Resilience in Liberia's Cocoa and Rice Sectors[92] that promotes integrated cocoa and rice farming systems supports the country's prioritization of agriculture in its NAP; in Kenya, the GCF-financed Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands project[93] supports rangeland restoration and climate-smart dairy systems; in the Sudan, integrated approaches to climate-resilient agriculture and water management are being implemented to support agropastoral resilience through the GCF project Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain-fed agropastoral systems in the Sudan;[94] in Chad, climate adaptive, viable and resilient businesses for youth and women are being promoted through the LDCF-funded project Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers and ecosystems to the effects of climate change;[95] in Brazil, the GCF Marajó Resiliente project[96] is contributing to improving agroforestry in response to sea level rise; and in Saint Lucia, the GCF-funded FISH-ADAPT project[97] is aimed at enhancing infrastructure and ecosystems in the fisheries sector.

2. Ensuring climate-resilient food supply and distribution systems

114. Post-harvest stages of food supply and distribution systems remain vulnerable to climate-induced disruptions, particularly from extreme weather events that impact storage, transport and market infrastructure. There is also a need for stronger emphasis on addressing value chain vulnerabilities and reducing food loss. According to a global analysis by FAO and UNDP, while 69 per cent of countries with NAPs recognize the need to address climate risks in these systems, relevant adaptation actions remain underdeveloped.

115. Zambia's GCF-supported RE-GAIN project[98] promotes climate-resilient agroprocessing, solar-powered cold storage, hermetic grain storage and improved rural road connectivity to reduce post-harvest losses and strengthen market access for smallholders. Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have improved their fishery infrastructure

[91] UNICEF. 2023. *Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2022: Special focus on gender*. Available at https://data.unicef.org/resources/jmp-report-2023/.

[92] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-climate-resilience-in-liberias-cocoa-and-rice-sectors-2.

[93] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp113.

[94] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp139.

[95] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11550.

[96] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap031.

[97] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap053.

[98] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp257.

under the SCCF-funded CC4FISH project,[99] including by promoting storm-resistant fish markets and solar-powered ice units and providing training to fishers on climate-resilient fish handling and value addition. In Nepal, the AF project Improving food system resilience of vulnerable communities through community-based adaptation[100] is aimed at improving community-level storage of seeds and crops post-harvest to reduce food loss and improve farmers' market readiness and access.

3. Securing equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all

116. In their NAPs, countries are increasingly incorporating approaches that promote equitable access to food and nutrition through diversified livelihoods, inclusive markets and improved nutrition and implementing projects that contribute to enabling those approaches. For example, the AF project Increasing the Resilience of Vulnerable Populations in Costa Rica by Scaling up Adapta2+[101] includes women-led MSMEs within sustainable food systems and the Improving food and nutrition security in Zambia project[102] addresses nutrition security by promoting resilient staple food production and service delivery. There are, however, relatively few projects that promote integrated multisectoral approaches to food and nutrition security.

4. Cross-cutting adaptation enablers for climate-resilient agriculture and food systems

117. Countries are working to strengthen governance, mobilize finance, improve access to climate information and knowledge, and foster inclusive and gender-responsive adaptation, all of which are key enablers for achieving the thematic target of food and nutrition security for all.

118. Institutional and organizational capacity is improving as a result of targeted support for integrating adaptation in planning processes. Uganda's agriculture NAP,[103] the formulation of which was supported through the SCALA programme funded by Germany, demonstrates how national planning processes are being localized by integrating climate risk and gender considerations into district development plans that directly benefit smallholders and pastoralists. Similarly, in Ethiopia, climate risk assessments across three major agroecological zones conducted under the SCALA programme are used to inform community-level resilience-building and strengthen institutional readiness for adaptation.

119. Countries are leveraging GCF funding to expand access to climate finance through diverse actors. In Guatemala and Mexico, the GCF-financed project Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility[104] focuses on expanding access to finance for MSMEs that adopt sustainable agricultural practices. The GCF-financed Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund[105] implemented in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda aims to shift the pattern of investment in climate change adaptation activities in Africa from grants to a long-term capital approach, enabling smallholder farmers to respond to climate change more efficiently and effectively. It will also support private social entrepreneurs in MSMEs by providing an aggregator and digital platform and tailored financial services to smallholder farmers.

120. Social protection systems are also emerging as key enablers of NAP implementation in several countries. Under the GCF-funded Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project,[106] Paraguay is integrating environmental conditional cash transfers and productive credit to support agroforestry adoption by vulnerable populations. Mozambique focuses on climate-resilient adaptation planning under the GCF-funded project Building

[99] See https://cnfo.fish/cc4fish-project.
[100] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/improving-food-system-resilience-of-vulnerable-communities-in-nepal-through-community-based-adaptation/.
[101] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-the-resilience-of-vulnerable-populations-in-costa-rica-by-scaling-up-adapta2-3/.
[102] See https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/206479.html.
[103] See https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps.
[104] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp048.
[105] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp078.
[106] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp062.

climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique[107] that combines measures aimed at food security, employment creation and adaptive social protection to build long-term resilience in rural areas.

121. Countries are also prioritizing climate information services to enhance decision-making. The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme,[108] funded through the GCF, includes the expansion of hydrometeorological networks and the strengthening of early warning systems that inform both farming communities and Government actors of seven LDCs.[109]

122. Capacity-building and knowledge transfer continue to play a central role in enabling adaptation. Jordan is implementing the GCF-funded project Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water-use efficiency in the agriculture sector,[110] which is promoting water-use efficiency and adaptive capacity-building among agricultural communities.

C. Climate-resilient health systems and services

123. The analysis presented in paragraphs 124–127 below on inferred progress in NAP implementation towards the thematic target in paragraph 9(c) of decision 2/CMA.5.

124. The Early Warning, Alert and Response System[111] has been piloted and implemented in several countries,[112] with the aim of enabling real-time prediction of and response to outbreaks of climate-sensitive vector-borne diseases such as chikungunya, cholera, dengue, malaria and Zika virus, contributing to the reduction of climate-related morbidity and mortality in vulnerable populations. The Global Heat Health Information Network [113] complements these initiatives, fostering multidisciplinary partnerships to strengthen heat risk reduction via evidence generation, capacity-building and policy advocacy, thereby further supporting countries in mitigating climate-related health risks. Health is often identified as a co-benefit of the implementation of either agriculture and water projects or mitigation projects on electric and active mobility.

125. Kiribati, through the Te Mamauri project,[114] focuses on making its health system climate resilient with support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency. Five countries [115] implemented the project focusing on delivering climate-resilient water and sanitation in Africa and Asia, where the goal of the project is to support Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Nepal, and to improve the resilience of water and sanitation services to effectively respond to climate-related changes in the incidence of water- and sanitation-related diseases and to develop integrated surveillance and early warning systems in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Nepal to identify and respond to climate-sensitive diseases.

126. The GCF is supporting Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago in implementing the Caribbean Action Plan, through the readiness project on enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in seven states in the Caribbean Community[116] by strengthening institutional, political and technical capacities to address the effects of climate change on health, generate baseline data, build a pipeline of

[107] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap042.
[108] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp162.
[109] Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.
[110] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp155.
[111] See https://www.who.int/emergencies/surveillance/early-warning-alert-and-response-system-ewars.
[112] Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal and United Republic of Tanzania.
[113] See https://heathealth.info/.
[114] See https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/countries/kiribati/te-mamauri-koica-brochure.pdf?sfvrsn=1b1cc816_2.
[115] Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Nepal.
[116] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/enhancing-climate-change-resilience-health-systems-seven-caricom-states.

projects on health and climate change and develop communication strategies for outreach on health and climate change, among other deliverables.

127. The GEF-funded project Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change[117] supported Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste by strengthening institutional capacity to integrate climate risks and adaptation into health sector planning, including the development of, and in some cases updates to, each country's HNAP.

D. Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity

128. Paragraphs 129–134 below present an analysis of inferred progress in implementing NAPs as it relates to the thematic target in paragraph 9(d) of decision 2/CMA.5.

1. Accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions

129. Nature-based solutions address social, economic and environmental challenges while providing co-benefits to human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity.

130. The LDCF project Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Urban Landscapes and Communities in Thimphu-Paro region of Bhutan[118] will involve implementing innovative, nature-based solutions to mitigate climate risks such as flooding, landslides and water scarcity, focusing on restoring watershed and spring-shed land, upgrading early warning systems and enhancing stormwater management infrastructure. Nepal's GCF-supported Glacial Lake Outburst Floods project[119] includes both structural interventions and nature-based solutions for reducing risk in mountain ecosystems.

2. Conserving and restoring ecosystems

131. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems involves protecting natural habitats, preventing degradation and rehabilitating damaged ecosystems to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services that are crucial for climate regulation, food and water security, and planetary well-being. Healthy ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, coral reefs and mangroves serve as natural defences against floods, droughts, sea level rise and heatwaves, thereby supporting climate adaptation goals under the Paris Agreement.

132. Saint Lucia's NAP and GCF-supported FISH-ADAPT project address ecosystem health and fish stock sustainability through nature-based solutions and sustainable fishing practices, improving the resilience of boat ramps, jetties, storage buildings and processing sites against storm and sea level rise, as well as enhancement of the resilience of coastal and inland aquaculture. The GCF-financed project Resilient Puna: Ecosystem based Adaptation for sustainable High Andean communities and ecosystems in Peru[120] aims to strengthen the knowledge and participation in climate planning of the High Andean communities, establish sustainable financing for ecosystem-based adaptation measures and improve access to public and private financing for climate-resilient initiatives to restore, conserve and manage Puna ecosystems using ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods.

3. Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity

133. Efforts to reduce climate impacts on biodiversity are focused on protecting species and genetic diversity from climate-driven threats such as habitat loss, shifting ecosystems and increased frequency of extreme events. Protecting biodiversity is essential for sustaining the ecosystem functions and resilience necessary for human and ecological well-being.

134. The GCF-funded Heritage Colombia project[121] is aimed at reducing climate impacts on biodiversity by promoting sustainable landscape management in the Amazon Basin,

[117] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/6984.
[118] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11109.
[119] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp272.
[120] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp226.
[121] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp203.

expanding protected areas, restoring forests and enhancing landscape connectivity for vulnerable species.

E. Climate-resilient infrastructure and human settlements for all

135. An analysis of inferred progress in NAP implementation towards enhancing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate-related shocks and stresses is presented in paragraphs 136–143 below, with a focus on the components of the thematic target in paragraph 9(e) of decision 2/CMA.5. Particular attention is given to measures that reduce exposure to climate impacts and vulnerability, especially among marginalized or informal urban communities, by creating inclusive policies and applying nature-based solutions.

1. Strengthening the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts

136. Building the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements is critical to adapting to climate change impacts, especially in vulnerable urban and rural contexts. Integrated planning, adaptive design and community participation form the foundation of effective resilience-building efforts. The UN-Habitat *World Cities Report 2024*[122] estimates that cities require USD 4.5 trillion to 5.4 trillion annually to maintain resilient urban systems, while only about USD 831 billion is available.

137. Some countries in south-eastern Africa, including the Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique, have upgraded roads, bridges and public buildings to increase their ability to withstand floods and cyclones through the AF project Building urban climate resilience in south-eastern Africa.[123] These interventions were guided by participatory risk assessments and vulnerability mapping. The Kep Province and the Prey Nob district of Cambodia, through the AF project Climate Change Adaptation through Protective Small-scale Infrastructure Interventions in Coastal Settlements of Cambodia,[124] have benefited from the construction of storm- and flood-resistant embankments that protect more than 60,000 people combined from sea level rise and storm surges.

138. Strengthening the resilience of settlements to climate impacts by drawing on local knowledge and institutional support to implement improved spatial planning, infrastructure improvements and housing design is essential to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity.

2. Ensuring the continuity of essential services for all

139. Maintaining the uninterrupted delivery of essential services such as water, sanitation and energy during climate-related shocks is a fundamental aspect of climate resilience.

140. The GCF-financed Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming project[125] in Bangladesh is piloting climate-resilient urban infrastructure in the city of Satkhira that will include provisions for drainage, flood protection, sanitation, water supply and transport. The AF-funded project Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks[126] will build or improve infrastructure to minimize exposure to heat and mosquito incidence in addition to helping these settlements withstand climate change impacts while also taking into consideration local knowledge and resource efficiency.

[122] UN-Habitat. *World Cities Report 2024: Cities and Climate Action*. Nairobi. Available at https://unhabitat.org/world-cities-report-2024-cities-and-climate-action.

[123] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-urban-climate-resilience-south-eastern-africa-madagascar-malawi-mozambique-union-comoros-2/.

[124] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/climate-change-adaptation-through-protective-small-scale-infrastructure-interventions-in-coastal-settlements-of-cambodia-2/.

[125] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp004.

[126] See http://adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-resilience-informal-urban-settlements-fiji-highly-vulnerable-climate-change-disaster-risks-2/.

3. Minimizing climate-related impacts on urban and rural settlements

141. Efforts to integrate land-use planning, nature-based solutions and inclusive governance help to reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards on settlements.

142. The GCF-financed Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate-induced disasters in Timor-Leste[127] project is integrating climate risk reduction measures for small-scale rural infrastructure into the planning and budgeting cycles of village and municipal development plans, climate-proofing small-scale rural infrastructure and implementing catchment management and rehabilitation measures to safeguard infrastructure and minimize climate-related impacts on investments.

143. The Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River project[128] financed by the AF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of coastal cities and ecosystems along the Uruguay River by integrating climate change into territorial planning, supporting community-based adaptation action, developing sustainable infrastructure and sharing knowledge, tools and experiences for climate adaptation.

F. Climate-proof poverty eradication and livelihoods, and climate–social protection measures for all

144. An analysis of inferred progress in implementing NAPs towards the thematic target on reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods is presented in paragraphs 145–154 below, with a focus on the components of the thematic target in paragraph 9(f) of decision 2/CMA.5. This thematic target is cross-cutting, and efforts to reduce the effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods are multi-scalar, multidimensional and systemic in nature. Many adaptation measures aimed at other thematic targets, such as food security (para. 9(b)), health (para. 9(c)) or ecosystems conservation (para. 9(d)) also contribute to poverty eradication and the strengthening of livelihoods. Conversely, the dimensions of poverty, livelihoods and social protection are deeply embedded across a wide range of thematic adaptation priorities, reinforcing the need for an integrated, systems-based approach to climate resilience.

1. Reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication

145. Several countries have made efforts towards implementing the poverty reduction related objectives of NAPs. The Innovative Adaptation Financing to Build the Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Smallholder Farmers in Bhutan project[129] builds the resilience of smallholder farmers by scaling up index-based microinsurance, improving smallholder access to savings and microfinance, and strengthening value chain for smallholder farmers. The implementation of the Increasing Climate Resilience Through Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kampot and Koh Kong Provinces in Cambodia project[130] focuses on investing in climate-resilient infrastructure in flood-prone areas has led to measurable savings for municipalities and households, including by reducing flood recovery costs and flood-related health expenses. In Madagascar, the Increase Resilience to Climate Change of Smallholders Receiving the Services of the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Programme focuses on increasing income generation through improved market accessibility as one of the outcomes of the investment.[131]

146. These initiatives illustrate how adaptation actions can reduce the financial burden of climate impacts, protect and increase household income and create new economic

[127] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp109.

[128] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/climate-change-adaptation-vulnerable-coastal-cities-ecosystems-uruguay-river-argentina-uruguay-2/.

[129] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/innovative-adaptation-financing-to-build-the-resilience-and-adaptive-capacity-of-smallholder-farmers-in-bhutan-inaf-bhutan/.

[130] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-climate-resilience-through-small-scale-infrastructure-investments-and-enhancing-adaptive-capacity-of-vulnerable-communities-in-kampot-and-koh-kong-provinces-in-cambodia/.

[131] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp227.

opportunities in vulnerable rural settings. While few adaptation projects focus exclusively on poverty reduction, the consideration of economic co-benefits in project design is becoming increasingly common across funding entities, including the AF, the GCF and the GEF. Cost–benefit assessments, income projections and loss avoidance estimates are being used to demonstrate value for money and link adaptation finance to measurable development outcomes.

2. Enhancing the climate resilience of livelihoods

147. Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods remains a core priority in NAP implementation in view of the close link between climate vulnerability and economic insecurity. Countries are increasingly adopting integrated multisectoral strategies that span, for example, agriculture, fisheries, water management, energy and the private sector to reduce livelihood dependency on climate-sensitive sectors and diversify income sources. These approaches prioritize vulnerable populations, including smallholder farmers, women, youth and rural communities, and increasingly leverage partnerships with the private sector to support innovation, financing and job creation.

148. In South and South-East Asia, some countries have launched large-scale NAP-aligned programmes that support climate-resilient agriculture, integrated water management and inclusive rural development. In Sri Lanka, for example, a GCF-supported initiative Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management[132] is expected to generate substantial agricultural production while supporting enterprise development for more than 20,000 women. In Cambodia, the GCF-supported Cambodian Climate Financing Facility project[133] is creating formal employment for agriculture workers, providing concessional loans to the private sector and farmers and supporting the adoption of climate-resilient technologies for agriculture by the private sector and farmers, with gender targets and outreach to nearly 500,000 indirect beneficiaries.

149. In sub-Saharan Africa, several countries have progressed in integrated resilience-building by promoting climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions and supporting eco-enterprises. In Cameroon, for example, an AF project Increasing Local Communities' Resilience to Climate Change through Youth Entrepreneurship and Integrated Natural Resources Management[134] focuses on promoting eco-entrepreneurship, sustainable resource use and youth training in sectors such as agroforestry, biogas and ecotourism. The LDCF-supported project Strengthening agricultural resilience through transformational livelihood adaptation in Liberia[135] is aimed at strengthening food systems and enterprise value chains while mobilizing private sector co-investment using an adaptation financing platform.

3. Promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all

150. Adaptive social protection is increasingly being recognized as a foundation for building resilience to climate change, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Defined as the set of policies and programmes aimed at preventing or protecting people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their life cycles, adaptive social protection supports both short-term ability to cope with climate shocks and long-term resilience to climate change.

151. In Haiti, the GCF-financed project Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières Region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management[136] combines a short-term social protection system (providing food coupons to nearly 1,000 vulnerable households) to support climate-vulnerable households impacted by climate change related events such as flooding with longer-term resilience-building (establishing savings and credit associations in agricultural villages, operated by the communities). Such associations improve access to

[132] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp016.
[133] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp228.
[134] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-local-communities-resilience-to-climate-change-through-youth-entrepreneurship-and-integrated-natural-resources-management-2/.
[135] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11447.
[136] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp208.

savings, microcredit and microinsurance while fostering community ownership of adaptation strategies.

152. The Community Resilience Partnership Program,[137] co-financed by the GCF, spans seven countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu). The programme is aimed at supporting the development of national frameworks for adaptive and shock-responsive social protection, the integration of climate data into social protection information systems and the establishment of forecast-based early warning mechanisms.

153. An AF-financed initiative, Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Sri Lanka and India to Increased Impacts of Climate Change,[138] is improving local access to climate services, financial literacy initiatives and microinsurance through community-based support. The initiative not only strengthens the ability of farmers and producers to manage climate-related risks by connecting them with local finance institutions and social protection schemes, but also supports NAP implementation by enhancing community resilience and disaster preparedness.

154. These examples illustrate that, while adaptive social protection is not always the primary focus of adaptation programming, it is emerging as a critical cross-cutting enabler for adaptation programming. The implementation of social protection measures has, so far, largely been limited to a small number of countries across different regions and had a strong emphasis on local-level action. This may be because social protection is seldom explicitly addressed within NAPs or because of its interlinkages with other adaptation targets such as those on food security, disaster risk reduction and livelihoods. Structural measures, such as building policy frameworks and integrating climate data into existing social protection systems, are more prevalent than direct support through social safety nets, such as conditional cash transfers. Many interventions prioritize inclusive, community-driven mechanisms that empower local actors and promote ownership of adaptation processes.

G. Climate-proof cultural heritage

155. An analysis of inferred progress in implementing NAPs with respect to protecting cultural heritage is presented in paragraphs 156–157 below, structured around the components of paragraph 9(g) of decision 2/CMA.5.

156. There are a limited number of projects that explicitly address the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage, with interventions often being limited to protecting or strengthening traditional knowledge, and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge.

157. The Bhutan for life project[139] indicates that it will document, review and promote continued use of traditional or Indigenous systems related to conservation and climate resilience. Similarly, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the AF-financed project Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin[140] emphasizes that special efforts will be made to understand local, Indigenous knowledge and to identify entry points to blend traditional and scientific knowledge to strengthen the content of climate information and services.

VI. Concluding remarks

158. The process to formulate and implement NAPs started to shift from conceptualization and planning to consolidation of adaptation responses and implementation during this reporting period. Across developing countries, and particularly among the LDCs and SIDS, progress has been both clear and measurable. Countries have initiated the NAP process and

[137] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp215.

[138] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/strengthening-resilience-of-vulnerable-communities-in-sri-lanka-and-india-to-increased-impacts-of-climate-change-sri-lanka-india/.

[139] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp050.

[140] See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-adaptive-capacity-to-climate-change-in-vulnerable-communities-living-in-the-congo-river-basin/.

have established robust institutional mechanisms, developed comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessments, and built coherent policy and planning systems in order to integrate adaptation across sectors and levels of governance.

159. The most difficult and technically demanding phase of the process to formulate and implement NAPs – the creation of analytical and institutional frameworks for developing the plans – is largely complete. Countries have defined national adaptation goals, mapped priorities and developed methods to link risks, responses, costs and benefits. These frameworks will serve as the backbone for guiding implementation, financing and monitoring of adaptation. A key milestone in the evolution of adaptation under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement is the establishment of the framework for the global goal on adaptation at COP 29. The seven thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation – water and sanitation, agriculture and food systems, health and well-being, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements, poverty eradication and livelihoods, and cultural heritage – offer a common structure for organizing adaptation priorities, monitoring adaptation outcomes and assessing collective progress towards these targets.

160. With the framework for the global goal on adaptation established, national analytical frameworks made operational, including the updated NAP technical guidelines, and funding for the formulation of NAPs successfully accessed under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, subsequent steps are needed to fully operationalize these frameworks. By the end of 2025, most developing countries will have formulated their first NAPs or be very close to submitting them. The next phase of the NAP process will involve translating these plans into fully financed implementation pipelines for programmes and projects that deliver resilience benefits for communities, economies and ecosystems. This transition will require predictable and sufficient financing, coupled with strong mechanisms for absorption of scaled-up finance and modalities for easier access to that financing.

161. With the analytical and policy frameworks now well defined, many countries are communicating their national adaptation priorities in NAPs and starting to embark on the implementation of those NAPs, which is helping to provide adaptation funders, investors and partners with the information they need to identify what needs to be funded.

162. The report points to a need for a decisive shift in adaptation finance to make funding more accessible, timely and transformative, going beyond projects to sustained, programmatic financing that strengthens national systems and local delivery mechanisms. National entities applying for accreditation to serve as delivery partners under the GCF and the AF will need capacity-building and technical assistance to gain speedy approval so they can access and manage financial resources directly in the short time frame till 2030 to meet the targets set under the global goal on adaptation.

163. Countries are implementing adaptation actions to address climate risks that align with the key thematic areas of the global goal on adaptation, although these are largely fragmented actions, are constrained by resources and capacity, and remain insufficient relative to escalating climate risks. Implementation is uneven across countries, and most actions remain project-based and lack evidence of reduced vulnerability at scale.

164. Accelerating the momentum for implementation will require coordinated action across Parties, constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and partner organizations, and a shift from fragmented support to long-term partnerships that link planning, investment and learning.

165. Access to funding under the Financial Mechanism continues to be hindered by persistent challenges and complexities, particularly for the LDCs and SIDS, including the absence of specific modalities to expedite NAP implementation despite the mandate to the GCF in paragraph 46 of decision 1/CP.21, limited number of national direct access entities, , and insufficient availability of regional and international implementing partners to support the increasing number of projects being developed by the LDCs and SIDS. Moreover, countries cannot submit their entire NAP as a singular programme for implementation, as current procedures only allow submission of individual projects derived from the NAP, each of which must undergo the requirements of the full project cycle, despite extensive efforts invested in framing and presenting priority needs during NAP formulation.

166. The NAPs being submitted include whole-of-society approaches to adaptation and inclusive adaptation planning processes that engage a broad range of stakeholders, including the public and private sector, vulnerable and local communities, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples. Broadening stakeholder inclusion reflects the growing consideration of participatory, equitable and transparent adaptation action that emphasizes collaborative governance, inclusive finance and integrated, multisectoral solutions.

167. Alignment between NAPs, national climate change or national development plans, and reports to the UNFCCC is growing, which signals progress towards integrated and sustained adaptation governance.

168. The progress documented in this report demonstrates that the NAP process has moved from formulation to implementation readiness, and from isolated initiatives to integrated frameworks. Various efforts by the LEG and other constituted bodies continue, and organizations continue to support countries in formulating and implementing NAPs, and in addressing the challenges faced. Accessing funding for implementation, especially for the LDCs, is a priority.

Annex I

National adaptation plans of developing countries submitted to the secretariat as at 30 September 2025

Developing country Party	*Date of submission*	*Document title*[a]
Albania	27 October 2021	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) to Climate Change in Albania: Framework for the Country Process
Antigua and Barbuda	24 June 2025	National Adaptation Plan
Argentina	23 November 2023	National Adaptation Plan
Armenia	24 September 2021	National Adaptation Plan
Azerbaijan	12 November 2024	Initial National Adaptation Plan
Bangladesh	23 March 2023	National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023–2050)
Benin	8 July 2022	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Bénin
Bhutan	22 September 2023	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of the Kingdom of Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21 December 2022	Bosnia and Herzegovina National Adaptation Plan – NAP
Brazil	12 May 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Burkina Faso	15 October 2015	Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
	24 March 2025	Plan National d'Adaptation Aux Changements Climatiques (PNA) du Burkina Faso
Burundi	4 December 2023	Plan National d'Adaptation Initial
Cabo Verde	23 October 2022	National Adaptation Plan of Cabo Verde
Cambodia	7 July 2021	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023
Cameroon	26 October 2015	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun
Central African Republic	16 February 2022	Plan National Initial d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques de la République Centrafricaine
Chad	15 February 2022	First National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Chad
Chile	7 September 2017	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Colombia	27 February 2018	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: Adaptación bases conceptuales
Costa Rica	5 May 2022	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2022–2026
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6 July 2022	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (2022–2026)
Ecuador	21 March 2023	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Ecuador (2023–2027)
Ethiopia	1 March 2019	Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy National Adaptation Plan
Fiji	12 December 2018	Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan
Grenada	6 November 2019	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
Guatemala	2 August 2019	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático – PANCC – segunda edición
Haiti	5 January 2023	Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PNA)

Developing country Party	*Date of submission*	*Document title*[a]
Israel	23 March 2025	Israel's National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change
Jordan	10 March 2025	The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Jordan – 2022
Kenya	28 February 2017	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030
Kiribati	21 January 2020	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019–2028
Kuwait	11 February 2021	Kuwait National Adaptation Plan 2019– 2030: Enhanced Climate Resilience to Improve Community Livelihood and Achieve Sustainability
Liberia	16 December 2021	Liberia National Adaptation Plan (2020–2030)
Madagascar	29 May 2022	Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PNA) Madagascar
Marshall Islands	9 December 2023	The National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of the Marshall Islands
Mongolia	8 April 2025	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change Mongolia 2024–2030
Montenegro	8 September 2025	Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2025–2035 with the Action Plan 2025–2027
Morocco	5 January 2024	Plan National Stratégique d'Adaptation (PNSA-2030)
Mozambique	7 July 2023	Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan
Nepal	30 October 2021	National Adaptation Plan 2021–2050
Niger	14 November 2022	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques
Pakistan	15 August 2023	National Adaptation Plan Pakistan 2023
Papua New Guinea	11 April 2023	Papua New Guinea National Adaptation Plan
Paraguay	3 May 2020 (updated 14 July 2022)	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
Peru	22 July 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Perú: un insumo para la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático
Philippines	30 May 2024	National Adaptation Plan of the Philippines 2023–2050
Republic of Moldova	26 June 2024	The National Climate Change Adaptation Programme until 2030
Saint Lucia	21 September 2018	Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018–2028
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 November 2019	National Adaptation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Serbia	12 July 2024	Climate Change Adaptation Programme for the period 2023–2030
Sierra Leone	8 February 2022	Government of Sierra Leone National Adaptation Plan
Somalia	25 September 2025	National Adaptation Plan of Somalia 2026–2030
South Africa	29 September 2021	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
South Sudan	1 November 2021	First National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change
Sri Lanka	1 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka
State of Palestine	11 November 2016	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
Sudan	26 September 2016	National Adaptation Plan
Suriname	2 June 2020	Suriname National Adaptation Plan

Developing country Party	*Date of submission*	*Document title*[a]
Thailand	18 April 2024	Thailand's National Adaptation Plan
Timor-Leste	31 March 2021	Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience
Togo	17 January 2018	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Togo
Tonga	27 October 2021	Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction 2018–2028
Trinidad and Tobago	15 May 2024	National Adaptation Plan for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay	3 December 2021	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario de Uruguay
		Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático en Cuidades e Infraestructuras
		National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change and Variability for Coastal Zone in Uruguay (Coastal-NAP)
		Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático Sector Energía
	2 August 2024	Plan Nacional de Adaptación a la Variabilidad y al Cambio Climático Sector Energía
Viet Nam	4 September 2025	Report on the National Adaptation Plan for the Period 2021 - 2030, with a vision to 2050 (Updated)
Zambia	11 November 2023	National Adaptation Plan for Zambia
Zimbabwe	25 October 2024	Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan

[a] Titles are reproduced as received, and the documents are available at https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs.

Annex II

Sectoral national adaptation plans submitted as at 30 September 2025

Country[a]	*Focus of the document(s) submitted*
Brazil	Sectoral strategies
	Indigenous adaptation plan (Amajari region)
	Indigenous adaptation plan (Raposa Serra do Sol region)
Chile	Agriculture
	Biodiversity
	Fisheries and aquaculture
Ghana	Infrastructure resilience plan
Nepal	Health
Saint Lucia	Agriculture
	Fisheries
	Water
Senegal	Agriculture
	Coastal
Uganda	Agriculture
	Health
Uruguay	Agriculture
	Cities
	Coastal

[a] Available at https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps.

Annex III

Activities related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes between October 2024 and September 2025

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
LEG (activities under the LEG work programme for 2025–2026)					
Providing direct support to the LDCs for formulating and submitting their first NAP by 2025 or for updating and submitting an existing NAP, including by reviewing draft NAPs and ensuring their alignment with the updated NAP technical guidelines	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	–
Updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs to reflect the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 on the global goal on adaptation and the best available science, including the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Decision 2/CMA.5	Completed August 2025	All Parties	Whole process	https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines
Supporting the LDCs in addressing data gaps in the context of NAP formulation through the NAP data initiative and identifying relevant data products on NAP Central	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	LDCs	Preparatory elements	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paragraph 26
Supporting the LDCs in the application of artificial intelligence tools in the context of modules and steps of the formulation and implementation of NAPs through the proposed NAP AI Studio	–	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	–
Expanding the scope of the PEG M&E tool to include metrics for assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	–	Ongoing	LDCs	Monitoring	–
Continuing to update information on NAPs through the NAP tracking tool and related dashboards	–	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://napcentral.org/nap-tracking-tool
Continuing to document the experience of and challenges faced by the LDCs and direct access entities in accessing	Decision 19/CP.21	Ongoing	LDCs	Laying the groundwork	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paragraphs 41–43

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
funding from the GCF for adaptation, and include in LEG meeting reports information on the ongoing efforts of the LEG to address capacity gaps and capacity-building needs related to accessing funding for formulating and implementing NAPs	Decision 15/CP.29			and addressing gaps; implementation of NAPs	
Continuing to collaborate with the GCF, the GEF (LDCF) and the AF on promoting the integration of NAP priorities into relevant country programming instruments and on expanding the pipeline of projects from the LDCs related to implementing NAPs	–	Ongoing	LDCs	Implementation of NAPs	–
Continuing to update information on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the AC, and consider how the LEG can address the gaps and needs identified as part of its mandates	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paragraphs 58–59
Building the capacity of the LDCs to develop concept notes and proposals for accessing funding from the AF, the GCF, the GEF (LDCF) and other sources, including by conducting regional NAP workshops	Decision 15/CP.29	Completed for African LDCs July 2025	LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/nap-workshop-africa-2025
Continuing to develop NAP Central as a repository for NAPs and NAP-related information and knowledge, including information on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, adaptation solutions and technical guidelines	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	https://napcentral.org/; FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paragraph 58
Collaborating with other constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes on activities related to NAPs, the LDC work programme and gender, and responding to mandates from the COP, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the SBI	Decision 5/CP.17	Ongoing	Developing countries	Whole process	FCCC/SBI/2022/18, paragraph 64
Using the climate change adaptation project profile catalogue available on NAP Central to disseminate the project ideas of the LDCs and facilitate access by the LDCs to support for developing the ideas into full project proposals for submission to funding entities	FCCC/SBI/2022/18	Ongoing	LDCs	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Collection-of-project-ideas-January-2025.pdf

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
Updating and expanding the mapping of available finance for adaptation, and disseminate the findings of the mapping widely, including in technical support and training activities	–	Ongoing	LDCs	Implementation of NAPs	–
Organizing and holding NAP Expos and sessions during climate weeks	Decision 5/CP.17	Completed August 2025	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/nap-expo-2025/
Continuing to develop and maintain the roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs on NAPs	–	Ongoing	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://napcentral.org/roster-of-experts
AC (activities under the flexible workplan for 2025–2027)					
Supporting the work of the NAP task force	Decision 8/CP.24	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF
Launching and updating the interactive portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties	–	Launched November 2024	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/adaptation_country_portal
Publishing a policy brief on progress, good practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in applying traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems in adaptation actions	–	Completed (published November 2024)	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/documents/642260
Synthesizing the efforts of developing country Parties relating to institutional arrangements for and stakeholder engagement in adaptation and publishing a report thereon	Decision 11/CMA.1	Completed	Parties and organizations	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/documents/647093
Organizing a technical session at the 2025 NAP Expo on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decisions 3/CP.26 and 9/CP.27	Completed 14 August 2025	All Parties	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/
Updating the online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/napsupport

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
Supporting activities of the AC–LEG working group on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance	Decisions 1/CP.21 and 11/CMA.1	Ongoing	All Parties	MEL	–
Publishing and disseminating the Adaptation Finance Bulletin	–	Ongoing (issues 18–20 published during the reporting period)	All Parties	Implementation strategies	https://unfccc.int/adaptation-finance-bulletin-adaptation-committee
Providing information to adaptation contact points on upcoming activities and new publications of the AC, the LEG and relevant organizations and programme partners, such as those under the NWP, including on Parties' efforts to formulate and implement NAPs	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	–
Launching, publishing and disseminating a newsletter on adaptation action	–	Expected launch May 2026	All Parties	Whole process	–
Convening a virtual thematic dialogue on opportunities for accessing adaptation finance from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	–	Expected at the end of October 2025	Developing country Parties and organizations	Whole process	–
CGE (activities under the workplan for 2025)					
Updating on an annual basis the technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and BTRs	Decisions 11/CP.24, 14/CP.26 and 18/CMA.1	Completed 2 September 2025	Developing country Parties	Reporting, monitoring and review, and transparency	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/transparency-needs-assessment#_025 (https://unfccc.int/docu

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					ments/649420), (https://unfccc.int/documents/649420)
Supporting developing country Parties in enhancing their capacity to track and report on adaptation actions by compiling practical examples of indicators used in the adaptation components of NDCs to support the preparation of BTRs and inform national adaptation planning processes	Decisions 14/CP.26 and 18/CMA.1	Ongoing; finalization expected by December 2025	Developing country Parties	Reporting, monitoring and review, and transparency	Report of the CGE; CGE workplan (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CGE%202025%20workplan.pdf, activity A.1.c)
FWG of the LCIPP (activities under the three-year workplan for 2025–2027)					
Holding annual youth round table to advance the engagement of youth in designing and implementing climate policies and actions	Decision 16/CP.26	Completed 13 November 2024	Indigenous youth and youth from local communities	Whole process	https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-i-exchange-amongst-indigenous-youth-and-youth-local-communities-0
Convening annual gathering of knowledge holders to foster intergenerational and interregional knowledge exchange and fostering a shared understanding of the role of culture and language in advancing Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and shaping transformational climate policies and actions	Decision 16/CP.26	Completed 12 November 2024	All Parties	Whole process	https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-gathering-knowledge-holders-part-i-exchange-amongst-knowledge-holders-coordination
Collaborating with the LEG on including the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the technical guidelines of the NAP process and the NAP training programme with the aim of building resilience at the national and local level	Decision 16/CP.26	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	–

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FWG of the LCIPP (activities under the Baku workplan of the LCIPP for 2025-2027)					
Convening a technical session on Indigenous and local pathways to living and multidimensional adaptation through material, cultural and spiritual stewardship of nature across generations	Decision 14/CP.29	Completed at the NAP Expo, on 14 August 2025	All Parties	Whole process	https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/indigenous-and-local-pathways-living-multidimensional-adaptation-material-cultural-and-spiritual
NWP (activities under the workplan for 2024–2025)					
Organizing with the secretariat an expert dialogue on mountains and climate change for experts, policymakers, members of front-line communities and other stakeholders to discuss the impacts of climate change on mountain ecosystems and explore solutions for enhancing their resilience	FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6	Completed (report on the dialogue published November 2024)	All Parties, but especially the LDCs and SIDS	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-mountains-and-climate-change; informal summary report containing key findings (https://unfccc.int/documents/642760)
Organizing an event on MEL systems for adaptation and support	FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, paragraph 24(h)	Completed (report published September 2025)	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/event/nairobi-work-programme-event-on-monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-systems-for-adaptation-and; informal summary report highlighting key messages (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Informal%20Summary%20Report_MEL_final.pdf)

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Organizing an event on empowering action: knowledge and know-how on adaptation and finance	FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6	Completed at Climate Week in September 2025	All Parties	Mobilizing finance for NAPs	https://unfccc.int/event/empowering-action-knowledge-and-know-how-for-adaptation-and-finance
Updating and enhancing the NWP adaptation knowledge portal	Decision 17/CP.19 and document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/pages/Home.aspx
Closing priority knowledge gaps in subregions through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative	FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx
Addressing the knowledge and know-how needs of the LDCs and SIDS on adaptation and resilience in collaboration with universities under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7	Ongoing	Developing country Parties	Whole process	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx
PCCB (activities under the workplan for 2021–2024 extended)					
Holding the PCCB Focus on Finance for NAPs Day at the 6th Capacity-building Hub	–	November 2024	Developing country Parties	Mobilizing finance for NAPs	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub-cop-29-2024/pccb-s-focus-on-finance-for-naps-day-6th-capacity-building-hub
Implementing the PCCB 2025 focus area, namely capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries and its related activities	Decision 1/CP.21	Ongoing	Developing country Parties	Mobilizing finance for NAPs	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/pccb-focus-area-2025

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
Organizing and holding the 14th Durban Forum on capacity-building, the theme of which was effective capacity-building for mobilizing finance: enhancing coherence and coordination of activities for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement in developing countries	Decision 15/CP.24	June 2025	Developing country Parties	Mobilizing finance for NAPs	https://unfccc.int/event/14th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building
Holding an event at NAP Expo 2025 on capacity-building for NAP implementation: addressing investment readiness gaps through collaborative approaches		August 2025	Developing country Parties	Mobilizing finance for NAPs	https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/4-1-4/
Technology Executive Committee (activities under the workplan for 2023–2027)					
Developing the policy brief on realizing early warnings for all, innovation and technology in support of risk-informed climate resilience policy and action, with the Group on Earth Observations	–	Completed November 2024	Developing country Parties	Whole process	–
Developing a knowledge product on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	–	Completed November 2024	Developing country Parties	Whole process	–
WIM Executive Committee (activities under the rolling workplan for 2023–2027)					
Compiling information, identifying gaps and preparing guidance, tools and methodologies, as appropriate, for assessing needs related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage at various levels, and in this context exploring opportunities for integrating such guidance, tools and methodologies into existing processes, including the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Decision 2/CP.19	Ongoing	Developing country Parties	Whole process	–
Developing, as a supplement to the UNFCCC technical guidelines on the NAP process, a technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes	Decision 2/CMA.2	November 2024	Developing country Parties	Planning process	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/key-knowledge-products-2023/2024/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-

Activity	*Overarching mandate*	*Status/date completed*	*Target group(s)*	*Relevant components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs*	*Reference/source*
					mechanism-for-loss-and-damage/technical-guide-on-integrating-human-mobility-and-climate-change-linkages-into-relevant-national
Holding events at NAP Expo 2025	–	August 2025	All Parties	Whole process	https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/1-4-3/
Collaborating with the LEG on work under the strategic workstreams on non-economic losses and human mobility	–	Ongoing	All Parties	Whole process	https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/NELs/membership https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/TFD/membership