

INTERNATIONAL



Considerations for the Progress Assessment of National Adaptation Plans at COP30

Discussion Paper

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Parties are expected to decide on the progress assessment for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) at UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) 30th Conference of Parties (COP30). The NAP process helps developing countries identify and address long-term climate adaptation needs. Progress on the formulation and implementation of NAPs has been slow due to limited finance, technical support, and capacity building. Countries could better implement NAPs by aligning domestic policies and increasing financing, engaging the private sector, and renewing mandates for financial entities for support.

The progress assessment for the formulation and implementation of NAPs postponed from COP29 is set to be agreed at COP30. Parties have been asked to voluntarily come forward with their NAPs by the end of the year—the global stocktake (**GST**) called for NAPs to be submitted by 2025 and the global goal on adaptation (**GGA**) framework called for NAPs to be implemented by 2030. However, there are still a handful of developing country Parties that still need to submit their NAPs.

The main barriers to NAP formulation and implementation remain access to finance, capacity building and technological support.¹ Developing countries have called for stronger financing strategies for funding adaptation projects. Disagreements persist over how resources should be mobilized for NAP formulation and implementation.² Public international finance will continue to be critical for NAP implementation and adaptation action more broadly.

This paper presents considerations for Parties on how to reach agreement at COP30 on the progress assessment to formulate and implement NAPs. Considerations include the possibility of: calling on financial institutions to support NAP formulation and implementation; engaging the private sector in NAP implementation; utilizing the NAP technical guidelines as a resource mobilization tool to guide Parties in their formulation process; and encouraging Parties to discuss and align domestic policies for adaptation action. Parties could also consider a “NAP Challenge/Imperative” toward the 2030 GST target, a mandated workshop to engage the private sector on NAP implementation, or a work programme on financing NAP formulation and implementation, depending on priorities and capacities.

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Questions for consideration

- What is needed for Parties to find common ground for a COP30 decision on the progress assessment to formulate and implement NAPs?
- Can Parties engage the private sector on NAP implementation? If so, in what ways?
- What is an effective modality for focused work on enhancing NAP implementation?

A. Context

1. The progress assessment for the formulation and implementation of NAPs seeks to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries and their progress in achieving the objectives outlined in their NAPs. The assessment will also consider how the NAP process contributes to the achievement of the GGA, as defined in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement. The progress assessment further aims to facilitate the sharing of experiences, best practices, and lessons learned among countries, while also identifying gaps and needs for improvement in NAP processes.³
2. The progress assessment was initiated at the 60th Subsidiary Bodies (**SB60**) (June 2024), with a view to making recommendations on the matter for adoption at COP29 in Baku. At SB60, many Parties pointed at the need for mobilizing and unlocking finance from all available sources, including the private sector, for financing the formulation and implementation of NAPs.
3. At COP29 (2024), Parties failed to reach consensus and the NAP progress assessment for the formulation and implementation of NAPs was postponed to COP30.⁴ A key area of disagreement was on whether the slow progress on formulating and implementing NAPs was a result of insufficient finance, capacity building, and technology transfer from developed countries.⁵ Another area of disagreement focused on accessibility of finance, including the role of private sector finance for NAP implementation.
4. At SB62 (June 2025), Parties disagreed on how to address the shortfall in financial and technical support developed countries provide to developing countries for the implementation of NAPs. As a result, Parties were still unable to come to a consensus on the progress assessment to formulate and implement NAPs.⁶ It is expected that Parties at COP30 will adopt a decision on the matter.
5. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (**LEG**) updated the NAP technical guidelines as mandated by COP28.⁷ The LEG published the updated NAP technical guidelines in July 2025, consulted with Parties and non-Party stakeholders (**NPS**), and presented the updated technical guidelines at NAP Expo in August 2025.⁸ The Party consultation showed how the LEG has aligned the guidelines with the UAE



Framework, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (*IPCC*) Sixth Assessment Report Working Group II findings and the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement reporting mechanisms.^{9,10} No decision is expected on the technical guidelines at COP30.

6. As of September 2025, 67 NAPs have been submitted.¹¹ Costs of adaptation in Least Developed Countries (*LDCs*) submitted NAPs equals approximately USD 3.5 trillion.¹² The 2024 UN Environment Programme (*UNEP*) Adaptation Gap report found that the speed and scale in which the NAPs are developed and implemented is inadequate in light of the current and future climate risks.^{13,14,15}
7. The submission of NAPs is a priority for the COP30 Presidency.¹⁶ The COP30 President-Delegate wrote in his third communiqué that “NAPs are evolving beyond the planning scope to become powerful tools for implementation and resource mobilization, embedding risk management, vulnerability reduction and adaptive capacities into global and local actions. We hope all countries will submit their NAPs before COP30 and use them as strategic roadmaps to build resilience in the years ahead.”¹⁷

B. Considerations Ahead of COP30 for the Progress Assessment for Formulating and Implementing NAPs

Finance and Private Sector Engagement

8. For a successful outcome on the progress assessment to formulate and implement NAPs at COP30, Parties will need to find common ground on the issue of how developing countries can access reliable and sufficient means of implementation (*MOI*), including finance, technology transfer and capacity building, to develop and implement their NAPs.¹⁸ Greater in depth understanding of how to increase finance for NAPs, including from new and innovative sources, could ensure that the goal of implementing NAPs is achieved.
9. According to the October 2025 report by the UNFCCC Secretariat on the progress to formulate and implement NAPs, under the Green Climate Fund (*GCF*) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, 121 developing countries have been approved for funding to support the formulation of NAPs and for other adaptation planning purposes. 58 country adaptation and cross-cutting projects that explicitly mention and align with the priorities in their NAPs were approved for implementation under the GCF.¹⁹ However, 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.
10. Parties have noted the need to provide guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. While Parties have already encouraged the GCF to support NAP implementation, a more direct signal to all climate funds, as well as key UN institutions and the private sector, to provide finance for NAP implementation would be welcome.
11. The LDCs and other developing country Parties at COP26 noted the challenges in attracting private sector finance for adaptation. At the same time, there was agreement on the importance of enhancing finance for NAP formulation and implementation, which could be explored through engagement with the private sector.²⁰

Updated Technical Guidelines and Resource Mobilization

12. Because the NAP technical guidelines are best practice approaches to adaptation planning, countries can and do customize how they are used based on national circumstances. NAPs can be used as a resource mobilization instrument for adaptation—directly, as investment plans themselves, or in connection with investment plans.²¹
13. The LEG’s draft technical guidelines introduce several new aspects meant to increase the use of the NAP as a resource mobilization plan that can attract finance from a wide variety of public, private,

international, and domestic sources.²² As such, the draft NAP technical guidelines encourage Parties to think of the NAP process as a financing tool.²³

Domestic Policy Alignment

14. Investment-readiness requires policy certainty for the private sector; this includes ensuring a stable domestic policy and regulatory framework.²⁴ Without stable domestic policies and enabling environments in place, it may be challenging for NAPs used as investment tools to be seen as “investable” or to attract the funding needed.
15. Additional underlying issues, such as limited capacity or access to data, also undermine the ability of countries to access finance for adaptation action.²⁵

Other Considerations

16. If Parties feel that this is a fundamental gap, they could consider establishing a space or process that invites input and proposals from key UN institutions, climate funds, organizations, the private sector and experts to discuss finance for NAP implementation.
17. Such a process does not have to be a formal work programme. Parties could consider launching a five year “NAP Challenge” or “NAP Imperative” at COP30, possibly framed as a finance goal and aimed at achieving the GST and GGA 2030 targets. Parties could, instead, propose a formal two-year work programme, taking an approach similar to that of the UAE-Belem Work programme on indicators for the GGA Framework. The work programme could be led by the LEG and supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Adaptation Committee. It could produce a set of recommendations for adoption by the Parties at a future COP, such as COP32.
18. However, Parties will need to assess if there is a need and/or capacity for such a work programme, as well as consider the financial implications of a work programme in the context of a reduced UNFCCC budget.

C. C2ES Resources

- Issues and Options: Centering Adaptation Finance at COP30 (October 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/document/issues-and-options-centering-adaptation-finance-at-cop30/>
- Considerations for Selecting Indicators for the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (April 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/20250502-C2ES-GGA-indicators-principles-v5.2.pdf>
- Issues and Options to Develop Modalities for the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (April 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/C2ES-Baku-Adaptation-Roadmap-Submission.pdf>
- Transformational Adaptation at COP29: Issues and Options (November 2024)
<https://www.c2es.org/document/transformational-adaptation-for-cop29-issues-and-options/>

D. Annex 1: Background on NAPs

1. COP16 (2010) established the process “to formulate and implement national adaptation plan processes [NAPs]” as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. The NAP process enables developing country Parties (first only least developed country LDC Parties, but later all developing country Parties) to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs as well as developing and implementing strategies and programs to address those needs. This process can be referred to as the process to “formulate and implement NAPs.”²⁶
2. The objectives of the NAP process were decided at COP17 (2011). They are:
 - to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience
 - to facilitate the integration of adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.²⁷
3. At COP17 (2011), Parties agreed on the guiding principles for the NAP process, adopted initial guidelines, and requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (**LEG**) to elaborate technical guidance and support the process to formulate and implement NAPs.²⁸ The NAP process is meant to assist developing country Parties in their national and local adaptation planning and implementation. The LEG then developed the technical guidelines for the NAP process, which were published in 2012 (see Annex 2).
4. The formulation and implementation of NAPs are guided by a set of principles, many of which have been reiterated for adaptation in the Paris Agreement’s Article 7 (2015). The principles include:
 - ensuring a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is not prescriptive and not duplicative
 - facilitating country-owned, country-driven action, based on nationally identified priorities
 - following a gender-sensitive, participatory and transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
 - based on and guided by the best available science and traditional and Indigenous knowledge.²⁹
5. Since 2013, the LEG has been organizing the NAP Expo, an annual outreach event in collaboration with various partners with the goal of promoting the exchange of experiences and fostering partnerships to advance NAPs. The NAP Expo gathers a diverse mix of participants from both Parties and non-Party stakeholders (**NPS**).³⁰
6. At COP26 (2021) in Glasgow, Parties requested the Subsidiary Body Chairs to begin the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and make recommendations for adoption at COP29 (2024).³¹
7. The first global stocktake (**GST1**), which concluded at COP28 (2023), highlighted that current adaptation efforts are falling short of what is needed and acknowledged significant challenges faced by developing countries in accessing finance for formulating and implementing NAPs.³² GST1 also called on Parties to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes, such as the NAPs, by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.³³
8. Further, GST1 set out the elements of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE Framework), including the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle which are similar to those found under the NAP technical guidelines. The iterative adaptation cycle targets include:
 - impact, vulnerability and risk assessment
 - planning
 - implementation
 - monitoring, evaluation, and learning.³⁴
9. At COP28 (2023), Parties requested the LEG to update the 2012 NAP technical guidelines, reflecting the GGA and the GST1 decision as well as the best available science, including the IPCC sixth assessment report (**AR6**).³⁵

10. There has been momentum to have the update to the NAP technical guidelines to be used to ensure NAPs serve as the investment plan for adaptation and resilience designed to tap into the widest sources and modalities of adaptation finance.³⁶
11. Launched by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary at the NAP Expo in April 2024, the NAP 3.0 initiative aims to accelerate progress on NAPs by helping countries access more diverse and sustainable financing. In response to the GST's finding that current adaptation efforts are insufficient, NAP 3.0, aligned with the second five-year NAP review at COP 29, focuses on boosting ambition and enabling implementation to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
12. The NAP 3.0 initiative focuses on:
 - promoting innovative and novel adaptation financing for NAPs
 - updating the NAP technical guidelines, including by integrating the global goal on adaptation
 - supporting expedited submission of NAPs to comply with the 2025 deadline
 - scaling up the capacity of countries to develop project proposals that can mobilize a broader range of sources and modalities of finance for NAP implementation.³⁷
13. The progress assessment for the formulation and implementation of NAPs was initially scheduled to take place at COP21 (2015) and again at COP24 (2019). However, it was postponed both times due to the limited number of NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC. Recognizing the need for a more substantial basis for review, COP26 (2021) called for the assessment to occur at COP29 (2024), once a sufficient number of NAPs had been submitted.

E. Annex 2: Technical Guidelines and Support for NAPs

1. The LEG, with contributions from the Global Environment Facility (**GEF**), its agencies, and experts from various organizations, developed technical guidelines for NAPs in response to a request by the Conference of the Parties (**COP**).
2. The guidelines are grounded in the core principles of the NAP process. Building on the extensive experience of LDCs in implementing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (**NAPAs**), the guidelines support the NAP process, addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs. The NAP process is meant to help LDCs reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts by enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, and by promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into national development planning.
3. The 2013 NAP technical guidance includes:³⁸
 - There is no single approach that applies to all adaptation planning needs in a country, and particular methods will need to be developed and applied based on specific circumstances.
 - Maximum flexibility is expected, and those actors formulating NAPs in the country will use all available and appropriate tools, beyond what a given agency, assisting in implementation, has developed. This is particularly useful in cases where the adaptation assessments cover areas that are beyond the comparative advantage of one agency.
 - Complementarity of approaches is desirable and encouraged, for example between the so-called science-first (or top-down) and policy-first (bottom-up) assessment approaches. It is unlikely that one approach will be entirely adequate, so successful adaptation planning will require a careful mix of the two approaches.
 - The exact number of steps is not considered important in these guidelines. The NAP process is designed to be flexible, with countries able to choose those steps and elements that are needed to accomplish the planning process, without prescribing specific steps and tasks that must be followed. The terminology used is not bound to a particular philosophy of approach, and users are encouraged to fully define their steps and the sequence of such steps, in an appropriate and logical order.

- Each of the elements, steps and subsequent activities build on each other. Hence, processes initiated in one activity will subsequently feed into one or more further activities of the NAP process, and many will be continuous. Furthermore, although some activities may sound similar to one another, the level of detail differs according to the context of the step.
 - The quantity and quality of data available in and to LDCs is currently limited. Given the long-term nature of the NAP process, it is expected that plans will be put in place to enhance the knowledge base, in addition to their required design and implementation of adaptation measures. This requires deliberate effort.
 - Lastly, it is assumed that the national process will manage demand for external support, rather than being support-driven. Agencies and organizations that provide support are encouraged to work through the national processes to coordinate their support and ensure the sustainability of national adaptation efforts.
4. The LEG engages other UN organizations and specialized agencies, regional networks and centers as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies through the NAP technical working group to deliver technical guidance and support for NAPs and to help coordinate activities across all providers of support.³⁹ The technical working group meets in the margins of the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the conference of the Parties and otherwise on as-needed basis.⁴⁰
 5. LEG initiatives include training workshops, NAP country dialogues, the development of technical guidelines, the Open NAP initiative, NAP Central, and the NAP Expo.⁴¹ The NAP Global Network, established in 2014 by adaptation practitioners at COP20, supports developing countries in advancing their NAP processes.⁴² The NAP 3.0 initiative, launched by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary at the NAP Expo in April 2024, positions NAPs as investment tools for adaptation action.⁴³ The Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator, launched in 2023 by the UN Secretary General, accelerates investment in adaptation in order to transform adaptation plans, including the NAPs, into investment plans for financial support.⁴⁴

F. References

¹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change [hereinafter UNFCCC], *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶¶ 45-46 (March 15, 2024), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_16a01E.pdf.

² UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶ 46.

³ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 3/CP.26 (March 8, 2022), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_12_add1E.pdf.

⁴ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, (November 19, 2024), <https://unfccc.int/documents/644172> (draft negotiating text).

⁵ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, ¶ 3bis, (November 19, 2024) <https://unfccc.int/documents/644172> (draft negotiating text).

⁶ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, (June 25, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAPs_dt_sb62.pdf (draft negotiating text).

⁷ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶ 47 (March 15, 2024), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_16a01E.pdf.

⁸ UNFCCC, *Least Developed Countries Expert Group Draft updated National Adaptation Plan technical guidelines - May 2025* (Bonn: Germany: UNFCCC, May 20, 2025), <https://unfccc.int/documents/646945>. "National Adaptation Plan Expo 2025", UNFCCC, August 12, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-expo-2025>.

⁹ "Consultation to present the updated National Adaptation Plan technical guidelines to the Parties," UNFCCC, accessed 9 May 2025, <https://indico.un.org/event/1017321/>.

¹⁰ UNFCCC, *Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2025 National Adaptation Plan Technical Guidelines Updated version 26 July 2025* (Bonn: Germany: UNFCCC, July 26, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Draft_Updated_NAP_technical_guidelines_July_2025.pdf.

- ¹¹ "Status of National Adaptation Plans formulation of developing countries," UNFCCC, accessed May 6, 2025, <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiNGE2YTJhY2YtYTMxOS00MjFhLWEyMjU0OTJjOWM2YTVjZWRhliwidCI6IjJhNmMxMmFkLTQwNmEtNGYzMyiNjg2LWY3OGZmNTgyMjJwOCIsImMiOj99>.
- ¹² UNFCCC, Progress in the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans, Report by the secretariat, pg. 14-15.
- ¹³ UN Environment Programme [hereinafter UNEP], *Adaptation Gap Report 2024* (Nairobi, Kenya: UNEP, November 7, 2024), <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2024>.
- ¹⁴ "Huge uplift needed on climate adaptation, starting with finance commitment at COP 29," UNEP, November 7, 2024, <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/huge-uplift-needed-climate-adaptation-starting-finance-commitment>.
- ¹⁵ Funding for formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans for developing countries is provided through the Green Climate Fund [hereinafter GCF], Global Environment Fund [hereinafter GEF] (through the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and other channels). The GCF was mandated to provide funding to developing countries project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with National Adaptation Plans at COP17. UNFCCC, *Launching the Green Climate Fund*, Decision 3/CP.17, Annex I, ¶¶ 36, 40 (March 15, 2022), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>.
- ¹⁶ UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶¶ 59, 64(a).
- ¹⁷ André Aranha Correa do Lago, "Fourth Letter from the Presidency," COP30, June 20, 2025, <https://cop30.br/en/brazilianpresidency/letters-from-the-presidency/fourth-letter-from-the-presidency>.
- ¹⁸ Issues persist regarding public funds, or whether private sector and national budgets should replace/supplement the financial mechanism.
- ¹⁹ UNFCCC, Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, Report by the secretariat (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, October 21, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2025_17.pdf.
- ²⁰ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 3/CP.26, ¶ 2 (March 8, 2022), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_12_add1E.pdf.
- ²¹ "Draft updated National Adaptation Plans technical guidelines – May 2025," UNFCCC LEG, 20 May 2025, 8 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_TGs_20May2025_Draft.pdf.
- ²² "Draft updated National Adaptation Plans technical guidelines – May 2025," UNFCCC LEG, 20 May 2025, 18, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_TGs_20May2025_Draft.pdf.
- ²³ UNFCCC, *Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2025 National Adaptation Plan Technical Guidelines Updated version 26 July 2025*.
- ²⁴ Center for Climate and Energy Solutions [hereinafter C2ES], *What are "investable" NDCs?* (Washington, D.C.: C2ES, July 25, 2024), <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/20240723-C2ES-Investable-NDCs-FINAL.pdf>.
- ²⁵ Greater in depth understanding of how to increase finance for National Adaptation Plans, including from new and innovative sources for National Adaptation Plans development and implementation could prove helpful in solving some of these challenges going forward.
- ²⁶ UNFCCC, *The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention*, Decision 1/CP.16, ¶ 15 (March 15, 2011), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>.
- ²⁷ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 5/CP.17, ¶ 1(a)-(b) (February 2, 2018), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/decision_5_cp_17.pdf.
- ²⁸ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 5/CP.17, ¶¶ 2-4, 6, 13, 21.
- ²⁹ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 5/CP.17, ¶¶ 2-3.
- ³⁰ "NAP Expo," National Adaptation Plan Central, accessed on June 5, 2025, <https://www.napcentral.org/nap-expo>.
- ³¹ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plans*, Decision 3/CP.26 (March 8, 2022), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_12_add1E.pdf.
- ³² UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶¶ 46, 48.
- ³³ UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶ 59.
- ³⁴ UNFCCC, *Global Goal Adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶ 10(a)-(d).
- ³⁵ UNFCCC, *Global Goal Adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶ 47.
- ³⁶ "Updating the National Adaptation Plan technical guidelines, including by integrating the Global Goal on Adaptation," UNFCCC, accessed April 19, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/updating-NAP-technical-guidelines>. Please note that Parties have not officially decided on this issue and there is therefore no decision text to this regard.
- ³⁷ "National Adaptation Plans 3.0.," UNFCCC, accessed April 12, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/NAP-3.0>.

³⁸ UNFCCC, *National Adaptation Plan Technical guidelines for National Adaptation Plan process* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, December 2012), <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/technical-guidelines-for-the-national-adaptation-plan-process>.

³⁹ "National Adaptation Plan Technical Working Group," UNFCCC, accessed April 19, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/nap-technical-working-group>.

⁴⁰ "National Adaptation Plan Technical Working Group," UNFCCC.

⁴¹ The Open National Adaptation Plan initiative is aimed at accelerating the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans in developing country Parties. National Adaptation Plan Central offers a platform for resources, knowledge sharing and access to data and information on the National Adaptation Plan process. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group launched the National Adaptation Plan Expo in 2014, which is an annual outreach event for promoting and advancing the work on National Adaptation Plans.

⁴² National Adaptation Plan Global Network, *Progress and Learning Report 2024* (Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development, March 31, 2025), <https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/napgn-en-2025-nap-gn-progress-learning-report-2024.pdf>.

⁴³ The National Adaptation Plan 3.0 has four pillars of action: (i) promoting innovative and novel financing for NAPs; (ii) updating the National Adaptation Plans technical guidelines, including by integrating the global goal on adaptation (GGA); (iii) supporting expedited submissions of National Adaptation Plans within the 2025 deadline; and (iv) scale up capacity for countries to develop project proposals for the implementation of NAPs. "National Adaptation Plan 3.0.," UNFCCC, accessed April 12, 2025.

⁴⁴ The Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator is an initiative championed by the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Team, with support from the Green Climate Fund and the United Nations Development Programme. "Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator From plans to implementation: Bridging the adaptation financing gap," UNFCCC, accessed April 19, 2025, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4%20Rohini%20Kohli%20-Adaptation%20Forum%202024%20Final_APA.pdf.