



REPORT

Understanding Green Climate Fund Support for Adaptation Planning

An analysis of GCF readiness proposals on adaptation planning



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Global
Network

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Authors

Maribel Hernández, Orville Grey, Christian Ledwell, and Geneva Juanyu Yang

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About the NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP formulation and implementation, and generates, synthesizes, and shares knowledge. The Network's members include individual participants from more than 155 countries involved in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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Contact Information

NAP Global Network Secretariat

c/o International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

111 Lombard Avenue, Suite 325

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 0T4

Phone: +1 (204) 958-7700

Email: info@napglobalnetwork.org

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1

Introduction

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was adopted by governments as the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Fund was designed with thematic funding windows that include resources for readiness and preparatory activities, as well as technical assistance, for example, to prepare or strengthen low-emission development strategies or plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, national adaptation plans (NAPs), national adaptation programs of action, and for countries to undertake institutional strengthening, including strengthening capacities for coordination and to “meet fiduciary principles and standards and environmental and social safeguards” in order to enable countries to access the Fund directly (GCF, 2013).

The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme was established in 2014 to support developing countries’ long-term climate actions by enhancing their institutional capacities, governance structures, and planning frameworks. In June 2016, the GCF board approved a dedicated funding window for developing countries to request up to USD 3 million for the “formulation of national adaptation plans ... and/or other national adaptation planning processes” (GCF, 2016, p. 7). This window aims to “enable climate resilience across sectors, as well as strengthen impact and catalyze the scale of public and private adaptation finance, based on strong climate rationale and active stakeholder engagement” (GCF, 2020, 2022). In addition to this, the GCF board approved in October 2023 the allocation of “up to USD 3 million per country to support the transition from NAP development to NAP implementation” (GCF, 2023, p. 112).

Since 2016, the GCF has approved 113 NAP Readiness proposals from 102 countries, amounting to USD 253 million as of August 31, 2024. The GCF offers guidance on allocating NAP Readiness support to help countries (GCF, 2024b)

- strengthen adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination (Outcome 3.1),
- produce the evidence basis to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact (Outcome 3.2),
- catalyze private sector engagement in adaptation (Outcome 3.3), and
- increase adaptation finance (Outcome 3.4).

Countries are free to decide how to allocate the USD 3 million support provided across the four outcome areas and to choose a delivery partner to assist them in formulating and implementing their NAP Readiness proposals.

This briefing note examines the approved proposals as of August 31, 2024, and their respective budgets for which the information is publicly available to

- **understand how countries have used the USD 3 million available from the GCF for adaptation planning**, focusing on contributions to the four GCF outcomes aimed at strengthening adaptation planning, as well as the role these programs have played in building knowledge and capacities at the national level (i.e., through engaging national consultants and training);
- **identify remaining gaps and opportunities** for financing adaptation and accelerating the implementation of national adaptation priorities by 2030 in line with the call from the first global stocktake for countries to have “national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025” and to “have progressed in implementing them by 2030” (UNFCCC, 2023, p. 9);
- **provide recommendations** on how funds can be used more strategically to help developing countries transition from planning to implementing their identified adaptation priorities.

Section 2 explains the background context, and Section 3 provides the methodological approach to reviewing the GCF NAP Readiness proposals. Section 4 presents a detailed description of the results of the analysis. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the NAP GN’s key takeaways from the analysis and recommendations for using the GCF NAP Readiness resources in a way that will favour the transition from planning to the implementation of the countries’ adaptation priorities.

2

State of Play of the GCF NAP Readiness Support

This GCF NAP support window was a significant milestone for enhancing support for adaptation. The NAP process was established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework for mainstreaming adaptation across development planning and budgeting, as well as articulating a country’s medium- and long-term adaptation priorities (Least Developed Countries [LDCs] Expert Group, 2012). Technical and financial support was available from several sources between 2010 and 2016—for example, through the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, NAP Global Support Programme and other United Nations (UN) agencies, through bilateral funders, and through the NAP Global Network, among others. However, though many countries had initiated a NAP process, significant challenges remained in advancing national adaptation planning and implementation. As of June 2016, when the GCF NAP Readiness Programme was announced, only three countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Brazil) had formally submitted a NAP document to the UNFCCC’s NAP Central.¹

The GCF NAP support window provides much-needed additional resources to countries to accelerate adaptation planning and implementation. Importantly, this decision by the GCF board emphasized the role of NAP documents and NAP processes in strategic investment in climate resilience (Hammill & Price-Kelly, 2016).

Since 2016, at least 113 proposals have been approved for 102 countries for adaptation planning support. The GCF has so far approved USD 253 million, of which 68% (USD 171.6 million) has been disbursed as of August 31, 2024. At its 37th board meeting in October 2023, the GCF approved a decision to provide up to USD 3 million per country to support the transition from NAP development to NAP implementation, in response to the 27th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 27) guidance to “continue to enhance support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans” (GCF, 2023, p. 112). This represents an additional USD 3 million of support per country for NAPs. Countries were also encouraged to utilize an additional window of USD 4 million for assistance with the development of projects and programs to support the implementation of their NAPs, nationally determined contributions, and long-term strategies (LTS) to ensure integrated, balanced, and coherent planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures (GCF, 2023).

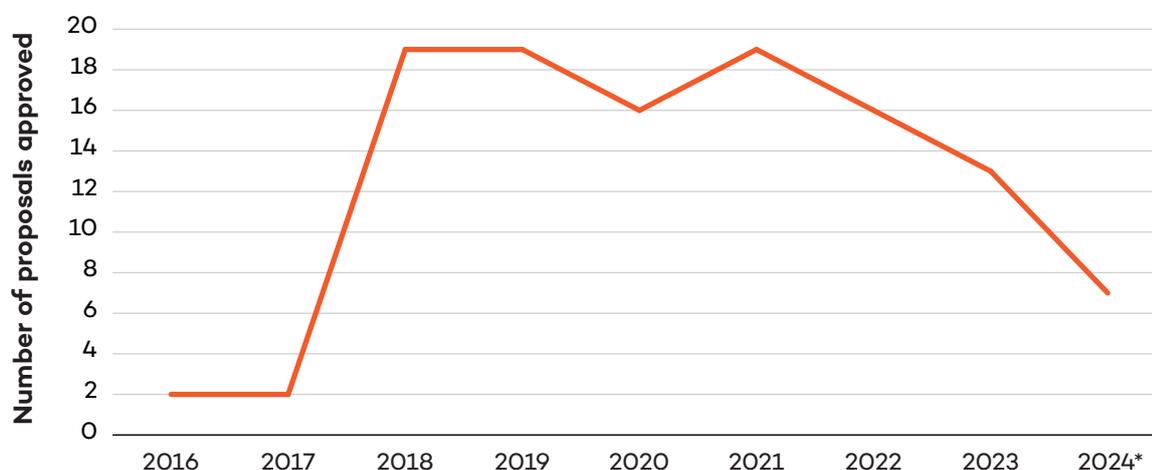
¹ Note: At this time, some developing countries had national adaptation plans in place at the domestic level that were not formally submitted to the UNFCCC.

The number of approved GCF NAP proposals increased significantly in 2018, rising to 19 from just two per year in 2016 and 2017. This elevated level of support continued through 2021, with 19 proposals approved each year in 2018, 2019, and 2021. However, there has been a slight decline since 2021.

Of the 84 proposals for which the budget was publicly available, 41 countries (47 proposals) have opted for a phased approach (assuming that a proposal with a budget of USD 2.7 million or less leaves room for additional proposals). Of this, 15 proposals are from 11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and 16 proposals are from 15 LDCs.

This suggests most countries are well positioned to return to the GCF to tap the new window of support. Interestingly, there are at least 53 eligible developing countries that have not tapped the initial USD 3 million for adaptation planning.

Figure 1. Proposals approved by year



**Note: Data is shown for the end of August, 2024.*

Source: Authors.

Among the 113 approved proposals, more than 50% were submitted by LDCs and SIDS combined: 22% (25 proposals, 24 countries) were submitted by LDCs, 25% by SIDS (28 proposals, 24 countries) and 35% (40 proposals, 39 countries) by African countries.²

A total of 26 delivery partners have assisted countries in developing GCF NAP Readiness proposals. Among these partners, UN agencies are predominant, accounting for 74% (84 proposals) of countries supported. Of the remaining 26%, 12% (13) are national delivery partners and 6% (7) are regional delivery partners. This suggests that UN organizations remain valued partners of countries, and there may need to be dedicated support to strengthen the capacity and knowledge base of national delivery partners to undertake future reviews and updates. It should be noted that UN organizations, through their Framework

² LDC status, SIDS status, and African countries are not mutually exclusive categories, i.e., some countries are classified as having both LDC and SIDS status, and there are African LDCs and African SIDS.

Agreements with the GCF, have committed to supporting the capacity-building efforts of national delivery partners and their related entities.

As of August 31, 2024, 58 NAPs have been submitted to the UNFCCC NAP Central. Of the 102 countries that have submitted proposals to the initial GCF NAP funding window, 47 have submitted their NAPs. Furthermore, of the 108 proposals analyzed, 85 proposals (79%) had activities dedicated to the formulation or updating of NAP documents.

The average implementation period is 33 months. It should be noted that the GCF provided an extra 6 months of no-cost extension during the COVID-19 pandemic, noting the difficulties many countries faced in undertaking workshops and other activities due to restrictions put in place. This is in addition to delays experienced during implementation.

This review aims to understand how the funds provided under the initial USD 3 million NAP funding window have been used by developing countries to advance their NAP processes (formulation and implementation).

3

Methodology

This report’s findings are based on content analysis and budgetary analysis of approved readiness proposals, including a focus on such themes as gender considerations and private sector engagement. The sample included 108 proposal documents that were approved and available on the [GCF website](#) as of August 31, 2024.³ Among the 108 proposals analyzed, budgetary information was available for 84 proposals that translated to USD 186.9 million (73.9% of total approved grants).

The template for GCF readiness proposals has been revised since the program was established in 2016, including guidance for structuring budgets and assigning budget categories. This review is structured according to the budgets assigned for the four outcomes associated with the most recent template for the GCF Readiness Programme’s Objective 3, its NAP support window.

³ The GCF has reported that 113 proposals have been approved. The sample for this review did not include the three proposals that are not yet available (Mauritius [2022], Kazakhstan [2023], and Eritrea [2024]) and two proposals that have been cancelled (Dominica [2018] and Myanmar [2020]). The grant for Dominica is being resubmitted with a new Delivery Partner.

4

Findings

4.1 Allocation of Budgets Across Outcomes Associated With the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Programme's Objective 3

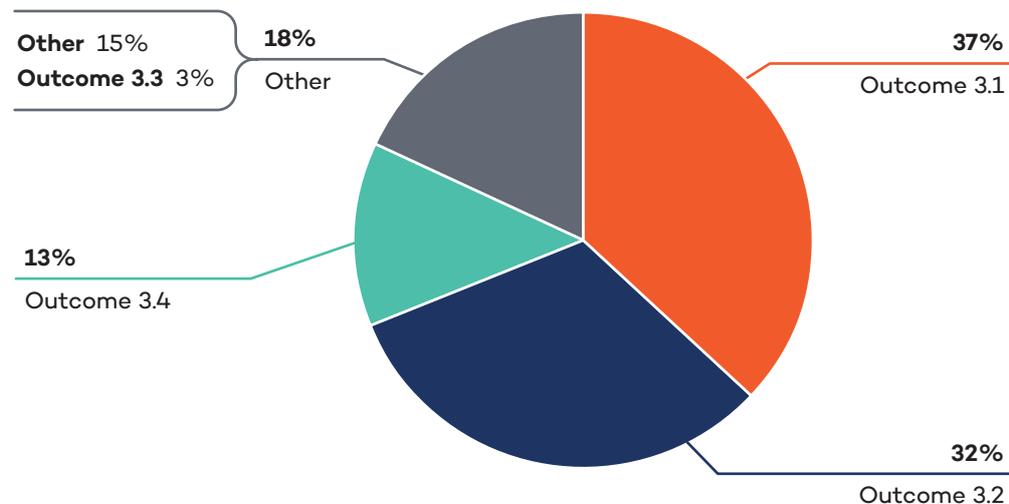
The primary focus of proposals has been strengthening governance and institutional coordination in adaptation planning (Outcome 3.1).

As shown in Figure 2, in analyzing the distribution of the 84 available budgets (USD 186.9 million), we found the following:

- The largest amount of program financing (USD 69.3 million) was allocated to Outcome 3.1, “Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened,” which accounts for 37.1% of the total funding analyzed.
- Outcome 3.2, which focuses on producing the evidence base for adaptation, was the second-largest amount at approximately USD 59.9 million, which accounts for 32.0% of the total budget analyzed.
- Outcome 3.4, aimed at increasing adaptation finance, received the third-largest budget of USD 24.8 million (13.3% of the total budget analyzed), and
- Outcome 3.3 on catalyzing private sector engagement, which accounted for the smallest budget of USD 4.9 million or 2.6% of the total budget analyzed.

In addition, the delivery partner fee takes up 8.0% (USD 15.0 million), project management costs 5.5% (USD 10.3 million), and contingency 1.4% (USD 2.7 million).

Figure 2. Distribution of finance across different GCF NAP Readiness Programme outcomes, project management costs, delivery partner fees, and contingency



Source: Authors.

Significant efforts focused on mainstreaming adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination. Many proposals indicate an uncoordinated approach to adaptation as a gap to be addressed through this support window. Activities to bring stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, development partners, and civil society working together in adaptation planning at national and local levels will strengthen coordination and ensure that adaptation actions build on lessons learned and enhance synergies between ongoing activities. Proposals have taken note of GCF’s Revised Environmental and Social Policy, Gender Policy, and Indigenous Peoples Policy in a cross-cutting manner. The majority of proposals can be considered participatory and inclusive in their structure, with activities considering aspects of equality and non-discrimination, gender (including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment), marginalized and vulnerable groups, Indigenous Peoples, and human rights aspects.

The evidence base for designing adaptation solutions for maximum impact has also received considerable funding. Proposals have been designed to provide in-depth climate data to inform future national scenarios and decision making. They have leveraged information contained in national communication reports submitted to the UNFCCC as the basis for addressing gaps and improving the data available to inform the prioritization of adaptation options through the collection and disaggregation of information. This is a necessary activity to inform the vulnerabilities and the adaptive capacities of different communities, livelihood strategies, ecosystems, and economic sectors.

Barriers to limiting the engagement of the private sector appear to still exist, noting only 2.6% of available funds has been dedicated to this outcome area. That said, it should also be noted that many proposals have taken an approach that allows for addressing this component by accessing the available finances in tranches. It is likely that there is more work needed for the private sector to better understand the adaptation needs of countries and for the alignment of public and private sectors toward meaningfully addressing the required adaptation finance.

The new and additional GCF funding window for adaptation planning will also play a key role in catalyzing adaptation financing. It is anticipated that this support will help countries develop adaptation financing strategies for resource mobilization, including from public, private, and other funders at national (including sub-national) and international levels and across different actors. Countries need support to develop comprehensive cost methodologies, climate adaptation investment plans, investment-ready adaptation options, and integrated adaptation financing strategies. The new funding window may also play a role in piloting the highest-priority adaptation actions that can be scaled up for funding through the GCF’s project financing window and/or through other funding mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, bilateral donors, and multilateral development banks.

Box 1. Private sector engagement in adaptation planning

The private sector is a key driver of the economy and has an important role to play in the NAP process both as financiers and as implementers of adaptation (Crawford & Church, 2019).

Even though only 2.6% of the total resources across all analyzed GCF NAP Readiness budgets are allocated to Outcome 3.3, which seeks to catalyze private sector engagement in climate change adaptation, some countries are leveraging it to implement a diverse range of activities.

Across the various uses of funds for private sector engagement, awareness raising, and capacity building, along with stakeholder engagement and consultation, account for the largest proportion of funded activities.

For example, Jamaica aims to identify private sector champions to lead on developing the business case for adaptation (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2021). Madagascar will strengthen public–private partnerships and use innovative financial instruments to incentivize or facilitate private sector investments in adaptation (Republic of Madagascar & United Nations Development Programme, 2019). Panama proposes consultation with private sector actors to identify financial instruments and policy framework revisions, organize workshops to encourage participation and investment, envision business models to blend private and public sector funding, and create guidelines for private sector capacity building (Panama & United Nations Environment Programme, 2022).

4.2 Allocation of Budgets Across Categories

The “Consultants” and “Professional Services” budget categories are the highest in GCF NAP Readiness approved proposals.

As shown in Figure 3, GCF NAP Readiness support budgets are distributed across a range of categories, and those with the biggest share are Consultants, Professional Services, Workshops and Meetings, Project Management, Travel, and Staff Costs.

The largest portion of the 84 budgets analyzed—USD 60.2 million (32.2% of total approved budget analyzed)—is allotted to hiring individual consultants, which is disaggregated by international (34.5%) and local ones (65.3%). The data indicates that the budget for domestic consultants is almost twice the amount for international ones. This shows that most countries have substantial expertise in-country to support the NAP process, but there is still a need for international consultants.

Another USD 43.4 million (23.2%) is budgeted for professional services, ranging from companies and firms (91.0%) to non-consulting service contracts, such as with non-governmental organizations (7.2%) and others (1.9%).

Third, USD 22.9 million is dedicated to organizing workshops, training, conferences, committee meetings, consultations, dialogues, and information sessions, representing 12.3% of total budget. These activities will play a crucial role in building the skills and capacities of different stakeholders with regard to climate change adaptation.

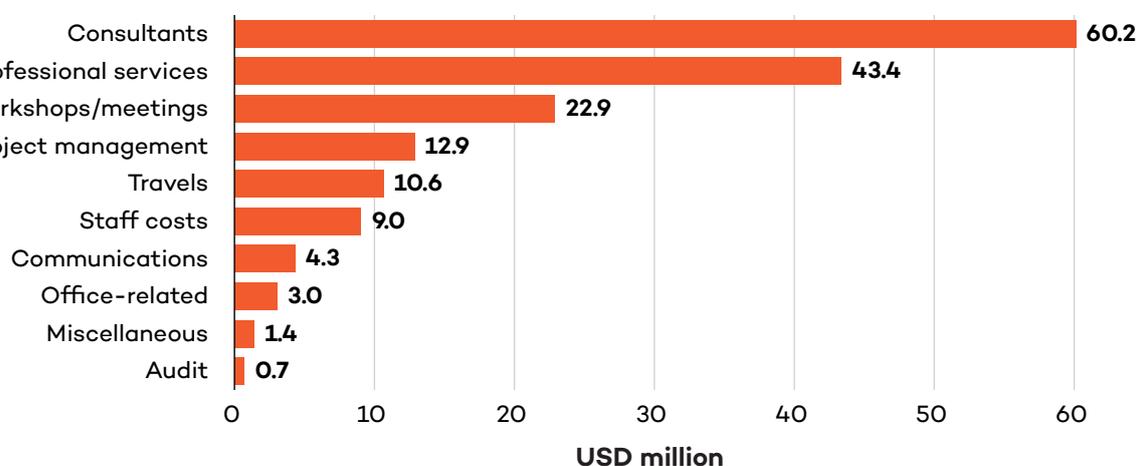
Project management receives USD 12.9 million (6.9%) of budget allocation, including hiring for project managers, NAP specialists, and project finance and administration assistants.

The budget for travelling follows project management closely, taking up USD 10.6 million (5.7%), of which 53.1% is for local travel, 28% is for international travel, and 18.9% did not indicate whether the travel would be local or international. Like the pattern in the Consultant category, budget allocated for local travel is roughly double that for international travel.

Staff costs, such as when the government is the implementing entity, represent USD 9 million (4.8%) of the total budget analyzed.

Other minor allocation categories include communication-related activities (audiovisual and printing; desktop publishing and printing; and communication, internet, translation services, awareness raising) amounting to USD 4.3 million (2.3%); equipment, including IT equipment and office supplies, which receives USD 3.0 million (1.6%); miscellaneous, taking up USD 1.4 million (0.8%); and audit fees, representing USD 0.7 million (0.4%).

Figure 3. Budget allocation categories



Source: Authors.

4.3 Transitioning From Planning to Implementation

Most countries use the GCF NAP Readiness resources to draft or update NAP documents and/or sectoral adaptation plan documents.

Of the 102 countries that have submitted proposals, less than half (47 countries) have submitted a NAP document to the UNFCCC. Overall, 22 countries had submitted a NAP document to the UNFCCC before the GCF approved their proposal, and 25 countries submitted a NAP document to the UNFCCC after the approval of their GCF NAP Readiness proposal.

Approximately one third (37%) of the 108 proposals analyzed are using GCF resources to support the development of sub-national-level adaptation plans.

The majority of the proposals (85 of 108) are being used to support the formulation or update of NAP documents, and more than half of proposals (58 of 108) are using the GCF grants to contribute to the development of sectoral adaptation plans, primarily in the Agriculture and Livestock sector, which featured in 55% of the proposals, followed by the Forestry and Biodiversity sector (36%), Fisheries and Marine Ecosystems sector (27%), Water Resources sector (18.2%) and Tourism (18.2%) sector. This is generally well aligned with the sectors highlighted in countries' NAP documents, whereby the most common priority sectors are Agriculture, Health, and Water Resources (NAP Global Network, 2024a).

Activities That Will Help Navigate the Transition From Planning to Implementation

A significant number of proposals (62% of the 108 analyzed) dedicate part of the GCF grant to developing or strengthening the relevant frameworks that will enable the implementation of their adaptation priorities. This includes, among others

- the development of implementation strategies, roadmaps, and workplans (e.g., Albania, Dominica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Iraq, Republic of Moldova, or Tunisia);
- the review and strengthening of legal, institutional and governance frameworks (e.g., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Mongolia, Vietnam);
- setting up coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements to favour the implementation of adaptation priorities (e.g., Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Morocco, Micronesia);
- building capacity and developing guidance for mainstreaming adaptation in all sectors or at all relevant levels (e.g., Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ecuador, Guinea, Lesotho, Mongolia, Palau).

The majority of proposals (83% of 108 analyzed) are using the grants to establish monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems.

Nearly three quarters of proposals (73% of 108 analyzed) are using GCF resources to develop pipelines for adaptation investments, a crucial step toward implementing the NAP. Similarly, almost three quarters (74%) will draft concept notes to access GCF resources for project implementation.

Many proposals (84% of the 108 analyzed) plan to use GCF resources to develop financing strategies, and 11 mention creating climate adaptation investment plans.⁴ While over half (54%) of the proposals analyzed will use the funds to estimate the costs of their adaptation priorities, less than half (39%) are conducting pre-feasibility studies, and only about one third (32%) are implementing pilot projects.

4.4 Integration of Gender Considerations

All countries are integrating gender considerations into their GCF NAP Readiness.

The NAP process is an important opportunity to address gender inequalities through gender-responsive approaches that actively promote gender equality—a key objective of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement (NAP Global Network & UNFCCC, 2019).

Box 2. Gender in Sri Lanka's GCF NAP Readiness proposal

Sri Lanka's GCF NAP Readiness Programme, with the Global Green Growth Institute as its delivery partner identified gender mainstreaming as a gap to be addressed, stating that the 2016 NAP document “does not take effectively into account different ways men, women, boys and girls, poor and marginalized groups are impacted by climate change and climate action.” Sri Lanka's GCF proposal incorporates extensive activities to strengthen the integration of gender into adaptation planning, including undertaking a social and gender assessment and developing a Gender and Social Action Plan that identifies the entry points (i.e., sector-level policies, provincial adaptation plans, vulnerability impact assessment methodologies, as well as knowledge, awareness, and capacity-building activities) to strengthen gender mainstreaming in the NAP process. The Gender and Social Action Plan will also include a “strategy for coordination and shared accountability for gender equality and social inclusion access throughout the NAP process” (Sri Lanka & Global Green Growth Institute, 2020).

⁴ An adaptation financing strategy is typically a high-level and coordinated approach to identify the countries' adaptation financing needs and to explore different ways of securing financing for initiatives that advance the country's adaptation priorities. A climate adaptation investment plan is a detailed proposal containing a set of concrete, bankable priority adaptation investments and well as the financial resources to be secured for their implementation.

Reflecting the GCF's requirement to mainstream gender considerations, all the proposals reviewed (108) integrated at least some gender considerations in program activities. More than half of the proposals (56%) will use the GCF resources to take gender into account and, specifically, to conduct gender analyses. Half of the proposals also include gender-related considerations in stakeholder engagement and participation processes.

Some countries, like Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, and The Maldives, will develop gender-responsive budgeting systems, and one country, Chile, will draft a NAP Communication strategy that considers gender.

5

Key Takeaways and Recommendations

This review of GCF NAP proposals provides insights into how countries are using GCF resources for adaptation planning. It also highlights ways to use these funds more strategically—as the GCF is now accepting proposals for adaptation planning from countries that have fully spent the resources available under the USD 3 million window—especially for activities to prepare for the transition from planning to implementing their identified adaptation priorities. Since the NAP process is iterative, further resources will be necessary to improve existing NAP processes and support subsequent iterations. Sustained support for adaptation planning is needed.

Below are the takeaways on how the funds have been spent and recommendations for the way forward:

- 1. National and regional entities are currently underrepresented as delivery partners for GCF NAP proposals.** However, prioritizing the use of national and regional delivery partners can enhance country ownership and ensure the transfer of knowledge and resources to the country. Further simplifying the process for registering to become a delivery partner, along with further simplifying the approval processes for GCF NAP proposals from national and regional delivery partners, will help attract more of them. International organizations acting as delivery partners have been encouraged by the GCF to support national delivery partners to be able to take over the role.
- 2. Nearly half of the resources are focused on strengthening governance and institutional coordination processes for adaptation (Outcome 3.1).** This indicates that governance strengthening is critically important and will require ongoing support. Noting the decision of the GCF, it would seem countries are carefully balancing these activities with their work on laying the groundwork for effective NAP implementation—for example, by developing implementation and financing strategies, building pipelines of adaptation projects, and related activities. Additional efforts are needed to establish concrete steps for implementation, such as through the development of climate change adaptation investment plans. The GCF should consider ways to strengthen the cooperation on complementarity with the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environment Facility with the support being offered through multilateral development banks, and guidance by the arms of the UN (UN bodies and UNFCCC), and international cooperation agencies (e.g., Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

3. **Most countries focus on international public climate finance**, with only 2.6% of the total resources dedicated to fostering private sector engagement in adaptation, and there is minimal emphasis on exploring ways to expand the fiscal space and use domestic sources of finance for adaptation within countries. However, bridging the adaptation finance gap requires the involvement of diverse public and private national and international sources.
4. **Engaging the private sector requires a clear understanding of the barriers to private sector investment in adaptation.** The development of private sector engagement strategies for the NAP process can help identify the target private sector entities and the methods for their efficient engagement. This could include the development of public–private partnerships and the use of innovative financial instruments and de-risking mechanisms to attract private sector investment in adaptation (NAP Global Network, 2024c). Raising awareness and effective communication are crucial for engaging the private sector. The Private Sector Facility of the GCF may wish to develop guidance for countries in this regard.
5. **Future proposals should emphasize participation**, which the UNFCCC has recognized as one of the guiding principles for adaptation (UNFCCC, 2010) and which is one of the three pillars of a successful gender-responsive approach. Engaging a broad diversity of actors in addition to the private sector—including but not limited to civil society organizations, Indigenous groups, women’s groups, youth, and groups representing persons with disabilities—can foster more equitable outcomes for adaptation (NAP Global Network & UNFCCC, 2019).

The GCF’s readiness support for NAP processes, with more than 100 countries with approved grants, demonstrates significant global momentum on adaptation. It is imperative that the wealth of experience that governments’ NAP teams are gaining be shared and built upon. While it is beyond the GCF’s mandate to publish the deliverables and outputs of the NAP Readiness Programme, governments and delivery partners should consider all avenues to publicly share these outputs (such as stakeholder engagement strategies, monitoring, evaluation, and learning frameworks, gender analyses, private sector engagement strategies, etc.) to increase the knowledge pool that NAP teams in peer countries can tap to build on their approaches and methodologies rather than expending limited resources by starting fresh and duplicating efforts in parallel. South–South peer learning on NAP processes offered by the NAP Global Network and other actors can play a complementary role in helping adaptation practitioners and decision-makers to share the rich technical knowledge and hard-won lessons on adaptation (NAP Global Network, 2024b).

The GCF has extended further support to countries on adaptation planning beyond its initial USD 3 million window (GCF, 2024a). In coming years, it will be important to build upon the experiences gained to date to iteratively improve NAP processes and ramp up support to countries on accelerating the transition from planning to implementation of the adaptation priorities that have been articulated through the initial funding window for NAP process.

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www.napglobalnetwork.org
info@napglobalnetwork.org
X @NAP_Network
f @NAPGlobalNetwork
in nap-global-network

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