NAP Global Network

2025 NAP Wrap Up

State of Play in
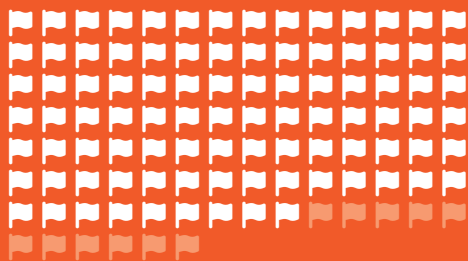National Adaptation Plans

National adaptation plan (NAP) processes are the foundation for achieving climate change adaptation at scale.

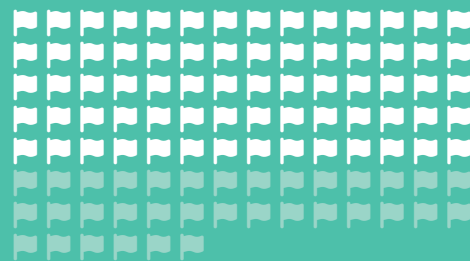Here's a recap of the current status of NAPs as we close out 2025.

There is significant momentum on adaptation planning.

Today, in 2025, almost every developing country has a NAP process underway.

144 of 154

developing countries have initiated a NAP process[1]

121 of 154

developing countries have an approved proposal to the Green Climate Fund's Readiness Programme for adaptation planning[2]

[1] UNFCCC Secretariat. (2025, October). *Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.* https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2025_17.pdf

[2] Green Climate Fund. (2025). *GCF Open Data Library.* https://data.greenclimate.fund/public/data/readiness (as of September 22, 2025).

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process has called on countries "to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025."[3]

Countries are responding, with more NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC than in any previous year.

14
NAPs submitted in 2025 so far[4]

71

developing countries have submitted multi-sector NAPs since 2015, including

🚩 **26 of 44** least developed countries, and
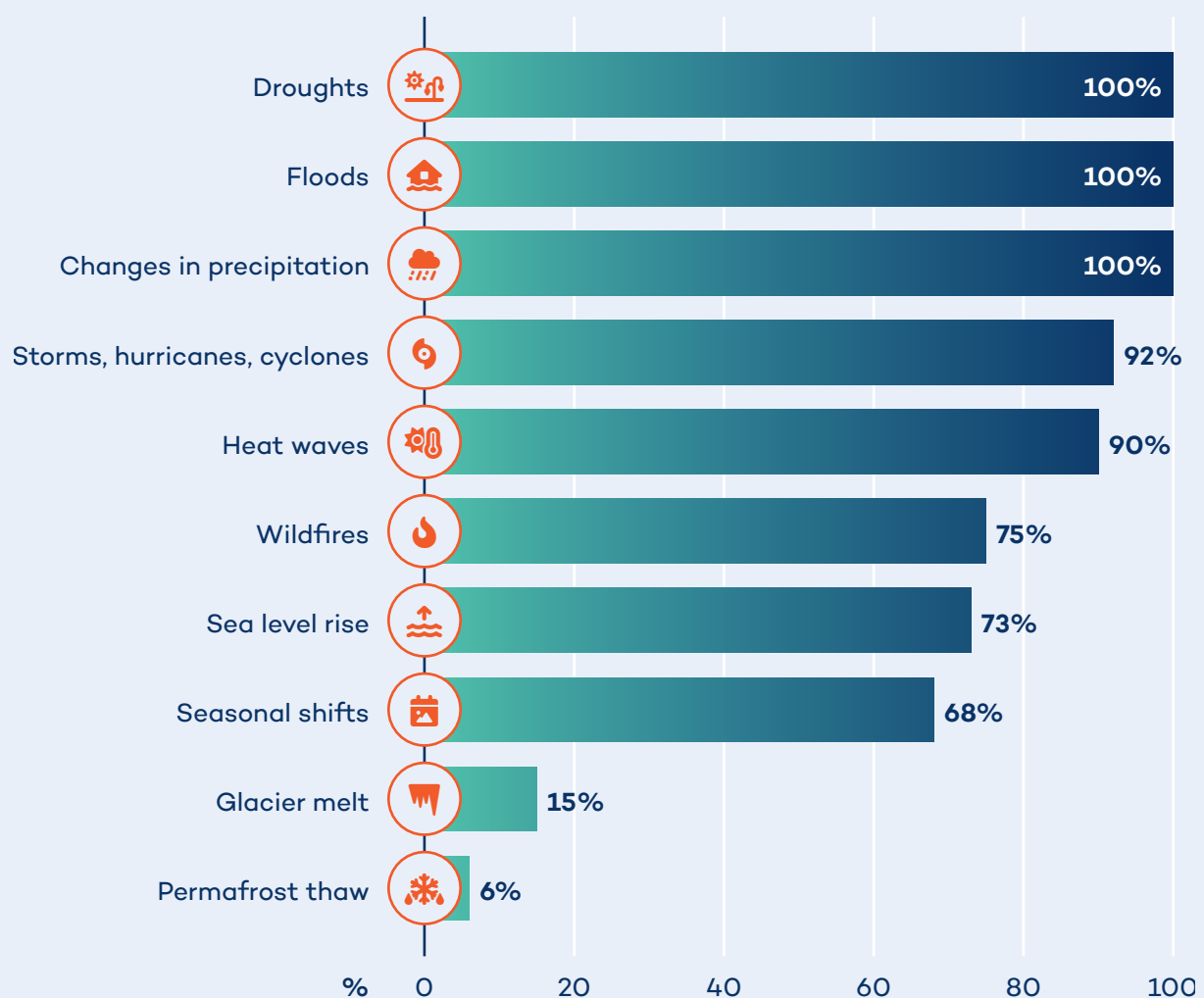🏺 **15 of 39** Small Island Developing States.

[3] UNFCCC. (n.d.). *Supporting expedited submission of NAPs to comply with the 2025 deadline.* https://unfccc.int/expedited-submission-of-NAPs-by-2025#:~:text=UNFCCC%20 Nav&text=CMA%205%20called%20on%20Parties,bring%20them%20back%20to%202025.

[4] Data as of November 30, 2025.

NAP documents share countries' understanding of the climate risks, impacts, and vulnerabilities they face— the basis for adaptation decision making.

The NAPs show that droughts, floods, and changes in precipitation are the most common hazards of concern for adaptation planning.

Percentage of NAPs that identify different climate hazards

Hazard	Percentage
Droughts	100%
Floods	100%
Changes in precipitation	100%
Storms, hurricanes, cyclones	92%
Heat waves	90%
Wildfires	75%
Sea level rise	73%
Seasonal shifts	68%
Glacier melt	15%
Permafrost thaw	6%

Based on the climate and risk assessment, as well as countries' unique contexts and needs, different sectors are prioritized for adaptation in the NAPs.

The most common priority sectors are agriculture, crops, livestock, and/or food security; health; and water and/or sanitation.
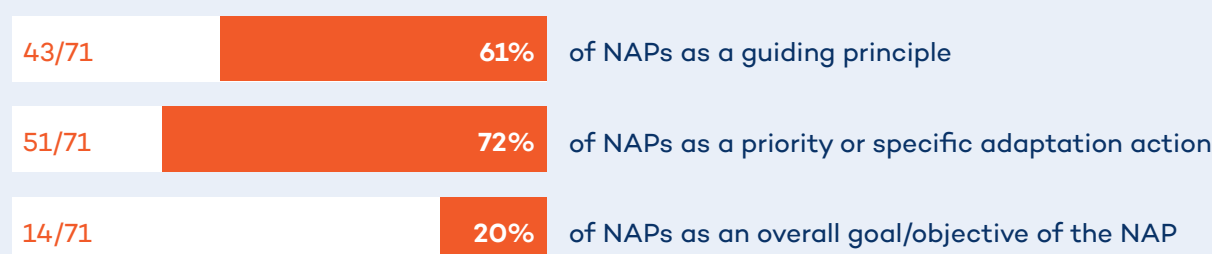
Percentage of NAPs that identify different priority sectors in NAPs (top 10)

Sector	Percentage
Agriculture, crops, livestock, and/or food security	97%
Health	92%
Water and/or sanitation	90%
Ecosystems, biodiversity, environment, and/or natural resources	80%
Infrastructure	62%
Urban, human settlements, and/or housing	59%
Energy	58%
Forestry	44%
Tourism	38%
Fisheries	35%

%   0   20   40   60   80   100
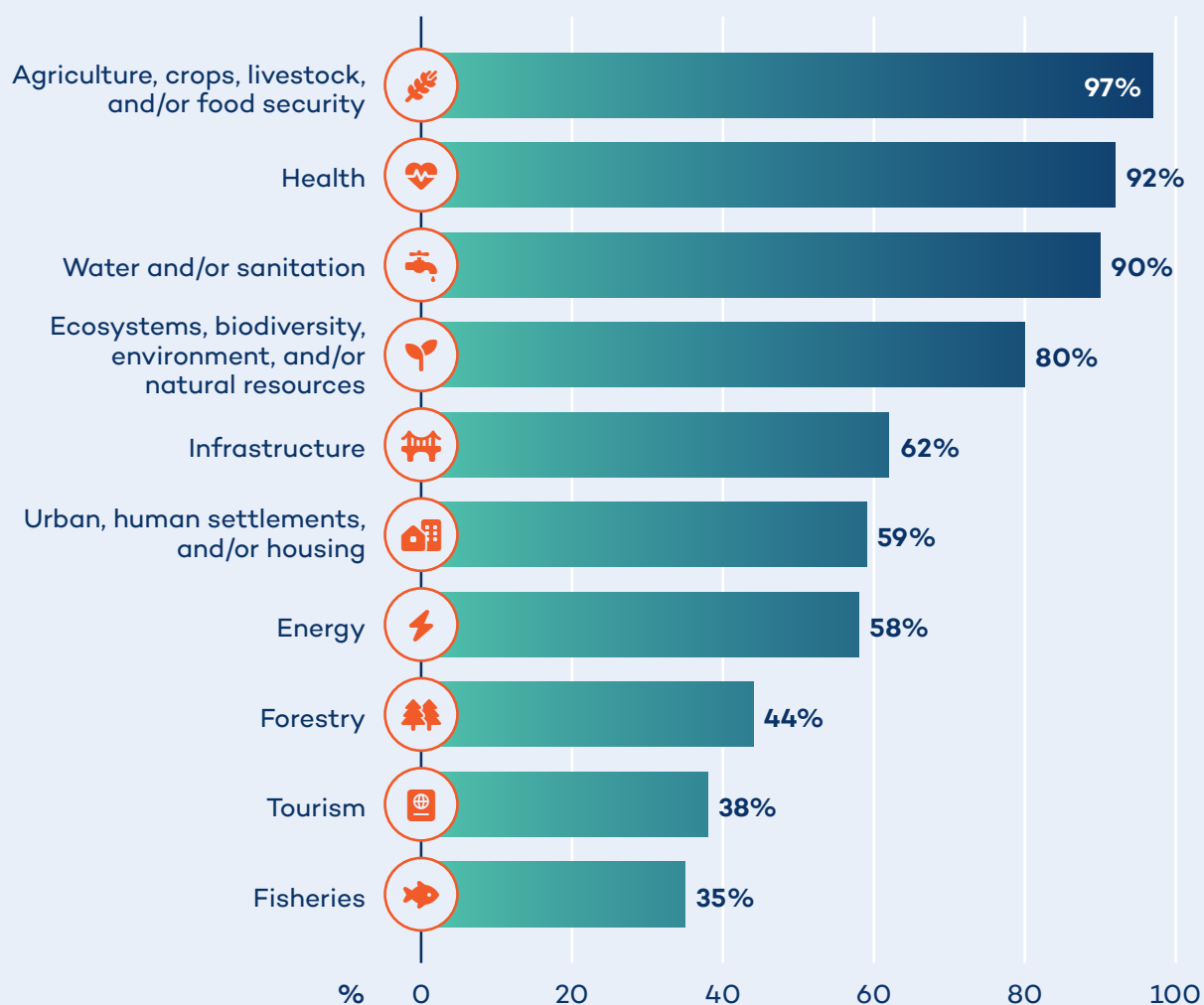
NAP processes should be gender responsive and socially inclusive.

NAP documents are incorporating gender considerations in different ways.
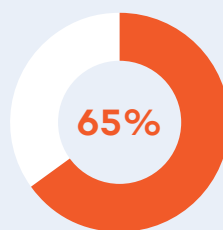
Gender or women is mentioned in:

43/71	**61%**	of NAPs as a guiding principle
51/71	**72%**	of NAPs as a priority or specific adaptation action
14/71	**20%**	of NAPs as an overall goal/objective of the NAP

NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC take different social groups into account.

Percentage of NAPs that identify different social groups

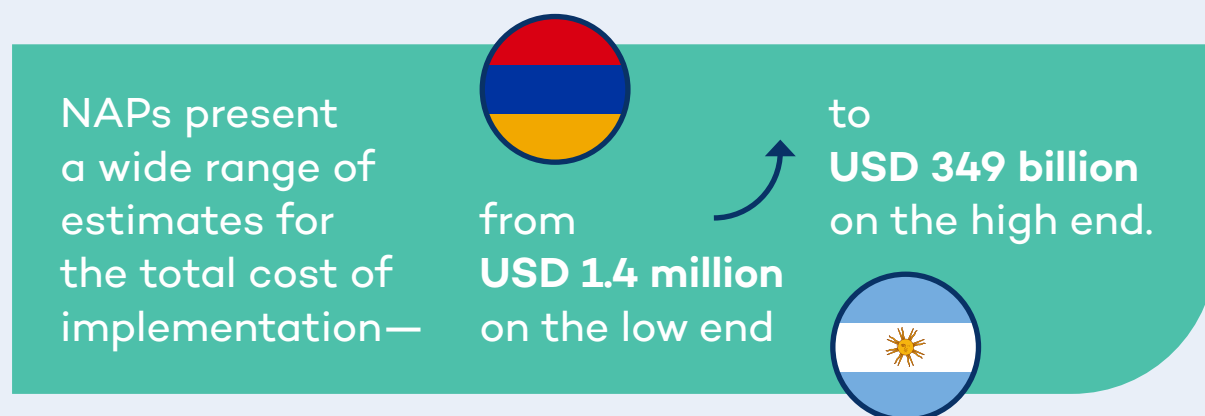| Women	Youth or children	Elderly people	People with disabilities	Indigenous Peoples	LGBTQIA+ community
94%	92%	80%	69%	62%	11%
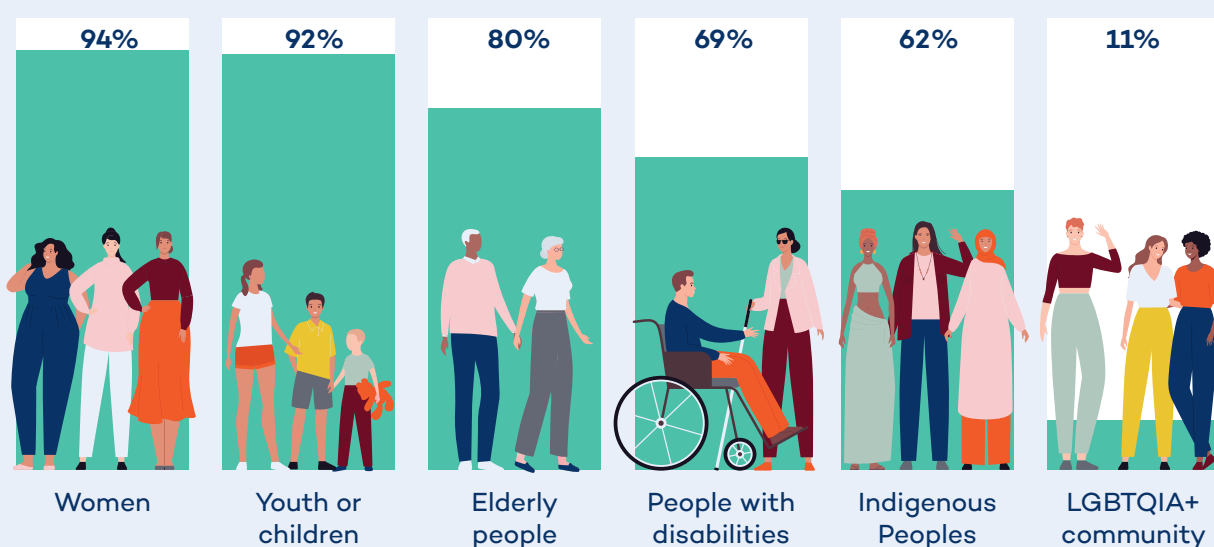
At the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP 30), parties committed to tripling global adaptation finance by 2035.

NAPs are a key tool for countries to communicate their needs in relation to adaptation finance.
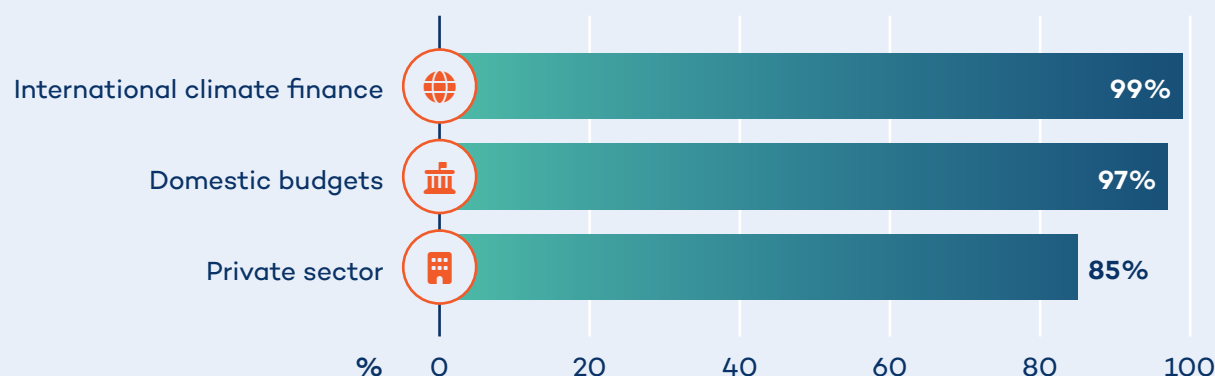
65%

of NAPs include a cost estimate for implementing the adaptation measures

NAPs present a wide range of estimates for the total cost of implementation— from **USD 1.4 million** on the low end

to **USD 349 billion** on the high end.

To mobilize the necessary resources, countries are recognizing the importance of **diversifying funding sources** for adaptation.

Percentage of NAPs that identify different sources of financing

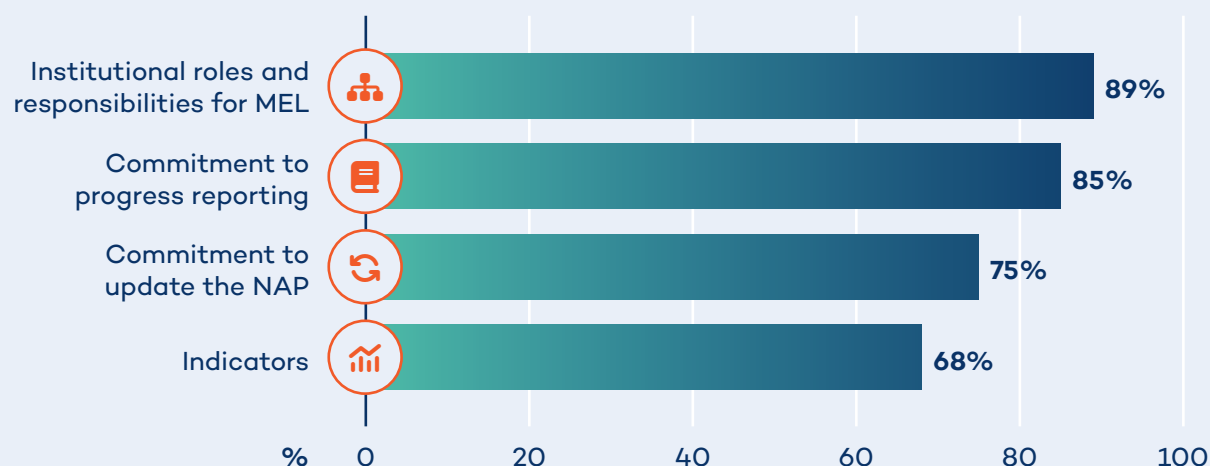| Source	Percentage
International climate finance	99%
Domestic budgets	97%
Private sector	85%

% 0   20   40   60   80   100

At COP 30, countries agreed for the first time to a collective set of indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation.

100% of NAP documents

mention monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) to understand progress on adaptation, and which actions work, how, and for whom.

Percentage of NAPs that include different components of MEL

Component	Percentage
Institutional roles and responsibilities for MEL	89%
Commitment to progress reporting	85%
Commitment to update the NAP	75%
Indicators	68%

% 0   20   40   60   80   100

NAP TRENDS

As NAP processes make progress—and NAP documents are updated iteratively to integrate lessons—the NAP Global Network will continue to publish our analysis each month on NAP Trends.

We would like to extend our thanks to all our partners for the collaboration throughout 2025, and we look forward to continuing our partnerships in 2026 to support developing countries in their efforts toward effective, inclusive adaptation.