

The Vienna Programme of Action promotes inclusive economic growth and sustainable development to reduce poverty, build resilience, bridge economic and social gaps and ultimately help transform those countries into land-linked countries but all these efforts. One of many struggles in achieving this goal is climate change.

Many developing countries will continue to face climate change, along with other non-climatic shocks, as a hindrance in achieving sustainable development. Studies show that least developed countries and landlocked developing states are the most vulnerable due to its geographical location and characteristics.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as an intergovernmental body continues to place high importance in providing support to developing countries in order to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. The Convention and the Paris Agreement continue to place great importance and priority to LDCs (in this case a major number of LLDCs too) in addressing the impacts of climate change. In implementing Article 4.9 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties (COP), the dedicated programmes on LDC support were consolidated as early as 2001; this includes the LDC Work Programme (updated in 2018), the creation of the LDC Expert Group (LEG), and the LDC Fund, and the establishment of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action. In 2010, the National Adaptation Plans was established to assist developing countries in identifying medium to long term adaptation needs and developing programmes to address those needs. To this date, the NAPs is the only instrument with a clear funding support from the Green Climate Fund, as mandated by the COP.

Based on the report published by the UNFCCC LEG in 2020, 125 of 154 developing countries had undertaken at least one measure on embarking in the process to formulate and implement NAPs following the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines.¹ Out of these 125, 30 are landlocked developing states,² and out of which, 23 are accessing funding support of USD 3 million for the formulation of NAPs from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness support programme.³ Of the 24 proposals coming from these LLDCs, 14 have received approval⁴ and nine have received disbursement.⁵

There are now 21 NAPs on NAP Central, six of which are from LDCs⁶ and two are from LLDCs.⁷ On the same reporting period, 55 developing countries are being supported by the GCF for formulating their

¹ FCCC/2020/SBI/INF.13

² Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe

³ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burundi, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁴ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Chad, Eswatini, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mongolia, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe

⁵ Armenia, Bhutan, Chad, Eswatini, Malawi, Mongolia, Niger, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁶ NAPs are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

⁷ Ethiopia and Paraguay.

NAPs while others are being supported in various activities by bilateral partners and other agencies.⁸