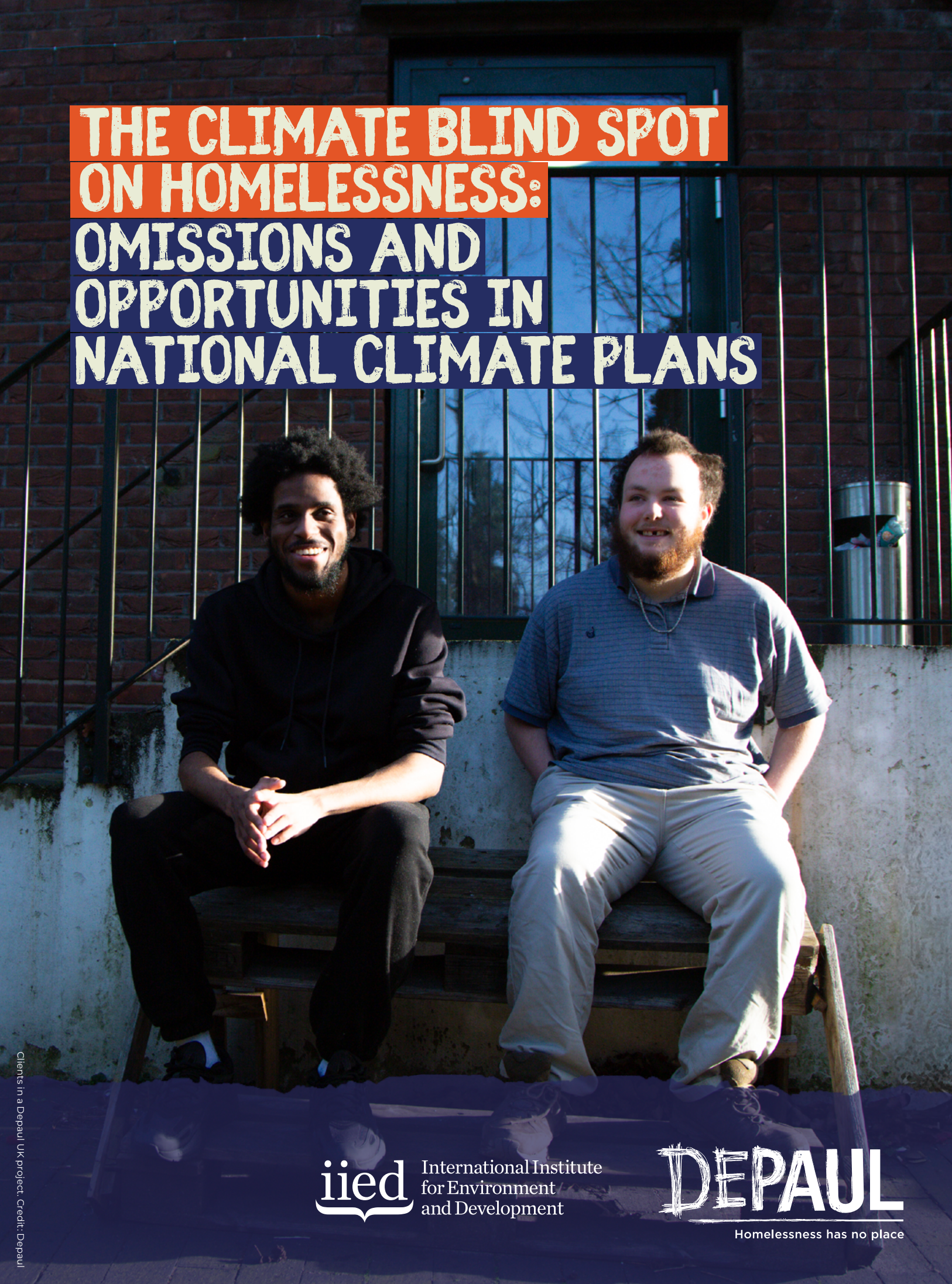
THE CLIMATE BLIND SPOT ON HOMELESSNESS: OMISSIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN NATIONAL CLIMATE PLANS



Clients in a Depaul UK project. Credit: Depaul

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Homelessness has no place

THE CLIMATE BLIND SPOT ON HOMELESSNESS: OMISSIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN NATIONAL CLIMATE PLANS

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About DPI:
Depaul International oversees a group of leading homelessness charities, working across the world since 1989 with a mission to end homelessness, supporting the most marginalised and improving the lives of those affected by homelessness.

More information: int.depaulcharity.org

About IIED:
IIED is an international policy and research organisation working with partners globally to build a fairer, more sustainable world. Together, we challenge the destructive economic models, unjust power dynamics, entrenched mindsets and protectionist laws that perpetuate poverty, suppress rights and hinder progress towards a thriving world. We explore solutions to complex economic, social and environmental crises, using research, action and influencing to tackle the root causes of climate change, nature loss and inequality.

More information: iied.org

Executive Summary

Homelessness is one of the world's largest overlooked challenges, with more than 300 million people experiencing homelessness globally. As climate change intensifies, protecting people experiencing homelessness and preventing others from losing their homes must become an integral part of climate action.

Climate change is both increasing the risk of homelessness and worsening conditions for those already experiencing it. Floods, storms and fires destroy homes, while disrupted livelihoods, rising temperatures and sea levels threaten people's ability to remain safely housed. These impacts are particularly severe for people already facing poverty, insecure housing and social exclusion. People experiencing homelessness are also disproportionately exposed to climate-related health risks, including extreme heat, heavy rainfall, air pollution and severe weather events, often without access to safe shelter or adequate support. Preventing and responding to homelessness must therefore be a priority for climate policymakers.

A glaring blind spot

This report examines how homelessness is currently addressed in national climate commitments, specifically Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). It finds an alarming blind spot:

- **Only two countries' (1.2%) NDCs mention homelessness.**
- **Homelessness appears in only eleven countries' NAPs (13.9%), with just six of them recognising the heightened climate vulnerability of people experiencing it (7.6%).**

Although governments increasingly recognise the risks that climate change poses to housing, livelihoods and displacement, they rarely translate this recognition into targeted commitments to prevent and respond to homelessness. Even where homelessness is explicitly mentioned, references rarely lead to concrete measures to protect people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Homelessness services are also largely overlooked in climate planning, despite facing growing demands as extreme weather events become more frequent and severe.

The blind spot is therefore twofold: a failure to adequately protect people experiencing homelessness and a failure to equip the services supporting them to respond to climate-related risks.

Climate-related drivers of homelessness: Four potential synergies

The report argues existing climate priorities provide opportunities to address this. Although most national climate plans don't explicitly address homelessness, they recognise some critical drivers of homelessness as part of their climate priorities. These four themes offer potential opportunities for making homelessness prevention part of climate action.

01. **Prevent home loss and make disaster recovery a route to secure housing.** Both NDCs and NAPs recognise that the destruction of homes by extreme weather is a central problem but often describe damage without setting out concrete responses. Preparedness, safer construction and recovery programmes should protect housing security. Assistance must reach people at-risk, including those in informal or insecure housing, and connect initial temporary accommodation responses with lasting adequate housing solutions.

02. **Link livelihood protection and displacement responses to homelessness prevention.** Climate impacts on food security and livelihoods can deepen poverty cycles and force people to move. NDCs address these pressures through food security, social protection and resilience; NAPs often describe the risks, with fewer housing-specific responses. Income support and relocation measures should connect people to opportunities, affordable accommodation, secure rehousing, services and employment, including in receiving communities.

03. **Deliver energy-efficient homes while addressing affordability.** Insulation, better heating and cooling, and other improvements can make homes more habitable and reduce energy costs. NDCs mainly frame these measures as emissions reductions, while NAPs emphasise coping with climate impacts. Yet plans rarely explain how more housing-insecure households will benefit. Programmes should prioritise those under greatest pressure and guard against eviction or unaffordable cost increases which further drive homelessness.

04. **Address the gradual impacts of climate change on people's ability to remain safely housed.** Extreme heat, water shortages, rising sea levels and coastal erosion can gradually make homes and communities unliveable, even where buildings are not physically destroyed. While national climate plans increasingly recognise these risks and propose measures to improve housing and infrastructure, they often overlook the particular needs of people experiencing homelessness or living in insecure housing. Climate adaptation must therefore go beyond protecting buildings to ensure people can remain safely housed, with access to essential services, community support and appropriate protections against displacement.

Turn recognition into action

If climate action intends to leave no one behind, homelessness must be explicitly recognised and addressed in national climate planning.



Clients in a Depaul UK project. Credit: Depaul

Local and national governments should explicitly include homelessness in climate plans, with dedicated budgets, responsible agencies, measurable commitments and accessible emergency protection. **Global climate institutions** should connect homelessness prevention to adaptation, health, displacement and climate finance. **The homelessness sector** should use existing commitments to advocate for housing support, adapt services to the changing climate and build alliances across sectors. People with lived experience must help shape priorities and hold decision-makers accountable. Funding must reach people and services on the frontlines of climate impacts. Success should be measured by whether these programmes help people move to or keep a safe and secure home.

1. Introduction: Exploring the climate-homelessness nexus

Around the world, the devastating human consequences of the climate crisis, for so long considered hypothetical, are becoming starkly real. While they have long been felt in more climate-vulnerable countries, even those considered less vulnerable are now facing a wake-up call. During the summer of 2026, Europe experienced several heatwaves with record-breaking temperatures and more heat-related deaths than usual. People experiencing homelessness had to cope with some of the most severe impacts of this phenomenon.[1] While historically the main weather-related challenge for people sleeping rough in this region has been cold temperatures or severe weather in winter, changing patterns resulting from the climate crisis are quickly transforming the needs of the homelessness sector.

Far from an isolated occurrence, European heatwaves are one of the many ongoing manifestations of climate change, with countries like India, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia recording temperatures above 50°C for years. In addition to heat, "heavy rainfalls, raging wildfires, deadly floods, and devastating storms" have been labelled as "too common in a new reality worldwide" by the Climate Risk Index (CRI), which has recorded more than 9,700 extreme weather events from 1995 to 2024, leading to the loss of more than 832,000 lives.[2]

The severe impacts of these changes on people experiencing homelessness are of growing concern to the homelessness sector, and should increasingly matter to climate change and other policy-makers.[3] With the UN estimating that over 300 million people experience homelessness worldwide, it is becoming clear that climate change risks increasing these numbers in decades to come.[4] This seems like an evident way of linking the climate and housing sectors, as people experiencing homelessness and severe housing inadequacies are one of the most vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change, with direct and concrete implications for their health and wellbeing.

But how and to what extent are these linkages recognised and captured in national climate priorities and plans?

This study aims to explore this question and provide insights on potential synergies between the homelessness and climate agendas.



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Box 1: Defining homelessness

Definitions of homelessness vary significantly depending on the region, country, and institution. Ongoing efforts facilitated by the United Nations aim to provide an agreed global definition to support policy interventions. However, significant work has already been done to produce more comparable definitions, including the Institute of Global Homelessness' (IGH) Global Framework and the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS).

The IGH Global Framework provides a common characterisation of homelessness as "lacking access to minimally adequate housing." It also describes the various housing situations that fall within this definition, including:

- **People without accommodation** – e.g. people living on the streets or other open spaces, in cars and other forms of transport, or in public roofed spaces or buildings not intended for human habitation.
- **People living in temporary or crisis accommodation** – e.g. people staying in night shelters, homeless hostels, women and children living in refuges, or people living in camps provided for Internally Displaced People or reception centres/ temporary accommodation for asylum seekers, refugees and other immigrants.
- **People living in severely inadequate and insecure accommodation** – e.g. people sharing with others on a temporary basis, living under threat of violence, couch-surfing or squatting, or living in housing unfit for human habitation, extremely overcrowded conditions or "non-conventional" structures including in informal settlements.

Sources:

UN-Habitat (n.d.) Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Adequate Housing for All. Available at: https://unhabitat.org/governance/open-ended-intergovernmental-expert-working-group-on-adequate-housing-for-all

Institute of Global Homelessness (IGH) (n.d.) IGH Global Framework on Homelessness. Available at: https://ighomelessness.org/igh-announces-the-first-global-framework-on-homelessness/

European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) (n.d.) ETHOS. Available at: https://www.feantsa.org/ethos


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2. Methodology: Are countries prioritising homelessness in their climate action agendas?

Climate action is shaped by a diverse and complex set of spaces and processes. For this study, we focus on the **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** as useful entry points for identifying countries' climate-action priorities and understanding their position within international climate spaces. NDCs and NAPs present the core climate policies that countries use to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. NDCs are formal pledges that provide high-level ambitions, mainly focused on mitigation policies, and are usually updated every five years. NAPs, by contrast, reflect countries' priorities for managing climate impacts and tend to offer a "how-to" blueprint that is updated as needed.

Although NDCs and NAPs don't necessarily translate into national actions or policy implementation, they present a useful avenue to understand what countries are prioritising as part of their climate plans and potential budget allocations. They offer an entry point to identify the climate priorities and omissions of national governments, as well as potential pathways to interact with them from sectoral agendas. To conduct this study, we used the latest versions of all NDCs and NAPs available in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) online database. This accounted for NDCs from 162 countries and NAPs from 76 countries.[10]

To understand the extent to which homelessness and its drivers is showcased in these documents, we draw on existing literature to define themes that highlight both explicit mentions of homelessness and attention to key climate-related phenomena that drive people to experience homelessness. These themes highlight that homelessness is not an isolated phenomenon but one whose roots and challenges can be traced across several climate issues. The themes explored were:

01. **Destruction of homes due to extreme events,** as a direct and more visible consequence of climate change that contributes to the loss of housing and other essential assets, with physical and social implications.

02. **Slow-onset climate impacts affecting housing habitability,** understanding that changes in, for instance, indoor temperature affect people's choices and capacities in relation to their housing conditions.

03. **Slow-onset climate impacts affecting affordability,** as rising bills, insurance costs and other expenses due to changing weather might affect overall affordability and create conditions that push people into homelessness.

04. **Energy-efficient and retrofit initiatives with implications for housing affordability and thermal running costs,** which might either enable access to better housing, or trigger processes of expulsion that might translate into increased homelessness.



Iqro Rinaldi/Unsplash

05. **Disruption of socio-economic conditions and livelihoods that drive homelessness,** including through displacement, recognising that climate-induced migration and livelihood loss have played a critical role in driving forced displacement, which, in turn, might have implications for homelessness.

06. **Increased vulnerability due to rural-to-urban migration,** highlighting the specific dynamics of homelessness emerging from forced and exacerbated rural-to-urban movements and their interlinkages with climate change.

07. **Disruption of housing markets with implications for affordability (up or down) due to either climate events, or policies related to adaptation or mitigation,** highlighting how changes in, for example, building codes and construction regulations might affect housing costs.

08. **Compounding vulnerabilities for people experiencing homelessness due to climate change,** recognising people experiencing homelessness as particularly vulnerable to phenomena such as heatwaves, heavy rains, increased urban air pollution or extreme weather events, with broad implications for their health and well-being.

09. **Any other mentions of homelessness**, as well as other relevant terms that may vary by context, such as street dwellers, pavement dwellers, rough sleeping, etc.

We included a tenth topic, “Any other mentions of housing or slums”, to capture additional information not covered by the previous themes. We excluded this category from the analysis below, as we used it as a control category to identify and address potential exclusions in the definition and analysis of the previous nine categories. Based on these themes, we developed various prompts for an AI tool to analyse the available NDCs and NAPs.[11] Through an iterative process combining automated and human analysis, the team created a series of datasets that served as the basis for the discussion that follows. Importantly, the analysis included not only a distinction of whether these themes were present or not in the documents, but also distinctions around the direct or implied nature of the mentions, the section of the document in which they appear, and the context of the mentions (i.e. as a challenge, as part of a mitigation policy response, as part of an adaptation policy response, in relation to Loss and Damage, or as a general means of implementation of policies). It also identified concrete snippets with supporting quotes from each country. Some mentions were included in more than one theme, and therefore the total number of mentions shouldn’t be aggregated across topics. This analysis served as a basis for a review conducted by the research team for a more in-depth human analysis of the content generated.

Using these datasets, we prioritised themes by asking and reflecting on two questions: Are there themes particularly absent from NDCs and NAPs that reveal potential blind spots to homelessness in climate plans? Which themes are particularly predominant that reveal potential synergies to integrate policies to address homelessness in climate agendas?

In what follows, we discuss the main findings from this analysis. We also include a more in-depth discussion about specific countries and cases that help shape a nuanced understanding of how these themes are addressed, and the opportunities they offer for improving recognition of homelessness within climate debates.



A Depaul USA volunteer supporting a client in New Orleans. Credit: Depaul

3. The climate blind spot on homelessness

Direct mentions of homelessness and the compounding vulnerabilities for people experiencing homelessness due to climate change are the two topics with fewest mentions in the NDCs and NAPs analysed.

This is an alarming blind spot: it not only demonstrates the lack of explicit recognition of the way climate change drives and intersects with homelessness, but also obscures the fact that people experiencing homelessness are some of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change today – with harmful impacts including deterioration of health, wellbeing and reduced life expectancy.[12]

To understand the relevance of the connections between homelessness and climate change, health offers a clear illustration. The relationship between homelessness and health has been a critical basis for both research and advocacy work. The need to address the adverse health impacts caused by the experience of homelessness has shaped a wide range of interventions, from social needs screening and integrated healthcare services to Housing First initiatives.[13] Never was this linkage more evident than during the COVID-19 crisis, which also revealed the capacity of local and national authorities to act and protect people experiencing homelessness when there is a sense of urgency and political will.[14] Recognising both the exacerbated health challenges of people experiencing homelessness and the increased risk of homelessness for those losing their incomes because of the lockdowns, a wide range of programmes and initiatives sought to offer relief and protection. These ranged from city-level and nationwide moratoriums on evictions in countries all over the world;[15] initiatives to move people into safe accommodation such as the UK’s Everyone In programme – which led to a 37% drop in rough sleeping in 2020;[16] or the appointment of focal points for homelessness, such as Ireland’s COVID-19 Clinical Lead for Homelessness.[17] Such mobilisation suggested an unprecedented sensitisation to the challenge of homelessness, though its extension beyond the health emergency is questionable.

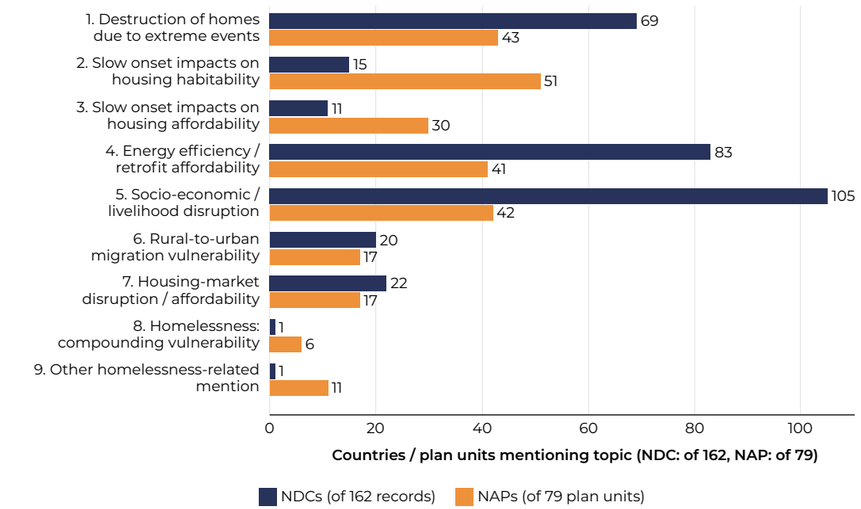
As the effects of climate change intensify, those experiencing homelessness will live with the consequences of colder winters, hotter summers, more severe rains and flooding, worsening air pollution and more frequent extreme weather events. It therefore becomes more essential than ever to centre the climate change-health-homelessness triad as a critical focus for homelessness service delivery and advocacy. Unfortunately, neither this triad nor other explicit homelessness-climate change linkages seem to be meaningfully recognised in these national action plans. To understand the scale of this blind spot and the potential implications for reversing it, we first present a general analysis of what the NDCs and NAPs tell us about homelessness and its drivers, followed by a more detailed analysis of how explicit mentions of homelessness and compounding vulnerabilities are discussed – and more frequently ignored.

3.1 General analysis: What NDCs and NAPs tell us –and don't tell us– about homelessness

Across all documents examined, 130 of the 162 NDCs and 66 of the 79 NAPs mention at least one of the nine topics – excluding "Any other housing or slums mention." On the other hand, 32 NDCs (20%) don't include any mention of any of the nine topics[18] – 13 in the case of NAPs (16.5%).[19] Looking at both direct and indirect mentions across the nine themes, NDCs include 1,788 mentions, and NAPs include 676.[20] It is important to note that direct mentions in NAPs make up just over half of all mentions and are somewhat evenly distributed; for example, they comprise all mentions of home destruction and energy efficiency/retrofits. For NDCs, two-thirds of mentions are indirect.

Figure 1: NDCs and NAPs mentioning each topic

NDCs: 162 country / country-group records. NAPs: 79 plan units (the two Guatemala file parts combined; Topic 10 excluded). A country can mention more than one topic.



The greatest **concentration of mentions in NDCs is under livelihoods disruption and displacement,** which is mentioned in 105 NDCs, with a total of 1151 mentions. The distant second and third themes are **energy efficiency/retrofit** (appearing in 83 countries with a total of 328 mentions) and **destruction of homes** (in 69 NDCs and a total of 212 mentions). The remaining topics are sparsely covered. Only 27 countries mention more than three topics, and only one (Cambodia) mentions all nine topics (mostly on livelihood disruption and displacement).

In contrast, **NAPs are comparatively balanced across several homelessness-related themes. Most mentions fall into four categories,** with no single category predominating: 51 countries mention slow-onset impacts on housing habitability (148 mentions), 42 NAPs reference socioeconomic/livelihood disruption and homelessness (144 mentions), 41 include energy efficiency/retrofits (112 mentions), and 43 mention destruction of homes due to extreme events (108 passages).

At the other end of the spectrum, mentions of compounding vulnerabilities experienced by people who are homeless and **explicit mentions of homelessness appear in only two NDCs;** in the case of **NAPs, eleven countries include homelessness-related mentions, six of which speak about vulnerabilities of people experiencing homelessness.**

Regional distribution of mentions

Across all major regions, **livelihood disruption/displacement is the leading category in NDCs:** they represent, for example, 73%, 66% and 63% of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), East Asia and Pacific (EAP), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) passages, respectively. The **main counterweight is energy efficiency/retrofit,** which is especially important in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) at 39%, and in North America (NA) at 41%. Elsewhere, it is generally the second-largest topic. Additionally, **homes destroyed by extreme events** are broadly present in NDCs but never dominant, while the slow-onset and homelessness-specific categories are sparse across nearly all regions.

Topic profiles in NAP references appear more diverse and region-specific. The largest number of mentions in both NDCs and NAPs is found in LAC, SSA, and EAP (EAP leads in NDCs, while LAC is the highest in NAPs).

Both slow-onset habitability and destruction of homes appear consistently across NAPs in different regions. ECA stands out for a relatively visible homelessness component: 4 homelessness-vulnerability and 4 other homelessness mentions, together 16% of its 50 references. Otherwise, the clearest regional specialisation is LAC's housing-market disruption/affordability (approximately 24% of its NAP references), whereas in Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan (MENAAP), energy efficiency/retrofit accounts for 31% of mentions, and SSA has the largest absolute count of livelihood/displacement mentions (44) and a sizeable share (28%).[21]

The analysis also provides insight into the context in which mentions appear – for example, as a challenge or as part of a policy proposal or an adaptation or mitigation measure. Generally, NDCs seem to articulate housing vulnerability chiefly through the broad social consequences of climate impacts – especially livelihoods and displacement – rather than through explicit housing outcomes. NAPs, in contrast, appear more operationally connected to housing adaptation: habitability under slow-onset change, household running costs and retrofits, and explicit housing loss all receive substantial attention.

For the regions that appear in both datasets, NAPs allocate much more textual attention to **explicit housing conditions and housing-system concerns** – habitability, affordability, market disruption, retrofit/running costs, and occasionally homelessness – whereas NDCs tend to frame the issue principally through **indirect social vulnerability, livelihoods, and displacement.** This is most striking in LAC countries: their NAPs emphasise housing-market disruption/affordability, whereas their NDCs are dominated by livelihood/displacement.

Figure 2: Topic composition per region, indirect and direct (NDCs)
Each bar sums to 100% of direct and implied coded passages.

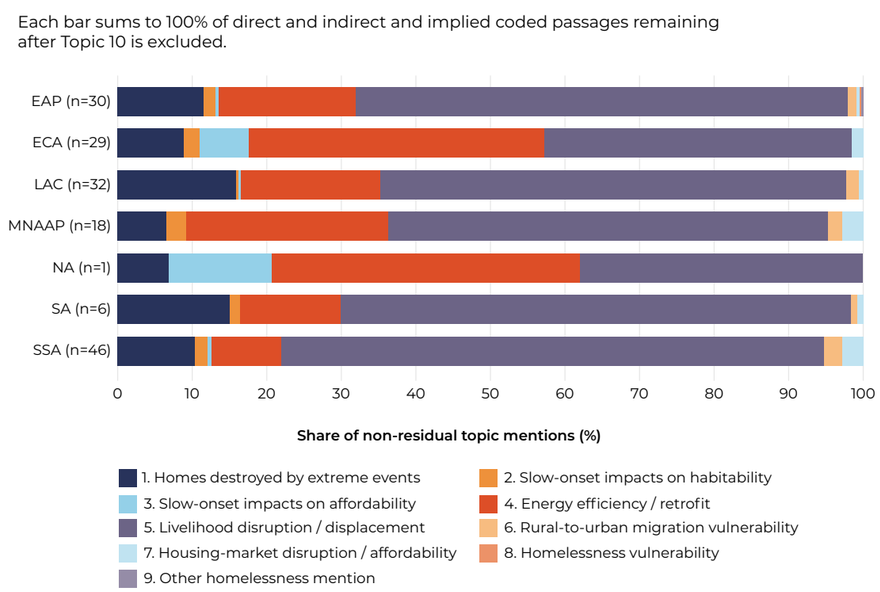
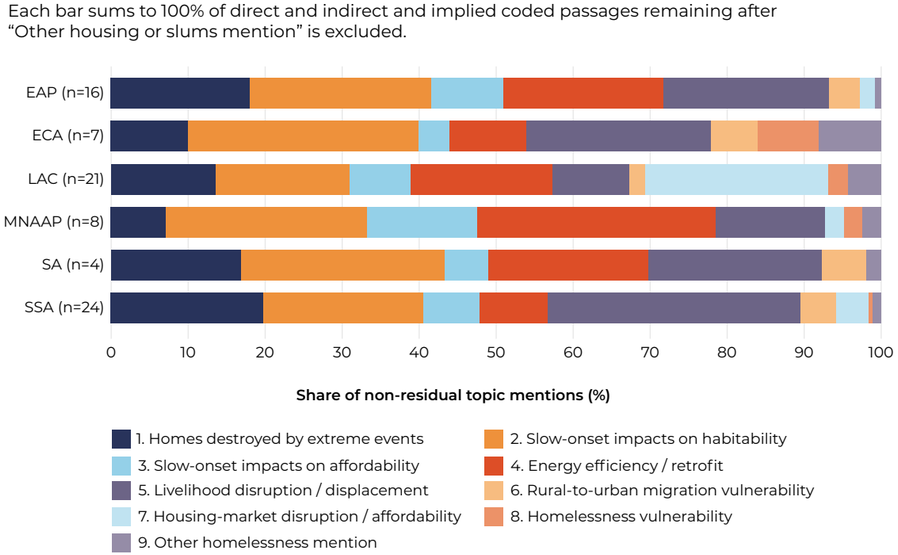


Figure 3: Topic composition per region, indirect and direct (NAPs)



Country distribution of mentions

When looking at specific countries, the regional distribution of mentions differs markedly between NDCs and NAPs. While the greatest number of mentions in NDCs are found in countries in East Asia and the Pacific, with four out of five top-country mentions **(Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Vanuatu),** the countries with the most mentions in NAPs are more diverse **(Uruguay, Ghana, Somalia, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda).**

Cambodia's NDC offers a clear example of how it treats and discusses different themes. It includes at least one mention of every topic (a total of 94 mentions), with the largest thematic cluster being livelihood disruption/displacement (55 mentions - though they are mostly implied). Much of the volume comes from broader resilience, poverty, sanitation, and livelihood material, not an explicit homelessness or displacement programme. The strongest direct housing content focuses on a proposal to "design and construct affordable housing and buildings" able to withstand "floods, storms and extreme heat", frames the intended outcome as "safe, durable, and energy-efficient homes for low-income households", and links this to social-protection support for safe, affordable, climate-resilient housing in informal settlements exposed to heat and floods. Most mentions sit in adaptation-policy responses, and its most developed policy package combines adaptation-oriented resilient housing with mitigation-oriented household energy measures. The NDC also directly recognises that

"Low-income households are 'disproportionately exposed to floods, droughts, and heat stress,' with significant risks to agricultural livelihoods and poorer communities."



People supported by a Famvin Homeless Alliance 13 Houses project in Naga City. Credit: Famvin Homeless Alliance

Figure 4: Ten countries with the most housing and homelessness-related mentions (NDCs)
Includes direct and implied mentions; totals count mentions, not unique documents.

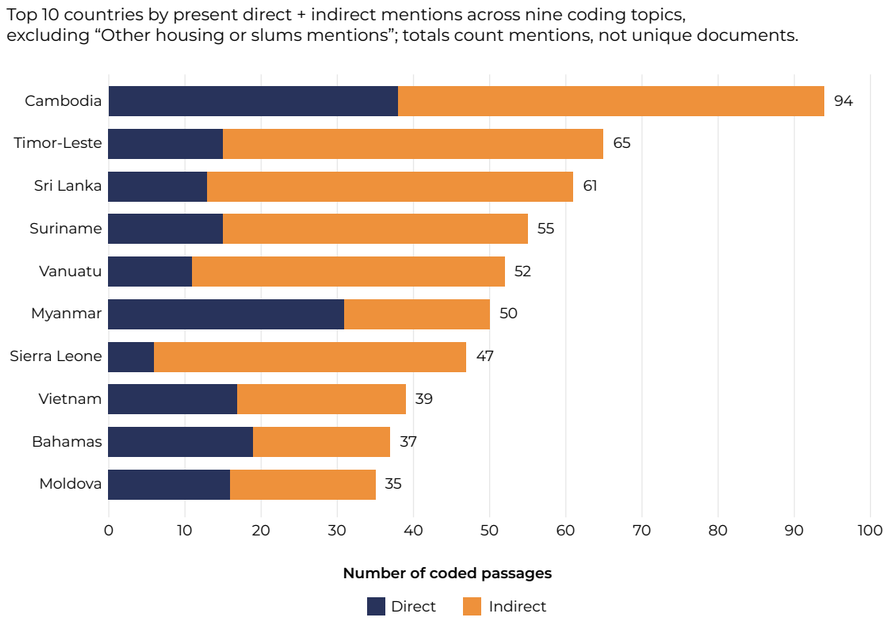


Figure 5: Ten countries with the most housing and homelessness-related mentions (NAPs)
Includes direct and implied mentions; totals count mentions, not unique documents.

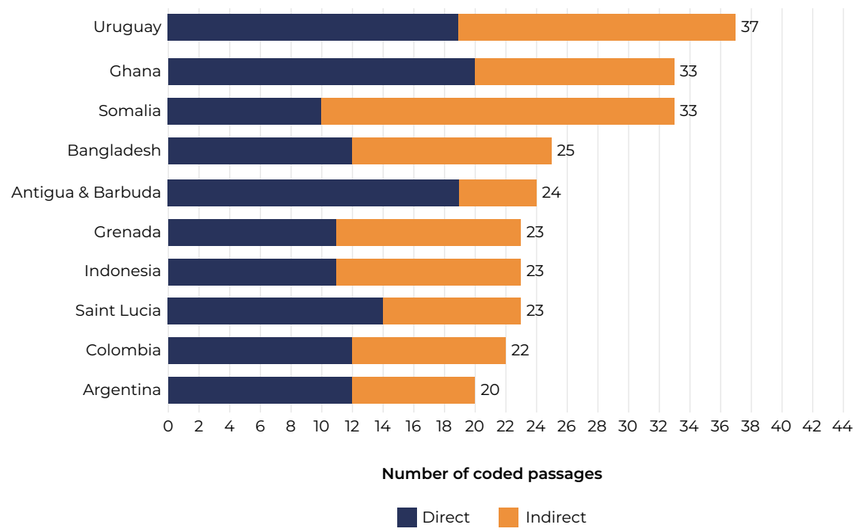


Figure 6: Total housing and homelessness-related mentions (NDCs)
Includes direct and implied mentions.

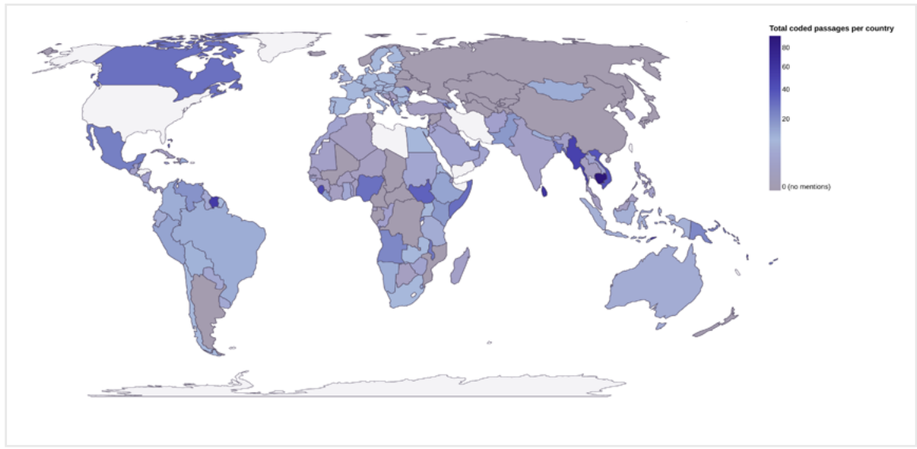
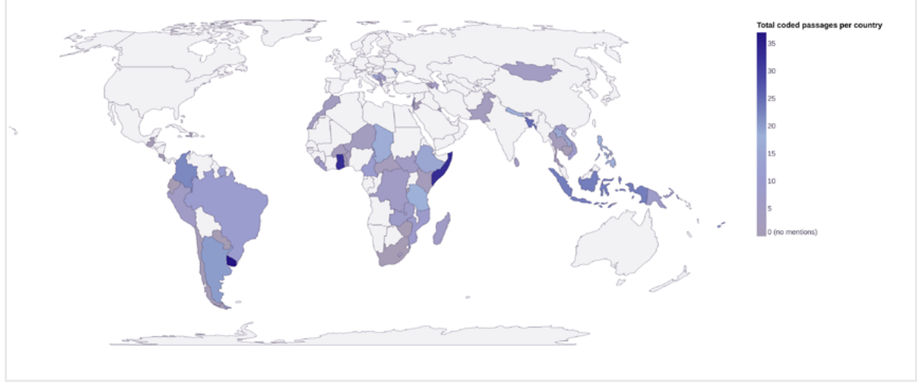


Figure 7: Total housing and homelessness-related mentions (NAPs)
Includes direct and implied mentions. Countries without NAPs are left in pale grey.



3.2 The blind spot around people experiencing homelessness and their vulnerabilities

Only one NDC **(Cambodia)** has a mention coded under the theme “Compounding vulnerabilities for people experiencing homelessness due to climate change”. Nevertheless, two countries **(Cambodia and the Dominican Republic)** have explicit mentions of people experiencing homelessness. Cambodia’s 2025 NDC includes an intervention to expand ‘Specialized Social Services’ and the beneficiary group explicitly includes “3,500 Homeless … People.” But it does not specify a homelessness-exclusive service, rather it appears as an apparent inclusion of people experiencing homelessness within a broader climate-resilience social-services measure. Additionally, the **Dominican Republic’s** 2026 NDC states that Hurricane Georges left more than 150,000 people homeless.

Figure 8: Countries with homelessness-related mentions (NAPs)
Eleven countries contain 17 mentions, all coded as direct (no indirect mentions).

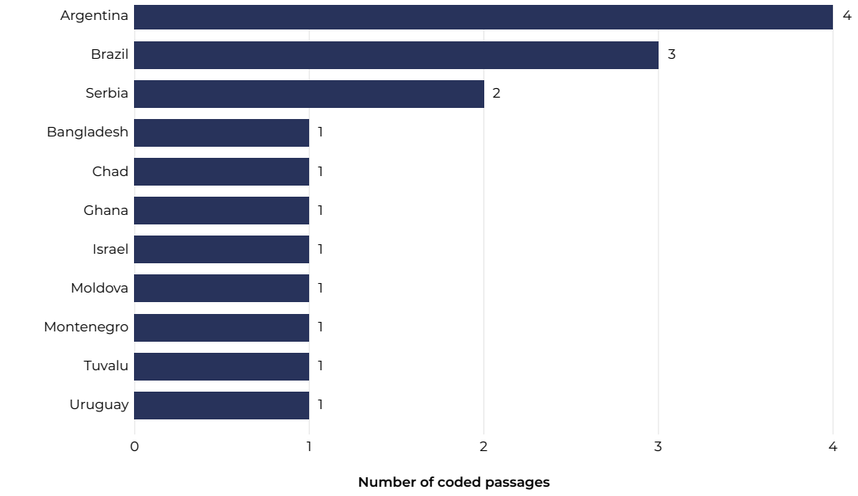
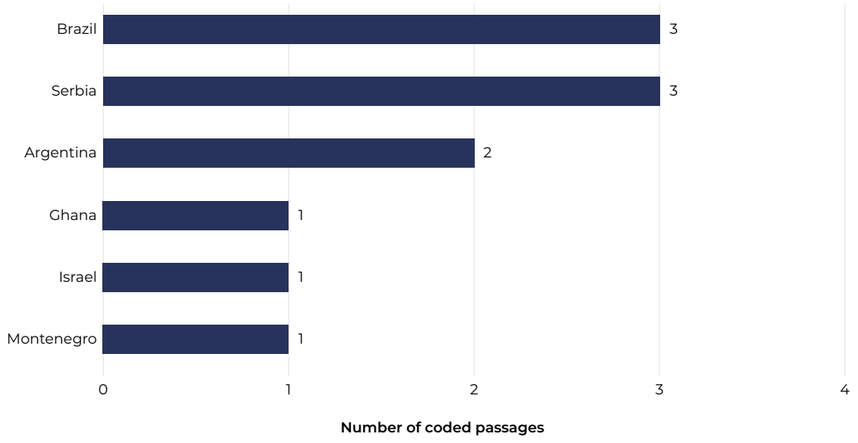


Figure 9: Countries with mentions of compounding climate vulnerability among people experiencing homelessness (NAPs)
Six countries contain 11 mentions, all coded as direct (no indirect mentions).



NAPs do include some explicit mentions of people experiencing homelessness and the compounding impact of climate change. Homelessness-related mentions appear in the NAPs of eleven countries, but only six of them refer to the compounding climate vulnerability among people experiencing homelessness.[22] The few references most often run from a climate hazard to displacement, health risk, or wider social vulnerability.

Despite being mentioned, explicit adaptation measures targeted at people experiencing homelessness are rare.

In NAPs, the theme of compounding vulnerabilities is largely used to identify exposure or vulnerability, not to specify a homelessness-focused adaptation intervention. For example, **Ghana** makes the causal chain unusually explicit: flash floods force people from their homes, producing homelessness and social disruption, an approach that repeats in countries such as **Argentina** and **Brazil**. The only homelessness-related implementation mention is in **Montenegro’s** NAP, which proposes to “conduct field research on homelessness and health” in line with the social housing framework and National Housing Strategy.

The theme on other homelessness mentions is more geographically dispersed, though most mentions remain descriptive or framing the challenge. The dominant framing again describes climate impacts on vulnerable populations rather than committing to targeted homelessness measures: representative descriptive entries cover **Brazilian** disaster-impact accounting, **Ghanaian** flood displacement, and **Uruguay’s** vulnerability information; **Montenegro** is the comparatively rare implementation entry. These theme entries still add several concrete links to homelessness. **Chad** describes floods that “have destroyed houses and left thousands of people homeless.” **Bangladesh** names a shelter initiative for landless, homeless, and displaced people.

Spotlight: Highlighting vulnerabilities experienced by people who are homeless in Latin America

NAPs from South America offer some interesting insights on the recognition of people experiencing homelessness as a particularly vulnerable group in the context of climate change – linked to health, extreme events and wider social vulnerabilities.

Argentina identifies the health-climate-homelessness triad clearly, referencing the "Risk of increased hospitalizations and deaths… [among] those in vulnerable situations, such as homeless people… due to heat waves." It also includes people experiencing homelessness in its heatwave-related vulnerability framing and, separately, identifies the need to address those vulnerabilities in an adaptation-policy-response context, therefore indirectly suggesting a policy measure that could benefit people experiencing homelessness. Brazil places homelessness and displacement among the human impacts of increasingly intense extreme weather events.

Uruguay is an interesting case because it divided its NAP submission into four thematic adaptation plans: 'Agricultural Sector', 'Coastal', 'Energy', and 'Cities and Infrastructure'. A dedicated urban NAP creates clear opportunities for homelessness and its drivers to be recognised. Uruguay's Cities NAP from 2021 distinguished people living on the street as a group experiencing acute social and climate vulnerabilities, committing to develop geo-referenced mechanisms through mapping systems (not further specified in the document) to respond to adverse climate events:

> **"By 2025, the country has information about social vulnerability associated with adverse climate events, integrating a human rights and gender approach that includes children, people under the poverty line and/or indigence, people living on the street, older persons, persons with disabilities, Afro-descendant people, migrants and rural."**

However, this is the only mention of homelessness in a NAP exclusively dedicated to cities; this seems quite a modest reference given the NAP's sectoral focus. The mention appears only in reference to the strategic alignment between the country's NAP, NDC and the Climate Change National Policy (PNCC, in Spanish), and although it recognises people experiencing homelessness as a vulnerable group, it offers no specific insights into issues such as health-related vulnerabilities.

Across NAPs, the evidence suggests that homelessness, when considered, is treated as an outcome or marker of compound vulnerability (for instance, after floods or during heat waves), but not as a dedicated adaptation planning stream. In Latin America and beyond, the growing evidence showcasing the disproportionate impact of climate change on the health, well-being and vulnerability of people experiencing homelessness should be an urgent call for strengthening their presence in climate action commitments. The few implementation and policy references identified here can be a useful starting point for developing explicit measures tied to early warning systems and vulnerability mapping, outreach efforts, shelter and protection mechanisms and support services for homeless populations.

4. The opportunity: Addressing the drivers of homelessness as part of climate action

Homelessness is a complex phenomenon linked to broader systems and challenges including the global housing crisis, poverty, inequality and inadequate health and social protection systems. Although most national climate plans don't explicitly address homelessness, it is important to highlight existing themes that offer opportunities to address its drivers. In other words, these themes offer windows to encourage national governments to address homelessness within what they already identify and prioritise as climate issues in their NDCs and NAPs. From the general NDCs and NAPs analysis, there are four themes at the intersection of existing climate priorities and homelessness:

- Destruction of homes from extreme events;
- Socio-economic or livelihood disruption driving homelessness and displacement;
- Energy-efficiency/retrofit initiatives with housing-cost implications; and
- Slow-onset climate impacts affecting housing habitability.

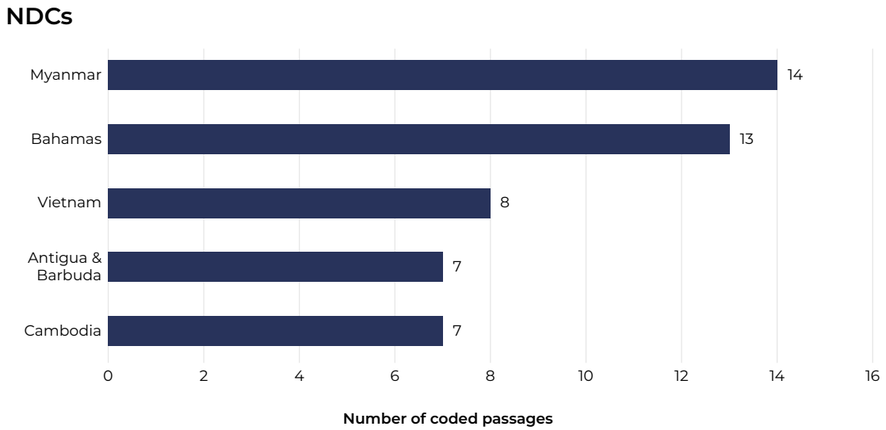
In what follows, we expand on each of them by reflecting on why they are relevant drivers of homelessness; presenting some high-level data about where and how they are referenced in NDCs and NAPs; and finally, gaining a deeper understanding of their presence through country-specific cases and reflections. Together, they help us identify key takeaways about the opportunities for better homelessness-climate change policy integration.

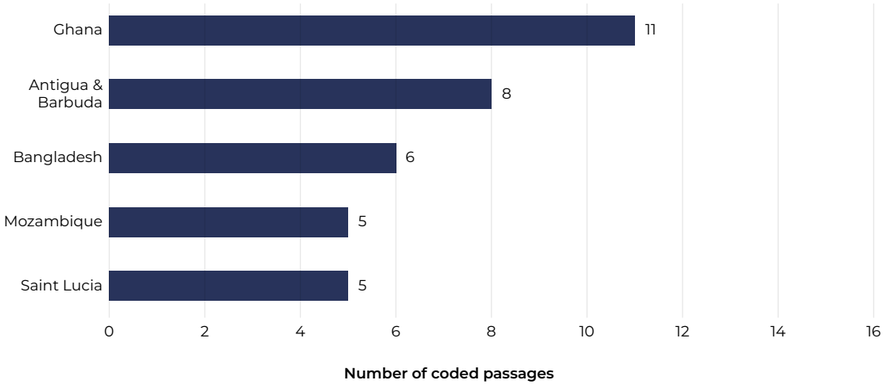
4.1 Destruction of homes from extreme events

The destruction of homes due to intensified flooding, storms, mudslides, wildfires, and other extreme weather events seems to be the most obvious connection between climate change and the drivers of homelessness. Although collecting global data is difficult, studies estimate that by 2040, extreme weather could destroy 167 million homes worldwide.[23] Without appropriate response and preparedness, these are likely to push people into more inadequate housing conditions and, in some cases, to experience homelessness. We also know that these processes don't affect everyone the same way: some countries are more exposed to climate impacts[24] and the consequences of such events will affect people differently depending on existing inequalities, income, experiences of marginalisation, and social networks.

Large-scale events and disasters usually generate significant media attention and trigger resource mobilisation and humanitarian aid responses. They often spotlight the need for urgent action when people suddenly find themselves without a place to call home. They should also be a call for action to address the usual lack of response to those who are already living in the streets or experiencing other forms of homelessness. In that sense, the emphasis national climate plans place on the destruction of homes is an opportunity to shed light not only on a key driver of homelessness, but also on how unacceptable the ordinary inaction is when people find themselves without a roof.

Figure 10: Top five countries by mention: Destruction of homes from extreme events (NDCs and NAPs)





The destruction of homes is a highly explored theme across climate plans: 69 countries reference it in their NDCs (212 mentions), and 43 in their NAPs (108 mentions). The countries that most frequently mention destruction of homes in their NDCs are **Myanmar** (14), **Bahamas** (13), **Vietnam** (8), **Antigua and Barbuda** (7) and **Cambodia** (7). In NAPs, **Ghana** (11), **Antigua and Barbuda** (8), **Bangladesh** (8), **Mozambique** (5), and **Saint Lucia** (5) mention homes' destruction most often. All these are direct mentions.

Both NAPs and NDCs recognise homes destroyed by extreme events as an explicit housing-risk issue, but NDCs distribute that concern more widely across countries and connect it much more often to the Loss and Damage context (33 NDC mentions, 15%). In both, the dominant framing is descriptive: destroyed homes are primarily presented as a climate challenge, rather than as a policy instrument (65% in NAPs and 50.5% in NDCs). Around a quarter of mentions in each are, however, related to an adaptation policy response (27% in NAPs and 24.1% in NDCs).

NDCs describe floods, storms, cyclones, coastal inundation, and other hazards damaging or destroying homes, settlements, and essential services – from Hurricane Georges in the **Dominican Republic**, to floods in the **Republic of the Congo**. Often, the texts couple physical loss with recovery needs, disaster-risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, and the social consequences of displacement. **Timor-Leste**, for example, identifies "displacement", "loss of homes", and loss of life as extreme-weather consequences, then calls for household- and community-level preparedness and recovery while recognising effects on children's well-being, security, and identity. Housing damage is therefore usually framed as part of wider Loss and Damage or resilience agendas rather than as a standalone housing policy.

Across the NAPs, the destruction of homes is also identified primarily as a risk, citing experiences of floods in **Chad**, **Laos**, and cyclones in **Fiji**, among other cases. **Ghana** makes the direct connection between climate hazards and homelessness, noting that "people were forced to leave their homes due to flash floods." Nevertheless, explicit measures to prevent loss, rebuild safely, finance resilient homes, or protect displaced households are sparse. An exception is **Antigua and Barbuda**, which proposes licensing and certification for contractors and builders as an adaptation measure so new homes are built to climate-resilient standards, aiming to reduce housing-sector damage from hurricanes, sea-level rise, and flooding.


Amit Chivilkar, Unsplash

Spotlight: Extreme events and home destruction in Asia

Although extreme weather events affect all regions, Asian countries have experienced some of the most devastating in recent decades. Flash flooding in Northern Nepal in August 2026, which affected around 85,000 people, is the most recent example of a rising trend. Here, we look at Vietnam and the Philippines to better understand how national plans frame home destruction as a critical part of these phenomena.

Vietnam's NDC: reducing the risk of home destruction. Vietnam's NDC addresses the destruction of homes explicitly on several occasions, offering an opportunity to think of the risks of homelessness from climate change. The document treats the destruction of homes as a Loss and Damage and urban-development risk. The document describes "residential areas" as highly vulnerable to disasters and extreme weather, warns that sea-level rise may inundate metropolises including Ho Chi Minh City, and identifies flood risk in the Red River and Mekong deltas alongside inundation and erosion in central coastal provinces. It gives housing risk a concrete economic scale, estimating that, "By 2050, climate-induced storms and floods in the Mekong River Delta are estimated to cause USD 2.1 billion in housing losses, 11% above the current level." Vietnam also acknowledges response gaps, stating that "There has been a lack of storm shelters and effective flood prevention works," and that heavy-rain and high-tide flooding remain insufficiently addressed in densely populated delta, coastal, and urban areas.

Additionally, **Vietnam's** NDC outlines concrete responses around risk reduction – dikes, drainage, water systems, forecasting, resettlement, and safe-house construction – which, though not addressed explicitly, can impact people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. As part of its adaptation measures, it calls for "build[ing] safe houses against storms and floods for people in high-risk areas." Relocation is referred to various times, notably "planning, relocating residential areas" in places frequently affected by extreme climate. It also includes support for residents in flood- and landslide-prone areas and "formulating plans to relocate and resettle residents" repeatedly exposed to floods, typhoons, flash floods, and landslides, combining this with warnings and prompt evacuation where relocation is not possible.

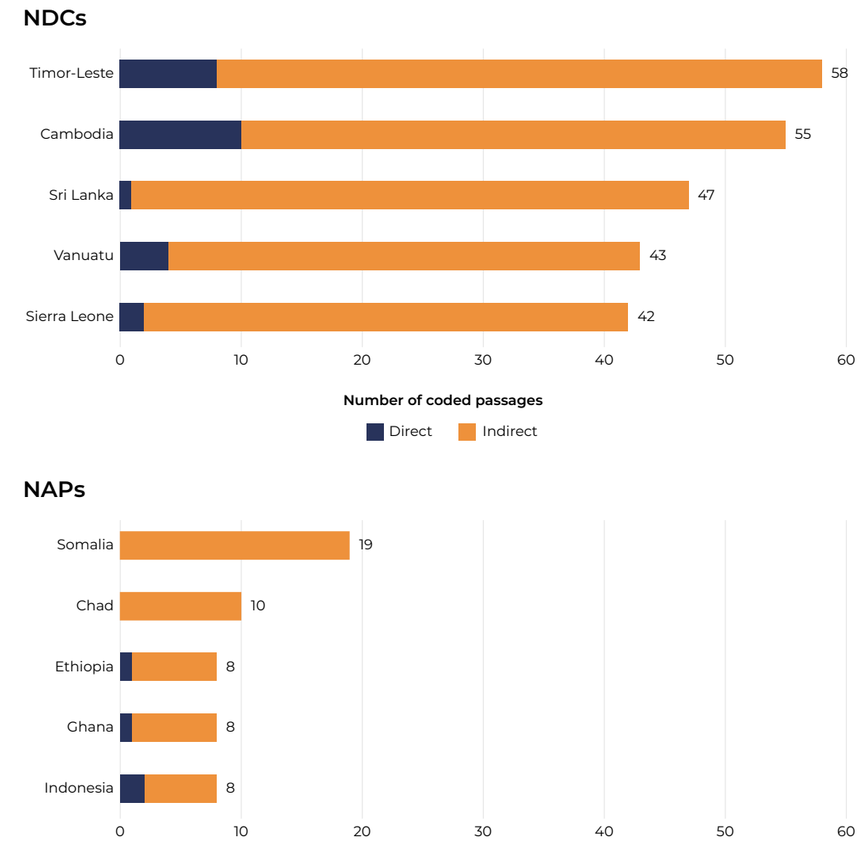
These measures could reduce disaster displacement into homelessness, but the NDC does not identify people experiencing homelessness, tenure protection, renter support, or post-disaster housing assistance for groups who may not benefit equally from relocation and reconstruction. Importantly, relocation as a protection or adaptation measure is a particularly sensitive topic and approach that – if not treated according to human rights standards – might run the risk of deepening drivers of homelessness and vulnerability.

Philippines' NAP: a well-being lens for adaptation. Although the Philippines' NDC is silent in relation to homelessness and its drivers, its NAP provides a strong people-centred account of the destruction of homes, though it is more focused on their impact than on proposing measures for adaptation. The NAP makes connections with issues of mental health, as it states that "experiencing the destruction of homes, loss of loved ones, or sudden displacement from communities due to tropical cyclones can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and worsen anxiety disorders." Another section points out that "displaced populations often face compromised health due to limited access to clean water, sanitation, and medical services while also experiencing heightened mental health challenges stemming from trauma, loss, and the stress of displacement." This is a slightly different framing from other NAPs, where it treats home loss not only as physical damage but as a health and psychosocial shock.

4.2 Socio-economic or livelihood disruption driving homelessness and displacement

Displacement and forced migration are critical factors in the rise of people experiencing homelessness, particularly when services, opportunities, and social protection are not available for those being displaced. Climate change is rapidly accelerating these trends, not only through extreme events but also by disrupting livelihoods, food security, and economic and social activities. Studies estimate that by 2050, 216 million people could become internally displaced due to slow-onset climate change impacts.[25] Addressing the drivers of climate-induced forced displacement is, therefore, a critical agenda to talk about homelessness. We see that most countries include this issue as part of their climate plans, highlighting that the livelihoods/displacement linkages are a common concern across several geographies. At the same time, this is a politically contested matter, as migration is usually a delicate domestic political issue that generates divergent and often divisive positions.

Figure 11: Top five countries by mention: Socio-economic or livelihood disruption driving homelessness and displacement (NDCs and NAPs)



Linkages to livelihoods disruptions and displacement is one of the most-mentioned themes, with 1,151 mentions across 105 NDCs and 144 mentions in 42 NAPs. The countries that concentrate most mentions in their NDCs are **Timor-Leste** (58), **Cambodia** (55), **Sri Lanka** (47), **Vanuatu** (43), and **Sierra Leone** (42). For NAPs, it appears mostly in **Somalia** (19), **Chad** (10), **Ethiopia** (8), **Ghana** (8), and **Indonesia** (8). These mentions, however, are mainly indirect, with only implicit connections to homelessness, rather than homelessness being treated as an explicit policy target. The issue also shows a much larger divergence than the destruction of homes. NDCs mention it more often and tend to address it within adaptation policy language and wider policy architecture, though mostly indirectly, whereas NAPs mention it far less often and mainly as a descriptive challenge.

In NDCs, a large proportion of the mentions include broader material on poverty, climate-sensitive livelihoods, food security, social protection, and rural vulnerability. For example, **Cabo Verde** links inadequate housing, weak water and sanitation access, and livelihood dependence to risk, and flags barriers to services for people displaced by drought and coastal erosion. Some clear links are made to translate climate shocks and disruptions into housing insecurity and interventions: **Timor-Leste** proposes displacement-hotspot mapping, participatory relocation, mobility-sensitive planning for housing, health, and livelihoods, and livelihood diversification; **Papua New Guinea** highlights the land, housing, infrastructure, and service constraints of resettling climate-induced migrants; **Mexico** considers assisted mobility with support to find housing and employment; and **Rwanda** conditions last-resort relocation on climate-resilient shelter, services, and livelihood support.

On the other hand, NAPs mostly describe the economic and social conditions that can drive displacement rather than explicitly naming homelessness. **Indonesia's** NAP, for instance, points out that "Climate-induced ecosystem loss disproportionately affects farmers, fishers, women, girls and persons with disabilities through reduced productivity and forced displacement"; and **Ghana's** states,

"The economic livelihoods of communities reliant on tourism and fisheries are jeopardized, leading to increased poverty and displacement of populations."

Responses proposed tend to focus more on social protection, safety nets, infrastructure or support for relocation rather than housing interventions themselves.



People supported by a Famvin Homeless Alliance 13 Houses project in Naga City. Credit: Famvin Homeless Alliance

Spotlight: Livelihoods, homes and displacement in sub-Saharan Africa

Africa is the world's fastest-urbanising continent. The IPCC has highlighted that "Climate-related displacement is widespread in Africa, with increased migration to urban areas in sub-Saharan Africa", closely linked to changes in rural areas.[26] At the same time, food insecurity and livelihood disruptions are closely interlinked with migration and displacement, both feeding into and being fed by each other.[27] Countries across different sub-regions in sub-Saharan Africa are approaching these challenges in distinctive ways in their national climate plans – which we explore here from the lens of Nigeria, Cabo Verde, and Somalia.

Nigeria's NDC: Social protection to address livelihood disruptions. Rather than naming homelessness as a separate policy problem, Nigeria addresses its likely drivers upstream: climate-related livelihood loss, crop failure, displacement, damage to real estate and settlements, migration, WASH strain, and weak social protection. Overall, the NDC's approach combines affordable sustainable housing and land access, financial services and insurance, local risk zoning, livelihood protection, WASH in displacement hotspots, climate-and-mobility information, reskilling, cash transfers, and green-employment support, alongside household-energy measures. Regarding livelihoods disruption, Nigeria's approach is linked to a broader social protection architecture. The document makes explicit connections between climate change and risks to livelihoods, stating that climate change is "seriously impacting the livelihood of the population", particularly for women, female-headed households, children, older people, people with chronic illness, and Indigenous Peoples, and ties it also to conflict, as "climate change is causing shortages and competition for natural resources such as land, pasture, and water, key primordial natural resources for sustaining the livelihood of the communities." To illustrate this, it points to the impacts of more intense rainfall on crop loss and community displacement, affecting infrastructure, farmland, real estate, and human settlements. Climate change is also described as a significant driver of internal and cross-border migration in areas affected by desertification, flooding, and resource scarcity. The NDC also recognises that "the anticipated disruptions in the context of climate change and the transition present a strong case for establishing some form of unemployment protection, both for formal and informal workers."

Its strongest direct material provides a rights- and services-oriented framework: Nigeria calls for "equitable access to basic services, ownership and control over land and adequate, affordable, and sustainable housing", as well as financial services "to preserve livelihoods" such as insurance cover for impacted entrepreneurs or subsidies and credit facilities to support women in adopting climate-resilient practices. The NDC also considers cash transfers and adaptive social protection coverage both in anticipation of and in response to shocks, reskilling, green-enterprise support, and unemployment protection for workers affected by climate-related restructuring and phase-out of certain industries and practices. It also explores migration-sensitive measures, noting that "By understanding the specific population on the move, skills acquisition and training in green sectors like renewable energy and sustainable agriculture can help migrants find new livelihoods and contribute to their host communities." Measures include WASH infrastructure in displacement hotspots, climate-and-mobility data, and gender-responsive facilities. For housing and homelessness, this could reduce the service, income, and land-access failures that push displaced households into insecurity.

Cabo Verde's NDC: poverty, housing, WASH, livelihood and mobility. Cabo Verde's NDC clearly articulates the pathway from poverty and inadequate housing to climate-sensitive livelihoods, displacement, and exclusion from social protection and basic services. The document states that people in poverty are at heightened risk because of "inadequate housing solutions, poor access to water and sanitation and reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods", while people displaced by drought and coastal erosion can have trouble accessing social protection and basic services. It grounds this in observed harm: Tropical Storm Erin's flash floods and landslides caused "hundreds of displaced people and significant damage to housing, health and infrastructure", and prolonged drought is linked to sharp declines in agricultural income. A further passage notes that people displaced by climate events or economic hardship "often lack access to social protection and basic services", framing the desired response as a just transition that includes vulnerable residents in a climate-resilient future.

According to the NDC, "Climate policies will uphold the rights to health, education, housing, and participation, and protect against discrimination and exclusion", while targeting training and employment opportunities to youth, women, and people with disabilities. Proposed responses include climate-resilient diversification in agriculture and fisheries, early warning and risk mapping, community engagement, "livelihood protection policies" for low-income people after climate shocks, support for internally displaced people, cross-border migrants, and host communities, and recovery and compensation mechanisms with safeguards for marginalised groups. It claims that "Targeted climate action will ensure LGBTQI+ individuals are protected from discrimination and have equal access to services and safe spaces during climate-related emergencies."

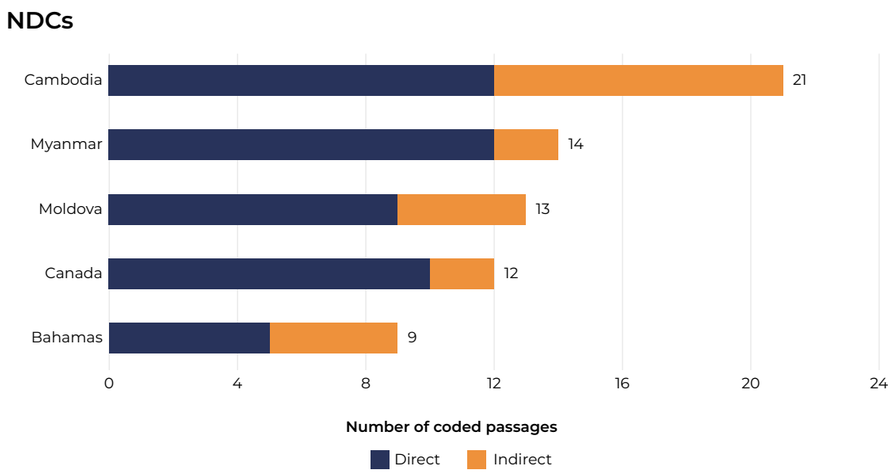
Somalia's NAP: displacement as a climate-aggravated socioeconomic challenge. Somalia's NAP draws the thread from environmental shocks, through lost pastoral and fisheries livelihoods, to household economic stress and displacement. It explicitly recognises displacement as "a major socio-economic challenge aggravated by climate change", links drought and livestock losses to food insecurity and sea-level rise and salinity to threatened fishing livelihoods, and observes that rising sea temperatures and ecosystem change are reducing fish stocks and coastal incomes. The diagnosis becomes more acute in the statement that climate impacts have produced "severe food insecurity, displacement, and a loss of income for many households," and recognises gendered vulnerability, noting that women make up 40% of displaced households.

The NAP also outlines numerous responses: it proposes training on sustainable fishing and processing, support to develop alternative income sources, drought-resilient rangeland and livestock management, fodder banks, boreholes and water storage in migration-prone pastoral areas, and mobile services for climate-driven mobility and displacement. Most importantly for housing and homelessness, it calls for "climate-resilient shelters" and "livelihood programs tailored to displaced communities… ensuring that displaced populations are actively included in resilience planning and benefit from protective adaptation efforts."

4.3 Energy-efficiency and retrofit initiatives with housing-cost implications

Improving housing performance as part of both mitigation and adaptation policies is becoming a key policy priority. Interventions in this direction target both existing housing stock through retrofitting and new construction through energy efficiency incentives or schemes. Inevitably, they affect housing affordability and costs, which in turn may intersect with processes that push people into homelessness. On the one hand, reducing the costs of housing maintenance is a critical mechanism to prevent homelessness, protecting housing stability for low-income dwellers and tenants. However, without the appropriate regulations and protections, retrofitting schemes can also feed into speculative markets that can raise the overall costs of housing, leading to expulsions or 'green gentrification' processes that increase housing vulnerability of low-income groups.

Figure 12: Top five countries by mention: Energy-efficiency/retrofit initiatives with housing-cost implications (NDCs and NAPs)



This theme appears strongly in the reviewed documents. **Cambodia** (21), **Myanmar** (14), **Moldova** (13), **Canada** (12), and the **Bahamas** (9) have the most mentions among NDCs. In terms of NAPs, the top countries are **Nauru** (11), **Antigua and Barbuda** (8), **Grenada** (7), **Saint Lucia** (7), and **Papua New Guinea** (6). NDCs show substantially broader coverage and higher country-level intensity than NAPs, but NAPs host relatively more direct mentions.

In this topic, the central difference between NDCs and NAPs is not whether the topic is policy-linked; it is which climate policy frame dominates: mitigation responses in NDCs (65%) and adaptation policy responses in NAPs (45%). In NDCs, the broader mitigation policy discourse generates both clear retrofit references and implied housing-cost relevance. In NAPs, retrofit and efficiency measures are typically named explicitly in connection with housing affordability.

On energy efficiency, NDCs include substantial policy measures that could improve housing affordability and security, but most do not specify equitable access, tenancy protections, or support for people experiencing homelessness. The measures are familiar energy-transition instruments, such as building codes, appliance standards and labelling, insulation, lighting, heating and cooling upgrades, passive cooling, solar deployment, clean cooking, and retrofit finance. Their housing relevance is usually indirect, through lower bills, thermal comfort, or more resilient homes, but several NDCs make distributional links explicit: **Moldova's** Energy Efficiency Fund supports residential renovations, and its Just Transition Mechanism "protects citizens who are most vulnerable to the transition" including through "investing to fight energy poverty" and "facilitating access to clean, affordable and secure energy"; **Cambodia** combines residential appliance standards and affordable high-efficiency alternatives with "safe, durable, energy-efficient homes for low-income households"; **Barbados** targets 3,000 low-income homes for solar-PV retrofits; and the **United Kingdom** directs support to social housing tenants through the Warm Homes: Social Housing Fund, and other support to low-income homeowners and private tenants. Other countries view efficient or retrofitted homes as climate resilience – such as resilient solar-equipped housing in the **Bahamas** and **Malawi's** package of resilient housing, informal-settlement upgrading, tenure regularisation, and retrofit incentives.

In NAPs, the strongest connections with housing are around energy performance to thermal safety and reduced cooling demand: **Bahrain** refers to external and internal insulation to lower cooling energy consumption, while

Bangladesh proposes green buildings and roofs, solar energy, and urban cooling measures.

Yet there are no explicit references to homelessness or related terms, with the NAPs seldom making the distributional link between preventing homelessness and addressing housing-cost and overheating pressures: they rarely specify how retrofits, cooling measures, or energy savings would reach low-income households, informal settlements, renters, or people experiencing homelessness.

Spotlight: The European Union's and Australia's positions on efficiency and affordability

The emphasis on mitigation, just transitions, and energy efficiency has grown in importance in high-income contexts. These issues are particularly relevant amid cost-of-living challenges and, more specifically, the housing affordability crisis in several high-income countries, such as those in the European Union and Australia. The launch in December 2025 of the European Affordable Housing Plan by the European Commission,[28] are the policy package released in May 2026, Homes for Australia: A National Plan,[29] are testaments to how housing affordability is becoming a political priority. We explore here the extent to which those concerns are reflected in climate plans, particularly around energy efficiency, retrofit initiatives, and housing running costs.

The European Union's NDC: just transition, energy affordability and retrofit framework. The just transition is a particularly important framing in the European Union NDC. Overall, the NDC calls for ending fossil-fuel subsidies that do not address "energy poverty or just transition"; recognises that women are disproportionately affected by energy and transport poverty; and calls for inclusive Social Climate Plans.

When it comes to this theme, the European Union NDC invokes "energy efficiency first", "energy affordability", security of supply, "fairness and solidarity" between and within Member States, creating a plausible policy rationale for lower household energy burdens and safer homes during heatwaves. The document describes how adapting buildings and infrastructure to extreme weather – "e.g. retrofitting homes for heatwaves" – often delivers "improved energy efficiency," which "in turn reduces emissions." Recovery and resilience plans must spend "at least 37%" of their allocation on climate objectives, including "energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, and renewable energy", and align with the LIFE Programme's stated aim to support an "energy-efficient, renewable energy-driven, climate-neutral, and resilient economy." Additionally, mechanisms like the Social Climate Fund could serve as entry points for addressing structural vulnerability and energy poverty.

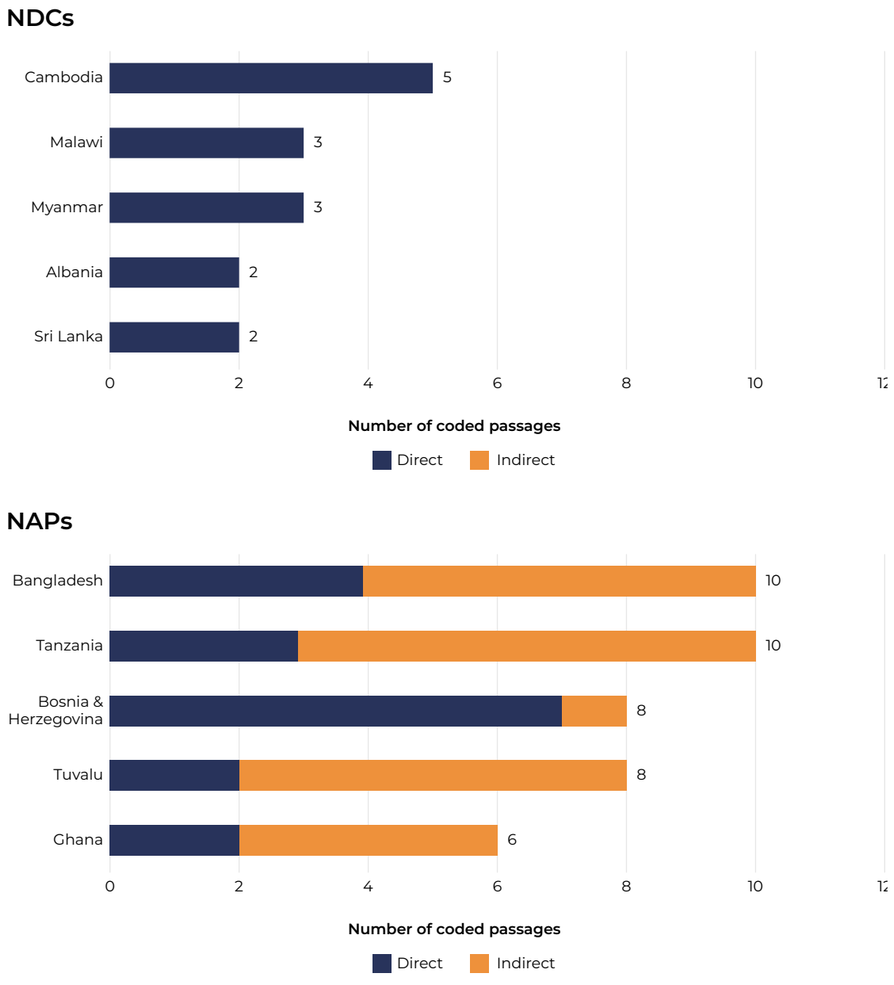
However, the identified passages do not identify social housing investment, tenant protections, household retrofit eligibility, energy-poverty targeting, or services for people experiencing homelessness. No link is made to the focus on tackling homelessness within the European Affordable Housing Plan, despite the EU's recognition that "more than one million people, including 400,000 children, [are] homeless in the EU".[30] The implication is that EU-level funding and efficiency principles could support housing affordability and climate safety, yet the NDC itself leaves the distribution of those benefits – who can access retrofit finance, which buildings are prioritised, and how renters or people without stable housing are protected – to later EU and Member States policy design.

Australia's NDC: a mitigation strategy. Australia's NDC treats housing as a net-zero, cost-of-living, and resilience asset. Australia says household electrification and efficiency can make homes "safer, healthier, cheaper to live in, and more resilient to climate impacts." It states that Australia's 2035 target can be achieved using "renewable electricity generation, energy efficiency, [and] the electrification of a range of household, industry and transport activities." It names the Cheaper Home Batteries programme, described as lowering the typical home battery cost by around 30% and reducing bills. Plans include avoiding 3.6 Mt cumulative emissions by 2030 jointly through the Household Energy Upgrades Fund and the Social Housing Energy Performance Initiative – the latter intended to support energy performance upgrades to over 100,000 social housing properties by 2028-29. Together with the implied reference to improved efficiency and a move from coal to renewables, these mentions position household energy upgrades within a wider agenda for net-zero energy system transformation. The broader policy architecture includes household electrification, energy-rating and efficiency programmes, National Construction Code requirements, and the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme. The NDC also points to reduction in energy costs by 6 billion AUD per year through clean energy from rooftops, with Australia having the highest penetration of rooftop solar in the world at over 35% of households. However, while the impact of these policy agendas on housing affordability is recognised here, no direct or implicit link is made to those at risk of or experiencing homelessness, despite the government's recognition elsewhere that homelessness represents a significant challenge.[31]

4.4 Slow-onset climate impacts affecting housing habitability

A final priority topic identified in the analysis concerns slow-onset impacts on housing habitability. Heatwaves and rising temperatures, shifting rain patterns and desertification, biodiversity loss, land and forest degradation, and other gradual environmental changes are not only affecting food security, livelihoods and migration patterns but also pressuring housing habitability more broadly, compromising residents' health, well-being, and capacity to work. These changes can turn homes into real traps that create a continuous cycle of exhaustion and declining health.[32] Together, these processes drive the risk of producing severely inadequate housing conditions and reinforce cycles that push people into homelessness.

Figure 13: Top five countries by mention: Slow-onset climate impacts affecting housing habitability (NDCs and NAPs)



This theme appears predominantly in NAPs (148 mentions across 50 countries) and not so much in NDCs (26 mentions across 15 countries). However, almost half of the NAP mentions are indirect or implicit, while NDCs comprise only direct mentions. The top countries mentioning this topic in NDCs are **Cambodia** (5), **Malawi** (3), **Myanmar** (3), **Albania** (2), and **Sri Lanka** (2). Meanwhile, for NAPs, they are **Bangladesh** (10), **Tanzania** (10), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (8), **Tuvalu** (8), and **Ghana** (6).

NDCs generally treat slow-onset housing habitability as a combined problem of heat, water, sanitation, health, and settlement quality, rather than as a standalone housing or homelessness issue. The snippets we identified connect heat stress, flooding, water scarcity or deteriorating water quality, inadequate heating or cooling, saltwater intrusion, and informal settlement conditions to unsafe or unhealthy homes. **Myanmar**, for example, describes that "More people are moving into unplanned settlements where they have poor quality housing, poor land tenure security, a lack of access to proper water and sanitation"; **Armenia** claims that "Poor housing conditions, inadequate heating contribute to an unhealthy living environment"; and **Micronesia** identifies coastal and climatic changes that threaten basic island habitability and cascade into health, food security, and livelihoods. The response material is practical but thin: **Cambodia** refers to passive cooling and indoor comfort, **Malawi** to upgrading structures for safety, thermal comfort, and flood resilience in the context of vulnerable informal settlements, and **Suriname** to safe housing within social protection. Taken together, this theme broadens the idea of a climate-safe home beyond physical destruction, but most NDCs embed it within urban resilience, health, WASH, building design, and social-protection agendas rather than setting out dedicated housing-habitability or homelessness prevention programmes.

NAPs describe how gradual or compounding climate pressures – especially heat, sea-level rise, water stress, flooding, and erosion – can degrade living conditions, buildings, and supporting infrastructure. Many excerpts describe environmental or infrastructure effects without naming housing consequences explicitly. Where responses are more concrete, they favour resilient public housing and buildings, drainage and water management, green/blue roofs, reflective construction materials, and climate-proofing against heat – for example, in **Bahrain's** public-housing and building measures. The link to homelessness remains weak: only two snippets contain homelessness-related wording. First, **Ghana** identifies "Homelessness and other social disruptions from when people were forced to leave their homes due to flash floods" in the region of Tamale, while **Argentina** identifies people experiencing homelessness and people living in inadequate environments as vulnerable groups for which "it remains crucial to address vulnerabilities related to insufficient knowledge or resources for constructing or adapt homes adapted to climatic conditions".

Overall, this theme showcases that deteriorating environmental conditions can make housing less safe or liveable, but it seldom specifies targeted measures for renters, informal settlements, or people already experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Spotlight: Climate slow-onset challenges as experienced in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Sea-level rise, shifts in rainfall patterns, ocean warming and acidification, and changes in marine ecosystems are only part of the long-term, gradual environmental shifts affecting small islands; their compounding impacts are increasingly recognised as an "existential threat", affecting the current and future lives of islanders and highlighting the need for Loss and Damage frameworks.[33] This section discusses insights from SIDS to better understand what their climate plans tell us about potential links between slow-onset climate change and homelessness.

Tuvalu's NAP: an existential challenge. Tuvalu's NAP stresses how, in the long term, "all our islands are at risk of becoming uninhabitable" because of ongoing sea-level rise and coastal change. It also identifies "psychosocial stress associated with the uncertainty surrounding the potential loss of one's home and social identity." It thus recognises that slow-onset climate change threatens not only the physical dwelling, but also place attachment, community continuity, and the social meaning of home. As a response, **Tuvalu** states that strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure is essential to keep people "safe, connected and supported" under extreme temperatures and heavy rainfall. The excerpts do not specify a dedicated homelessness response, tenure protections, rental support, or a detailed housing-relocation pathway. The NAP powerfully identifies the prospect of loss of home and national habitability, but the evidence does not show how those risks would be translated into targeted support for people who become displaced or lack secure housing.

NDCs for Small Island Developing States: a potential link. Although mentions of this theme are sparse across the NDCs of SIDS, the dominant framing is existential, with countries already foreseeing the devastating consequences for their people, including the impact in terms of housing losses, displacement and forced migration, heightening the risk of homelessness. **Micronesia's** states that intensifying typhoons, sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion, and coastal erosion threaten the very habitability of islands, while damage to homes cascades into health, education, food security, and livelihoods. **Mauritius** similarly links heat waves, floods, droughts, disease, and sea-level rise to loss of housing and other critical infrastructure. These excerpts show that, for SIDS, slow-onset habitability is inseparable from coastal exposure, water and sanitation conditions, infrastructure failure, and the capacity of communities to remain safely in place. **Suriname's** NDC does provide an explicit housing-facing response: adaptation planning for people with disabilities includes social protection, climate-resilient livelihoods, healthcare, and "safe housing solutions", alongside responses to heat stress and climate-sensitive disease. This points toward an inclusive model in which habitability is protected through integrated social and health support rather than through building standards alone.



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5. Discussion and recommendations: what have we learnt and call for action

5.1 Key learnings

Based on this study's findings, the bottom-line message is two-fold: **protect people already experiencing homelessness from climate impacts and prevent climate shocks and climate policies from pushing more people into homelessness.**

In national climate plans, the blind spot to people experiencing homelessness (who are only explicitly present in two NDCs and eleven NAPs) coexists with concrete synergies and opportunities to incorporate the drivers of homelessness within existing climate priorities – with three of the themes identified as key homelessness drivers appearing in more than half of the NDCs and four of them in more than half of the NAPs.

The widespread omission of homelessness and its climate vulnerabilities calls for recognition that climate change impacts extend beyond physical housing conditions: they have acute implications for physical and mental health, livelihoods, wellbeing and wider social ties. A few critical points about the climate blind spot on homelessness include:

- People experiencing homelessness today face compounding vulnerabilities and extraordinary conditions due to climate change, and countries cannot afford to ignore them as a critical group in their climate plans, especially as these populations are likely to increase as a result of climate and other factors in decades to come.
- Health is a critical linkage that cannot be ignored. During the COVID-19 crisis, many societies intensified responses for people experiencing homelessness. The climate emergency should be an equally urgent call to action: those experiencing homelessness live with the health consequences of a changing climate, and societies must provide urgent answers to this crisis.
- Those providing services for people experiencing homelessness are also facing more acute challenges due to changing weather patterns, for instance, extreme temperatures inside shelters and temporary accommodation or new demands linked to the basic needs of people sleeping rough during more extreme weather episodes. They are also part of the blind spot, as those providing service delivery for people experiencing homelessness become an unrecognised actor in climate responses in many cities.

Climate-related drivers of homelessness are linked to broader phenomena and offer critical synergies for climate action: drivers interact with changing weather patterns, extreme events, livelihoods, displacement, habitability, and affordability. When looking at the content across NDCs and NAPs, a few pointers emerge on how to link them with homelessness prevention and response:

- The attention created by the destruction of homes due to extreme events is an important entry point, but it shouldn't obscure the fact that millions of people are already experiencing homelessness as a longstanding structural challenge and that inaction is unacceptable.
- At the same time, when resettlement is identified as a strategy to respond to climate risk, attention needs to be paid to ensure that relocations are not done in ways that increase people's vulnerability to homelessness.
- National plans recognise the importance of changes in rural areas around livelihoods, food security and social and economic activities, and their implications in terms of migration and displacement into urban areas. They acknowledge how climate shocks can turn inadequate housing, livelihood loss, and displacement into exclusion and housing insecurity, but responses in receiving cities remain lacking, including emergency accommodation, permanent rehousing, pathways to tenure security, livelihood recovery, and other homelessness-response solutions for displaced communities.
- Although housing-cost implications of energy-efficiency and other housing retrofit measures are central to climate plans, there is still a long way to go to tie these measures to preventing homelessness. Responses tend to be under-specified and lack concrete social housing investment, tenant protections, or services for people experiencing homelessness. They often don't say who is eligible, how renters are protected, whether energy-poor households are prioritised, what retrofit access or finance is available, or how people experiencing homelessness would benefit.
- The increased emphasis on slow-onset climate impacts affecting housing habitability is critical. Some climate plans offer distinctions regarding how certain groups are potentially more affected than others – for instance, through gender-responsive tools to help residents manage climate-variability losses. Because preventing homelessness relies on several factors, housing adaptation must be treated as more than retrofitting; it must combine safe housing, water and service continuity, planned mobility or relocation safeguards, psychosocial support, and protection of social identity and networks.

Importantly, this discussion also calls for housing- and climate-related interventions to consider their unintended impacts on people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Changes in affordability and habitability, as well as planned or unplanned displacement and relocation, can directly affect people's ability to secure their right to adequate housing.

5.2 Recommendations

For local and national authorities:

Put homelessness prevention and protection into climate policies, delivery programmes and budgets, going beyond vulnerability statements. Climate plans must protect people already experiencing homelessness and prevent more people from losing their homes. Recognising vulnerability is not enough: the report identifies a gap between describing homelessness-related risks and committing targeted responses.

- **Turn recognition into funded action.** Include homelessness explicitly in national and local climate plans, with dedicated budgets, named responsible agencies and measurable commitments.
- **Protect people before the next emergency.** Prioritise targeted homelessness prevention, early intervention and outreach, and focus on supporting people into affordable, climate-resilient permanent housing with integrated support services including healthcare. Fund accessible early warnings systems of extreme events for vulnerable communities, alongside adapting and improving the resilience of homelessness services and accommodation to the changing climate.
- **Make recovery a route to secure housing.** Ensure disaster assistance reaches tenants and residents of informal or insecure housing, and connects temporary accommodation to secure housing. Relocation must protect rights, livelihoods and community ties, not create new housing insecurity.
- **Deliver sustainable homes without displacement.** Target housing upgrades towards those facing the greatest affordability and habitability pressures, with safeguards against eviction and unaffordable cost increases.

For global climate spaces:

Climate action cannot be inclusive while people without homes remain invisible; make secure housing and protection for those without it a visible priority in climate negotiations, plans and finance. Housing loss, displacement, livelihood disruption and unsafe living conditions provide clear synergies for addressing homelessness within existing climate agendas. Yet the report finds that these connections rarely translate into dedicated homelessness solutions.

- **Name homelessness in climate commitments.** Encourage explicit inclusion in NDCs, NAPs and implementation guidance, covering both people already experiencing homelessness and those at risk.
- **Connect climate agendas to housing security.** Incorporate homelessness prevention into adaptation, health, human mobility, just transition and Loss and Damage discussions. Do not assume that addressing displacement alone addresses homelessness.
- **Make finance reach people and services, not only buildings.** Advocate for funding arrangements that include people at risk of or experiencing homelessness as a target vulnerable population, support equitable housing recovery, accommodation that is suitable and safe for future climate events, and homelessness-service resilience.
- **Bring missing voices into the room.** Empower people with lived experience and homelessness organisations to shape climate priorities, funding proposals and accountability processes.

For the homelessness sector:

Climate policy is a homelessness prevention agenda, and the homelessness sector must help shape it. The sector does not need to wait for climate plans to name homelessness before engaging: claim a place in climate decision-making by bringing your homelessness expertise, lived experience and specific solutions to the policies already being developed. The report identifies existing commitments on disasters, livelihoods, energy efficiency and housing habitability as practical openings for advocacy.

- **Translate climate commitments into concrete housing asks.** Use national and local priorities to advocate for rental assistance, secure rehousing, accessible social protection, climate-resilient temporary accommodation and affordable permanent housing, and tenant safeguards. Identify who should deliver each measure and how it should be funded.
- **Build alliances beyond the sector.** Work with climate, health, disaster-response, tenant and displacement organisations to connect emergency protection with long-term housing security.
- **Make service delivery climate-ready.** Seek recognition and resources for preparedness, outreach, safer facilities and continuity of care, not simply additional responsibilities without funding. This is particularly critical in conditions of extreme weather.
- **Use evidence and lived experience to demand accountability.** Document how climate pressures interact with housing insecurity, without assuming climate change is the sole cause. Track whether recovery, relocation, and retrofit programmes actually help people obtain or retain secure homes.



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Annexes

ANNEX 1: Methodology

The main research activity aimed to identify how Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) describe climate-related risks and policy responses that bear on housing, housing affordability, displacement, livelihoods, migration, and homelessness. For this, the research team used the AI tool Elicit to develop a multi-country coding dataset on housing, homelessness, displacement, and climate adaptation mentions in NDCs and NAPs.

The research team uploaded all available NDC and NAP documents to Elicit. The total of documents analysed included 162 PDF documents for NDCs (162 countries) and 79 PDF documents for NAPs (76 countries),[34] downloaded from the official UNFCCC website.[35] Whenever multiple documents existed for a country, the most recent publication was used.

The research team prompted the AI tool to review each NDC and NAP document and identify whether it mentions any of 10 topics developed to capture mentions of homelessness, of people experiencing homelessness, and of the drivers of homelessness. For each topic, the AI tool also coded how they were discussed, including its presence and strength; in which section of the document it is mentioned; and the context of the mentions. The tool also extracted the evidence snippet including a short supporting quotation or paraphrase.

Unit of analysis

The unit of observation was a mention-level excerpt: a discrete passage in a source document that meets a topic definition. A separate row was created for each qualifying mention, meaning that one passage can generate multiple topic rows when it addresses, for example, disaster damage to homes and a wider settlement or livelihood implication. Consequently, topic totals should not be summed to produce a count of unique passages.

Topics

The research team prompted the AI tool to review each NDC and NAP document and identify whether it mentions any of the following 10 topics:

No.	Topic	What qualified
1	Destruction of homes due to extreme events	Damage, destruction, loss, reconstruction, or protection of homes, housing, dwellings, settlements, or residential assets in connection with an extreme climate event or climate-related disaster.
2	Slow-onset climate impacts on housing habitability	Climate-driven changes that affect the ability to live safely or comfortably in housing, including heat, cooling/heating needs, dampness, water stress, sea-level rise, or other slow-onset conditions, where the housing link is explicit or reasonably proximate.
3	Slow-onset climate impacts on housing affordability	Climate-related pressure on household energy bills, heating/cooling costs, housing costs, energy poverty, or similar affordability mechanisms.
4	Energy-efficient/retrofit initiatives with housing-cost implications	Residential or household-relevant energy efficiency, retrofit, insulation, appliance, cooling/heating, building-code, or renewable-energy measures with stated or reasonably proximate implications for household energy expenditure, thermal comfort, or affordability.
5	Socio-economic/livelihood disruption driving homelessness or displacement	Climate-linked disruption of livelihoods, income, food security, poverty, assets, services, or displacement that explicitly concerns displacement or is a rule-based proxy for pathways into housing insecurity or homelessness.
6	Vulnerability from rural-to-urban migration	Climate- or vulnerability-linked migration from rural areas to towns or cities, including pressure on urban settlements, services, or housing.
7	Housing-market disruption and affordability	Climate events or climate policies that explicitly affect housing supply, demand, prices, rent, land, construction, settlement development, building regulation, or affordability; policy measures were included only when the housing-market connection was explicit or reasonably proximate.
8	Climate-compounded vulnerability among people experiencing homelessness	Explicit linkage between climate risk and people experiencing homelessness or closely equivalent groups.
9	Other homelessness-related mention	Direct use of homelessness or closely related language (for example, rough sleeping, street/pavement dwellers).
10	Other housing or slums mention	Other substantive references to housing, homes, dwellings, shelters, settlements, slums, informal settlements, or analogous concepts not already represented by the more specific topics.

Topics 1–9 were designed to identify more specific climate–housing or climate–homelessness pathways. Topic 10 was intentionally broad, capturing general housing and settlement material that did not necessarily establish a homelessness pathway. Additionally, the coding searched for both problem descriptions and policy targets or responses.

Presence and strength

For each coded passage, the tool assessed its presence and strength as follows:

- **Present** means that a passage contained an explicit reference or a rule-based implied reference meeting the topic definition.
- **Absent** means that no qualifying reference was detected in the searchable text for that topic. It is not evidence that the issue is substantively absent from the country context, from non-searchable document content, or from policy outside the NDC.
- **Direct** indicates that the passage explicitly used the relevant housing, homelessness, policy, or closely corresponding concept.
- **Implied/indirect** indicates a documented proxy relationship—for example, climate-linked livelihood disruption or displacement relevant to housing insecurity—without explicit housing or homelessness wording. Implied coding is deliberately visible rather than treated as equivalent to an explicit statement.

A passage could be direct for one topic and implied for another. For example, an explicit reference to climate-related displacement might be direct under a displacement-oriented interpretation but implied as a pathway toward homelessness where homelessness itself is not named.

Context

Each present mention received one primary policy-context label:

- **As a challenge** — description of a climate impact, exposure, vulnerability, need, or adverse outcome.
- **As part of a mitigation policy response** — emissions-reduction policy or measure, including buildings and household-energy measures.
- **As part of an adaptation policy response** — action to manage climate risks, vulnerability, resilience, disaster risk, or climate impacts.
- **In relation to Loss and Damage** — explicit framing in Loss and Damage, losses, damages, recovery, or analogous compensation/reconstruction language.
- **As a general means of implementation of policies** — enabling finance, capacity, governance, data, technology, participation, or other cross-cutting implementation mechanism.
- **General policy/sectoral reference** — substantive mention for which the document did not support assignment to one of the five requested frames without over-interpreting the text.



Evidence, text and translation

For the analysis, searchable text was extracted from the PDFs and kept as an evidence snippet when the text supported a topic definition. Text for evidence snippets preserved the language extracted from the document. For documents in Spanish, French, Russian, or Arabic, the evidence field appended an English machine translation after English. Translation is intended to make the coding auditable for English-language users; the original-language wording remained the primary evidentiary text.

Terminology also varies across countries: “settlement”, “dwelling”, “shelter”, “resettlement”, “informal settlement”, and “housing” can have overlapping but non-identical policy meanings. The codebook uses functional relevance rather than assuming identical national terminology.

Aggregation

Below are the total number of qualifying coded passages for each of the ten topics across NDCs and NAPs. Because topics overlap, the overall count is a count of coded topic–passage rows rather than unique passages or unique policy commitments, and therefore the counts should not be added to calculate a total number of mentions across the documents.

No.	Topic	NDCs with mentions	NDC present coded passages	NAPs with mentions	NAP present coded passages
1	Destruction of homes due to extreme events	69	212	43	108
2	Slow-onset climate impacts on housing habitability	15	26	51	148
3	Slow-onset climate impacts on housing affordability	11	18	30	54
4	Energy-efficient/retrofit initiatives with housing-cost implications	83	328	41	112
5	Socio-economic/livelihood disruption driving homelessness or displacement	105	1,151	42	144
6	Vulnerability from rural-to-urban migration	20	28	17	25
7	Housing-market disruption and affordability	22	23	17	57
8	Climate-compounded vulnerability among people experiencing homelessness	1	1	6	11
9	Other homelessness-related mention	2	2	11	17

Interpretation limits

Drawing from the text in the PDF documents, the analysis focused on the content of the documents and therefore is not an estimate of a country’s actual exposure to homelessness, housing insecurity, disaster loss, or policy implementation. A document can omit an issue that is materially important in the country, and a reference can be present without establishing the scale, effectiveness, distributional reach, or implementation status of the policy described. Furthermore, the analysis of context of the mention described the role of the passage in the document, not a judgment about the policy’s likely real-world effect. Finally, high passage volume does not establish greater policy quality or likely impact. The coding analysis documents that multiple units can overlap around one intervention or programme table, which is one reason passage volume should not be treated as an independent count of policies.

Any analysis of the dataset should consider that NDCs and NAPs differ widely in length, year, language, scope, document type, and degree of sectoral detail. Higher mention counts can reflect a longer or more detailed document rather than stronger policy commitment or greater national risk. Comparisons should therefore combine quantitative counts with the strength, context, evidence snippets, publication year, and document-specific note. Counts should not be used alone for country rankings.

ANNEX 2: NDCs and NAPs included in the analysis

Region	NDC Country count	Countries Represented in NDCs	NAP Country count	Countries Represented in NAPs
East Asia & Pacific	30	Australia; Brunei; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; Lao; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; New Zealand; Niue; North Korea; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Vietnam	16	Brunei; Cambodia; Fiji; Indonesia; Kiribati; Lao; Marshall Islands; Mongolia; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vietnam
Europe & Central Asia	29	Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; European Union; Georgia; Holy See; Iceland; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Liechtenstein; Moldova; Monaco; Montenegro; North Macedonia; Norway; Republic of Korea; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Switzerland; Tajikistan; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; United Kingdom; Ukraine; Uzbekistan	7	Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Moldova; Montenegro; Serbia
Latin America & Caribbean	32	Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; St. Kitts and Nevis; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela	17	Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; Grenada; Guatemala; Haiti; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Lucia; St Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan	18	Afghanistan; Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Morocco; Oman; Pakistan; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; State of Palestine; Syria; Tunisia; UAE	8	Bahrain; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Morocco; Pakistan; State of Palestine
North America	1	Canada		
South Asia	6	Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Sri Lanka	4	Bangladesh; Bhutan; Nepal; Sri Lanka
Sub-Saharan Africa	46	Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Code d'Ivoire; Comoros; Congo; Democratic Republic of Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritius; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe	24	Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Mozambique; Niger; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Zambia; Zimbabwe
Total	162		76	

ANNEX 3: Analysis of the United States' NDC and NAP

In June 2026, the United States withdrew from the Paris Agreement and subsequently from the UNFCCC. Therefore, the USA has been excluded from the broader comparative analysis. Nevertheless, its most recent NDC (published in 2024)[36] and its 2025 National Adaptation and Resilience Planning Strategy,[37] submitted prior to its withdrawal, can offer useful insights into how its national policies could address homelessness in the context of climate change.

Overall, the 2024 NDC and 2025 NAP describe an approach that addresses climate change primarily through the decarbonisation, resilience, and affordability of housing. The NDC treats housing principally as a sector for emissions reduction, while the adaptation strategy addresses threats to homes, displacement, disaster recovery, and the conditions that allow households to remain safely housed. The adaptation strategy includes only one homelessness reference: an administrative provision concerning federal property for public-health or homeless-assistance conveyance, rather than a climate-vulnerability intervention.

The NDC offers pathways to reduce energy costs through measures such as home energy rebates, community-based financing or HUD's Green and Resilient Retrofit Program, among others. The document also links zoning reform to abundant zero-emissions housing, retrofits, and transit-oriented development, but without a clear connection to impact on different groups. Overall, the NDC's environmental-justice commitment does offer a general equity frame, even if it does not explicitly identify people experiencing homelessness as a priority population or specify mechanisms for households facing eviction or unstable housing.

The adaptation strategy offers clearer synergies. It links sea-level rise and extreme events to damage to homes and property, and identifies energy hardship, inadequate insulation, and inefficient cooling as factors increasing heat vulnerability among rural, low-income, and older fixed-income households. It also discusses maximum safe indoor-temperature regulations through renters' rights and building standards. Importantly, displacement is a prominent concern, recognising that climate-induced forced migration can undermine social networks, housing security, and mental health. It also acknowledges that comparable housing may be unaffordable for households seeking to relocate and calls for support to receiving communities through social services and additional affordable housing. Furthermore, it emphasises the centrality of addressing affordability concerns associated with reforms and insurance. The adaptation strategy also emphasises resilient public and assisted housing and pre-disaster housing-recovery planning with FEMA.

Overall, many of the elements provided in both documents could be leveraged to prevent homelessness, though the connection is not made explicit, nor is there a clear integration of the homelessness and climate agendas. There is however an opportunity to connect housing resilience with explicit protection against displacement, safeguards against retrofit-related cost increases, and the inclusion of people experiencing homelessness in hazard planning.

ANNEX 4: Total mentions per country, per topic

Mentions in Nationally Determined Contributions

NDCs	Topics (refer to Annex 1)								
Country	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Albania	5	2	2	5	11	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	4	1	0	0	14	3	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	7	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	3	1	1	7	14	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	13	0	0	9	15	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bangladesh	5	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0
Barbados	2	0	0	7	9	0	1	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	2	0	1	4	12	1	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bhutan	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cabo Verde	1	0	0	5	21	1	0	0	0
Cambodia	7	5	1	21	55	2	1	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2	0	4	12	11	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Code d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Colombia	3	0	0	1	7	2	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Congo	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Cuba	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NDCs	Topics (refer to Annex 1)								
Country	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Democratic Republic of Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	5	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Egypt	1	1	0	7	1	1	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
Eswatini	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	1	12	2	0	0	0
EU	1	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	0
Fiji	1	0	0	2	19	0	1	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Guinea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	2	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	2	21	1	0	0	0
Liberia	2	1	0	2	11	0	1	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

NDCs	Topics (refer to Annex 1)								
Country	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Malawi	3	3	0	2	18	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maldives	6	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	7	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	5	1	0	5	12	0	0	0	0
Moldova	2	0	3	13	16	0	1	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	14	3	0	14	17	2	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	0
Nepal	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Niger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	5	22	0	2	0	0
Niue	2	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Macedonia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0
Palau	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	3	0	0	2	15	2	0	0	0
Paraguay	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Peru	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	6	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0

NDCs	Topics (refer to Annex 1)								
Country	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	6	0	1	4	15	1	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Senegal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	2	42	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	1	27	2	0	0	0
South Africa	1	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	0
South Sudan	3	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	6	2	0	5	47	1	0	0	0
St. Kitts and Nevis	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
State of Palestine	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Suriname	6	1	0	7	40	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	7	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0
Togo	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	7	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkiye	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
UAE	1	2	0	9	11	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	2	0	1	6	43	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	5	14	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	8	0	0	4	27	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0

Mentions in National Adaptation Plans

NAPs	Topics (refer to Annex 1)								
Country	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Albania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	8	5	1	8	2	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3	4	0	2	4	1	0	2	4
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	6	10	2	1	5	0	0	0	1
Benin	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3
Brunei	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	3	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chad	2	3	0	1	10	0	0	0	1
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Colombia	2	3	1	1	1	0	14	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	2	1	1	8	1	0	0	0
Fiji	4	2	5	3	3	2	1	0	0
Ghana	11	6	2	4	8	0	0	1	1
Grenada	2	3	7	7	4	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4	5	2	3	8	0	1	0	0
Israel	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Jordan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	0	0
Lebanon	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Liberia	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	2	2	1	5	2	0	0	0
Moldova	1	1	2	3	8	1	0	0	1
Mongolia	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Morocco	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mozambique	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nauru	1	1	2	11	1	0	0	0	0
Nepal	2	2	0	4	6	3	0	0	0
Niger	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Philippines	4	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	5	4	1	7	4	2	0	0	0
Serbia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Somalia	4	4	0	4	19	2	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
St Vincent and the Grenadines	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
State of Palestine	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	4	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	3	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Uruguay	2	5	1	3	0	0	25	0	1
Vietnam	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Zambia	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Endnotes

1 Carvalheiro, R. (2025). HEATWAVES. The Impact on People Experiencing Homelessness. FEANTSA Policy Brief, June 2025. Available at: https://www.feantsa.org/resources/heatwaves-the-impact-on-people-experiencing-homelessness

2 Germanwatch (2026). Climate Risk Index 2026. Available at https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri

3 See, for example:
Bezgrebelna, M., McKenzie, K., Wells, S., Ravindran, A., Kral, M., Christensen, J., Stergiopoulos, V., Gaetz, S., & Kidd, S. A. (2021). Climate Change, Weather, Housing Precarity, and Homelessness: A Systematic Review of Reviews. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(11), 5812. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18115812.

Kidd, S.A., Greco, S. & McKenzie, K. (2021). Correction to: Global Climate Implications for Homelessness: A Scoping Review. Journal of Urban Health, 98, 158. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-020-00505-y

Gibson, A. (2019). Climate Change for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness: Recommendations for Improving Policy, Research, and Services. Environmental Justice, 12(4), 159-163. https://doi.org/10.1089/env.2018.0032

4 UN-Habitat (2025). UN-Habitat Assembly opens with urgent global call to action on housing. Available at: https://unhabitat.org/news/29-may-2025/un-habitat-assembly-opens-with-urgent-global-call-to-action-on-housing

5 Depaul International oversees a global group of leading homelessness charities, working across the world with a mission to end homelessness, supporting the most marginalised and improving the lives of those affected by homelessness.. More information: https://int.depaulcharity.org/

6 Depaul International (2026). The Case for Global Action on Homelessness: Why Homelessness can no longer be ignored in climate, health and education agendas. DPI: London. Available at https://int.depaulcharity.org/policies/the-case-for-action-on-global-homelessness/

7 Depaul International (2026). On the frontlines of the climate crisis: the case for action on global homelessness. DPI: London. Available at https://int.depaulcharity.org/policies/on-the-frontlines-of-the-climate-crisis-the-case-for-action-on-global-homelessness/

8 UN Habitat (2026). Urban Content in NDC 3.0: Cities at the Centre. Available at: https://unhabitat.org/urban-content-in-ndc-30-cities-at-the-centre

9 Habitat for Humanity International (2024). Housing and Informal Settlements Content in Nationally Determined Contributions. Available at: https://www.habitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/NDC-Report-Oct-9.pdf

10 For a detailed explanation of the countries included, see Annexes. A total of 79 NAPs were analysed, corresponding to 76 countries as some states have submitted more than one thematic NAP. Due to their withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the NDC from the United States is not part of the UNFCCC database and hasn't been included in the general analysis. We have included some information about the content of its previous NDC in the Annexes.

11 For details about the use of the AI tool, see Annexes.

12 See, for example:
Gibson, A. (2019). Climate Change for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness: Recommendations for Improving Policy, Research, and Services. Environmental Justice, 12(4), 159-163. https://doi.org/10.1089/env.2018.0032
Roy, M., Larocque, E., Parent-Poisson, N., Lachapelle, M., MacDonald, S.-A., & Kidd, S. (2026). "It Used To Be Easy: In the Winter It Was Cold, in the Summer It Was Hot." Emerging Socioecological Issues in the Quebec Community-Based Homelessness Sector. International Journal on Homelessness, 6(2), 37–61. https://doi.org/10.5206/ijoh.2026.2.22696

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14 Perri, M., Dosani, N., and Hwang S.W. (2020). COVID-19 and people experiencing homelessness: challenges and mitigation strategies. CMAJ, 192(26), E716-E719. https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.200834

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16 Murray, J. (2021) Rough sleeper numbers down 37% in England during Covid pandemic, The Guardian, February 25, 2021. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/feb/25/rough-sleepers-england-covid-pandemic-homelessness

17 Housing Ireland (n.d.) Homelessness during and after COVID-19. Available at: https://housingireland.ie/homelessness-during-and-after-covid-19/

18 Argentina; Belarus; Brunei; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; Grenada; Haiti; Holy See; Iceland; Japan; Kazakshtan; Kiribati; Kyrgystan; Mali; Monaco; Mozambique; New Zealand; North Korea; Norway; Russia; San Marino; Switzerland; Syria; Tajikistan; Tunisia; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan. Note that, if "Any other mentions of housing or slums" is included, the number goes down to 17.

19 Armenia, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Kuwait, Paraguay, South Africa, Tonga, and Zimbabwe.

20 Direct comparison of total counts should be made cautiously: NDCs have broader geographic/document coverage of 162 countries, while the NAPs total only 79 documents covering 76 countries.

21 The patterns should not be interpreted as regional policy prevalence or country-level commitment. They are distributions of coded passages within uneven regional document samples; small-N regions—particularly South Asia's four NAPs, the NAP unmapped group, North America's single NDC, and NDC South Asia's six documents—are sensitive to individual documents.

22 The 11 countries' NAPs mentioning homelessness are Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chad, Ghana, Israel, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia. Tuvalu and Uruguay. From those, the six that refer to compounding vulnerabilities are Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, Israel, Montenegro and Serbia.

23 ShelterBox (2022). Press release: ShelterBox's stark warning to PM ahead of COP27. Available at https://shelterbox.org/press-release/press-release-shelterboxs-stark-warning-to-pm-ahead-of-cop-27/

24 For an up-to date, per country, Climate Risk Index (DRI), see: https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri

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28 For more information, see The European Affordable Housing Plan, available at: https://housing.ec.europa.eu/european-affordable-housing-plan_en

29 For more information, see Homes for Australia: A National Plan, available at: https://treasury.gov.au/publication/p2026-773858

30 European Commission (2025). The European Affordable Housing Plan, p.16. Available at: https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-17011-2025-INIT/en/pdf

31 See, for example, the Australian Government's Housing and homelessness strategy, available at https://treasury.gov.au/policy-topics/housing/housing-homelessness-strategy

32 Bharadwaj, R., Karthikeyan, N., Abhilashi, R., Mukherjee, A., Khurana, V., Saha, H. and George, R. (2026). Too hot to work, too poor to rest: health and economic impacts of heat stress on informal workers in urban India. IIED, London. Available at https://www.iied.org/22750iied

33 See:
Handmer, J., Monson, R., & Schinko, T. (2025). Addressing the diversity of Loss and damage in Pacific Island countries to foster a just transition towards a climate-resilient future. Climate and Development, 17(7), 657–669. https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2024.2437133.

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34 Uruguay has four sectoral NAPs. These were analysed separately, but were consolidated into a single country entry for country-level results.

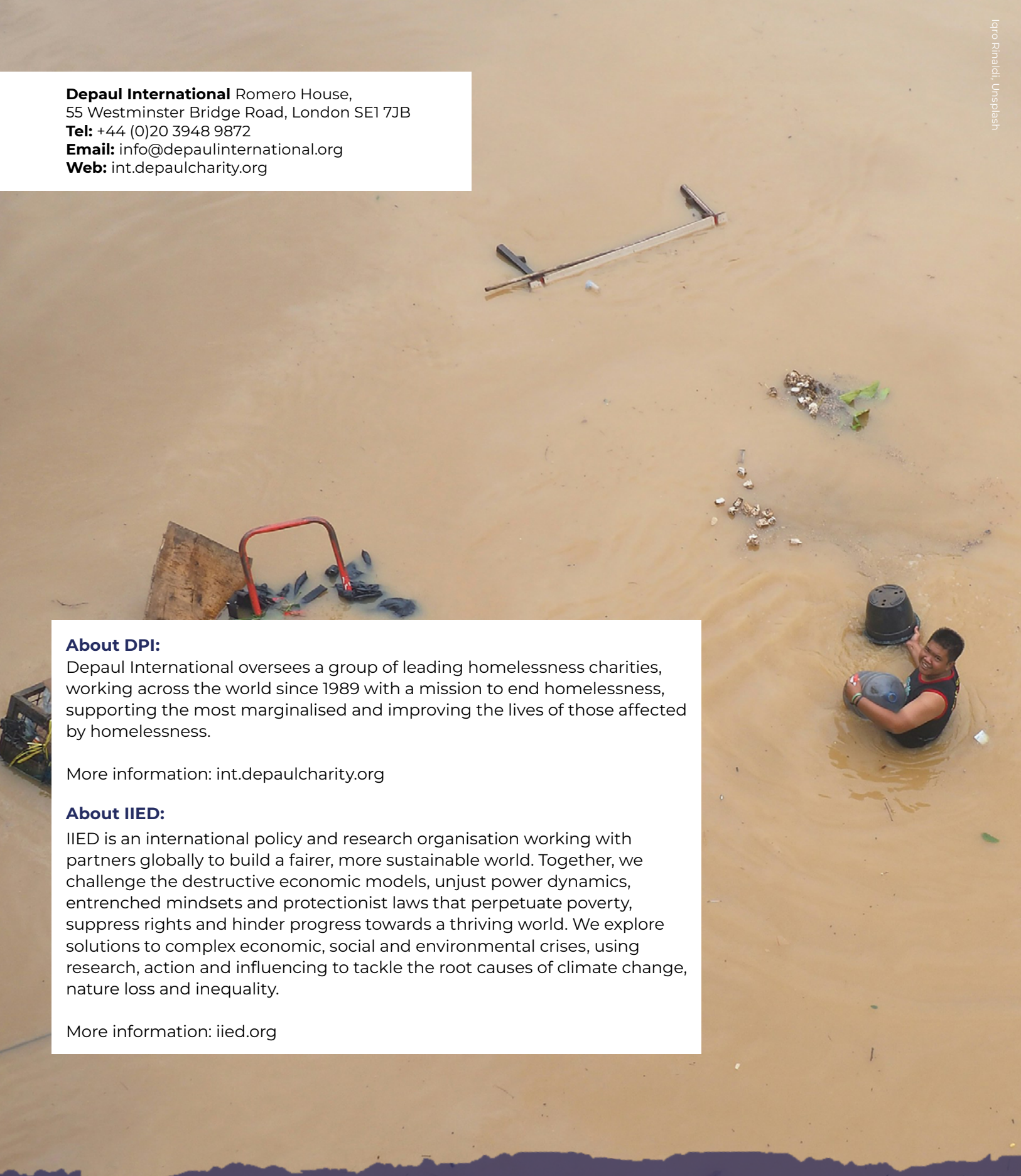
35 All NDCs are available in the UNFCCC NDC registry: https://unfccc.int/NDCREG; All NAPs are also available on the UNFCCC website: https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans

36 The USA NDC is available in the UNFCCC archive. It can be accessed here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-12/United%20States%202035%20NDC.pdf

37 The US National Adaptation and Resilience Planning Strategy is available in the UNFCCC website: https://unfccc.int/documents/645358

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About DPI:
Depaul International oversees a group of leading homelessness charities, working across the world since 1989 with a mission to end homelessness, supporting the most marginalised and improving the lives of those affected by homelessness.

More information: int.depaulcharity.org

About IIED:
IIED is an international policy and research organisation working with partners globally to build a fairer, more sustainable world. Together, we challenge the destructive economic models, unjust power dynamics, entrenched mindsets and protectionist laws that perpetuate poverty, suppress rights and hinder progress towards a thriving world. We explore solutions to complex economic, social and environmental crises, using research, action and influencing to tackle the root causes of climate change, nature loss and inequality.

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