

Prompt for breakout discussion A) for Roundtable 2: Adaptation, including loss and damage  
(RT: A/LD)

**Topic: Recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries (Art 7.14a, Paris Agreement)**

Expert: Alvin Chandra

Facilitator: Richard Klein

***Short summary of relevant findings from TD1.1***

At TD 1.1 participants highlighted the urgency of scaling-up adaptation actions in developing countries, emphasizing that adaptation success depended on mitigation. Participants cited examples of natural systems with high risks and impacts, including areas such as coral reefs and mountain glaciers. Many participants noted barriers and gaps that limit further understanding of climate risks and adaptation in developing countries, including limited data availability (e.g., in Africa and Latin America), limited distribution of early warning systems, inequality and poverty. Countries have also progressed on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); however, data and information gaps limit proactive planning and action, especially in developing countries. In terms of finance, participants shared that there was a large gap between estimated costs of adaptation and tracked adaptation finance, while the private sector financing for adaptation was limited. Participants noted that the adaptation gaps disproportionately affected the poorest and most vulnerable countries and constituencies.

Participants also shared examples of national adaptation efforts, including institutional coordination and governance; stakeholder engagement and capacity-building; participatory planning processes, and addressing local level priorities; mainstreaming and integrating adaptation into sectoral and agencies' adaptation plans; developing youth-driven just transitions; consideration of transboundary dimensions and collaboration; and Nature-based Solutions.

***Prompts for discussion at TD1.2***

*1. How have national adaptation plans and strategies been developed and implemented thus far to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change?*

The IPCC AR6 notes that adaptation planning has continued to increase across all regions, generating multiple co-benefits such as improving agricultural productivity, innovation, health and well-being, food security, livelihood, and biodiversity conservation. Similarly, the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report (2021, 2022) notes several of the world's least developed countries have accelerated their plans to adapt to the effects - about 79% of all countries now have adopted at least one national-level adaptation planning instrument and mainstreaming of adaptation has also progressed. Participants may share examples of how risk assessments, stakeholder engagement, integration, design of planning instruments, sector specific response measures, monitoring and evaluation, and development of investment proposals are helping enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

*2. How have developing countries enabled adaptation efforts, including addressing specific climate hazards (e.g., floods, drought, sea-level rise, tropical storms etc)?*

There has been increased number of new adaptation projects over the last four years in developing countries, and the number of adaptation initiatives approved under the three multilateral funds serving the Paris Agreement (the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and the Global Environment Facility) has risen slowly but steadily. The IPCC (2022) notes that decision support tools and climate services are increasingly being used and several pilot projects, local experiments and technology transfer are being implemented in different sector. Participants here may discuss how adaptation efforts are being enabled in developing countries, addressing cascading climate risks and hazards, what key sectors are being targeted and how could such efforts by developing countries be recognised (e.g., project registry, local to global monitoring of adaptation finance flows, modalities for capturing sector experiences, national monitoring by statistical agencies etc). Participants may also wish to discuss how mainstreamed adaptation efforts, particularly that at local and sub-national and sector levels, be tracked and recognised.

*3. What relevant lessons learned, and good practices have been identified in developing country Parties in responding to climate risk and vulnerability, that can be replicated elsewhere?*

Adaptation saves lives, reduces risks and has multiple benefits, and the IPCC (2022) notes several vital lessons and wider benefits of adaptation such as restored and connected habitats providing corridor for vulnerable species, improved water and food security and policies that increase access to land, knowledge skills and credit. Lessons are emerging from reviews of developing country NAPs (UNFCCC 2020, UNEP 2021, 2022) were mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into sectors is paving pathways for a holistic consideration of climate risks in national development and planning. Among the good practices shared by participants at TD 1.1 and AC meetings include: integrating disaster risk reduction into national adaptation plans, nature-based solutions, undertaking a multisectoral national approach, building on already existing national development programmes, and promoting cross-cutting considerations, e.g., gender and social inclusion processes. Participants may wish to discuss lessons, evidence, practices (including shortcomings) on approaches to plan, respond and adapt to climate hazards, risk, vulnerability.