

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2023 PCCB focus area

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans’

Background

The PCCB aims to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts. Current priority areas are:

- a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention;
- b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the work of the PCCB, you can access its annual reports and other documents [here](#).

Topic for submissions

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. It determined, in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area.

The PCCB focus area for 2023 is:

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)’

The focus area was agreed after the PCCB participated in a coherence and collaboration dialogue with constituted bodies held by the Adaptation Committee (AC) on 14 June 2022, aiming at jointly catalyzing enhanced support in that regard.

Through its 2023 focus area the PCCB aims to contribute to a better understanding of existing and emerging capacity gaps and needs as well as challenges, case studies, good practices, tools and lessons learned with regard to capacity-building support for adaptation, especially as it relates to addressing gaps and needs of developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs. In implementing its 2023 focus area and as part of its mandate to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and Paris Agreement, the PCCB will liaise closely with the AC and aims to directly engage the AC, LEG and other relevant bodies and entities in its work, with a view to effectively building on their previous, relevant efforts as well as informing and contributing to their ongoing and future work in this area.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2023, including a focus area day at the 5th Capacity-building Hub at COP 28, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change

Conference in June 2023. The PCCB supports the SBI in aligning the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB at the request of the COP.

Submissions form

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. There are 2 sections in this template:

- *Details about your organization*
- *Guiding questions about capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)*

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information and suggestions that your organization/entity would like to highlight in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

Deadline for submissions: 28 February 2023

PART I:

Please only fill out sections relevant to the work of your organization. Please note that no section is mandatory.

Organization or entity name:

UNFCCC – Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Organization Location

City: Bonn

Country: Germany

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary |

City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate):

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

PART II:

Please only fill out sections that are relevant to the work of your organization/entity:

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs?

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linkage with the development agenda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate scenarios, science, and translation to local context | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active learning from practice |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Gap/need identified: Accessing financial and other support: adequate and effective access to financial support, including from the GCF, as well as other forms of support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Capacity to write proposals for accessing funding under the different windows of the GCF. Understanding of the latest requirements for GCF funding proposals. Promotion of funding proposals from multiple stakeholders, including those at the subnational and local government level. Capacity to ensure that proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs are aligned with the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and address both the objectives and guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Coordination among providers of support at all levels to ensure that their support is coherent and avoids overlaps at the national level and that such support is in line with national priorities and needs. Systems for ensuring that countries' support needs for a long-term process are met through limited, one-off funding designed for projects over a fixed time frame. Establishment or enhancement of mechanisms and systems at the national level to mobilize and facilitate the flow of resources and information across different levels of government, with strong emphasis on transparency and accountability, such as performance-based grant systems. Other challenges identified by the LDCs regarding accessing funding for adaptation include: limited capacity to develop the GCF country Programme; challenges to access the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme; limited capacity to conduct the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA); GCF approval process very time-consuming and complex; observed delays in funds disbursement after project approval; and difficulties in the accreditation process for National Implementing Entities. Access to and use of technology: application of the latest technologies in climate change adaptation planning and implementation (e.g. big data, artificial intelligence and machine learning). Promotion of technological developments related to climate change adaptation in climate services, agriculture, water systems, health systems, disaster management, banking and other sectors. Mobilization of financial resources for applying available technologies. Capacity-building, training and awareness-raising on available technologies within the LDCs. Access to information and the experience of other countries in applying different adaptation technologies to facilitate selection, installation and operation of appropriate technologies for local problems. Systems to stay abreast of the latest developments in technical guidance and assistance. Institutional arrangements and coordination: establishment or enhancement of institutional arrangements for the process to formulate and implement NAPs in order to foster national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and create a primary interface with regional and international mechanisms. Establishment or enhancement of legal frameworks for institutional arrangements and coordination.

Establishment or enhancement of systems at the national level to facilitate the flow of resources and information across different levels of government (climate-responsive budgeting). Ensuring the existence of stakeholders or focal points within different institutions with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Technical guidance and capacity-building for national working groups for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and the preparation of proposals to access funding from the GCF. Institutional arrangements and systems for monitoring and evaluation. Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context: capacity for national, subnational and sectoral experts to work effectively with climate data and climate change scenarios that facilitate considering long-term climate impacts in decision-making. Availability and accessibility of climate data and climate change scenarios to underpin effective adaptation assessment, planning and implementation, taking into account specific needs at the national, subnational and sectoral level. Capacity-building for national, subnational and sectoral experts on the application of climate change scenarios in climate change adaptation decision-making. Methods and tools for translating climate data and climate change scenarios to the local context. Ways to effectively translate long-term vision and planning from the national to the subnational level in order to guide assessments. Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management: capacity to frame, analyze and define baselines, and assess, manage and monitor climate change risk and vulnerability at different levels and scales. Specific methodologies and guidelines that facilitate understanding of the baseline and the progression of vulnerability and risk, which is an important aspect of measuring and assessing progress in reducing vulnerability. Comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments covering all key sectors and systems at the national, subnational and sectoral level as well as vulnerability hotspots. Institutionalization of risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management at all levels of governance and in key sectors. Ways to build evidence for adaptation additionality arguments in funding proposals to the GCF. Technical support to identify effective adaptation solutions and actions after the assessment of climate vulnerabilities and risk. Ways to promote consistency, synergy and coherence among different risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management frameworks. Ways to improve the quality of assessments over time, for example through peer-review processes. Identification of areas where participatory approaches can significantly improve risk and vulnerability assessment. Implementation strategies: technical capacity to develop proposals to access funding from the GCF and other sources. Ways to link the implementation strategy for the NAP with the GCF country programme. Technical capacity and tools for ranking and prioritizing adaptation options. Monitoring, evaluation and learning: establishment or enhancement of national monitoring and evaluation systems. Establishment of linkages to broader national monitoring and evaluation systems related to development. Systematic monitoring and observation relevant to adaptation planning and implementation, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes and impacts. Methodologies and guidelines for applying quantitative and qualitative metrics and indicators when analyzing and assessing vulnerabilities, hazards and systems, including examples thereof. Development of theories of change in relation to climate change adaptation. Compilation of information to support monitoring, review and evaluation of progress in addressing adaptation. Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of support received. Linkage with the development agenda: Capacity to effectively address climate change adaptation in the national context within the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Articulation of the co-benefits of climate change adaptation proposals to the GCF. Understanding of the concept of integrating adaptation into development planning, and of ways to integrate international processes that are relevant to adaptation planning using the appropriate frameworks, such as the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the New Urban Agenda. Identification of effective entry points for the integration of adaptation into development planning. Prioritization of adaptation in development, including by communicating the development or

economic value and benefits of implementing adaptation measures. Active learning from practice: capacity to apply the experience of and lessons learned during adaptation planning and implementation to future adaptation efforts, including by identifying and promoting best practices. Facilitation of true learning beyond the documentation of experience and lessons learned. Promotion of learning platforms to facilitate the sharing of experience and learning, especially at the regional level. Expansion of South–South exchanges to capitalize on experience with similar or common climate shocks. Guiding principles: adequate engagement of multiple stakeholders at the national and subnational level, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, city governments and other subnational authorities, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, in managing adaptation planning and implementation, taking into account elements of successful adaptation (guiding principles). Adequate analysis of which communities, groups and ecosystems are the most vulnerable. Deeper and more consistent consideration of how the general concept of gender sensitivity can be applied to practical actions that lead to a reduction in gender-driven vulnerabilities. Ways to identify and effectively manage trade-offs between different adaptation actions and approaches, and between development and ecological protection

In your experience, what have been the key challenges with regard to the provision of capacity-building support in this area to date?

Challenge: Challenges in accessing financial support from GCF and other funds due to the low capacity to write proposals; to understand and meet funding proposals requirements; to engage multiple stakeholders at different government levels; to align funding proposals with NAP formulation and implementation guidelines and principles; to coordinate support from different providers in a coherent manner aligned with national needs and priorities. Challenges in establishing or enhancing legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for NAP formulation and implementation to foster national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at different levels and interface with regional and international mechanisms; low capacity to establish or enhance systems to facilitate the flow of information and resources across government levels; challenges to ensure existence of stakeholders or focal points within different institutions with roles and responsibilities clearly defined; low capacity to establish systems and institutional arrangements for monitoring and evaluation. Low capacity in LDCs to work effectively with climate data and climate change scenarios considering long-term impacts in decision-making; lack of availability and accessibility of climate data and climate change scenarios for effective adaptation assessment, planning and implementation considering specific country needs; lack of methods and tools to translate climate data and scenarios to the local context. Low capacity to develop comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments covering key sectors and systems at different levels; low understanding of the baseline and progression of vulnerability and risks; lack of institutionalization of risks management in governance; low capacity to build evidence for adaptation additionality arguments in funding proposals; challenges to identify effective adaptation options after risk and vulnerability assessments; low consistency, synergy and coherence among different risk and vulnerability assessments and risk management frameworks; lack of participatory approaches in risks and vulnerability assessments. Challenges to link NAP implementation strategy with the GCF Country Programme; low capacity for ranking and prioritization of adaptation actions. Challenges in accessing and applying latest technologies in climate change adaptation planning and implementation (e.g. big data, artificial intelligence and machine learning). Challenges in establishing national monitoring and evaluation systems; low capacity to apply methodologies and guidelines for quantitative and qualitative metrics and indicators when analyzing and assessing vulnerabilities, hazards and systems; low capacity to develop theories of change in relation to climate change adaptation; lack of mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of support received. Challenges to integrate and prioritize adaptation into development planning in line with frameworks such as the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the New Urban Agenda. Low capacity to apply lessons learned and identify and promote best practices; lack of learning platforms to facilitate experiences sharing mainly at the regional level and South-South exchanges. Challenges in engaging multiple stakeholders at national and subnational levels; low capacity to identify groups and ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change impacts; difficulties in applying the concept of gender sensitivity to reduce gender-driven vulnerabilities.

How could this challenge be addressed? Dissemination of information and guidance on NAP formulation and implementation processes, and on available financial support and requirements for access; training and capacity building in writing and submission of proposals and establishment of systems to channel climate finance to subnational levels; support in coordinating activities at different government levels; support in establishing climate information systems and integration of climate data and scenarios into adaptation planning. Support in establishing legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation, and support for coordination mechanisms within government departments and at different levels. Provision of climate information and services; training and capacity building in adaptation assessment, climate data and climate change scenarios; technology sharing and dissemination of methods and tools for climate analysis and translation of climate data to the local context. Development and dissemination of methodologies and guidelines / training and capacity building for comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment covering key sectors and systems for different levels; support to identify adaptation options based on vulnerability and risk assessment; support to institutionalize risk management in all governance levels and ensure synergy and coherence with different assessments; support for participatory approaches to improve risk and vulnerability assessments. Provision of tools and training for prioritizing adaptation options. Promote the access to the latest technologies in climate change adaptation planning and implementation (e.g. big data, artificial intelligence and machine learning); promote technological development in climate services related to key systems (e.g. agriculture, water, health, disaster management); support the mobilization of resources to access available technologies; promotion of capacity-building, training and awareness-raising on available technologies; dissemination of information and experience of other countries in applying different adaptation technologies to facilitate the selection, installation and operation of appropriate technologies for local problems. Support for the establishment of effective monitoring and evaluation systems; dissemination of tools and methodologies for monitoring and evaluation; support for the development of metrics and indicators; provision of methodologies to access effectiveness of adaptation support. Capacity-building and support to promote the integration of adaptation into development planning in line with the development agenda and other relevant international frameworks; support for the prioritization of adaptation into development by communicating co-benefits of adaptation. Capacity building in applying lessons learned and identifying best practices to be replicated and/or scaled up; promotion of platforms for sharing experiences and best practices and South-South exchanges. Provision of training and capacity building on how to engage multiple stakeholders into adaptation planning and implementation processes; capacity building and guidance on gender sensitive approaches and how to integrate gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation; support for the identification of groups and ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

How can existing capacity-building efforts be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of NAPs?

At the subnational level: establishment of systems to channel climate finance to subnational levels; support in coordinating activities at the local level; engage multiple stakeholders into adaptation planning and implementation processes.

At the national level: enhance legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for NAP formulation and implementation; foster national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts; establish or enhance systems to facilitate the flow of information and resources within government sectors; promote the integration of adaptation into development planning in line with the development agenda.

At the regional level: create an effective enabling environment for regional approaches to adaptation planning by creating an explicit mandate for addressing transboundary climate risk at the regional level and regional adaptation framework and plans of action; leverage on existing cooperative frameworks on transboundary issues (e.g. water, energy, trade, migration) to introduce specific elements on addressing transboundary climate risks; identify and promote opportunities and channels for regional risk management between government and non-government entities; create and/or expand the mandate of regional technical institutions and research agencies to cover regional adaptation research needs and priorities; promote joint exercises, such as common field exercises, stakeholder workshops, high-level political meetings during the design and implementation of regional adaptation activities; create a common system to share and compare data, undertake risk assessment and ensure transparent use of common pool resources (transparency and open access to information on shared problems, resources, etc.); ensure effective cooperation among technical teams, actors and stakeholders, and synergies with national and sectoral plans; institute annual high-level political events to attract relevant actors to dialogue on regional climate issues and development activities likely to increase vulnerability in other areas to create awareness on shared risk and resources, attract political clout, showcase best practices and lessons learned from other countries.

Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building, and who could provide it?

Recipients: Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Providers: UNFCCC constituted bodies: LEG (NAP Technical Working Group), AC, CTCN. *Other UN Organizations:* UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, WMO, UNITAR, FAO. *Funding Organizations:* GEF, GCF, AF and partners. *Other international organizations/networks:* GIZ, NAP-GSP, NAP Global Network, NAP AG, CCAFS, GERICS.

Case studies, good practices, tools, lessons learned, or examples of support:

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

Case studies: LEG, 2021. Regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation. BPLL: LEG, 2015. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED in addressing adaptation in the least developed countries. Volume 3. LEG Support Initiatives: Open NAP Initiative; NAP Writing Support; NAP Data Initiative; NAP Technical Working Group; Training on PA-Align tool. Examples of support: Accessing financial and other support: dissemination of information on available financial support and the requirements for access; guidance on financing the formulation and implementation of NAPs; supporting countries in writing and submitting funding proposals; establishment and deployment of systems to facilitate channeling of climate finance to sub-national authorities; training in proposal writing to develop human capacity development to prepare GCF concept notes and funding proposals; supports proposal development for accessing funding for subnational climate actions; helping countries to establish the information required to be included in GCF funding proposals; training on COP guidance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs; promoting the use of the COP guidance to serve as the basis for formulating and implementing NAPs, and to guide how support is provided; coordinating technical and financial support activities at the national level; integrating suitable activities in planned

and ongoing projects; integrating climate data and scenarios into adaptation planning. Institutional arrangements and coordination: technical guidance and advice; facilitating collaboration among national institutions; supporting national thematic working groups; supporting national-subnational linkages (vertical integration); creating linkages with NDCs; establishment and deployment of systems to facilitate channeling of climate finance to sub-national authorities; supporting inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms; support the deployment of performance-based framework for assessing subnational level adaptation effort. Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context: training on accessing, generating and using climate data and climate change scenarios; support for climate information services and early warning systems projects; capacity development for risk-informed planning; support for subnational climate risk assessment; support for establishing climate risk and vulnerability assessment local information systems (RVALIS); construction of automatic weather stations; capacity-building on generating and using climate change scenarios in adaptation through LDCF early warning projects; making methodologies and tools for adaptation assessments accessible to countries; support for establishment of automated climate and synoptic weather stations, early warning system and technologies for climate modelling; tools and training on integrative/systems approaches, linking national, subnational and sectoral adaptation planning and implementation. Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management: training on NAPs following integrative/systems approaches; tools on vulnerability and risk assessments including the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report concepts; training on vulnerability and risk assessments; tools on integrative/systems approaches, and on vulnerability and risk assessments; methodologies on assessing adaptation needs; methodologies for data analysis and projections for adaptation; support for sub-national climate risk assessment across key sectors; training on applying climate data and climate change scenarios in decision-making at all levels; support capacity development and institutionalization of risk and vulnerability assessment at all levels; tools for monitoring and evaluation and collecting lessons learned in adaptation projects; outreach events to share experience and lessons learned in translating assessment results to adaptation actions; training on appraising and prioritizing adaptation; technical guidance materials; review of existing methodologies and tools; application of participatory assessment approaches. Implementation strategies: tools, training and case studies on prioritizing adaptation in development. Access and use of technology: promoting technology in adaptation projects and case studies on the use of technology in adaptation; promotion of technological developments related to climate change adaptation in climate services, agriculture, water systems, health systems, disaster management, banking and other sectors; technical papers on the application of technologies for adaptation. Monitoring, evaluation and learning: development of metrics in coordination with national monitoring and evaluation efforts; ongoing tracking of progress made in NAPs, challenges, gaps and needs, including links to NDC reporting; monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects; compilation of methodologies for assessing progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change; support the deployment of performance-based framework for assessing subnational level adaptation effort; work on developing methodologies for reviewing adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support; methodologies for monitoring and evaluation; training on NAPs focusing on medium- and long-term outcomes; sharing of existing knowledge on monitoring and evaluation. Linkage with the development agenda: tools, training and case studies on integrative/systems approaches, coherence with the SDGs and other frameworks, and linking national, subnational and sectoral adaptation planning and implementation; support for integrating climate change adaptation into local public planning and budgeting systems; tools, training and case studies on prioritizing adaptation in development; support stocktaking to identify entry points for adaptation. Active learning from practice: syntheses, publications and exchanges on experiences, good practices and lessons learned in adaptation in the

developing countries; integrating knowledge-sharing in ongoing adaptation projects; promoting twinning between countries to strengthen peer-to-peer learning; providing post-training support; providing online and self-paced courses; promoting integration of South–South learning activities in adaptation projects; organizing regional and international exchanges between countries; support webinar series to share experience on NAPs; newsletters and policy briefs on experience in adaptation planning and implementation. Guiding principles: tools, training and outreach on multi-stakeholder engagement at all levels (national, subnational and sectoral, as well as regional and international); mainstreaming stakeholder engagement as a requirement for funding; support in-country broad consultation on NAPs; tools, case studies and training on identifying vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems and implementing specific measures to address their needs; tools, case studies, outreach events and training on gender sensitivity in the formulation and implementation of NAPs; training on gender-sensitive socioeconomic vulnerability assessments. Tools and Guidelines: NAP Central Resources.

Useful sources:

*Please give examples of additional useful sources relevant to this topic
(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)*

LEG, 2022. Synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG_SR_GST.pdf. LEG, 2022. Report on NAP Writing Support. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Report-NAP-Writing-Support.pdf>. UNFCCC, 2022. Gaps and needs related to the NAPs. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/node/210550>. LEG, 2021. Gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as mandated through decision 8/CP.24, para 17. LEG Technical Brief, Issue No. 1, February 2021. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf. LEG, 2021. Regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC-Regional%20Approaches-Small.pdf>. LEG, 2020. The 38th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group - Report by the secretariat. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/254527>. LEG, 2019. The 35th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group - Report by the secretariat. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2019_05E.pdf. LEG, 2018. Summary of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans Report by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/06e.pdf>. LEG, 2015. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED in addressing adaptation in the least developed countries. Volume 3. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_leg_unfccc_bp11_vol3.pdf. UNFCCC, 2022. Resources. NAP Central. Available at: <https://napcentral.org/resources>