

Activities and achievements of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Background paper – input to the stocktaking meeting of the LEG

Summary

This document provides information on the activities and achievements of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) from 2016 to 2020. It contains the mandates of the LEG over the period as laid forth by the Conference of the Parties, the activities undertaken by the LEG to fulfil those mandates, and good practices and lessons learned. It also provides highlights on selected activities undertaken by organizations within the network of the LEG. The document has been prepared by the LEG as a background to the stocktaking meeting of the work of the LEG in 2020.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GERICS	Climate Service Center Germany
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDCs	least developed countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-Ag	Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
PEG M&E	monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The LEG was established in 2001, along with terms of reference for its operation. The LEG mandate was initially for two years and has been extended every few years ever since. Most recently, COP 21 (December 2015) extended the mandate for a period of five years from 2016 to 2020.¹ It decided to review the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG, at its 26th session (December 2020), with a view to adopting a decision thereon, taking into account, as appropriate, new processes and needs that may arise prior to that session.

COP 21 further laid down a set of actions and steps necessary for SBI 52 (June 2020) to initiate the review. These are a stocktaking meeting of the work of the LEG before June 2020, to be convened by the LEG; a report on the stocktaking meeting for consideration by SBI 52, as input to the review; submissions from Parties on the work of the LEG by 1 February 2020 for consideration by SBI 52; and a synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG based on the submissions from Parties, reports of the LEG, the report of the stocktaking meeting above and other relevant information for consideration by the SBI 52, as input to the review.²

The LEG decided to prepare a document on the mandates, activities and milestones of the LEG for the period 2016 to 2020 to inform the stocktaking meeting referred to in the paragraph above.³ This paper therefore provides a summary of the activities and achievements of the LEG for the period 2016 to 2020, arranged into 10 work areas covering all active mandates. The information on achievements, as well as good practices and lessons learned, only captures some of the major outcomes and not the full breadth of the delivery of work over the mandate period. A full account of the work of the LEG can be found in the reports of the LEG to the SBI available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/leg-meeting-reports>.

2. ABOUT THE LEG

The LEG was established in 2001 as part of the support to the LDCs under the UNFCCC. Its repertoire of mandates includes the provision of technical guidance, advice and support on the implementation of the LDC work programme under the UNFCCC, the formulation and implementation of NAPs, implementation of the NAPAs, and various requests from the SBI, the COP and the CMA to support negotiations on adaptation and matters related to the LDCs. The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat; strengthening considerations regarding gender, vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation. Furthermore, the LEG is mandated to engage other bodies and a wide range of organizations in implementing its work programme. A chronology of the mandates of the LEG from 2001 to present is provided in annex 1.

The LEG implements its work programme through a variety of modalities including technical guidance to the countries, technical guidelines, technical papers; training activities, workshops, expert meetings; NAP Expos, NAP Central, Open NAPs; capturing and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, monitoring of progress, effectiveness and gaps; collaboration with other bodies, programmes and organizations, promotion of coherence and synergy and direct interaction with the LDCs. The LEG engages organizations through the NAP Technical Working Group. Further details on these are provided in chapter 4b.

¹ Decision 19/CP.21.

² Decision 19/CP.21, paras 13–14.

³ Document FCCC/SBI/2019/16, para 63.

The LEG meets twice a year to develop and review progress on the implementation of its work programme. The LEG also uses regular teleconferences to facilitate discussions among members to advance their work. Over the years, the group has developed and implemented many activities in support of adaptation in the LDCs.

3. THE LDC WORK PROGRAMME AND THE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

The LDC work programme was established in 2001 for the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9 of the Convention (“Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.”) Since then, many developments that have direct and/or indirect implications to climate change and development planning in the LDCs have taken place. These include the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2010, the operationalization of the GCF in 2010, and the adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015. Considering this, COP 24 updated the LDC work programme. The box below are the elements of the LDC work programme.

Box: The LDC Work Programme of 2001 as updated in 2018

Updated LDC work programme elements:

- Strengthening and/or establishing, national climate change secretariats or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in the least developed country Parties;
- Providing training in negotiating skills and language to develop the capacity of negotiators from the LDCs to participate effectively in the climate change process;
- Supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs and related relevant adaptation strategies, including national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs);
- Supporting the preparation and implementation of successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs);
- Promoting public awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues;
- Strengthening cooperative action on adaptation technology development and transfer;
- Strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyze, model, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the implementation of adaptation actions;
- Supporting capacity-building initiatives to enable effective engagement in reporting and review activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Original LDC work programme elements

- Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing, national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in LDCs;
- Providing training, on an ongoing basis, in negotiation skills and language, where needed, to develop the capacity of negotiators from the least developed countries to participate effectively in the climate change process;
- Supporting the preparation of NAPAs;
- Promotion of public awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues;

- Development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology (in accordance with decision 4/CP.7);
- Strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support implementation of NAPAs.

The process to formulate and implement NAPs was established by the COP in 2010⁷ to enable the LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.⁴

The objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are (i) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (ii) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The process to formulate and implement NAPs includes the following four elements as defined in the initial guidelines by the COP:⁵ laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements; implementation strategies; reporting, monitoring and review (see figure 1 below for details). Upon request by the COP, the LEG developed technical for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, which provide the basis for the process of formulating and implementing NAPs. Based on the guidelines, countries can package activities to be supported through the GCF and other sources. The guidelines are widely being used by the LDCs as well as by other developing countries that are not LDCs and the developed countries in undertaking their work on adaptation.

The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. To do so, the LEG has developed a wide set of modalities as highlighted in chapter 2 above.

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15-18.

⁵ Decision 1/CP.17, annex.

<p>Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process 2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process 3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process 4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities
<p>Element B: Preparatory Elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios 2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels 3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options 4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans 5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning
<p>Element C: Implementation Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning 2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy 3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation 4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements
<p>Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the NAP process 2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps 3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans 4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

Figure 1: Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAP (decision 5/CP.17, as given in the NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the LEG in 2015)

4. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LEG FROM 2016-2020

a) Vision of the LEG in supporting adaptation in LDCs

In 2016, the LEG developed the vision to guide its work in supporting adaptation in the LDCs, of the achievement of the following by 2020:

- Demonstrable results in building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the LDCs;
- Formulation of robust and good-quality NAPs;
- Implementation of priority adaptation needs identified therein with funding from the GCF and other sources;
- The existence of a well-structured adaptation planning process in the LDCs.

The vision has been applied in developing and implementing the two-year rolling work programme of the LEG from 2016 to 2020.

c) Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on the integration of climate change adaptation into national planning;
- To provide technical guidance and advice on the development of programmes that addresses both objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 13:

- To provide technical guidance and support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 2:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on the identification of medium- and long-term adaptation needs, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities;

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- The AC and the LEG, following the NAP Expo 2018, to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs in their future work programmes and to include information thereon in their reports, as appropriate.

Main objective

To prepare and apply technical guidance to support the LDCs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Expected results

- Enhanced technical guidance on NAPs is available to countries through guidelines and technical papers;
- Greatly enhanced progress on NAPs and adaptation ambition through NAP Expos;
- Improved exchange and delivery of information on NAPs through NAP Central;
- Coherent treatment of adaptation, SDGs and the Sendai Framework at the country level;
- High-quality support provided to the countries.

Activities and achievements for the period 2016–2020

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Guidelines and technical papers	To develop technical materials to supplement the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs to provide in-depth coverage of specific issues, with the support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP-SDG iFrame; • Technical paper (supplement) on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in December 2015;⁶

⁶ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/50301_05_UNFCCC_Gender.pdf.

	of the NAP technical working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical paper (supplement) on considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in December 2018;⁷ • Technical paper on regional synergy in addressing adaptation through the NAPAs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs in the LDCs in December 2015;⁸ • Information paper on how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be supported in the LDCs in December 2015;⁹
NAP Expos	To promote exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance NAPs; Provides a platform to recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six NAP Expos: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019; • Three Regional NAP Expos: one in 2017 in Uganda; and three in 2018 in Malawi, Gabon and Panama.
NAP Central	To further develop and enhance NAP Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP Central main site¹⁰ • NAP events websites • NAP Blogger • NAP Central Twitter handle • NAP Tracking Tool • Global NAP calendar
NAP technical working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the LEG in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant organizations in producing supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs; • To support the LEG in further developing methodologies for achieving coherence between climate change adaptation and the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and other relevant frameworks; • To support the LEG in carrying out technical guidance activities and events (such as Open NAPs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in the development of the NAP-SDG iFrame; • Support in the planning and organization of regional training workshops on NAPs held in 2016–2017, and the Open NAP workshop held in September 2019 • Support in the planning and organization of the NAP Expos; • Regular meetings held during the SB / COP sessions and LEG events; • Coordinating events and other support activities through the global NAP Calendar on NAP Central

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Considerations%20regarding%20vulnerable.pdf>.

⁸ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/50301_05_UNFCCC_Gender.pdf.

⁹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/50301_07_UNFCCC_Support_for_NAPs.pdf.

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/NAP>.

	NAP Expos, NAP training and NAP Central).	
Publications on NAPs	To produce a publication with contributions from countries on NAP outcomes, experiences, best practices and lessons learned, to improve access to information on country adaptation efforts by the science community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in LDCs, volume 3, in December 2015;¹¹ • Work on a publication on NAPs initiated in 2019. Template for country contributions developed at the NAP Expo in 2019 with the support of IPCC contributing scientists.

Good practices

The **NAP Expos** are effective in bringing together policy-makers, practitioners, researchers and experts from all relevant disciplines, including from Parties, the GCF, the GEF, United Nations organizations, international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, regional centres and networks, the youth, local and subnational authorities, and the private sector to exchange experiences, best practices and lessons learned, and foster partnerships towards advancing NAPs. They provide an opportunity for those providing support to identify and seize opportunities to assist countries in undertaking activities related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

They NAP Expos provide a platform for the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries. The NAP Expos also provide a platform to capture the growing evidence of effective adaptation solutions. Solutions presented at the previous events cover adaptation actions in crops, fisheries, water, land, ecological and infrastructure systems; management of droughts, floods and heat waves; and the application of emerging technologies to support adaptation. Furthermore, the NAP Expos also provided many lessons learned, details on which will be captured in a publication being prepared by the LEG on highlights from the NAP Expos.

Countries are actively submitting their NAPs and other outputs on **NAP Central**. As at 31 January 2020, 17 developing countries (of which 5 LDCs) had submitted their NAPs – see figure 2 below. The global NAP Calendar on NAP Central provides readily accessible information on what is coming up on NAPs and links to more details, including for past events and eventually acting as an archive. The LEG regularly invites all partners to provide information on their events for uploading onto the NAP Calendar. The NAP tracking tool maintains data for tracking progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including on support provided and received and thereby supports the preparation of annual progress reports on NAPs.

¹¹ https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_leg_unfccc_bp11_vol3.pdf.

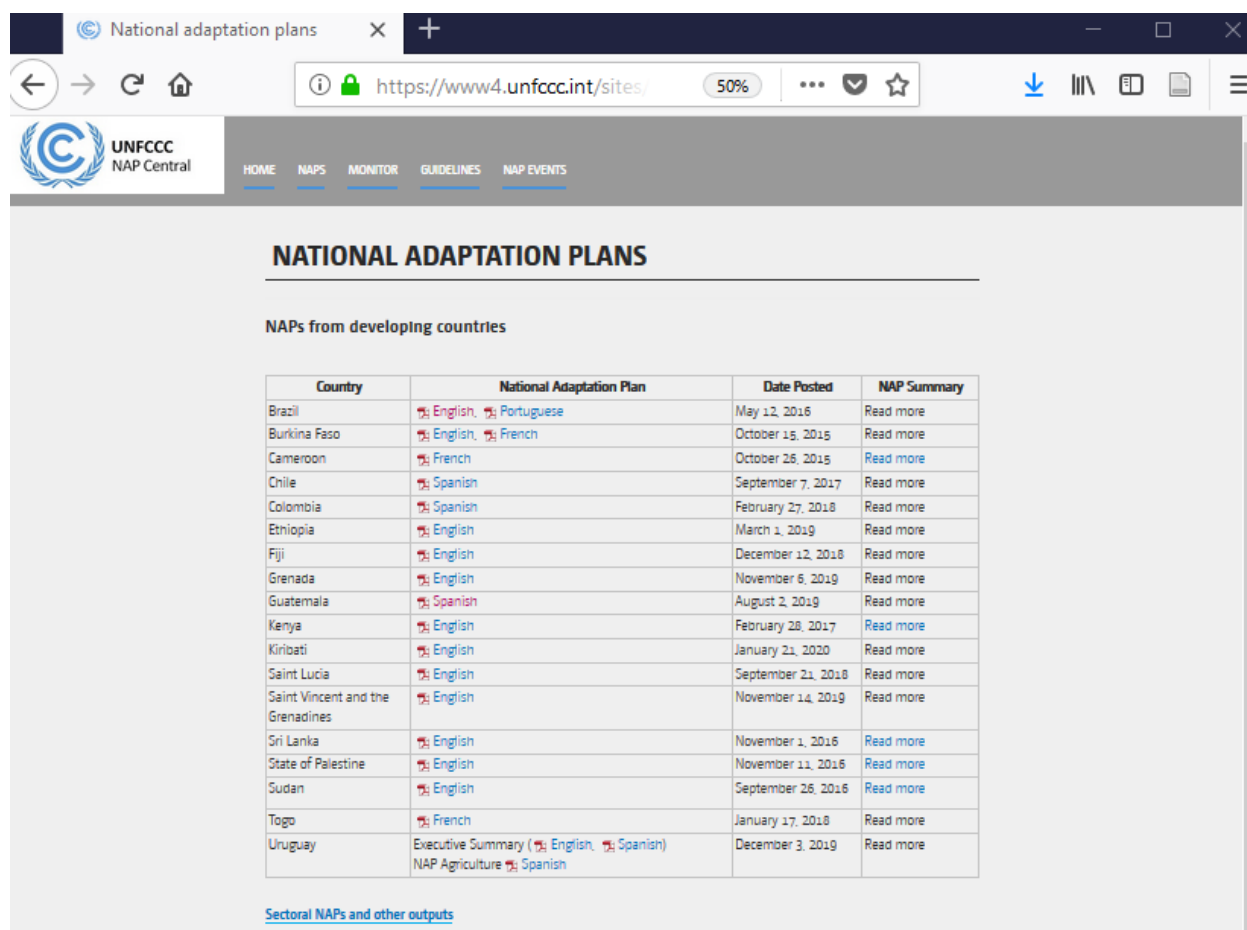


Figure 2: NAP Central is a central hub for assisting countries in managing their work on national adaptation plans (NAPs) and providing a centralized hub for all information pertinent to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, for a diversity of stakeholders. Visit: <https://unfccc.int/NAP>.

The **NAP technical working group**, coordinated by the LEG, has been an effective in mobilizing organizations to work on the technical aspects on NAPs. It has helped the LEG in the planning and organization of the NAP Expos; developing the strategy and conducting training for the LDCs on NAPs; developing supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs; and supporting the continued development of NAP Central. The NAP technical working group meets during the sessions of the meetings of the COP and its subsidiary bodies as well as major events of the LEG to advance its support. Figure 3 below provides a list of organizations that took place in the work of the NAP technical working group since 2016.

AfDB	CI	ICCAD	NAP Global	UNCDF	UNITAR
CARE Intl.	FAO	IISD	Network	UNDP	UN-SPIDER
CBD	GERICS	IPACC	NAP-GSP	UNDRR	WHO
CCAFS	GIZ	ITU	SLYCAN TRUST	UNEP	WMO
CGIAR	GWP		UNCCD	UNESCO	.

Figure 3: Organizations that have participated in at least one meeting or activity of the NAP technical working group since 2016

Lessons learned

A lot of developments are taking place in other external processes, with direct bearing to the technical work on NAPs. Non-State Actors on climate change have widened and all look up to the UNFCCC as the benchmark for action. There is a greater and growing need for coherence

across different issues including the SDGs, Sendai Framework, and other global and regional frameworks.

The active collaboration of the LEG with various organizations in designing and providing technical support on NAPs in an open and inclusive manner has produced an active network under the technical working group. Many products have been produced by partner organizations in the form of supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs (see Chapter 5(b) for a full list). All partner organizations welcome the exchange of information on what each is doing, to promote coordination of efforts. The need to provide technical support to the LDCs on how to apply the various supplements has been raised.

The LEG mobilization of technical support through the NAP technical working group has been very effective and should be scaled up to further enhance technical support to the LDCs. Partners are eager to coproduce materials, and this is being discussed in further development of the NAP-SDG iFrame and other guides to further work on the NAPs including on implementation, further data and assessments to support future iterations of the NAPs, and other areas of support. The Open NAP initiative is another rich platform for scaling up and coordinating technical assistance and support.

d) Direct country support

Related mandates

Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13:

- To provide technical guidance and support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Main objectives

To provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and other related adaptation efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement through Open NAPs, training, publication of national adaptation efforts and other relevant modalities.

Expected results

- Enhanced progress towards the formulation of NAPs by all the LDCs by 2020;
- Training and outreach materials that address the specific needs of the LDCs;
- The LDCs efficiently address the Paris Agreement;
- Enhanced accessibility to information on NAPs to support recognition of efforts and IPCC assessment reporting.

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Open NAPs	To work directly with country teams in formulating their NAPs, by mobilizing and engaging a wide-range of organizations and experts (“crowd-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open NAPs initiated to various degrees of depth for Bhutan, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, the Philippines and Tuvalu

	sourcing”); to explore solutions to common problems faced by countries in adaptation; to mobilize and engage organizations and other actors to support Open NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open NAP initiative for 18 LDCs in early stages of NAPs launched in 2019, and ongoing • Open NAP policy brief published in May 2019 • Continued engagement of organizations to support the initiative and the countries
Training on NAPs	To conduct training to enhance the capacity of the LDCs in the formulation and implementation of NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials developed based on the NAP-SDG iFrame and lessons from Open NAPs • Five regional training workshops on NAPs conducted in 2017 (see annex 2 on details on the workshops) • Open NAP workshop for the LDCs in early stages of NAPs conducted in September 2019
Paris Agreement training for the LDCs	To advise the LDCs on how to effectively and efficiently navigate and address the many elements of the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for the training initiated • Training planned to be conducted in June 2020

Good practices

Early application of the **Open NAPs** produced the following positive results:

- The Open NAPs provided a quick practical overview of how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be rolled out at the national level;
- They contributed to the bottom-up evolution and development of the NAP-SDG iFrame (see figure 4 below);
- They helped to identify important results in the application of the NAP-SDG iFrame, such as regarding the definition of systems, knowledge and methodologies.

The Open NAPs further facilitated the active engagement of organizations in supporting the LDCs in the formulation of NAPs. Together with the organizations, the LEG identified countries that were in the early stages of their NAPs, and especially those that were not receiving significant technical assistance. An initial set of 18 countries was identified. The Open NAP initiative then focused on these countries in 2019 to help them advance their work and produce their first NAPs by 2020. Most of those countries are now receiving support to advance their work.

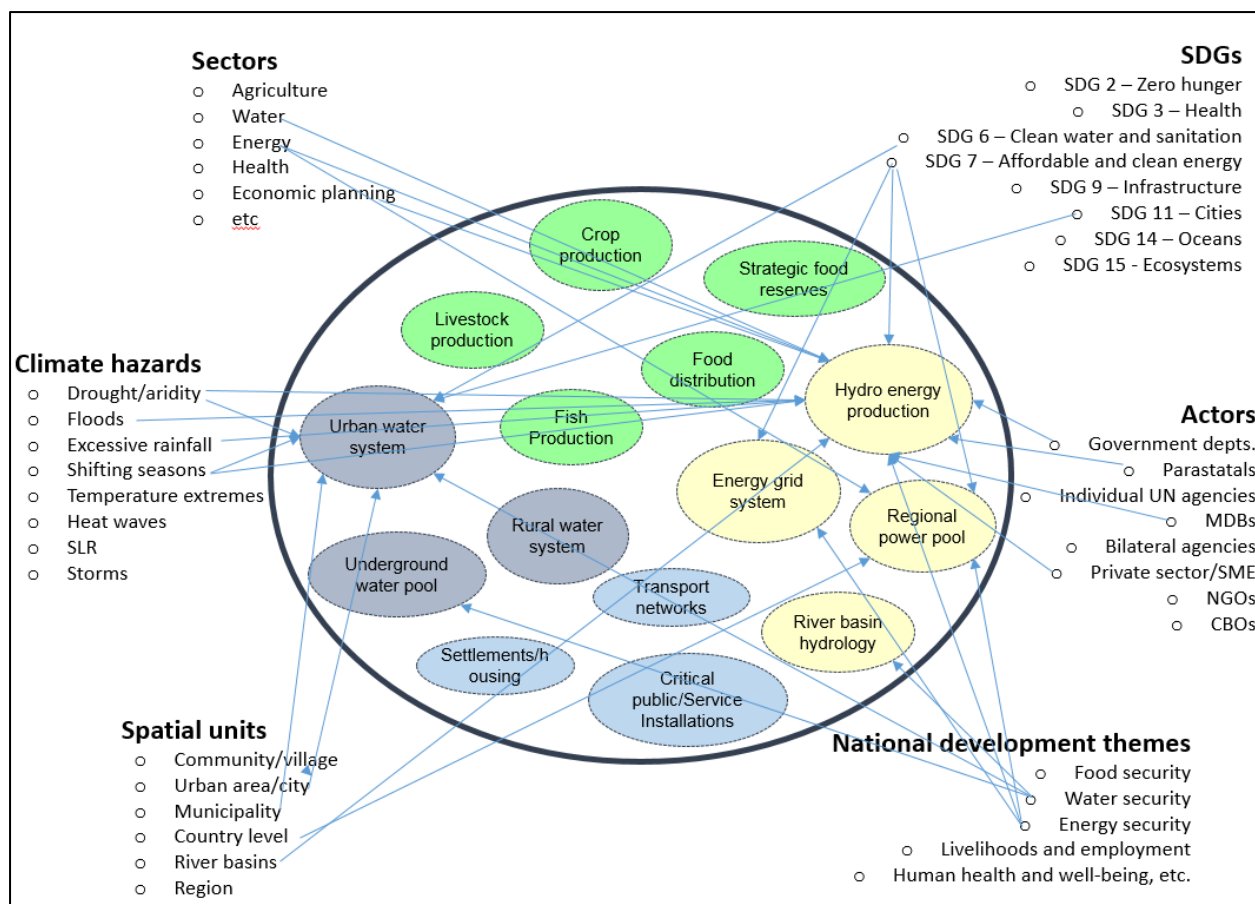


Figure 4: Conceptual diagram of the integrative framework for national adaptation plans and Sustainable Development Goals (NAP-SDG iFrame). The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets.

The **regional training workshops on NAPs** conducted in 2017 assisted the LDCs to further understand the application of the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Feedback from participants from the workshops is included in annex 2. The workshops followed a sample process to formulate and implement NAPs, providing typical set of activities to be undertaken at the national level and how information would flow between the activities (see figure 5 below).

As a result of the workshops, many LDCs were able to undertake activities in laying the groundwork and addressing gaps (Element A of the guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs – see chapter 4(b) below for details on the guidelines) using available resources at the national level and the support received from the NAP-GSP and other initiatives.

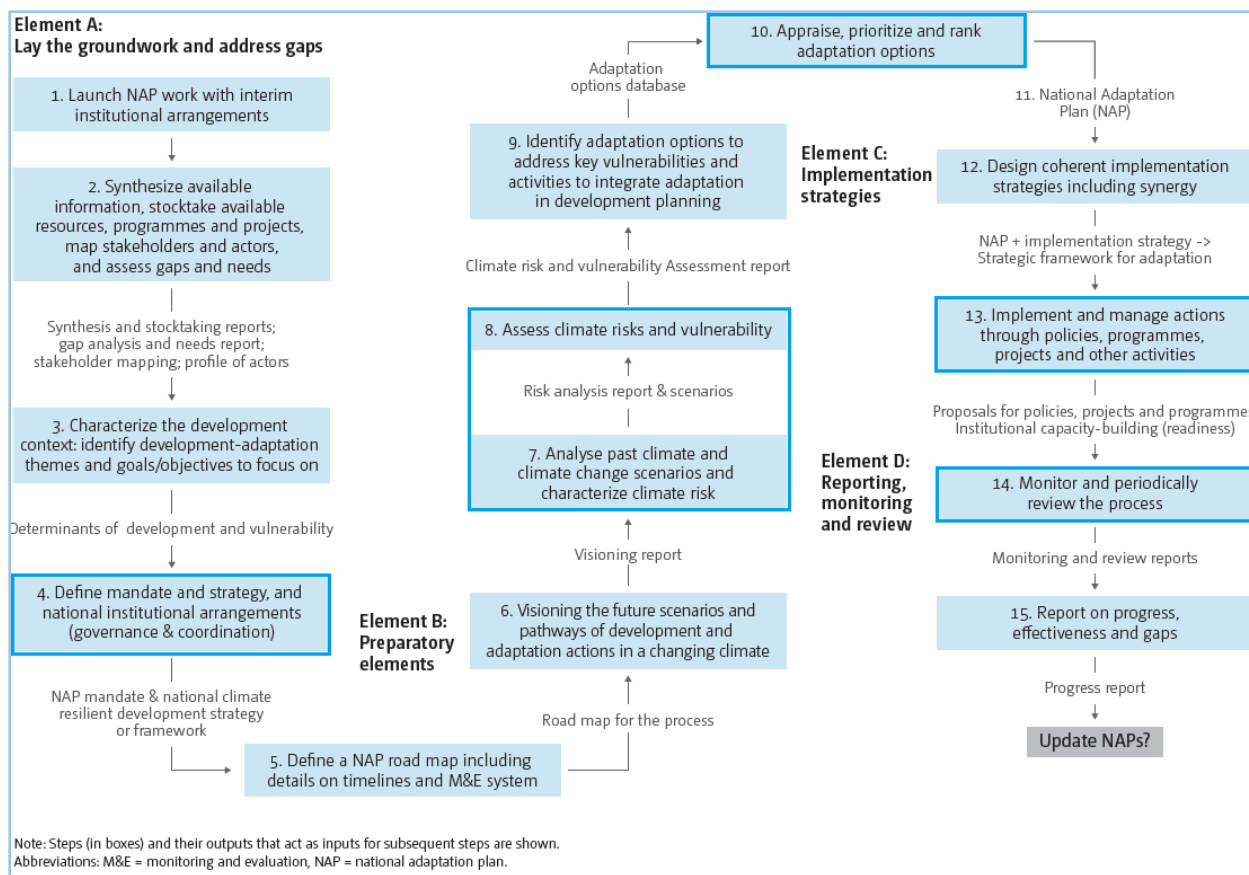


Figure 5: Sample process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plan (LEG, 2015).

With the iterative development of the NAP-SDG iFrame, the steps of the sample process in Figure 5 were updated to include the additional steps in applying the systems approach and more explicit consideration of synergy and coherence with other frameworks, and more direct alignment with the GCF access approach of using a five-year country programme. The updated steps are given in Figures 6 and 7 below.

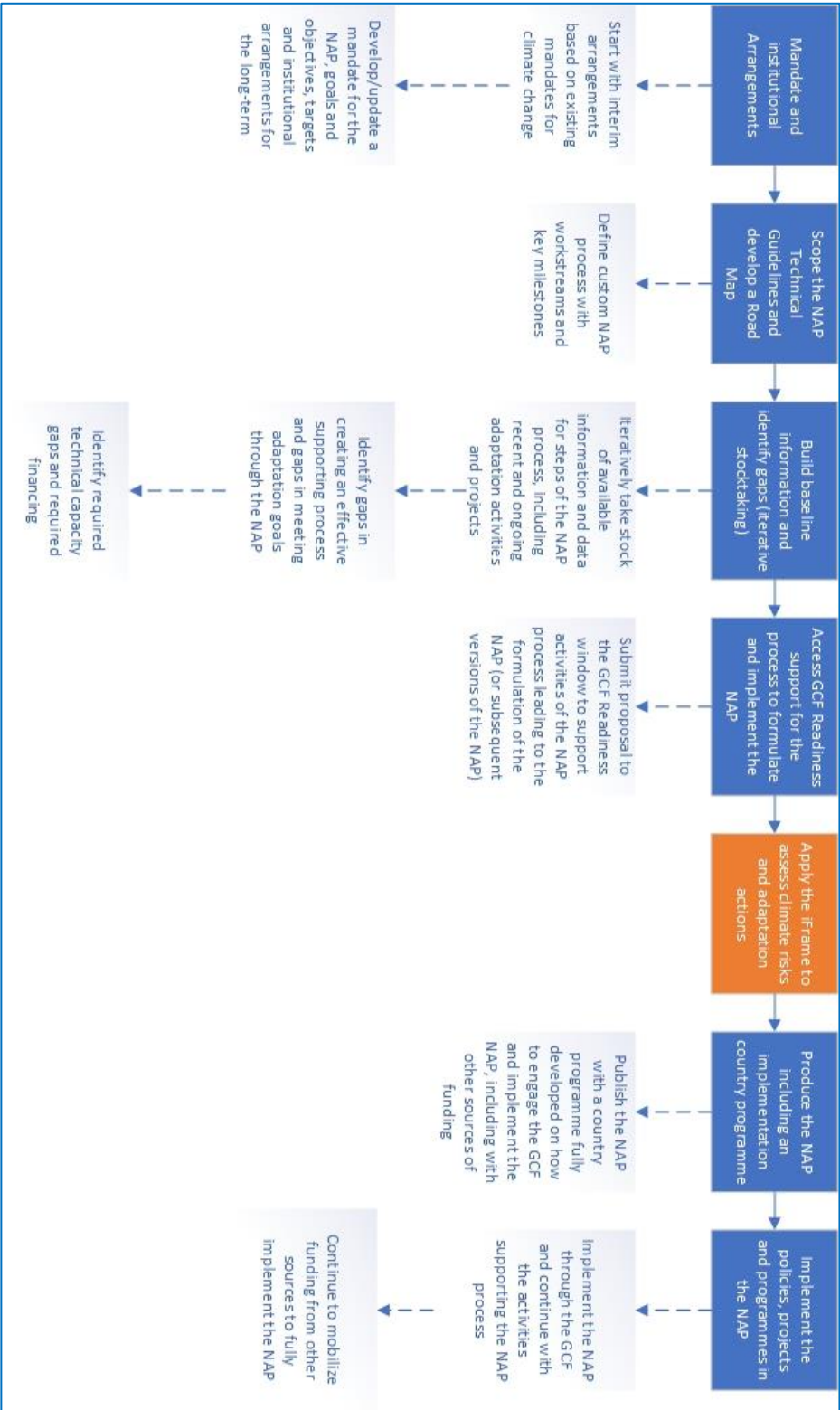


Figure 6: Updated steps for a process to formulate and implement the NAP based on the NAP-SDG iFrame, as applied in the NAP training workshop in Nairobi in September 2019.

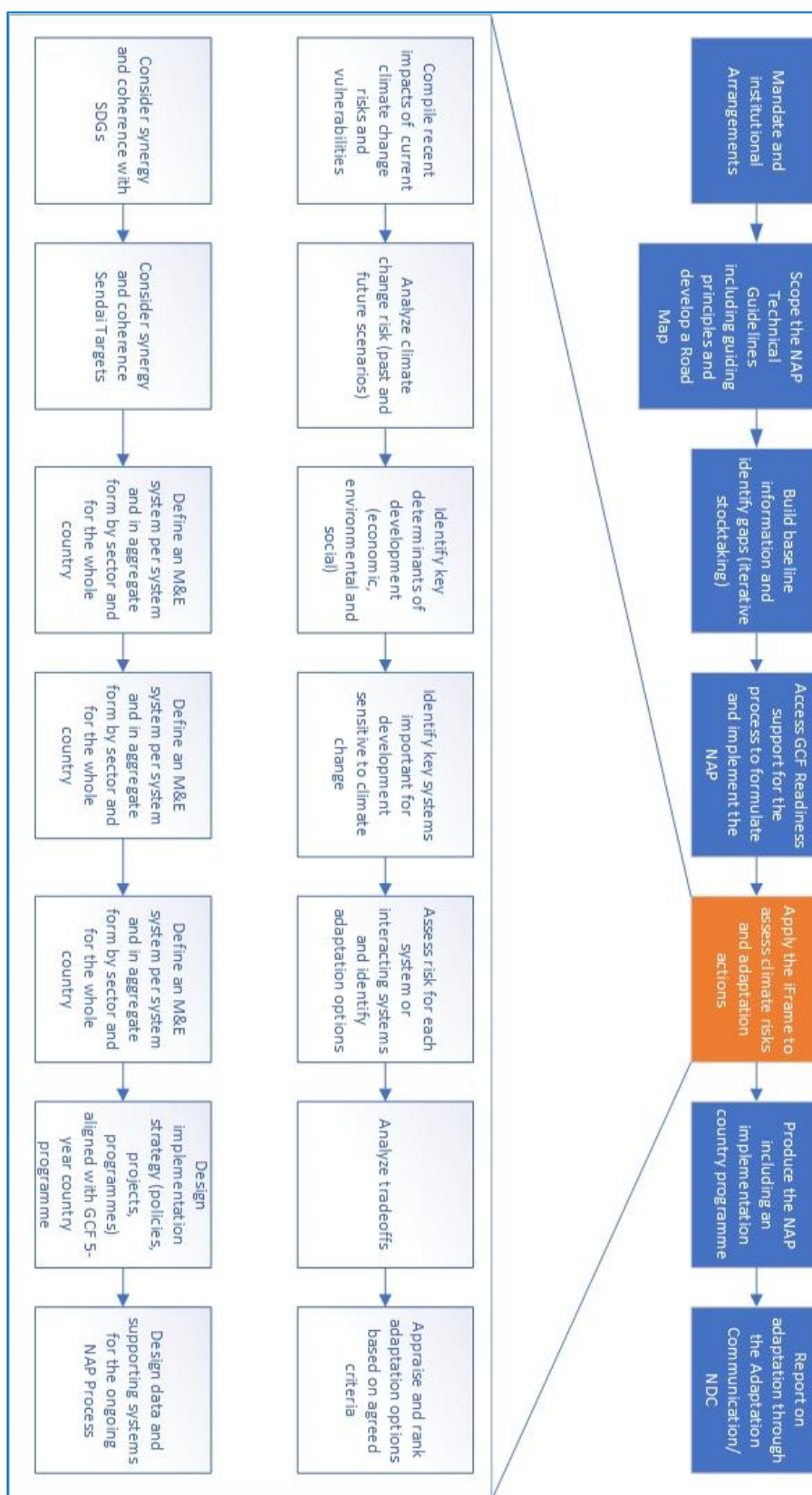


Figure 7: Detailed steps for applying the iFrame, expanding on the broader steps presented in figure 5 above, as applied in the NAP training workshop in Nairobi in September 2019.

The direct engagement with the countries by the LEG during the workshops has particularly been important and unique in helping countries to gain a deeper understanding of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and how to roll it out in their national contexts. Furthermore,

the practice by the LEG of holding meetings and events in the LDCs has been instrumental in providing direct country support and has broadened the actor base of high-level policy makers in the process, including Heads of State and senior government officials.

Lessons learned

Despite targeted support extended to them, the LDCs continue to experience challenges in making swift progress in NAPs beyond the initial work on launching and initiating their work under Element A. There is a much lower number of LDCs that have undertaken or updated their assessments and produced NAPs. The latest statistics on progress made in NAPs show less milestones for the LDCs compared to other developing countries that are not LDCs: only 4 out of the 17 completed NAPs are from the LDCs. The few LDCs that have completed their NAPs have initiated efforts to implement the policies, projects and programmes in their NAPs and further assistance is needed to help them advance further. The analysis of the gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs by the LEG also shows that there remains to be significant needs for the LDCs in almost all the areas of support.

Training workshops have been very useful at raising awareness, introducing the guidelines, and developing a common understanding of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. However, it has been difficult for the LDCs to follow-up with concrete activities immediately at home due to lack of resources. The approach of coproduction through the workouts being introduced through the NAP technical working group promises to address this challenge, and countries being supported under the Open NAP initiative from 2019 to present have found this to be extremely effective.

e) Engage and exchange information with the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, the Adaptation Fund secretariat, bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations on accessing funding

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2, 6 and 10:

- The LEG to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs in collaboration with the GCF secretariat;
- To continue to invite the GEF and its agencies to the meetings of the LEG;
- The LEG and the AC to consider how they can provide more information on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs and to include such information, as appropriate, in their reports.

Main objectives

To engage and exchange information with the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, the Adaptation Fund secretariat, bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations to assist the LDCs in accessing funding for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

Expected results

- The LDCs are accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs from the GCF and other sources;
- Increased awareness of and capacity to access funding from the GCF among the LDCs;

- Improved awareness of and outreach on the needs of the LDCs and the support available to them;
- Enhanced support to the LDCs as challenges they face are addressed;
- Concrete adaptation actions identified through the NAPs in the form of policies, projects and programmes, designed to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and build adaptive capacity, are being implemented through GCF and other support upon completion of the NAPs.

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Technical advice and outreach	To engage the GCF, GEF and AF secretariats in LEG meetings, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and related events to address issues relating to the access of LDCs to funding for NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF secretariat was effectively mobilized to take part in the regional training workshops on NAPs held in 2016 and 2017, and the Open NAP workshop for the LDCs in early stages of NAPs conducted in September 2019. In these events the GCF secretariat presented and supported countries on matters related to accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs • The GCF secretariat successfully conducted sessions at the NAP Expos in 2016, 2018 and 2019 on assisting LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs; • At the NAP Expo 2019 the GCF also conducted special sessions with individual countries to identify and address their specific challenges; • The GEF secretariat successfully organized sessions on the LDCF during the NAP Expos in 2016 and 2018
Technical advice and outreach	To share information on obstacles and challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF and the LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regularly exchanged with the GCF and GEF secretariats during LEG meetings
Technical advice and outreach	To develop outreach materials in collaboration with the GCF secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF secretariat was mobilized to provide inputs to the information paper on how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be supported in the LDCs¹²
Technical advice and outreach	To mobilize agencies to provide more support for the readiness of the LDCs to access the GCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LEG continued to mobilize organizations through the NAP technical working group to support the LDCs to access the GCF.

Good practices

¹² Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_07_unfccc_support_for_naps.pdf.

The engagement of the GCF secretariat and at the NAP Expos and the regional training workshops in NAPs has been effective in getting countries to understand the specific requirements and procedures for accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs from the GCF for the formation of NAPs.

Furthermore, countries were informed of the importance of the climate change rationale and identification of future investments when submitting funding proposals to the GCF; and increased understanding of the GCF of the NAP as the process to develop long-term adaptation capacity and facilitate integration of adaptation into development, as well as a plan with concrete policies, projects and programmes to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.

Lessons learned

Progress by the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs has improved, although it is still poor considering the amount of time that has passed since the establishment of NAPs and the commencement of the provision of support for them. As at December 2019, 29 LDCs had submitted 30 proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs. Of the 30 proposals, 16 had been or were in the process of being approved by the GCF secretariat. Figure 8 below shows the number of proposals submitted by the LDCs from 2016 to 2019.

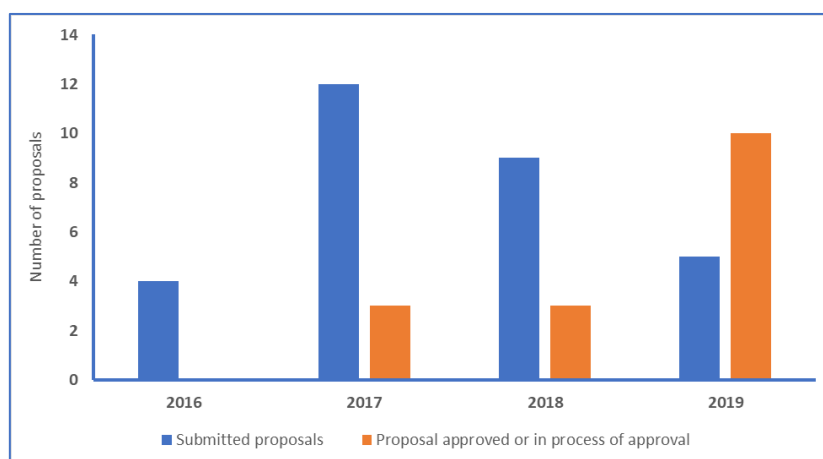


Figure 8: Proposals submitted by LDCs to the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs and status of approval, based on information provided by the GCF secretariat.

The LDCs will continue to rely on funding to formulate and implement their NAPs. Provisions have been created under the Convention for the LDCs to access funding from the GCF and the LDCF. Continued technical support of the LEG working together with respective entities is essential to ensure the delivery of support to the LDCs.

The delivery of funding under the GCF and the LDCF requires explicit indication of outputs to be produced, and their time, which presents challenges against the flexible process approach. This is an area that could undergo innovation.

g) Technical guidance and support for the LDC work programme and NAPAs

Related mandates

Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 2:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on the revision and update of NAPAs to further improve their quality, to facilitate the integration of adaptation actions of LDCs into development planning and to reflect increased adaptation knowledge and changed priorities in the countries, upon request by LDCs;
- To provide technical guidance and advice on the monitoring, revision and implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than NAPAs that are relevant to the expertise of the LEG.

Decision 5/CP.14, paragraph 1:

- To assist, as appropriate, the remaining LDC Parties that have not submitted their NAPAs in completing and submitting their NAPAs as soon as possible (request to the GEF in collaboration with the LEG).

Decision 29/CP.7, annex:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on the preparation, revision or update, and on the implementation strategy of NAPAs;
- To advise on capacity-building needs for the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and to provide recommendations, as appropriate.

Main objective

To provide ongoing support to the LDCs and the SBI on the implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme and report regularly to the SBI.

Expected results

- All remaining NAPA projects are successfully implemented by 2020, or revised/updated and integrated into the NAP;
- Implementation of the LDC work programme is effectively supported and monitored;
- The LDC work programme is successfully revised or updated to reflect progress made in addressing current elements and to reflect new gaps and needs of the LDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement and other recent developments;
- The LDCs are effectively supported in addressing adaptation in the context of the Paris Agreement.

Activities and achievements

During the term, the LEG focused its activities on monitoring progress made in the implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme. Technical guidance and support was prioritized towards the process to formulate and implement NAPAs, and less on the LDC work programme and the NAPAs.

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Technical advice and outreach	To provide ongoing support to the LDCs and SBI on NAPAs including through ongoing tracking and reporting on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the status of implementation of NAPAs under the LDCF presented in the LEG reports

	progress on the implementation of NAPAs under the LDCF to the SBI	
Technical advice and outreach	To provide technical guidance and support for the LDC work programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular outreach at LEG meetings and during side events to mobilize support for the LDC work programme
Technical advice and outreach	Promoting LEG interaction with the LDCs and other Parties and relevant organizations, and enhancing outreach on the support offered by the LEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEG side events organized at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs on adaptation LEG “booth” hosted at the NAP Expo 2019 to facilitate interaction with the LEG

Good practices

The existence of operational guidelines for the approval of NAPA projects under the LDCF helped the LDCs and corresponding GEF agencies to effectively prepare and submit project proposals for implementing adaptation priorities from the NAPAs. Each has implemented several of the urgent and immediate priorities identified in their NAPA with funding from the LDCF. As at 30 October 2019, 51 countries had accessed a total of USD 1.34 million from the LDCF for the implementation of NAPAs since the establishment of the fund.

The NAPAs contain priority adaptation interventions in agriculture and food security, water resources, coastal zones and marine ecosystems, early warning and disaster management, health, energy, terrestrial ecosystems, tourism, insurance and infrastructure, education, capacity building and policy (see figure 9 below). The continued engagement of the GEF secretariat by the LEG helped to facilitate exchange of information and the provision of inputs from the LEG on the operational improvements for the programming of LDCF projects.

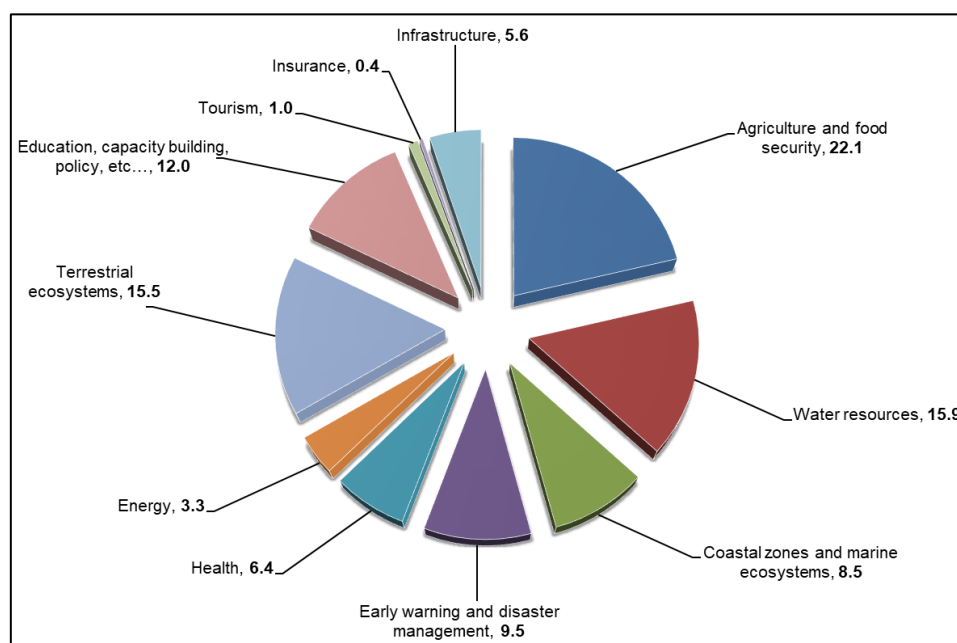


Figure 9: Key areas of urgent and immediate adaptation priorities identified in the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) by the least developed countries. Source: submitted NAPAs available at

<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/napas-received>.

The support to the LDCs under the UNFCCC is one of the major international support measures to the LDCs under the United Nations systems and complements the programme of action for the LDCs – currently the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (referred to as the Istanbul Programme of Action).

Lessons learned

Since 2015, the demand for LDCF resources for the implementation NAPAs exceeded the funds available for approval of new projects. This resulted in an increase in the number of projects that were technically cleared by the GEF secretariat and were awaiting availability of resources under the LDCF. The period between technical clearance of project concepts and availability of funds rose significantly, exceeding 24 months for some projects. The long waiting times for availability of funds raised questions about the timeliness and continued relevance of the proposed interventions due to changing circumstances, information, and needs. Consequently, projects that had stayed for more than 24 months in the pipeline had to be revised, and a few were cancelled altogether.

Countries are drawing upon their NAPAs in formulating their NAPs. Any remaining adaptation priorities would hence be integrated into the NAPs. Since 2018 the GEF published a programming strategy on adaptation to climate change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the period July 2018 to June 2022. Under this strategy factors for the strategic prioritization of projects include, among others, alignment with needs and priorities identified in national plans, NAPAs, NAPs, NDCs and national sustainable development strategies. The LDCs would therefore continue to implement relevant adaptation projects identified in their NAPs that meet the LDCF criteria.

The LDCs have launched the “LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR)”, aimed at pursuing an overarching vision for adapting towards a climate resilient future by 2050. The initiative is one of the three elements of LDC 2050 Vision for a climate-resilient future. So far, a network of LDC practitioners and resilience partners from LDC governments, civil society, academia, climate funds, the LEG, and other international stakeholders has been set up under the initiative to guide strategic linkages and learn from and build on existing practice.¹³

h) Gender, vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and regional approaches in adaptation planning and implementation

Related mandates

Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c):

- To provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties.

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2b:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on regional approaches to adaptation planning.

¹³ See http://www.ldc-climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/LDC-2050-Vision-and-Compact_signed.pdf.

Main objectives

To enhance the consideration of gender and vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in the process to formulate and implement NAPs; and of regional approaches to adaptation planning.

Expected results (outcomes and impacts)

- The LDCs are effectively assisted in their efforts to enhance integration of gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems into adaptation;
- Improved understanding and application of methods to address regional and transboundary issues related to NAPs.

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Technical guidance and advice	To consider how gender responsiveness is considered in NAPs as part of addressing all guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including by updating relevant technical materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical sessions on gender in NAPs conducted at all the NAP Expos;¹⁴ based on a technical paper on gender by the LEG in 2015;¹⁵ • Training modules on gender in NAPs integrated in the LEG regional training workshops on NAPs in 2016 and 2017; • Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)¹⁶ developed in 2019 in collaboration with the AC and the NAP Global Network
Technical guidance and advice	To prepare an information paper on considerations regarding gender and vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical paper (supplement) on considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems published in December 2018;¹⁷
Technical guidance and advice	To conduct a technical workshop on how to identify and address gender and vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, in collaboration with the NWP during NAP Expo 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop successfully conducted with NWP partner organizations; • This was followed by further sessions at the NAP Expos in 2016, 2018 and 2019.
Technical guidance and advice	To provide technical guidance and advice on regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted technical sessions on regional approaches to adaptation

¹⁴ Information available on the respective pages of the NAP Expos, accessible at <https://unfccc.int/node/128182>.

¹⁵ Available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/UNFCCC_gender_in_NAPs.pdf.

¹⁶ Available on NAP Central at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

¹⁷ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Considerations%20regarding%20vulnerable.pdf>.

	approaches to adaptation planning	planning and implementation at the NAP Expos in 2016, 2018 and 2019
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The technical paper on gender provides guidance on strengthening gender consideration in adaptation planning and implementation. It describes and analyzes the context of gender in climate change adaptation, provides experiences on integrating gender into adaptation planning and implementation through the NAPAs and other related activities, and provides perspectives for integrating gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The technical paper on vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems contains technical guidance and advice to the LDCs on how to strengthen considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in climate change adaptation. It has been developed with wide inputs from the partner organizations to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and climate change, and feedback solicited from Parties.

Both papers and other publications of the LEG are available at: <https://unfccc.int/node/740>.

Figure 10: Publications of the LEG on strengthening gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation.

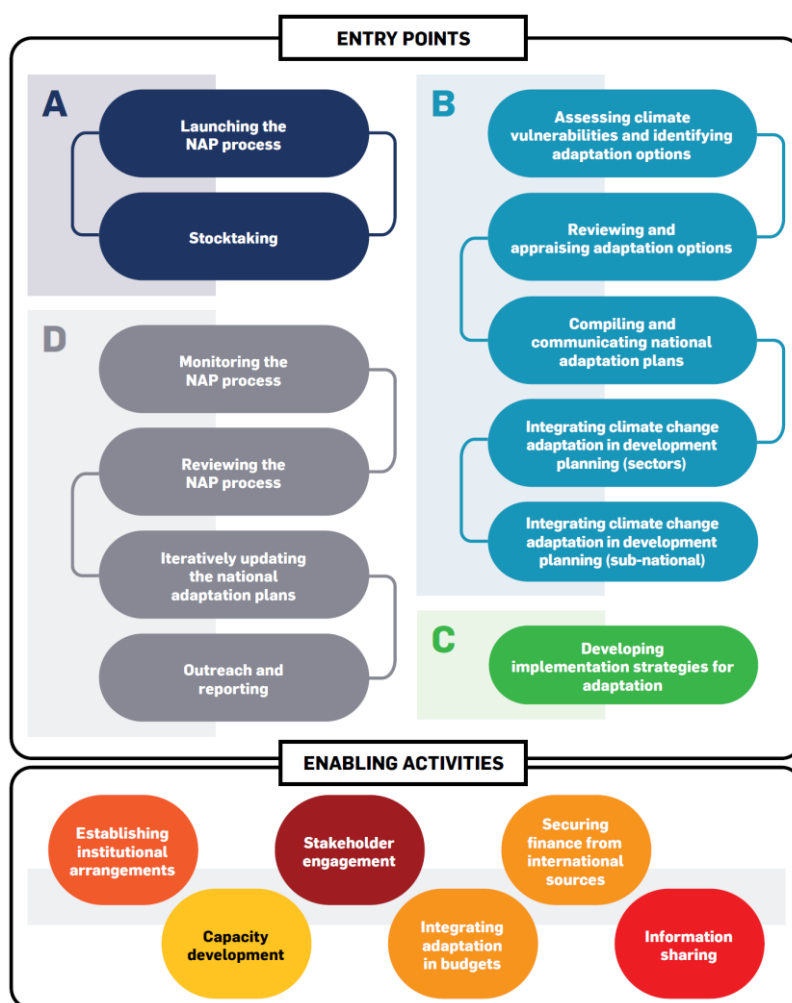


Figure 11: Overview of entry points and enabling activities for a gender-responsive process to formulate and implement NAPs. Source: NAP Global Network & UNFCCC. (2019). Toolkit for a gender-responsive process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx> and www.napglobalnetwork.org.

Good practices

The development of the toolkit for a gender-responsive process to formulate and implement NAPs was developed with contributions from experts on gender and climate change adaptation from Parties and relevant organizations (GIZ, FAO, ICCAD, IISD and UN Women). It is a demonstration of strong collaboration between the LEG with experts from Parties, other bodies and organizations. The toolkit was launched at the UN Climate Change Conference in December 2019.

Lessons learned

Given the strong interest among different actors on gender and climate change adaptation, the LEG initiated coordination among all gender and adaptation stakeholder to develop common milestones and technical materials to support countries. The stakeholders could consider ways to further strengthen coordination in addressing gender in NAPs. As a leading example, the LEG together with the AC and the NAP Global Network, and in collaboration with all other actors, will organize a series of sessions on gender in NAPs at the NAP Expo in April 2020.

i) Monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness, gaps and adequacy in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Related mandates

Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 34 and 36:

- The LEG, the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention to include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in this decision and on their activities relevant to the NAP process, as per their respective mandates;
- The secretariat, consistent with Article 8 of the Convention, to collect, compile and synthesize information needed by the SBI to monitor and evaluate the progress made on the NAP process, drawing upon information in accordance with paragraphs 32–35 of decision 5/CP.17.

Main objectives

To monitor and evaluate progress, effectiveness, gaps and adequacy in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Expected results

- Appropriate tools for the monitoring and evaluation are developed by the LEG and are being applied by the LDCs to manage and improve the process, while ensuring effective learning from experience;
- Information collected by the LEG on the process to formulate and implement NAPs contribute towards the assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs by the SBI and related future assessments.

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Technical guidelines and support	To develop and test the PEG M&E tool to capture the breadth of assessments related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical paper describing the PEG M&E tool developed in 2015; • PEG M&E tool tested and applied in several case studies and training
Technical guidelines and support	To prepare a technical paper on methods for processing and using the information collected through the online questionnaire on NAP Central and related sources to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps, using the PEG M&E tool and other relevant tools, with the support of the NAP technical working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory work for this technical paper led to the development of the NAP Tracking Tool on NAP Central • The technical paper is yet to be produced as part of the activities for 2020.

Good practices and lessons learned

Information collected through the online questionnaire on NAPs was used to inform the assessment by the SBI of the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2018.¹⁸ The LEG continues to use the information in preparing the annual progress reports in NAPs¹⁹ and in assessing the gaps and needs for the LDCs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

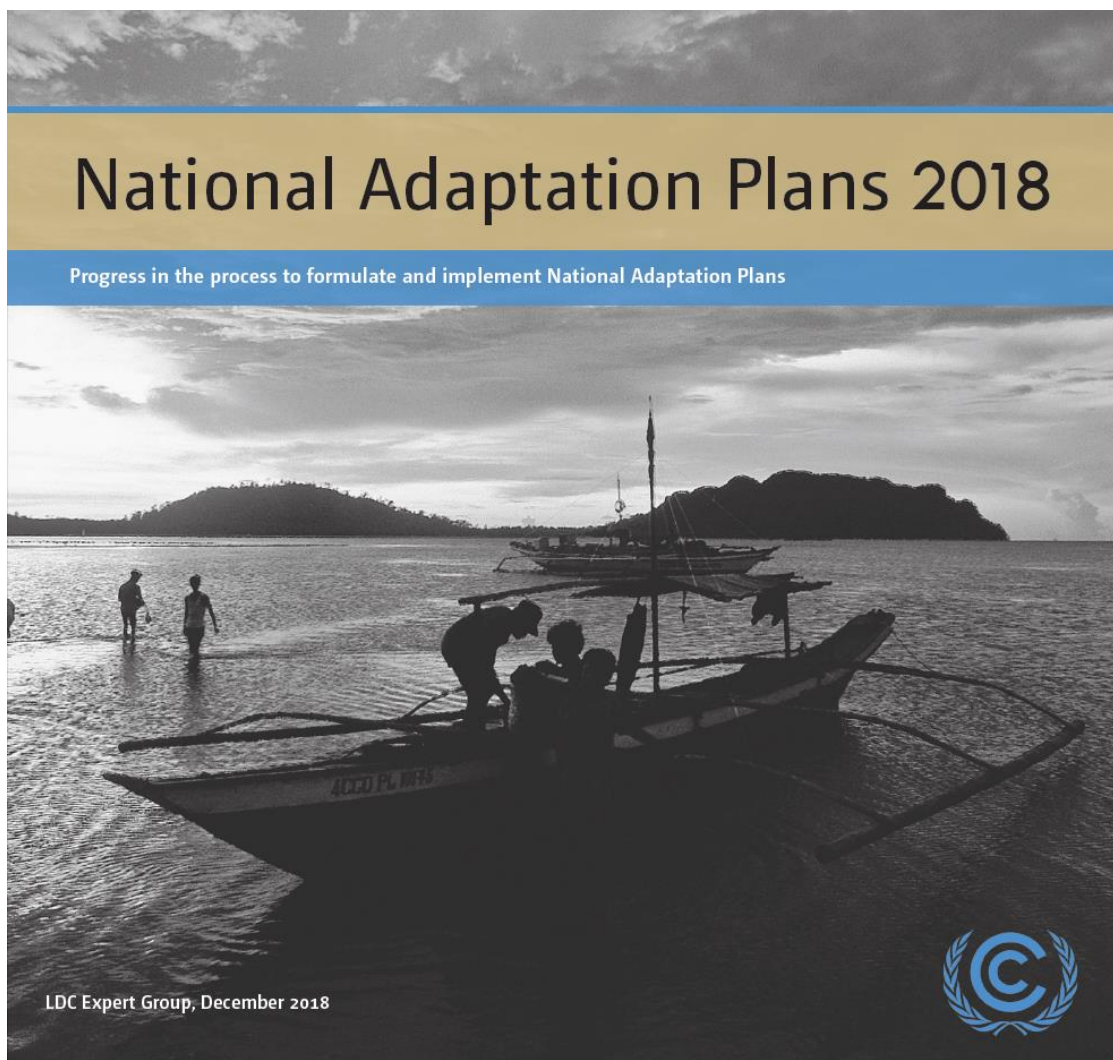


Figure 12: LEG 2018 publication on progress made the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/740>.

The development and application of the PEG M&E tool, as well as experience of countries from NAP Expos, regional training workshops and other events have provided lessons that would help in advancing the work on monitoring and evaluation further, including the following:

- There are many types of M&E systems for specific end uses. Typical systems applied in adaptation are those that focus on processes; those that measure adaptation outcomes in reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience; and those that measure project outputs;

¹⁸ Compilation of information submitted by countries through the questionnaire is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/compilation-of-information-for-the-assessment-of-progress-made-in-the-process-to-formulate-and>.

¹⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans>.

- There are many examples on steps for developing M&E systems at multiple levels and scales, and indicators are being developed and tested;
- M&E has grown prominent in the international agenda with countries investing in the review and alignment of M&E systems in consideration of the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, SDGs, Sendai framework, as well as in-country purposes;
- Emerging national adaptation M&E systems can learn from the initial experiences of building sectoral adaptation systems to address recurring challenges of lack of outcome focus; integration with development planning; capacities and resources; and synergies with monitoring of commitments under various international conventions;
- Future financing of climate change programmes will require countries to demonstrate capacity to absorb, track and assess adaptation investments.

j) Identifying and addressing gaps and needs for the LDCs

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paras 2(d) and 4:

- Provide technical guidance and advice on the needs related to adaptation that may arise from the Paris Agreement and the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session, as determined by Parties;

Main objectives

To identify and propose ways to address the gaps and needs for the LDCs for the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement

Expected results

- Successfully supporting the work of the SBI under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention (LDC matters)

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Technical guidance and support	Gaps and needs for the LDCs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing compilation of gaps and needs successfully maintained and applied in the different areas of the work of the LEG and in engagement with other bodies and organizations on collaboration in supporting the LDCs. • Latest compilation of gaps and needs for the LDCs related to NAPs is contained in the LEG 36 report (document FCCC/SBI/2019/16, annex I).
Technical guidance and support	To provide technical guidance and advice on needs related to adaptation arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LEG developed and list of the needs and presented these in the LEG 33 report (document FCCC/SBI/2018/4, table); • The LEG integrated the needs falling within its mandate into its rolling work

		programme for 2019–2020 and drew the attention of relevant organizations to address the needs related to their work as appropriate.
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Good practices

In developing the **needs related to adaptation arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement**, the LEG followed a stepwise approach of gathering information, identifying the needs, getting feedback from Parties and organizations. This helped to ensure that the needs identified reflect the understanding of Parties and the organizations supporting the LDCs. Given their robustness, the identified needs served as input to another COP mandate to the LEG to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been identified through the relevant work of the LEG and the AC and how to address them. An update on progress on this work is contained in the LEG 36 report (document FCCC/SBI/2019/16, paragraphs 51–53 and annex I), and further work is being continued in 2020.

Lessons learned

The LEG, based on various mandates and its ongoing work, continuously compiles gaps and needs and the challenges faced by the LDCs in addressing adaptation, and in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Presently, the gaps and needs fall under the following broad areas:

- Accessing financial and other support;
- Institutional arrangements and coordination;
- Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context;
- Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management;
- Access to and use of technology;
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- Linkage with the development agenda;
- Active learning from practice;
- Adhering to the agreed guiding principles for the process to formulate and implement NAPs in decision 5/CP.17 and for adaptation more generally as presented in the Paris Agreement.

The range of issues to be addressed by the LDCs has also widened over the years and include:

- The Paris Agreement and the commitments and goals therein;
- The growing number of reporting requirements under the UNFCCC;
- Kickstart of the processes towards the first global stocktake;
- Redefined programming strategy for the LDCF;
- Operationalization of the GCF including the funding for NAPs;
- Widened landscape of global and regional frameworks.

These issues would require additional support to the LDCs on how to effectively and efficiently address.

I) Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraphs 6 and 7:

- To collaborate with other constituted bodies under the Convention, including by inviting members of these bodies to participate, as appropriate, in its meetings;
- To invite the GCF secretariat to its meetings, as appropriate;
- To continue to invite the GEF and its agencies to its meetings, as appropriate.

Decision 3/CP.21, paragraph 5:

- The TEC, in collaboration with the CTCN, the AC and the LEG, to consider how it can help Parties align their technology needs assessments with the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 17:

- To invite the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to the work of the LEG in support of the NAP process, and to report, as appropriate.

Main objectives

Collaborate with relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement on related mandates and areas of work, and to promote coherence and synergy

Expected results

- Coherence in support to the LDCs is promoted under the Convention, regionally and with other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)
- Improved knowledge of the special circumstances of the LDCs in the context of Article 4, paragraph 9 of the Convention, to inform the work of other bodies under the Convention

Activities achievements

<i>Constituted body or programme</i>	<i>Collaborative activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<i>AC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint/related mandates from decisions 1/CP.21, 8/CP.24 and 11/CMA.1 • Technical guidance on and support on NAPs • LEG engagement in the technical examination process on adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations to SBI 47 on modalities and methodologies related to adaptation under the Paris Agreement in collaboration with the AC (see document FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1-FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1.); • Contributions of the AC on monitoring, evaluation and learning related to NAPs; accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs;²⁰
<i>NWP</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical guidance and support on NAPs • NWP special events/forums at SB sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant contributions of NWP partners in different activities and products of the LEG including on gender; vulnerable communities,

²⁰ Relates work by the AC is available at <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>, and the sessions conducted at the NAP Expos by the AC are accessible via <https://unfccc.int/node/128182>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP events 	groups and ecosystems; NAP Expos; and the training on NAPs;
<i>SCF</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of progress made in NAPs • Related mandates from 11/CMA.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written input from the SCF towards the LEG supporting the SBI assessment in 2018 of progress made in NAPs²¹
<i>TEC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages between TNAs and NAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions towards the conceptualization of the TEC work on linkages between TNAs and NAPs
<i>WIM ExCom</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and damage in NAPs • Human mobility in NAPs • Comprehensive risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical contributions in the development of the workplan of the task force of displacement²²
<i>PCCB</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building needs of the developing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions at PCCB meetings and events on the capacity-building needs of the LDCs

Good practices and lessons learned

Collaboration with the NWP partner organizations has helped expand the pool of organizations that contribute towards the technical guidance and support for NAPs and other areas of work. NWP partner organizations helped organize technical sessions and contributed towards the development of a technical paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems. The partners also helped mobilize country case studies on measuring progress in adaptation of the vulnerable communities and groups. Furthermore, the participation of the LEG in the NWP focal point forums organized during the sessions of the COP helped raise the visibility of the work of the LEG among the NWP partner organizations and thereby enhance their contributions on the work such as on gender, vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, organizations of the NAP Expos, and the regional training workshops on NAPs.

Complementarity between the LEG and the AC on joint or related mandates from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45 facilitated broader engagement of Party and non-Party stakeholders in contributing towards the development of modalities and methodologies related to adaptation under the Paris Agreement.

m) Engagement of organizations, regional centres and networks

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraphs 9–11:

- To invite representatives of regional centres or networks to its meetings as observers, when appropriate;
- To invite relevant regional centres to nominate one focal point each for the LEG with a view to enhancing collaboration with those centres;
- To invite representatives of global programmes, projects and/or networks that support the process to formulate and implement NAPs to its meetings, as appropriate, as a way to promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

²¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SCF%20input%20NAP%20Expert%20meeting.pdf>.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD>.

Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 5:

- To engage a wide range of organizations to support the implementation of its work programme.

Main objectives

To engage and mobilize organizations, regional centres and networks to enhance support provided to the LDCs.

Expected results

- Expanded support to the LDCs
- Improved and consistent interaction with organizations, regional centres and networks

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Collaboration with organizations, regional centres and networks	To engage and mobilize regional centres and networks to nominate focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional centres and networks were mobilized to nominate focal points to the LEG; • These focal points have served as the point of contact in mobilizing and engaging the respective organizations
	To mobilize relevant organizations, regional centres and networks to enhance support for readiness of the LDCs to access funding from the GCF for NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement has effectively been maintained through the NAP technical working group
	To engage a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks on the provision of technical guidance and support on adaptation to the LDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement has effectively been maintained through the NAP technical working group

Good practices

The focal points provided an effective means of communication between the LEG and respective organizations and facilitated contributions towards the LEG of the LEG where possible. They served as the point of contact with their organizations on various activities of the LEG.

Lessons learned

Most regional centres and networks from the LDCs have not been able to actively engage in the work and meetings of the LEG due to resource constraints.

o) Supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Related mandates

Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2d:

- The LEG to provide technical guidance and advice on needs of the LDCs on adaptation related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions.

Decision 1/CP.21 paragraphs 41 and 45:

- To jointly develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by CMA 1;
- To, in collaboration with the SCF and other relevant institutions, develop methodologies and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by CMA 1 on:
 - Taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries in the context of the limit to global average temperature increase referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
 - Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14€, of the Paris Agreement.

Decision 11/CMA.1 paragraphs 13 and 35:

- The preparation of synthesis reports on specific adaptation themes in the context of the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties
- Contributing to the work on further developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

Main objectives

To respond to mandates aimed at informing or facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Expected results

Governing bodies under the Paris Agreement are effectively supported in their work

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
CMA/COP/SBI support	To consider the need to update the LDC work programme and to make recommendations for consideration by SBI 48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully developed and submitted recommendations on updating the LDC work programme to SBI 48 (see document FCCC/SBI/2018/4, paras 62–66)
CMA/COP/SBI support	To address mandates from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations to SBI 47 on modalities and methodologies related to adaptation under the Paris Agreement in collaboration with the AC (see document FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1-FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1.)

CMA/COP/SBI support	To address mandates from decision 11/CMA.1, paragraphs 13 and 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work has successfully been initiated in collaboration with the AC and will be continued during 2020
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SBI 48 successfully recommended a decision to COP 24 on updating the LDC work programme based on the recommendations from the LEG. Consequently COP 24 adopted the decision 16/CP.24 containing updated elements of the LDC work programme, reflecting the new and continuing needs of the LDCs. The LDC work programme is an overall framework for targeting and channelling support to the LDCs under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

In addressing mandates from 1/CP.21 on modalities and methodologies related to adaptation provisions under the Paris Agreement, the LEG in collaboration with the AC followed an inclusive process engaging Parties. This included invitation of submission from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the work; side events at COP 22 and SB 46 to update Parties on progress and gather feedback on outcomes. Based on the recommendations thereof, SBI successfully considered the matter and recommended a for adoption by CMA.1.

p) Supporting the assessment by the SBI of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Related mandates

Decision 4/CP.21, paragraphs 12(d) and €:

- The LEG, in collaboration with the AC, to organize a meeting of Party experts to develop a summary of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- The LEG, in collaboration with the AC and with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a report on the meeting for consideration by SBI 48 in its assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Main objectives

To successfully support the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Expected results

- Up-to-date information on progress on NAPs is readily available for consideration by the SBI;
- The SBI is well informed about progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Activities and achievements

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Specific objectives and activities</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
CMA/COP/SBI support	To support the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs referred to in decision 4/CP.21, paragraphs 11–13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized in collaboration with the AC, the meeting to summarize progress; Prepared a report on the meeting with the assistance of the secretariat (document FCCC/SBI/2018/6).

CMA/COP/SBI support	To produce an annual update for the SBI on progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual progress reports in NAPs
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In supporting the SBI assessment of progress in NAPs, the LEG implemented the following steps:

- Developed terms of reference for summarizing progress;
- Mobilized relevant organizations to contribute towards the assessment by analysing progress made in relation to specific topics and areas;
- Created a common pool of data to be accessed and used by all organizations;²³
- Organized in collaboration with the AC, the meeting to summarize progress;
- Prepared a report on the meeting with the assistance of the secretariat.

Based on the work of the LEG the SBI smoothly completed the assessment and recommended a decision for adoption by the COP (decision 8/CP.24). The steps applied by the LEG in supporting the assessment could inform the consideration by SBI 55 of the actions and steps for the next assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs scheduled to take place by 2025.

The annual reports and publications on progress in NAPs provide continuous documentation of the measures undertaken by countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and the technical and financial support provided and received. Figure 13 below shows latest statistics on measures undertaken by the developing countries.

²³ Available at <http://unfccc.int/10545>.

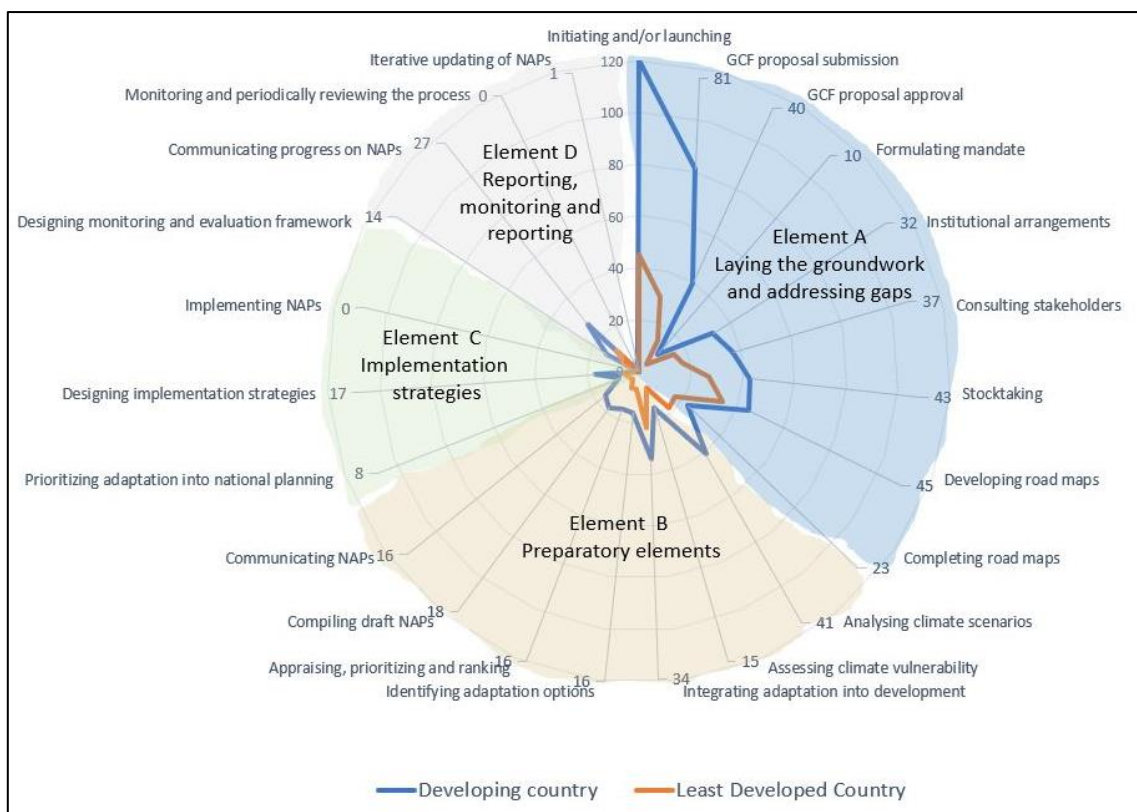


Figure 13: Measures undertaken by the developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as at November 2019. Significant progress has been made in element A of the process.

5. SELECTED ACTIVITIES BY ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE LEG NETWORK

a) Supporting the implementation of the LDC work programme

The table below provides highlights on activities carried out during the period 2016 to 2020 related to the implementation of the LDC work programme.

Elements of the LDC work programme	Related activities
Providing training in negotiating skills and language to develop the capacity of negotiators from the LDCs to participate effectively in the climate change process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support programme on “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes programme”.²⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 training events (2 each year since 2015); Policy briefs on key negotiation issues; Upgrade and relaunch of LDC group website www ldc-climate.org
Supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs and related relevant adaptation strategies, including NAPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidance and support, guidelines, technical materials, Open NAPs, training, NAP Expos and NAP Central support by the LEG and the NAP technical working group; Training, direct country support, development of NAPs and other outputs and outcomes, awareness raising, and

²⁴ Administered by UNDP and UNEP <https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/ldc-negotiators>.

	<p>outreach by various organizations including through support programmes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding through the GCF, the LDCF and other sources; • Supporting for accessing funding by the GCF and the GEF and their respective entities and agencies, as well as by other organizations • Details on this are contained in NAP annual progress reports, available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/documents-national-adaptation-plans
Supporting the preparation and implementation of successive NDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 28 LDCs are part of the NDC Partnership²⁵ which assists countries to access technical and financial support for the implementation of their NDCs. A Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) was launched in 2019 to assist countries in updating their NDCs for 2020; • 35 LDCs are also involved in the UNDP Climate Promise²⁶ which is aimed at supporting countries enhance their NDCs by 2020. • AfDB Africa NDC Hub
Promoting public awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level activities • Activities carried out with the support of the “support programmes” referred to in chapter 5(b) below
Strengthening cooperative action on adaptation technology development and transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTCN technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, with special focus accorded to the LDCs • CTCN Incubator Programmer to support the LDCs in to achieve mitigation and adaptation targets in their NDCs through technology interventions; • Pilot technology have been implemented in Cambodia and Senegal under the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer.
Strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyze, model, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the implementation of adaptation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF/LDCF funded programmes on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, implemented by UNDP;²⁷ • WMO Global Framework for Climate Services
Supporting capacity-building initiatives to enable effective engagement in reporting and review activities under the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 LDCs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda) have projects approved under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT),²⁸ to

²⁵ <http://ndcpartnership.org>.

²⁶ https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/announcements/2019/UNDP_Climate_Promise.html.

²⁷ <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/programme-climate-information-resilient-development-africa-cirda>.

²⁸ <https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit>.

Convention and the Paris Agreement	<p>build institutional and technical capacity to enhance transparency in the framework of the Paris Agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, Comoros and Eritrea are part of a regional project
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b) Support programmes

United Nations and other organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, regional centres and networks have also taken up the request from the COP to support countries. Groups of these have established joint programmes and networks such as the NAP Global Support Programme and the NAP Global Network, and some also run individual activities aimed at supporting the countries on their work on NAPs. The LEG coordinates the NAP Technical Working Group (see chapter 4(b) above), that bring together all the partners to coordinate efforts and ensure coherence and synergy of approaches in supporting the countries.

Activities

Below are highlights key activities and milestones delivered under these programmes. More detailed information on the work of the support programmes can be found on the links provided.

Support programme	Activities and milestones
<i>NAP GSP</i> ²⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main activities: country-by-country support; training workshops; knowledge management; • LDCs that received country-by-country (29): Benin, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia; • Related milestones: country-by-country support on activities related to laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; 17 workshops on different aspects of NAPs including understanding of the process, economics of adaptation, and climate information in the context of development planning; sessions at the NAP Expos on capacity-development for NAPs;
<i>NAP-Ag</i> ³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main activities: development of climate change adaptation planning strategies and frameworks; raising awareness; capacity-building for agriculture decision makers; synergies with NAPs, NDCs, SDGs, Sendai; and gender mainstreaming; • LDCs involved: Gambia, Nepal, Uganda and Zambia; • Related milestones: The Gambia Agriculture Investment Plan and Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy; Uganda NAP-Ag;
<i>NAP Global Network</i> ³¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main activities: facilitating sustained peer learning and exchange; Supporting national-level action; enhance bilateral support for adaptation; and enhancing bilateral support; • LDCs that received in-country support: Ethiopia, Sierra, Leone, Togo;

²⁹ Administered by UNDP and UNEP. Website at <https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-gsp>.

³⁰ Administered by UNDP and FAO. Website at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en>.

³¹ Secretariat hosted by IISD. Website at <http://napglobalnetwork.org>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related milestones: integrated V&A in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu; NAPs, frameworks and roadmaps in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Sierra Leone; alignment of NAPs with NDCs; targeted topics forums on communications, gender, M&E; donor coordination symposium in 2018; sessions at the NAP Expos on communication, gender, and alignment with development; South-South peer learning exchanges involving Cambodia, Senegal, Togo
<i>Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes programme³²</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main activities: training for LDC negotiators; supporting strategy meetings of the LDC group; communication and outreach; Related milestones: 10 training events (2 each year since 2015); policy briefs on key negotiation issues; upgrade and relaunch of LDC group website www.ldc-climate.org

c) Supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs

The LEG and relevant organizations continue to develop supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. These materials are aimed at offering in-depth coverage of specific steps of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Activities and achievements

Since 2013 a total of 26 supplements have been developed. These are available on NAP Central at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

Org. (year)	Topic/theme	Org. (year)	Topic/theme
IFRC (2013)	How to engage with NAPs	UNITAR (2015)	Skills assessment
CBD (2014)	Synergy in addressing biodiversity and adaptation	WHO (2015)	Operation framework for building resilient health systems
GIZ (2014)	Aligning NAPs to development and budget planning	WMO (2015)	Climate services for adaptation
GIZ (2014)	Stocktaking Tool	ITU (2016)	ITCs for adaptation in cities
PROVIA (2014)	Supporting NAP development with PROVIA guidance	NAP Global Network (2016)	Vertical integration in NAPs
SVA (2014)	Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines	CCAFS (2017)	10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture
WHO (2014)	Health adaptation planning guide	FAO (2017)	Agric, forestry, fisheries in NAPs
CI (2015)	Integrating ecosystems in adaptation	NAP Global Network (2017)	Financing NAPs – contributing to NDC goals
GIZ (2015)	Developing M&E systems	IIED (2017)	NAP mandates

³² Administered by UNDP and UNEP <https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/ldc-negotiators>.

FAO (2015)	Genetic diversification in adaptation and NAPs	UN HABITAT (2018)	Urban and human settlements in NAPs
IPACC (2015)	Integrating African indigenous knowledge in NAPs	UNCDF (2019)	Financing local adaptation to climate change
NAP-GSP (2015)	Multi-sectoral involvement in NAPs	GWP (2019)	Addressing water in NAPs
SVA (2015)	Joint principles for adaptation	NAP Global Network (2019)	Engaging the private sector in NAPs

Good practices and lessons learned

The LEG continues to emphasize the need for stronger alignment of the supplements to the NAP technical guidelines to strengthen integrative approaches and avoid silo approaches. The LEG will be working together with the NAP technical working group to develop an integrating supplement to link all existing and new supplements, and to support the LDCs in navigating the various supplements.

The LEG has noted countries are experience difficulties in navigating the supplements, and that there is a need to assist them in applying the supplements in addition to their development. Organizations may therefore consider providing technical assistance to the LDCs to apply the supplements in formulating and implementing their NAPs.

d) Inputs for the assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Several organizations provided written inputs towards SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2018. These are:

- GERICS: information on the state of the science of scenarios, especially less than 2 °C scenarios, and on how countries have applied the best available science in their work on NAPs;
- GIZ: country experience in monitoring and evaluating the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- NAP Global Network: information on how developing countries have integrated gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Southern Voices on Adaptation: information on participation and transparency in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- SCF: information on support provided and received;
- UNDP: information on progress by developing countries in enhancing the coherence of adaptation and development planning through the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The contributions helped enrich evidence for the assessment.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The LEG continued to develop and facilitate the application of tools to support the LDCs in advancing their work on NAPs. It has also continued to oversee and monitor the implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme. The LEG applied several ways to mobilize and engage relevant organizations, regional centres and networks to contribute towards its work in

supporting the LDCs. The LEG also effectively supported different processes and work under the SBI, the COP and the CMA related to the LDCs an adaptation generally.

The delivery of work by the LEG contains many good practices and lessons that would be helpful in defining the future work of the LEG. These include:

- Creation of vision to guide the work on supporting the LDCs, thereby enabling prioritization and alignment of activities;
- Direct country support through the Open NAPs to closely assist the LDCs in making progress on their work on NAPs through the mobilization of a wide set of actors;
- Active engagement with the LDC national focal points and NAP teams to discuss experiences, good practices, lessons learned, challenges, gaps and needs;
- The engagement and coordination of activities with relevant organizations through the NAP technical working group;
- Leading the organization of the NAP Expos to facilitate exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between the different actors on NAPs – governments, financial institutions, private sector, civil society, youth, private sector, etc.;
- The development and application of the NAP-SDG iFrame to help create coherence between NAPs, SDGs, Sendai, as well as other international and regional frameworks, and national development context;
- Active collaboration with the GCF and GEF secretariats and their respective entities and agencies to share information on specific experiences and challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing funding, which has led to many ways on how to address some of the issues;
- Mobilization of other bodies and relevant organizations to support the LDCs, including in developing materials on specific technical areas.

Annex 1: Mandates of the LEG from 2001 to present

Year	Session	Decision #	Mandates
2001	COP 7	29/CP.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and terms of reference of the LEG
2003	COP 9	7/CP.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of the mandate of the LEG for 2004–2005;
2003	SBI 18	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed that continued attention should be given to awareness raising and capacity-building, including institutional and technical capacity.
2004	COP 10	4/CP.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to prepare possible elements for the LEG to support the implementation of NAPAs
2005	COP 11	4/CP.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of the mandate of the LEG for 2006–2007; Requested the LEG to include the implementation of NAPA in its work programme
2006	SBI 25	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to ensure complementarity of its activities with related efforts by the GEF and implementing agencies; Requested the LEG to take stock of the progress made by Parties in NAPA preparation and implementation.
2007	COP 13	8/COP.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of mandated of the LEG for 2008–2010.
2008	SBI 29	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invited the LEG to assess the support needed to implement NAPA projects; Encouraged the LEG to provide technical support and training in the development of NAPA projects for implementation; Invited the LEG to provide recommendations on how LDC Parties can update their NAPAs; Encouraged the LEG to engage a wide range of organizations to support the implementation of its work programme. Requested the LEG to report at the thirtieth session of the SBI on progress made in the implementation of its work programme.
2009	SBI 31	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraged the LEG to collaborate with relevant organizations in collecting and analysing information necessary for the review of the implementation of the LDC work program. Requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on possible elements for a future mandate of the LEG; Requested the LEG to keep it informed of its efforts in implementing its work programme over the period 2008–2010.
2010	COP 16	6/CP.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Mandate of the LEG for 2011–2015. Requested the LEG to develop a two-year rolling programme of work;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decided the LEG should provide technical guidance and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the revision and update of NAPAs; b) the identification of medium and long-term adaptation needs; c) strengthening gender and vulnerable communities consideration within least developed country Parties; d) the implementation of the least developed countries work programme • Requested the LEG to keep it informed on the implementation of its work programme over the period 2011 to 2015.
2011	SBI 35	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested the LEG to continue to assist the LDCs that have not yet completed their NAPAs; • Encouraged the LEG to organize the regional training workshops on technical guidelines, tools of implementation, application of programmatic approaches, and integration of gender. • Requested the LEG to keep it informed of the efforts of the LEG in implementing its work programme over the period 2011–2012.
2011	SBI 35	SBI 35 Conclusions on NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the process to enable LDCs formulate and implement NAPs b) the modalities and guidelines for LDCs and other developing countries to employ to support their NAPs
2012	SBI 37	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged the LEG to continue to engage regional and other relevant organizations in its future activities; • Requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the regional training • Requested the LEG to include information on how to enhance the implementation of NAPAs in its reports; • Requested the LEG to submit its views on how to support LDCs to prepare their national adaptation plans (NAP); • Requested the LEG to organize an LDC NAP event • Requested the LEG to keep it informed of the efforts of the LEG in implementing its work programme over the period 2012–2013
2012	SBI 37	SBI Conclusions on NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested the secretariat to compile an information paper on the NAP process for consideration at SBI 41.
2013	SBI 39	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged the LEG to further enhance its collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC).

2013	SBI 39	SBI Conclusions on NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to continue providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs on the NAP process in accordance with its work programme for 2013–2014. Invited the task force on NAPs under the AC to report on its work, through the Adaptation Committee, to the SBI and the SBSTA at their forty first sessions
2014	COP 20	SBI 40 Conclusions on NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invited the LEG and the AC to explore ways in which developing country Parties that are not LDCs can be accommodated in the NAP Expo. Invited the AC and the LEG to organize a workshop to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement NAPs to be held prior to SBI 42. Invited the LEG and the Adaptation Committee to prepare an information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans based on the NAP Expo and relevant documents Invited the AC and the LEG and with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at SBI 42.
2015	COP 21	19/CP.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of the mandate of the LEG for 2016–2020; Decided that the LEG should provide technical guidance and advice on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the integration of climate change adaptation into national planning; b) regional approaches to adaptation planning; c) accessing funding from the GCF; d) needs related to adaptation that may arise from the Paris Agreement and the convention; Requested the LEG to take into consideration compilation of elements in FCCC/SBI/2015/8 and compilation of gaps and needs considered at SBI 43; Requested the LEG to invite GCF, GEF, CBs, Regional Centres to its meetings and representatives of global programmes, projects and/or networks that support NAPs process; Requested the LEG to convene a meeting before June 2020 with representatives of Parties and relevant organizations, to take stock of its work; Requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the stocktaking meeting referred to for consideration at its SBI 52; Requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG.

2015	COP 21	4/CP.21 NAP decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests the LEG and the AC to consider how they can provide more information on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs and to include such information.
2016	COP 22	6/CP.22 NAPs decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request LEG to continue its engagement with the GCF and to continue to include information on that engagement, including on ways to enhance the process to access support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.
2016	SBI 45	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to continue providing technical support to the LDCs for accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation.
2017	SBI 46	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invited the LEG to include an item on access to the GCF readiness and preparatory support programme on the agendas for regional training workshops on NAPs and for NAP Expos.
2017	SBI 47	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to prepare a report on provision of support to for smooth transition of LDCs.
2017	SBI 47	SBI Conclusions on NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invited the AC and the LEG to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs in their future work programmes and to include information thereon in their reports.
2018	COP 24	8/CP.24 NAPs conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests the LEG to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and how to address them, and to include relevant information thereon in its report to SBI 51 (December 2019).
2018	COP 24	8/CP.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognized the importance of the NAP Expo. Looks forward to receiving information on the objectives of and countries engage in Open NAPs.
2019	SBI 50	SBI conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested the LEG to extend support to countries that have graduated from LDC status in its capacity-building activities.
2019	COP 25	SBI 52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for the LEG to consider transparency of its work and information and to report to SBI 53;

Annex 2: Feedback from the participants from the regional training workshops on national adaptation plans conducted by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in 2017 and 2019.

Workshop	Countries	Overall feedback
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs, 1-6 September 2019, Nairobi, Kenya	Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor Leste and Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with the content, purpose and the overall organization of the workshop; • 72% of the participants rated the workshop as excellent and 28% as very good; • The LEG to continue providing such training; • Topics found particularly useful: defining vision and objectives; systems approach; risk and vulnerability assessment; prioritization; GCF processes; developing pipeline projects; stakeholder engagement; and good practices and lessons from peers; • Challenges: lack of financial support; lack of access to state-of-the-art data; low political will; changes in government; and difficulties in stakeholder coordination
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for African Francophone countries, 25-27 September 2017, Rabat, Morocco	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Comoros, Côte D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo and Tunisia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were satisfied with the content and management of the training, and several recommended for continuation of the training in other regions; • 62% rated the workshop as excellent and 38% as very good; • Topics found particularly useful: climate vulnerability and risk analysis; linkages between NAPs and NDCs; accessing funding from the GCF; reporting; drafting the NAP; stakeholder consultation; prioritizing adaptation; and application of systems approach; • Challenges: access to technology and finance; weak institutional arrangements; and weak political leadership.
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for the Latin America and the Caribbean, 4-7 September 2017, San Jose, Costa Rica	Antigua And Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with the content, purpose and the overall organization of the workshop; • 55% rated the workshop as excellent, 33% as very good and 12% as good; • Topics found particularly useful: linkages between NAPs and SDGs; linkages with national development planning, processes and cycles; accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs; prioritizing adaptation; use of supplements and sector strategy development; learning through practice • Challenges: limited access to finance; human resources capacity; lack of political support.

	Uruguay and Venezuela.	
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for the Pacific region, 10-13 July 2017, Nadi, Fiji	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfied with the organisation, content and resource persons for the workshop; • 62% rated the workshop as excellent, 22% as very good and 16% as good; • Topics found particularly useful: access to funding from the GCF; developing pipeline projects; adaptation framing; linking NAPs to national development plans; risk and vulnerability analysis; • Challenges: weak institutional coordination; access to finance; and access to technical support.
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for Asia, 13-16 June 2017, Manila, The Philippines	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab, Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam and Yemen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant were impressed with the objectives, structure and logistical arrangement for the meeting; • 58% rated the workshop as excellent and 42% rated it as good; • Topics found particularly useful: climate risk analysis; linkages between NAPs and SDGs; funding for NAPs; reporting; compiling the NAP; and adaptation framing. • Challenges: Participants noted that limited human resource capacity and poor access to finance could delay the NAP process; • Several respondents requested for the workshop to be repeated in other regions.
LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for Anglophone African LDCs, 27 February to 3 March 2017, Lilongwe, Malawi	Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were satisfied with the training resource persons; content and delivery approach; • 67% found the training useful and rated it as excellent and 23% as very good; • Topics found particularly useful: designing the NAP process; linkages between NAPs, NDCs and SDGs; application of systems approach; institutional collaboration; tools and methodologies for risk analysis; accessing funding from the GCF and other sources; use of supplements; and sector strategy development; • Challenges: weak institutions and functions; lack of access to sufficient finance; and limited expertise.

Annex 3: Members of the LEG members as at 31 January 2020



Erwin Kuenzi
Austria



Sonam Lhaden Khandu
Bhutan



Idrissa Semde
Burkina Faso



Nikki Lulham
Canada



Kenel Delusca
Haiti



Michelle Winthrop
Ireland



Benon Yassin
Malawi



Ram Prasad Lamsal
Nepal



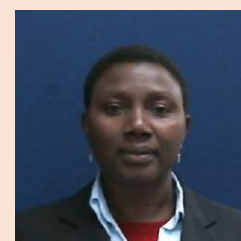
Choi Yeeting
Kiribati



Hana Hamadalla
Mohammed
Sudan



Adao Barbosa Soares
Timor Leste



Mery Yaou
Togo



Fredrick Manyika
Tanzania