

## DRAFT TEXT

on

### SBI 60 agenda item 10(c) Matters relating to adaptation National adaptation plans

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1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) welcomed:

(a) The submissions from Parties and relevant organizations<sup>1</sup> and the synthesis report by the secretariat<sup>2</sup> on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), as well as experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received;

(b) The report by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, prepared with the support of the secretariat, on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.<sup>3</sup>

2. The SBI expressed appreciation to the Government of Bangladesh for hosting the NAP Expo<sup>4</sup> in Dhaka from 22 to 25 April 2024 and the meeting of Party experts<sup>5</sup> referred to in paragraph 3(d) of decision 3/CP.26 that was held in conjunction therewith.

3. The SBI welcomed the high-level transformational dialogue on national adaptation plans convened by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, to discuss ways to unlock the broadest range of sources, channels, and modalities of finance for implementing adaptation actions, which took place on 22 April 2024 during the NAP Expo referred to in paragraph 2 above.

4. The SBI recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session (November 2024) (for the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2024/L.X/Add.X).

#### Draft decision -/CP.29

#### National adaptation plans

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 4/CP.21, 6/CP.22, 8/CP.24, 7/CP.25, 3/CP.26, 9/CP.27, and 1/CMA.5,

##### (1) Overarching paras

1. *Acknowledges* that developing country Parties have made progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans since the 2018 assessment of such progress<sup>6</sup> and are at different stages in that process;

2. *Notes* that developing country Parties continue to face challenges and have gaps and needs in relation to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans;

3. *Recognizes* the urgent need for developing country Parties to transition from formulation to implementation of national adaptation plans;

4. *Recalls* decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first global stocktake, in particular paragraph 59 calling on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “national adaptation plans”).

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/10.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/12.

<sup>4</sup> <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-assessment-mtg-2024>.

<sup>6</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1 and decision 8/CP.24.

implementing them by 2030, and paragraph 64 regarding the targets of the framework for the global goal on adaptation in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle;

## **(2) Progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs**

### ***a. Formulation of national adaptation plans***

5. *Welcomes* the submission, between 1 January 2023 and 6 June 2024, of national adaptation plans by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Ecuador, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia,<sup>7</sup> bringing the number of national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties to 56, and of sectoral adaptation plans and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by developing country Parties;<sup>8</sup>

6. *Welcomes* the submissions from developed country Parties, namely Canada's national adaptation strategy and New Zealand's national adaptation plan;<sup>9</sup>

7. *Notes with concern* that many developing country Parties are yet to submit their national adaptation plans;

8. *Invites* Parties to submit their national adaptation plans to the UNFCCC secretariat;

### ***b. Implementation of national adaptation plans***

9. *Acknowledges* the progress of developing country Parties, since the 2018 assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, in addressing the objective of that process of integrating adaptation into development planning;

10. *Also acknowledges* that there is not yet enough information available to enable assessment of progress in addressing the objective of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans of reducing vulnerability to climate change, strengthening resilience and building adaptive capacity given that many national adaptation plans are in the early stages of implementation, and the limited progress in developing methodologies and monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for assessing adaptation outcomes and impacts of projects;

11. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in the context of developing technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, to develop methods before the next assessment for identifying the extent to which implemented policies, projects and programmes based on national adaptation plans are helping to reduce vulnerability to climate change, strengthen resilience and build adaptive capacity;

12. *Takes note* of relevant efforts under the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator<sup>10</sup> and national adaptation plan implementation pipeline development initiatives, which are aimed at supporting the translation of adaptation priorities into project ideas for implementation;

### ***c. Addressing guiding principles***

13. *Acknowledges* the significant progress of developing countries, since the 2018 assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, in addressing the guiding principles<sup>11</sup> of that process;

14. *Notes* the importance of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans on the basis of the best available science;

15. *Recognizes* the progress made by developing country Parties in integrating gender considerations into adaptation actions and that there are opportunities for building on that progress through inclusion of women in decision making processes and implementation of adaptation actions;

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>.

<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

<sup>9</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/press\\_release\\_new\\_apc\\_partnerships.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/press_release_new_apc_partnerships.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, para. 3.

16. *Also recognizes* the progress made by developing country Parties in engaging a broad range of stakeholders and vulnerable groups, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, noting the importance of including all relevant stakeholders and vulnerable groups in that process;

***d. Support provided and received***

17. *Notes* that funding to developing countries for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans are provided through various channels, including the Financial Mechanism operating entities, bilateral programmes, and global and regional programmes and networks;

18. *Welcomes* the allocation by the Green Climate Fund of an additional USD 3 million per country in national adaptation plan readiness funding, available to countries that have exhausted their first allocation of funding under the Fund, to support the transition from formulation of national adaptation plans to implementation thereof;

19. *Notes* that many developing country Parties continue to face challenges in accessing funding under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, and that clarity is required from the Green Climate Fund on the availability of expedited support for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans in line with paragraph 46 of decision 1/CP.21;

20. *Welcomes* the approval by the Global Environment Facility, as at 31 March 2024, of nine proposals from the least developed countries for funding for formulating their national adaptation plans, amounting to USD xx million;

21. *Also welcomes* the training for developing country Parties on addressing gaps and needs identified in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, which was conducted by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee at the NAP Expo held in Dhaka from 22 to 25 April 2024;

22. *Notes* that regional and international support programmes play a role in enhancing access to expertise on climate change impacts and adaptation, which can accelerate the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;

**(3) Challenges, obstacles, gaps and needs**

23. *Notes with concern* that it can take years to have funding for formulating a national adaptation plan approved under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and additional years on average to submit that plan after accessing support;

24. *Notes* the gaps and needs referred to in the synthesis report by the secretariat on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans,<sup>12</sup> including in terms of access to adequate and predictable finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support;

25. *Notes with concern* that extensive existing capacity is often needed to develop proposals, including the required climate data, for accessing funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;

26. *Recognizes* the role of cities and human settlements in local adaptation planning and its linkages to national adaptation plans;

**(4) Best practices and recommendations towards the future**

27. *Acknowledges* the importance of national adaptation plans:

(a) As a means of identifying countries' medium- and long-term adaptation priorities and needs with a view to developing and implementing strategies to address those priorities and needs;

(b) As the main instrument at the global level for adaptation planning and implementation, and their potential role as sources of information for developing baselines, targets and indicators for understanding progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation and for the global stocktake;

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<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/10, paras. 66–68.

- (c) As a means of unlocking and mobilizing finance from a wide range of sources;
28. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee, in line with their respective mandates, to enhance their work on addressing the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 22 above and to include information thereon in their reports to their governing bodies;
29. *Notes* the importance of integrating adaptation into development planning through a whole-of-government including, national, subnational, local, and cross-sectoral approach;
30. *Invites* relevant organizations to provide comprehensive supplementary guidance to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process on integrating human settlements and cities in that process;
31. *Notes* the importance of continuing to develop and strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for national adaptation plans;
32. *Also notes* the need for diversified financial investments, combining public, private domestic and international resources, for the implementation of national adaptation plans;
33. *Calls for* enhanced provision of support by developing country Parties to initiate and complete the process of accrediting national direct access entities of the Green Climate Fund and strengthened direct access modalities;
34. *Notes* the importance of mobilizing finance from a wide range of sources for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
35. *Also notes* the linkages between the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the global stocktake and related processes such as communication of nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications and reporting under the enhanced transparency framework;
36. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee to continue to include information on progress in implementing national adaptation plans in their reports to their governing bodies;
37. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to include, in its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, information on financial support provided for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and for other adaptation activities;
38. *Requests* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the Technology Executive Committee to include information on and possible solutions for challenges, gaps and needs in relation to capacity-building and technology for adaptation in their annual reports;
39. *Urges* developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;
40. *Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue to support the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, drawing on the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and to keep the Subsidiary Body for Implementation informed, by providing relevant information, including on best practices and lessons learned, to the secretariat towards the preparation of the annual progress report on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, of how they have responded to this invitation;
41. *Also invites* Parties to explore all sources of available financial support for strengthening the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, including public, private, domestic and international resources;

42. *Takes note* of the UN4NAPs initiative,<sup>13</sup> under which the least developed countries, small island developing States and other developing countries can communicate on an ongoing basis their needs for technical assistance related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and *invites* developing country Parties to make use of this and other relevant initiatives for this purpose;

**(5) Mandate for next assessment**

43. *Decides* that the next assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans will take place in 2028;

44. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to make recommendations on the actions and steps necessary for it to initiate the assessment referred to in paragraph 43 above at its sixty-fourth session (June 2026) for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (December 2026).

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<sup>13</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.