

## DRAFT TEXT

on

### SBI 61 agenda item 11(d) Matters relating to adaptation National adaptation plans

Version 16/11/2024 0:30

---

The SBI, having welcomed the 2024 report<sup>1</sup> on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and taken note of two other relevant reports<sup>2</sup> prepared for this session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session:

#### 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, 1/CMA.5 and 2/CMA.5,

*Recognizing* the specific needs and special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States,

*Acknowledging* the significant gap in adaptation finance,

*Recognizing* the need for enhanced financial and technical support for developing country Parties to transition from formulation to implementation of national adaptation plans,

1. *Acknowledges* that developing country Parties have made limited progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans since the 2018 assessment of such progress<sup>3</sup> and are at different stages in that process;
2. *Notes with concern* that developing country Parties continue to face financial and technical challenges in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans;
3. *Recalls* decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first global stocktake, in particular paragraph 59, in which Parties that have not yet done so are called on to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030, as well as paragraph 64, regarding the targets included under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle;
4. *Welcomes* the submission, between 1 January 2023 and 12 November 2024, of national adaptation plans by Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Ecuador, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe,<sup>4</sup> bringing the number of national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties to 60, and of sectoral adaptation plans and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by developing country Parties;<sup>5</sup>
5. *Also welcomes* the submissions from developed country Parties, namely Canada's national adaptation strategy and New Zealand's national adaptation plan;<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/23.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/10 and FCCC/SBI/2024/12.

<sup>3</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1 and decision 8/CP.24.

<sup>4</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>.

<sup>5</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

<sup>6</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

6. *Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to mobilize and expedite support to assist developing country Parties in formulating their national adaptation plans by 2025;<sup>7</sup>

7. *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 the process of integrating adaptation into development planning;

8. *Also acknowledges* that there is not enough information to assess progress in addressing the objective of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, which is to reduce vulnerability to climate change, strengthen resilience and build 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 owing to the lack of means of implementation provided by developed to developing country Parties;

9. *Further 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 guiding principles<sup>8</sup> of that process;

10. *Notes* the importance of adopting a gender-responsive approach and 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;

11. *Also notes* the importance of Indigenous Peoples in developing adaptation actions and incorporating local, Indigenous and traditional adaptation solutions into national adaptation plans;

12. *Further notes* that funding is provided to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans through various channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral programmes, the private sector, and global and regional programmes and networks;

13. *Welcomes* the support provided by United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other regional and international support programmes, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

14. *Also welcomes* the approval by the Global Environment Facility, as at 12 November 2024, of nine proposals from the least developed countries for funding for formulating their national adaptation plans, amounting to USD xx million;

15. *Further welcomes* the approval by the Green Climate Fund, as at 12 November 2024, of xx national adaptation plan and other adaptation planning grants to 100 countries, amounting to USD xx million;

16. *Acknowledges* the crucial role of public finance in advancing the implementation of national adaptation plans and *recalls* paragraph 35 of decision 1/CMA.4, in which developed country Parties were urged to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;

*Options:*

17. *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 mobilizing financial support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;

*17 alt1 Urges* developed country Parties to continue mobilizing financial support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in all developing countries,

---

<sup>7</sup> In the context of decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59.

<sup>8</sup> See decision 5/CP.17, para. 3.

particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States, through bilateral and multilateral channels;

*17 alt2 Recognizes* that ambition and implementation of adaptation action in developing country Parties depends on the successful and ambitious provision of means of implementation and support from developed country Parties, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and that the inadequate provision of such support is the key cause of gaps in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;

18. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to include, in its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and relevant reports, information on financial support provided for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and for other adaptation activities;

19. *Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue providing support for 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 thereon by providing relevant information as requested by the secretariat for inclusion in the annual report on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

20. *Notes* the gaps and needs referred to in the 2024 synthesis report by the secretariat on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans,<sup>9</sup> including in terms of ensuring access to adequate and predictable finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support, and in relation to access to adequate data on downscaled and localized climate scenarios for use in impact, vulnerability and risk assessments and policy development, and to tools for collecting and assimilating national data on climate variables and on socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities and for designing adaptation actions to address medium- and long-term needs;

21. *Also notes* that many developing country Parties continue to face challenges in accessing funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, and that clarity is required from the 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;

22. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their respective mandates, to enhance their work on addressing the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 20 above and to include information thereon in their reports to their governing bodies;

23. *Stresses* that enabling conditions, including political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, policies and instruments with clear goals and priorities, enhanced knowledge on climate change impacts and adaptation solutions, mobilization of and access to resources, monitoring and evaluation systems, and inclusive governance processes, are key for implementing national adaptation plans;

24. *Notes* the importance of regional and international platforms that provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation, with regional and international support programmes being key to enhancing access to expertise, that can accelerate the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;

25. *Also notes* the importance of integrating adaptation into development planning, including at the national, subnational, local and cross-sectoral level, using financial and technical support provided;

26. *Further notes* the importance of continuing to develop and strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning systems, by Parties, with a view to informing and measuring the efficacy of adaptation actions, with support received at the national, subnational and local level, to increase understanding of progress in adaptation and reduction of vulnerability;

---

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/10.

*Options:*

27. *Notes* the importance of mobilizing finance from a wide range of sources, including public, private and domestic resources, for the implementation of national adaptation plans;

*27 alt Requests* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of public climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation, and to enhance transparency in this regard, so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties related to the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;

28. *Underscores* the importance of continuing to enhance efforts to engage the private sector in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, in particular by strengthening domestic enabling environments and enhancing collaboration between the public and private sectors for enhancing the engagement of the private sector in climate adaptation and resilience-building;

29. *Requests* Parties, when formulating and implementing national adaptation plans, to take into account the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including the targets set out in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;

*Options:*

30. *Encourages* Parties to integrate transformational adaptation into their next round of national adaptation plans;

*30 alt* No text

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

32. *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 29 above at its sixty-fourth session (June 2026) for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (November 2026);

33. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 22 above;

34. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

---