

DRAFT TEXT

on

COP 29 agenda item 2(f)

Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

National adaptation plans

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[The SBI, having welcomed the 2024 report¹ on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and taken note of two other relevant reports² 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] [gap and needs] [need for] [increased] adaptation finance, [technology transfer and capacity-building [in particular for developing countries [for the] towards formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans from developed countries]],

Recognizing the need for enhanced financial and technical support for developing country Parties [to transition from] [for the] formulation [and] [to] implementation of national adaptation plans [noting the iterative nature of this process],

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 progress³ [due to the financial capacity and technical gaps] and are at different stages in that process;

2. [Notes with concern] [Recognizes] that developing country Parties continue to face financial, [technological] 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 [recognizing the need to enhance adaptation [for] action and support];

3 bis [Recognizes] that developing countries responses to the call in paragraph 59 of decision 1/CMA.5 depends on developed countries meeting their obligations and commitments on finance, capacity-building and technology transfer under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement];

¹ FCCC/SBI/2024/23.

² FCCC/SBI/2024/10 and FCCC/SBI/2024/12.

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

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,⁴ 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];⁵

5. [Also welcomes the submissions from developed country Parties, namely Canada's national adaptation strategy and New Zealand's national adaptation plan];⁶

4&5alt [Welcomes the submission, between 1 January 2023 and 12 November 2024, of national adaptation plans by Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, Ecuador, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe, bringing the number of national adaptation plans submitted by Parties to 62, and of sectoral adaptation plans and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans];

6. [Invites United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to [continue]] [Requests developed countries to] mobilize and expedite support to assist developing country Parties in formulating their national adaptation plans by 2025;⁷

6bis [Notes that the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience and 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];

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 [the need for more] [that there is not enough] information to [comprehensively] assess progress, [the gaps and the challenges, in particular for developing countries] in addressing the objective[s] of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, which [are] [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 principles⁸ of that process];

Options:

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];

10 alt. [Notes the importance of adopting a [gender]- [and] [age- responsive] approach and [human rights approach], [ensuring intergenerational equity and] engaging [Indigenous Peoples, local communities and] a broad range of stakeholders, [social dialogues through

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

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

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

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

⁸ See decision 5/CP.17, para. 3.

social partners] and vulnerable groups, [including Indigenous Peoples and local communities], [persons with disabilities and persons facing human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change] in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans];

11. *Also notes* the importance of Indigenous Peoples [and their rights], [and local communities] in developing, [implementing and tracking] adaptation actions and incorporating [traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples knowledge and local knowledge systems, Indigenous frameworks, ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions] [local, Indigenous [Knowledge] [and traditional adaptation solutions] into national adaptation plans;

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

10&11alt [*Further* agrees that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and by gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate];⁹

12. [*Further notes* that funding [is] provided to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans through various channels, including the [relevant] operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral programmes, [the private sector], and global and regional programmes and networks [is sufficient, and the financial gap is one of the greatest obstacles to the implementation of national adaptation plans]];

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;

13bis [*Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to [continue]] [*Requests* developed countries to] mobilize and expedite support to assist developing country Parties in formulating their national adaptation plans by 2025];¹⁰

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;¹¹

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 [and *welcomes* the allocation by the Green Climate Fund of an additional USD 3 million per country in national adaptation plan readiness funding];¹²

16. *Acknowledges* the [crucial] [important] role of [public] [all sources of] 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

⁹ See decision 5/CP.17, para. 3.

¹⁰ In the context of decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59.

¹¹

¹²

organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue mobilizing financial support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties];

17alt1 [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];

17alt2 [Recognizes that means of implementation, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building [from developed countries] are key enablers for the successful formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans];

17bis [Urges developed country Parties to [provide and] continue mobilizing financial support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in all developing countries, [particularly] [including] the least developed countries and small island developing States, [through bilateral and multilateral channels]];

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 [from developed countries to developing countries by quantitative manner] for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and for other adaptation activities [identified as prioritized by developing countries through national adaptation plans]];

18alt [Recognizes the importance of the inclusion of information on financial support provided for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and for other adaptation activities in the Biennial Assessments and overview of climate finance flows in relevant reports by the Standing Committee on Finance];

19. [Invites United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies] [Requests developed countries], to continue providing support [to developing countries] for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, drawing on the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the [Adaptation Committee and 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,¹³ [including in terms of [ensuring] access to [adequate and predictable] [concessional] 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 [some] [many] developing country Parties[,] [particularly least developed countries,] continue to face challenges in accessing funding under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme,¹⁴ [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];

21alt [Notes that simplified access and clarity on requirements for expedited support from the Green Climate Fund's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme is critical for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans in line with paragraph 46 of decision 1/CP.21];

¹³ FCCC/SBI/2024/10.

¹⁴ LEG 46 report

21bis [Recognizes the gaps that the Standing Committee on Finance emphasized methodological gaps in official reporting under the Paris Agreement to track such a goal of doubling adaptation finance is crucial for formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans for developing countries];

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 [financial] resources, monitoring [and] evaluation [and learning] systems], and [inclusive governance processes], are key for implementing national adaptation plans];

24. Notes the importance of [local], 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] [could be taken could be taken into account for the acceleration of the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans according to national circumstances] [accelerate the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans]]];

25. [Also notes] [Recognizes] the importance of [mainstreaming in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, by] integrating adaptation into development planning, [as appropriate,] including at the national, subnational, local and cross-sectoral level, [through a whole-of-government approach and the involvement of finance and planning ministries, and urges developed country Parties to make sufficient end effective support including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries [further progress] in this regard] [using financial and technical support provided from developed to developing countries];

26. [[Further notes the importance of] [Requests the Standing Committee on Finance, Technology Executive Committee and Paris Committee on Capacity-Building][Parties 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 [from developed to developing countries] [at the national, subnational and local level], to increase understanding of progress in adaptation and reduction of vulnerability];

Options:

27. [Notes the importance of mobilizing finance from [a wide range of sources] [developed countries], [including public, private and domestic resources], for the [formulation and] 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];

27bis [Expresses serious concern that the private sector still lower contribution than public finance for developing countries on 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];

28bis [Highlights the benefits of exploring synergies between the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, Nationally Determined Contributions, and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans];

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

29bis [Recognizes that, despite the efforts made to streamline and simplify access to finance for national adaptation plans formulation and implementation, delayed access to finance to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is significantly hindering progress on adaptation action and resilience, including progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation as per decision 2/CMA.5];

Options:

30. [Encourages Parties to integrate [transformational] [incremental, proactive, long-term and other relevant] adaptation [approaches] into their [next round of] [updated] national adaptation plans [as appropriate, in the context of national circumstances]];

30alt1 No text

30alt2 [Promotes the integration of [transformational adaptation] [inclusive adaptation approach] into the next round of national adaptation plans as appropriate [according to national circumstances]];

30bis [Requests the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to take into account the outcome of this assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in their revision of the guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans];

31. Decides that the next assessment of progress, [the gaps and needs] in the process to formulate [and implement] national adaptation plans [for developing countries in the condition of the support provision by developed countries] 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 31] 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;

34bis [Decides to continue the consideration of national adaptation plans in the context of support for formulation and implementation in SBI 62].]
