

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBI 57 agenda item 13 National adaptation plans

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1. Welcome the reports for 2020–2022 on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans¹ and take note of other relevant documents;²
2. Welcome the information provided by the Adaptation Committee³ and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group⁴ on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and progress in implementing national adaptation plans;⁵
3. Also welcome the national adaptation plans submitted in 2021–2022 by Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone, on NAP Central,⁶ which brings the total number of submitted national adaptation plans to 39, and the sectoral national adaptation plans submitted by other Parties;⁷
4. Express concern at the large number of countries that have not been able to submit their first national adaptation plan and in this respect note the challenges, complexities and delays experienced by developing country Parties in accessing funding and support from the Green Climate Fund for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, particularly in relation to the submission and review of proposals for funding;
5. [Invite the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their mandates, to continue formulating recommendations on ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans with a view to addressing the challenges referred to in paragraph 4 above and to submit these recommendations to the Standing Committee on Finance for consideration;]
6. Welcome the work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including the needs referred to in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2019/6,⁸ and their work on ways to assist with the implementation of national adaptation plans, as requested by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session;⁹
7. Request the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to continue to identify the priority gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the progress of each country in this process and any obstacles and challenges faced;
8. Request the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to enhance their work in addressing priority gaps and needs, obstacles and challenges identified through their work referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above and to include information thereon in their reports;

¹ FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13/Rev.1, FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7 and FCCC/SBI/2022/19.

² The reports of the Adaptation of the Committee for 2019–2022, available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-of-the-adaptation-committee>, and the meeting reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2019–2022, available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-on-the-ldc-expert-group>.

³ See documents FCCC/SB/2019/3, paras. 54–56, and FCCC/SB/2020/2, para. 67.

⁴ See documents FCCC/SBI/2019/16, chap. III.G and annex I; FCCC/SBI/2020/6, chap. IV.F and annex II; FCCC/SBI/2020/14, chap. III.H and annex II; FCCC/SBI/2021/6, chap. IV.F; FCCC/SBI/2021/13, chap. III.F;

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/6, chap. IV.C.2.

⁶ Available at NAP Central (<https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>).

⁷ Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

⁸ In response to decision 8/CP.24, paras. 17–18, and decision 7/CP.25, para. 3.

⁹ FCCC/SBI/2017/19, para. 73.

9. Further request the Adaptation Committee and Least Developed Countries Expert Group to organize training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs, which could be held in conjunction with the NAP Expo, the Adaptation Forum or other events outlined in their respective work programmes;
10. Invite other constituted bodies and relevant organizations to provide information to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on activities that have the aim of addressing gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including information on the regions and countries in which these organizations and bodies provide support;
11. Note that the technical resources developed and the scientific resources synthesized by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group can assist developing countries in addressing gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including in assessing adaptation needs, applying regional approaches to adaptation planning, promoting linkages between adaptation and development, and strengthening gender considerations in national adaptation plans;
12. Also notes that the best available science, as well as traditional, indigenous and local knowledge, as appropriate, should be taken into account in addressing the priority gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 7 above, in the process to enhance the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans for developing countries;
13. Notes with serious concern the findings on adaptation gaps in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;¹⁰
14. Recognizes that long-term planning and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions, particularly in the next decade, is important to close adaptation gaps;
15. Also recognizes that maladaptation can be avoided by flexible, multisectoral, inclusive and long-term planning and implementation of adaptation actions that benefit many sectors and systems;
16. Take note of the support available to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and recognizes the importance of scaling up this support;
17. [Highlights the importance of scaling up adaptation action and support, and in this context, calls on relevant entities to enhance support for adaptation in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 14 of 1/CP.26,] [Urges developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis,] [Urges developed country Parties to scale up the provision of financial resources and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis,] [Urges developed country Parties to scale up the provision of financial resources,] United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, both bilateral and multilateral, to continue to mobilize financial support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in developing countries;
18. [Request developed country Parties to channel adequate [scaled-up] financing to adaptation action [through the Green Climate Fund in response to] [in the context of the urging] [their commitment] as per decision 1/CMA.3 to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from the 2019 level by 2025 in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;]
19. [Recall decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, in which the Green Climate Fund was requested to expedite support for the least developed countries and other developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans, consistently with decisions 1/CP.16

¹⁰ IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them [and request the Green Climate Fund to include information on how it has fully operationalized this request [and any significant challenges encountered to date] in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session (November 2023);]

20. [Request the Green Climate Fund [and the [other] operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement [through the Standing Committee on Finance] to consider how to expedite the approval of and disbursement of funding for projects implementing adaptation actions associated with the priorities identified in the national adaptation plans of developing countries and to include information thereon in their reports to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session;]

21. [Notes the importance of implementing national adaptation plans and urges the Green Climate Fund to support the necessary steps for implementation, including ~~aligning the implementation strategy for national adaptation plans with relevant investment strategies and subsequent steps, including~~ the development of project concepts and preparation of fundable proposals; ~~under the Green Climate Fund]~~

22. [Request the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue to enhance its provision of support for the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes, informed by national adaptation plans and other voluntary planning processes, as well as by adaptation communications, including those submitted as components of nationally determined contributions, as applicable, with a view to contributing to transformational adaptation action and resilience-building in developing countries and to support implementation of the global goal on adaptation established in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;]

23. [Notes the value of engaging the private sector in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, calls on multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance the mobilization of finance in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to implement national adaptation plans and encourages Parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from other sources;]

24. [Underscores the importance of engaging private sector actors, in particular local private sector actors and small and medium-sized enterprises, in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans while maintaining the principle of country ownership and the country-driven nature of the process;]

25. [Stresses that national adaptation plans can act as a catalyst for adaptation funding, especially if they are part of a comprehensive national development strategy that identifies adaptation among its priorities, recalls that the inclusion in national adaptation plans of sections dedicated to implementation and financing can bolster the potential of those plans to act as catalysts for the mobilization of finance and invites developed country Parties and other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, both bilateral and multilateral, that support the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans by developing country Parties to include in their activities dedicated consideration of implementation and financing;]

26. [Notes that the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans cannot be financed solely through the Financial Mechanism but most of the funding is currently provided through bilateral and multilateral channels and encourages developed and developing country Parties to maximize the possibility to access bilateral and multilateral funding for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans by firmly identifying adaptation as a priority in their long-term cooperation plans;]

27. Also encourages relevant organizations to continue coordinating support related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and to continue sharing lessons learned;

28. Note that the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is crucial to informing the assessment of progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation, including through the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake.

