

DRAFT TEXT

on

**SBI 59 agenda sub-item 12(c)
Matters relating to adaptation
National adaptation plans**

Version 3/12/2023 8:00

[Draft text elements proposed by the Co-facilitators]

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considered [information on] progress, challenges, gaps and needs in relation to the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and related information provided by the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) at this session.

2. The SBI emphasized the importance of approaching adaptation action with a [renewed] sense of urgency and enhancing [action and] support in this regard.

2bis [The SBI requested the AC and the LEG, in line with their [respective] mandates, to collaborate with the SCF, PCCB and [TEC] [CTCN] [and other relevant bodies] and to report on relevant experience on [scaling up of the support on finance, technology and capacity building] [addressing gaps and needs], as an important resource of enhancing support for the developing countries at SBI 59.]

2bis alt [The SBI requested the AC and the LEG, [through the NAP Task Force,] to continue collaborating with other constituted bodies on relevant experiences addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing NAPs and provide an update on this work at SBI 59.]

3. The SBI acknowledged that NAPs are important instruments for guiding adaptation planning and implementation at the national [and subnational] level, [and should also enhance efforts for mainstreaming adaptation into development and sectoral policies, to ensure resilience to climate change is built into all relevant plans and policies], [consistent with best available science including [local and indigenous knowledge][local knowledge and Indigenous Peoples science, values and knowledge systems]].

3alt [The SBI noted the important role of NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long- term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies to address those needs.]

4. It noted the importance of the process to formulate and implement NAPs [to further adaptation action nationally as well as] for [making progress towards] [contributing towards reviewing] the global goal on adaptation [and its framework] and informing the first and subsequent global stocktakes.

5. The SBI welcomed the report on the 43rd meeting of the LEG,¹ which contains information on progress, gaps, needs and challenges in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

6. The SBI also [welcomed] [noted] the oral reports² by the AC and the LEG on action taken to address gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.³ In particular, it noted the work of the AC on organizing dialogues for UNFCCC adaptation-related constituted bodies, developing an online tool showing adaptation efforts undertaken at the national level, making use of regional climate weeks for conducting dialogues with [adaptation contact points] [developing countries] and undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities; and the work of the LEG on organizing project [proposal] [idea] writing workshops for the LDCs, NAP country dialogues and NAP Expos, developing the NAP data initiative, the Paris Agreement alignment tool and technical

¹ FCCC/SBI/2023/7.

² Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=22>.

³ In response to decision 9/CP.27, paras. 7–9; the reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=22>.

guidelines and supplements for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and establishing a roster of experts from the LDCs.

6 bis [Recalling decision 9/CP.27 paragraph 9 and further request the AC and the LEG 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, Climate Weeks or other events outlined in the respective work programmes.]

7. The SBI also noted that, as at xx June 2023, [only] 45 of the 154 developing countries had prepared and submitted a NAP and/or a sectoral adaptation plan since the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2010.

8. The SBI further noted [with concern] that gaps and needs remain in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including in terms of access to financial support, technology and capacity-building.

9. The SBI noted the importance of providing [predictable, adequate and] scaled-up support to developing country Parties, [from developed country Parties according to their commitments and previous decisions, including doubling adaptation finance], [in line with paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3] for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

9bis [The SBI requested the GCF to support the update and implementation of the NAPs.]

10. The SBI took note of the UN4NAPs initiative,⁴ under which the LDCs, small island developing States and other developing countries can communicate their needs for technical assistance related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs on an ongoing basis, and invited Parties to make use of this and other relevant initiatives for this purpose.

11. [The SBI noted the value of regular exchanges among Parties on progress, gaps, needs, obstacles and challenges in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, given the iterative and continuous nature of the process.]

12. [The SBI requested the LEG, in collaboration with the AC and with the support of the secretariat, to organize an annual technical meeting [in conjunction with the SBI session or the NAP Expo] on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, each on a specific theme to be determined by the LEG and the AC, to be attended by Parties, representatives of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners [and held in advance of each session of the Conference of the Parties, possibly in conjunction with other events outlined in the work programme of the LEG,] with a view to informing the annual progress report on NAPs.]

13. The SBI noted the actions and steps to be taken towards initiating the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which include the issuance of a call for submissions on the matter from Parties and relevant organizations by 1 February 2024, the preparation by the secretariat of a synthesis report on progress towards achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and the organization by the LEG of a meeting of Party experts to consider that synthesis report and preparation of a summary thereof,⁵ and invited Parties to effectively contribute towards the review.

/13 bis The SBI decided to continue its consideration on the process to formulate and implement NAPs in subsequent SBI sessions for the next five years, taking into consideration the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to be undertaken by the SBI 60 (June 2024) as per decision 8/CP.24, with a view to review this decision at xx and for recommendations and adoption at xx.]]

Text from 2 December 2023

14. The SBI noted that:

(a) As at 30 September 2023, 142 developing countries that are Parties to the Convention had undertaken at least one activity related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

⁵ As per decision 3/CP.26, para. 3.

(b) As at 2 December 2023, 50 of the 142 countries referred to in paragraph 14(a) above had prepared and submitted a NAP and/or a sectoral adaptation plan since the process to formulate and implement NAPs was established in 2010.

15. The SBI welcomed the submission of NAPs from Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Haiti, Mozambique, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Zambia in 2023.

16. The SBI invited all Parties that have formulated NAPs to submit them to the NAP Central as soon as possible after completion.

17. The SBI welcomed the information provided by the AC⁶ and the LEG⁷ in 2023 on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

18. The SBI requested the AC and the LEG, in line with their respective mandates, to continue collaborating with other constituted bodies, including the CTCN, the PCCB, the TEC and the SCF, on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing NAPs, including on access to finance, technology and capacity-building, and to hold events at NAP Expos with a view to enhancing support for developing countries.

19. The SBI acknowledged that the process to formulate and implement NAPs is important for guiding adaptation planning and implementation at the national, subnational and local level, and for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in development assistance and into sectoral plans and policies, ensuring that resilience to climate change is built into all relevant plans and policies, ensuring consideration of the most vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and facilitating implementation of adequate monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation.

20. The SBI noted that the best available science, as well as local knowledge and Indigenous science, values and knowledge systems, as appropriate, should be taken into account in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

21. The SBI also noted the importance of NAPs as the main global instrument 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.

22. The SBI further noted the critical importance of enhancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs as an important instrument for prioritizing and mobilising financing for adaptation action that would also assist developing countries to take full advantage of the doubling of adaptation finance.

23. The SBI noted that many developing countries continue to face significant challenges in accessing funding for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

24. The SBI urged developed countries to scale up their contribution for finance, technology and capacity-building to respond to the needs of developing country Parties, including for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

25. The SBI invited all Parties to consider all sources of available support to strengthen the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the private sector and multilateral development banks.

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/documents/629748>.

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/documents/629747>.