



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2019/5



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
11 April 2019

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fiftieth session

Bonn, 17–27 June 2019

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

The 35th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat*

Summary


The 35th meeting of the LEG was held in South Tarawa, Kiribati, from 25 February to 3 March 2019. At the meeting, the group developed its rolling work programme for 2019–2020. The meeting included discussions with representatives of relevant organizations, regional centres and networks on ongoing collaboration to support the LDCs on adaptation and the implementation of the LDC work programme. It also provided a venue for interaction with officials from the Government of Kiribati on their work on adaptation.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

GE.19-06143(E)



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDCs	least developed countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAPA	national adaptation programme of action
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDCs	nationally determined contributions
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Mandate

1. COP 21 extended the mandate of the LEG under its current terms of reference¹ to cover the period 2016–2020, and mandated the LEG to undertake a number of additional activities.²
2. In addition, CMA 1 mandated the LEG to undertake activities to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement.³ Furthermore, COP 24 mandated the LEG to continue to support the implementation of the LDCs work programme.⁴
3. Accordingly, the LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first sessional meeting of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁵

II. Summary of the 35th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

4. The 35th meeting of the LEG was held in South Tarawa, Kiribati, from 25 February to 3 March 2019. The meeting was opened by the President of Kiribati, Mr. Taneti Mamau. The President provided a first-hand perspective on the reality of the development challenges and climate risks faced by the country, and highlighted the bold steps being undertaken by his Government in response.
5. The LEG extended invitations to the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, and other relevant organizations, to participate in the meeting to discuss the provision of support to the LDCs. Representatives of Conservation International, FAO, GIZ, the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the NAP Global Network, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNISDR and the World Health Organization took part in the meeting.
6. Together with UNISDR, the LEG held discussions with officials from the Government of Kiribati on the country's experience in implementing and monitoring progress on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, with a view to providing technical advice in the review of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.
7. The LEG took note of the resignation of the following members from the LEG: Mr. Aderito Santana (Sao Tome and Principe) and Ms. Beth Lavender (Canada).
8. The LEG elected or re-elected the following officers:
 - (a) Ms. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) as Chair;
 - (b) Mr. Kenel Delusca (Haiti) as Vice-Chair;
 - (c) Mr. Benon Yassin (Malawi) as anglophone Rapporteur;
 - (d) Ms. Mery Yaou (Togo) as francophone Rapporteur;
 - (e) Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste) as lusophone Rapporteur.
9. The LEG also updated the designation of members who are representing it in its ongoing collaborative activities with other bodies under the Convention:
 - (a) Ms. Mohamed and Ms. Nikki Lulham (Canada) in the AC NAP task force;

¹ Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18 and 3/CP.20.

² Decision 19/CP.21, paragraphs 1–3.

³ Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraphs 5, 13, 35 and 36.

⁴ Decision 16/CP.24, paragraphs 5 and 6.

⁵ Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 3.

(b) Mr. Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania) and Ms. Sonam Lhaden Khandu (Bhutan) in the work of the AC on the technical examination process on adaptation;

(c) Mr. Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) and Mr. Barbosa in the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the WIM;

(d) Mr. Ewin Künzi (Austria) and Mr. Ram Prasad Lamsal (Nepal) in the collaboration with the TEC;

(e) Mr. Delusca and Ms. Michelle Winthrop (Ireland) in the work of the PCCB and of the CGE;

(f) Mr. Yassin and Ms. Yaou in the work of NWP.

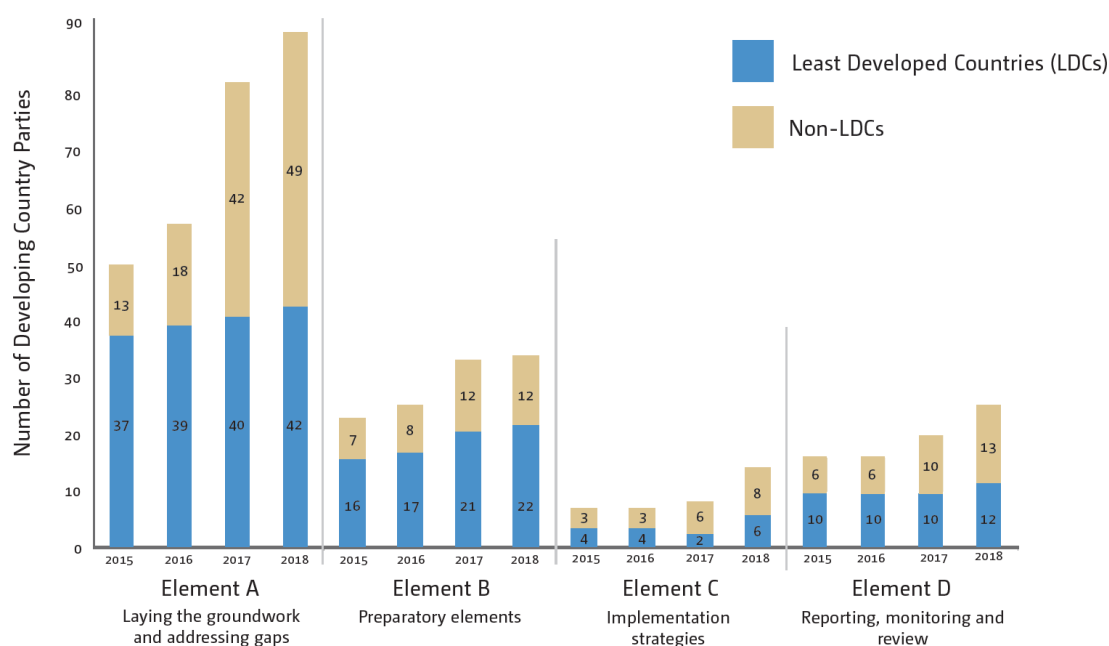
10. A list of the current members of the LEG as at 25 February 2019 is included in annex III.

B. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

11. The LEG took note of the continuing progress made by developing countries under the different elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs (see figure below).

Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, by element of the process, from 2015 to 2018 as at November 2018



Source: Based on information from document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13.

12. The LEG noted that, as at 12 April 2019, 13 developing countries (4 of which are LDCs) had completed and submitted their NAPs on NAP Central:⁶ Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, the Sudan and Togo.

13. It also took note of the progress made in the submission of proposals to access funding from the GCF to formulate NAPs, and the approval and/or endorsement thereof by the GCF (see table below for more details).

⁶ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

2. Progress made in relation to support provided

14. The LEG took note of the information supplied before its 35th meeting on support provided between October 2018 and February 2019 for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as summarized in paragraphs 15–22 below.

15. Regarding financial support, the table below provides a summary of project proposals on NAPs submitted by developing countries for funding under the GCF support modality for NAPs under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which provides up to USD 3 million per country,⁷ and the LDCF. For the GCF, the figures related to the LDCs are shown in parentheses.

Summary of project proposals for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for the formulation of national adaptation plans as at 11 April 2019

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Approved or endorsed proposals</i>	<i>Funds disbursed</i>
GCF	Africa	35	14 (8)	8 (4)
	Asia and the Pacific	13	8 (4)	5 (3)
	Eastern Europe	12	3	7
	Latin America and the Caribbean	15	10	7
	Total (GCF)	75	35 (12)^a	22 (7)
LDCF	Africa	7	7	-
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	-
	Total (LDCF)	9^b	9^b	-

Note: Based on figures supplied by the GCF secretariat on 9 April 2019 and information available in the documents prepared for the 25th meeting of the LDCF and SCCF Council. For the GCF, the figures in parentheses indicate the number of the LDCs available at <http://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/ldfscsf-council-meetings-25>.

^a Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, Somalia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

^b Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and South Sudan.

16. Regarding technical support, the LEG continued to advance its work on technical guidance and support for NAPs, including through the Open NAPs, integrative approaches and NAP Central (see chapters IV.A.1, IV.E and IV.G below, respectively). The LEG also convened a meeting of the NAP technical working group at COP 24 to discuss support activities for NAPs.

17. The NAP-GSP continued to provide technical support to 20 developing countries⁸ on stocktaking, institutional consultations, training, development of NAP road maps, prioritization of adaptation in development and development of proposals for accessing

⁷ See GCF Board decision B.13/09, paragraph (e).

⁸ Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania.

funding from the GCF and the GEF. The NAP-GSP also organized several events during the 6th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum to foster South–South knowledge exchange between Asia and Africa, and a side event at COP 24 on scaling up adaptation through promoting synergies between NAPs and NDCs. It also published NAP country briefings for eight LDCs.⁹

18. UNDP continued to support six Caribbean countries in undertaking activities related to the formulation of NAPs. During the current reporting period, one of those countries (Saint Lucia) submitted its NAP to the secretariat, two countries (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname) prepared a draft of a NAP that was either awaiting official endorsement or due for presentation for wider consultation, and two others (Belize and Guyana) were finalizing their NAPs.

19. UNEP initiated preparations for inception workshops for 10 countries¹⁰ for the roll-out of NAP projects that had been approved for funding by the GCF through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and by the GEF through the LDCF.

20. The NAP Global Network continued to provide long-term technical support to 17 developing countries¹¹ through in-country technical advisers who support the development of sectoral adaptation plans and NAPs, and by fostering stakeholder collaboration through national assemblies and other forums. The NAP Global Network is also preparing a supplement to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs on engaging the private sector in national adaptation planning processes. The Network is planning to organize a peer-learning summit in July 2019 on private sector engagement on NAPs.

21. FAO continued to support seven countries¹² (in some cases, in coordination with UNDP) to develop project proposals for accessing funds through the GCF Readiness Programme. Through the joint FAO–UNDP Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme,¹³ 11 countries,¹⁴ of which 4 are LDCs, have continued to receive support for integrating agriculture-related climate change risks and opportunities into their NAPs. Technical support also continued to be provided to five countries¹⁵ on budgeting in the agriculture sector, six countries¹⁶ on developing integrated road maps for NAPs and six countries¹⁷ on generating evidence-based results for NAPs. FAO also continued to develop supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

22. The World Meteorological Organization signed an agreement with the GCF in October 2018 to enhance the climate science basis for the climate rationale of GCF-funded activities. It also held a meeting of the Expert Team on Sector-Specific Climate Indices in February 2019 to discuss sector-specific climate indices in order to define simple and complex climate risks.

⁹ Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Myanmar, Niger and Senegal.

¹⁰ Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

¹¹ Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Kiribati, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Togo, Tuvalu and Uganda.

¹² Chile, Kenya, Oman, Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Togo and Tunisia.

¹³ See <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en>.

¹⁴ Colombia, Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

¹⁵ Cameroon, Colombia, Gambia, Nepal and Viet Nam.

¹⁶ Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

¹⁷ Colombia, Guatemala, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia.

C. Status of implementation of the national adaptation programme of action

23. The LEG took note of the information supplied by the GEF secretariat on support provided to the LDCs for the preparation and implementation of NAPAs,¹⁸ as summarized in paragraphs 24 and 25 below.

24. Six NAPA project proposals, accounting for a total of USD 45.85 million, were approved for funding by the LDCF in December 2018,¹⁹ based on the new operational improvements²⁰ applied to the LDCF. Previously, projects were approved on a ‘first come, first served’ basis.

25. As at 30 September 2018, the total cumulative donor pledges to the LDCF amounted to USD 1.33 billion, and the total paid contributions amounted to USD 1.28 billion.²¹ The funding ceiling for each LDC is currently USD 50 million, with a cap of USD 10 million per country for the period 2018–2022.

III. Progress in the implementation of the rolling work programme for 2018–2019

26. The LEG took note of the following activities under its rolling work programme for 2018–2019²² which had been successfully completed or initiated since its 34th meeting:

(a) The results from the Open NAPs continued to be applied in order to further develop the technical guidance on NAPs and strategy for support to the LDCs;

(b) The NAP-SDG iFrame and its description were further developed with the support of the NAP technical working group, and organizations that are developing supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs continued to be motivated to apply the integrative approach, based on systems thinking;

(c) The regional NAP Expos were held on 22 and 23 October 2018 in Panama City, Panama,²³ and on 6 November 2018 in Libreville, Gabon;²⁴

(d) The NAP technical working group continued to be involved in the planning for the NAP Expo 2019, the strategy for the training on NAPs in 2019 and 2020, the development of supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and the continued development of NAP Central. The NAP technical working group held a meeting at COP 24 to discuss these issues. Representatives from 15 organizations²⁵ took part in the meeting;

(e) Discussions were held with the GCF secretariat concerning planning for the sessions targeting developing country experts (NAP teams and GCF focal points) and GCF delivery partners on accessing GCF funding for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to be conducted by the GCF secretariat at the NAP Expo 2019;

¹⁸ As per GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/03 and updates provided to the LEG.

¹⁹ See GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/03.

²⁰ As footnote 19 above.

²¹ As footnote 19 above.

²² The rolling work programme for 2018–2019 is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2018/4, annex I.

²³ <http://napexpo.org/america-latina>.

²⁴ <https://unfccc.int/node/184777>.

²⁵ The Climate Service Center Germany, Conservation International, FAO, GIZ, the Global Water Partnership, the NAP Global Network, the Stockholm Environment Institute, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SLYCAN Trust, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNISDR, the University of Washington and the World Meteorological Organization.

(f) Direct interactions with the LDCs were organized in order to discuss their progress, experiences, challenges, gaps and needs in relation to NAPs, NAPAs and the LDC work programme;

(g) Technical papers on issues regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, and on regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation, continued to be developed;

(h) The monitoring and assessment of progress, effectiveness, gaps and adequacy in the process to formulate and implement NAPs continued, which facilitated the provision of up-to-date information to the SBI on the progress in that process;

(i) Engagement with other bodies and programmes under the Convention and relevant organizations, regional centres and networks, including on events organized by these at COP 24, continued.

27. The LEG discussed progress made towards achieving its vision of supporting adaptation in the LDCs, and in particular the formulation of NAPs by 2020.²⁶ It noted the continued slow progress of the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs. It decided to continue to strengthen its provision of support by enhancing activities that help the LDCs advance the formulation and implementation of NAPs (i.e. Open NAPs, training, outreach on the support available to the LDCs, additional special sessions conducted by the GCF for the LDCs on accessing funding for NAPs and South–South collaboration).

IV. Development of the rolling work programme for 2019–2020

A. Direct country support

1. Open NAPs

28. In response to a mandate issued by SBI 49,²⁷ the LEG is finalizing a policy brief on the objectives of and process for countries to engage in Open NAPs, and on how to make best use of them. The policy brief will serve as the basis for expanding the Open NAP case studies to more countries, including at the regional level, engaging interested partners, and applying the Open NAPs in other areas of the work of the LEG.

2. Training on national adaptation plans

29. The LEG agreed to focus its training in 2019 on the LDCs that are in the early stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to help them advance their work and produce their first NAPs by 2020. The training will follow an Open NAP workout involving a series of activities with the countries throughout the year to gather information and develop outputs that will help them produce their NAPs.

30. The LEG decided that a training workshop for these countries will be held from 27 to 31 May 2019 (venue to be decided). The LEG also decided to hold a series of sessions during the NAP Expo in April 2019 with the countries in preparation for the workshop.

3. Publications on national reports and efforts

31. The LEG decided to organize a series of writing workshops for NAP teams during the NAP Expos to help them prepare peer-reviewed publications on their NAP outcomes, experiences and lessons learned, including from climate shocks. The first of these workshops will take place during the NAP Expo referred to in chapter IV.F below.

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2016/7, paragraph 16(c).

²⁷ FCCC/SBI/2018/22, paragraph 63.

4. Supporting the least developed countries to effectively implement the Paris Agreement

32. The LEG decided to conduct a training for the LDCs during the second half of 2019 on how to effectively and efficiently navigate and address the many elements of the Paris Agreement.

B. Matters relating to access to the Green Climate Fund

33. The LEG took note of the continued collaborative activities²⁸ carried out with the GCF secretariat relating to supporting developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF to formulate and implement NAPs. The LEG agreed to continue to involve the GCF secretariat in LEG meetings, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and related events in order to address issues relating to the access of LDCs to funding for NAPs.

C. Work of the national adaptation plan technical working group

34. The LEG took note of the progress made by, and the value added by, the NAP technical working group through its continuing efforts to support the technical guidance and support for NAPs offered by the LEG, and its ability to mobilize a wide range of technical expertise from various agencies. The LEG agreed to continue to actively involve the NAP technical working group in activities to guide and support NAPs.

D. Supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

35. The LEG took note of the following supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs have been finalized during this reporting period:

(a) *Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans: Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines - Edition 2* by the Global Water Partnership;

(b) *Financing local adaptation to climate change: experiences with performance-based climate resilience grants* by UNCDF;

(c) *Integrating Human Settlements in the National Adaptation Plans* by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

(d) *Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Planning Processes* by the NAP Global Network.

36. The LEG agreed to continue to consider how to map existing sectoral supplements into systems thinking, with the view to developing a joint supplement to update the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

E. Integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals

37. The LEG considered the draft policy brief on the NAP-SDG iFrame, which is being developed by the NAP technical working group. The LEG agreed to continue to motivate organizations that are developing supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs to apply the integrative approach.

²⁸ As contained in the rolling work programme of the LEG.

F. NAP Expos

38. The LEG reviewed the strategy and preparations for the NAP Expo, to be held from 8 to 12 April 2019 in Songdo, Republic of Korea. The theme for the event is “Raising adaptation ambition by advancing national adaptation plans”.

39. The LEG took note of the contributions made by various organizations to organizing various sessions at the NAP Expo.²⁹ The LEG also took note of the support offered by some organizations for the participation of developing country representatives in the NAP Expo.

40. The LEG decided on content guidelines for the sessions to ensure the success of the NAP Expo. These included the need for clear alignment with the process to formulate and implement NAPs; the need to focus on accelerating progress towards the formulation of NAPs and their effective implementation; the need to address the whole adaptation cycle from assessment to planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation; coherence with other elements under the Paris Agreement; the engagement of both State and non-State actors, such as actors at the subnational, sectoral and local level, including the private sector; and a focus on the LDCs to the extent possible.

41. The LEG also agreed on the elements of the communication strategy for the NAP Expo; these include an interactive website to manage the programme and technical sessions, blogs, videos and outreach through social media.

G. NAP Central

42. The LEG took note of the latest developments on NAP Central and the NAP tracking tool, including the addition of a NAP blogging tool to NAP Central sites. It agreed to continue to develop and maintain NAP Central and add functions to support NAPs, the LDCs and the work of the LEG.

H. Regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation

43. The LEG took note of its continued work in responding to a mandate³⁰ to provide technical guidance and advice on regional approaches to adaptation planning and implementation. It noted that a workshop organized by the Overseas Development Institute and the Stockholm Environment Institute on transnational climate risks in March 2019 might offer important inputs to that work.

I. Implementation of national adaptation plans

44. The LEG continued its consideration of the mandate from the SBI to advise on the implementation of NAPs.³¹ It took note of the high-level event organized by the NAP champions at COP 24 to discuss and share strategies for promoting adaptation action and the implementation of NAPs. The LEG agreed to continue consideration of the mandate following the steps agreed at LEG 34,³² and to prepare recommendations on the implementation of NAPs for consideration at SBI 51 (December 2019).

J. Monitoring and assessment of progress, effectiveness, gaps and adequacy in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including lessons and good practices

45. The LEG recalled its work to continue to monitor the progress made by the LDCs on adaptation and the relevant support provided to them. Such work includes the development

²⁹ Information on these is available on the NAP Expo website at <http://napexpo.org/2019>.

³⁰ Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 2b.

³¹ FCCC/SBI/2017/19, paragraph 73.

³² FCCC/SBI/2018/18, paragraph 59.

of the NAP Tracking Tool and an online questionnaire on NAPs, country profiling and support, and the continued development and implementation of the tool for monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

46. The LEG noted that its experience in monitoring and evaluation was highly relevant to the mandates from CMA 1.³³ The LEG agreed to consider ways to build on its existing work on monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps, best practices, and lessons learned in its responses to those mandates.

K. Addressing the mandates from the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

1. Gaps and needs related to the least developed countries and national adaptation plans from recent assessments

47. The LEG initiated consideration of the mandate from COP 24 to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been identified through the relevant work of the LEG and the AC and ways to address such gaps and needs, and to include relevant information in its report to SBI 51.³⁴

48. The LEG decided to take the following steps to address the mandate:

(a) Compile the gaps and needs of the LDCs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and the needs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement, as presented in past reports of the LEG and the AC. That compilation is contained in annex II;

(b) Identify how the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 48(a) above are being addressed through the ongoing work of the LEG, the AC and relevant bodies and organizations;

(c) Include relevant activities in the LEG work programme to address related gaps and needs.

49. The LEG agreed to coordinate its activities to address this mandate with the AC.

2. Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

50. The LEG considered the following mandates from CMA 1 in further developing methodologies related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement:³⁵

(a) Request to the secretariat to prepare, under the guidance of the AC and the LEG and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, synthesis reports every two years, starting in 2020, on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties;

(b) Invitation to the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work on developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support by continuing to compile existing methodologies;

51. Regarding the mandate referred to in paragraph 50(a) above, the LEG agreed to produce further volumes of its *Best Practices and Lessons Learned* publications as a contribution to synthesis reports on adaptation. Regarding the mandate referred to in paragraph 50(b) above, the LEG decided to focus on methodologies that are suitable for implementation by the LDCs. The LEG integrated relevant activities into its rolling work programme for 2019–2020.

³³ Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraphs 13 and 35.

³⁴ Decision 8/CP.24, paragraph 17.

³⁵ Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraphs 13 and 35.

V. Collaboration with other bodies and programmes under the Convention

52. The LEG took note of the additional mandates from CMA 1 and COP 24 on relevant work with the AC on Paris Agreement related mandates (see chapter IV.K.2 above) and the CGE on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation.³⁶

53. The LEG agreed to continue to actively engage in collaborative activities with the bodies and programmes, in particular, the AC, the Executive Committee of the WIM, the NWP, the CGE, the PCCB and the TEC, including through the respective engagement of the members referred to in paragraph 9 above.

VI. Discussions with relevant organizations

54. The LEG engaged representatives of Conservation International, FAO, GIZ, the NAP Global Network, the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNISDR and the World Health Organization to work on the gaps and needs on adaptation for the LDCs and to discuss matters relating to accessing funding for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the strategy and organization of the NAP Expo in April 2019 and the work of the NAP technical working group in relation to training and Open NAPs. The organizations also provided updates on their support for the LDCs. Details on that support are provided in chapter II.B.2 above.

55. Regarding the gaps and needs on adaptation, the organizations assisted the LEG by providing specific details on time frames and experience in supporting the LDCs at the national, subnational, sectoral and regional level.

56. With regard to funding, the discussion focused on the goal of supporting the LDCs to produce good quality NAPs by 2020. It was highlighted that the LDCs that did not have funding to cover the main activities to formulate their NAPs were unable to progress beyond the initial preparatory work. It was agreed that it would be useful to take stock of those LDCs that did not have funding support in order to raise awareness among partners that might be able to assist them with developing proposals to access funding from the GCF. It was also agreed that there was a need to coordinate funding provided to the countries to create efficiencies and ensure complementarity.

57. With regard to the strategy and organization of the NAP Expo in April 2019, the LEG introduced the guidelines for contributors (i.e. organizations) for organizing sessions and supporting developing country participants to attend the Expo. The LEG agreed to share the list of countries being supported by the various organizations in order to help identify and fill representation gaps. Discussions of the NAP Expo also explored different options on sequencing technical topics to effectively support countries in developing good quality NAPs, as well as ideas for supporting the communication strategy of the Expo.

58. Regarding the training on NAPs, the LEG introduced the 2019 training strategy, which will focus on a selection of countries that are in the early stages of the process of formulating and implementing NAPs and guide them through a series of activities over the year, including a workshop in May 2019. The training will follow an Open NAP workout and help countries formulate their NAPs by 2020.

59. Regarding Open NAPs, the LEG provided details on the objectives, approach and process of engaging in Open NAPs. Organizations were invited to continue to actively participate in Open NAPs to support countries with their work on NAPs. It was noted that relevant information is available from various support programmes on NAPs, and the NDCs that can make significant contributions to the Open NAPs. The LEG will work with relevant organizations to explore using such information in the Open NAPs.

60. The organizations expressed their readiness to enhance their sharing of information on the NAPs in order to better track progress, and to identify and address support gaps, for

³⁶ Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 5.

example, by identifying which LDCs are receiving support and which are not participating in any of the global support programmes.

61. The organizations indicated that their participation at this and other LEG meetings was very productive as it allowed for deeper conversations on ways to cultivate a common vision and offer support to the LDCs.

VII. Discussions with the Government of Kiribati

62. The LEG held discussions with the Kiribati National Experts Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction on the country's progress, challenges, gaps and needs in the area of climate change adaptation. The Kiribati team was led by the office of the President responsible for climate change and disaster risk reduction and included representatives from the ministries of environment, women, finance (which also served as the national designated authority for the GCF), water and agriculture. The discussions also involved representatives of UNISDR as part of their coordinated mission with the Government to explore opportunities for synergy between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

63. The Government was at the stage of updating the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Government officials indicated that the Plan serves as the country's NAP and investment plan for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. They provided highlights on the national strategic priorities and activities in relation to water security, coastal protection, renewable energy, social protection and gender. They solicited input from the LEG regarding the specific considerations that should be taken into account to ensure that the climate change adaptation parts of the Plan contained the attributes of a good quality NAP, and sought advice on ways to raise the country's adaptation ambition.

64. The Government took the meeting participants on a study tour of climate-related disasters and community responses in Nabeina council, located in North Tarawa, to discuss the challenges faced by the community and to visit the water supply system constructed under the third phase of the Kiribati Adaptation Programme, funded by the World Bank. The community had just experienced massive flooding of a magnitude never seen before the week before the LEG meeting and was still implementing recovery measures.

65. The Government officially requested the LEG to extend support to Kiribati under the Open NAPs. A support strategy that includes the engagement of other key partners in the region will be established.

VIII. Rolling work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2019–2020

66. The LEG developed its two-year rolling work programme for 2019–2020, which takes into account new mandates from the COP, the CMA and the SBI; emerging gaps and needs for support of the LDCs; and its vision of supporting the LDCs in producing good quality NAPs by 2020. The work programme is contained in annex I.

67. The work programme contains the following priority activities for 2019:

- (a) Training on NAPs, including a workshop in May 2019 for countries in the early stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- (b) Holding the NAP Expo from 8 to 12 April 2019, in Songdo;
- (c) Continued development of NAP Central;
- (d) Finalizing technical papers and publications on the NAP-SDG iFrame; Open NAPs; vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; regional approaches; and linkages between NAPs and NDCs;

(e) Responding to mandates from CMA 1 related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in coordination with the AC.

68. The LEG agreed to share information with bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations supporting NAPs on the experience of the LDCs and the challenges faced by them in accessing support.

69. The LEG will be hosting a pavilion during the COP to provide Parties and relevant organizations an opportunity to discuss technical aspects of adaptation and the support provided to the LDCs.

Rolling work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2019–2020

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
<i>Direct country support: Continue to provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and other related adaptation efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement through training, Open NAPs, documentation of national adaptation efforts and other relevant modalities</i>			
Direct country support: training	Helping countries make progress on their NAPs through technical training	Conduct at least two training workshops based on the specific needs of the LDCs in order to advance progress on NAPs in line with the vision of the LEG	Enhanced progress towards the formulation of NAPs by all the LDCs by 2020
Direct country support: training	Helping countries make progress on their NAPs through technical training	Further develop training materials and methodologies on accessing funding from the GCF for NAPs, with input from partners including the GCF secretariat and GCF implementing entities, for use in the NAP training workshops	Training and outreach materials that address the specific needs of the LDCs
Direct country support: training	Helping the LDCs to effectively address the Paris Agreement	Conduct training activities in the second half of 2019 on ways the LDCs can effectively and efficiently navigate and address the many elements of the Paris Agreement	The LDCs efficiently address the Paris Agreement
Direct country support: Open NAPs	Helping countries make progress on adaptation, in particular NAPs	Prepare by June 2019 a policy brief on ways countries can benefit from and interested partners can fully participate in Open NAPs	Increased interest and engagement by countries and partners in the Open NAPs
Direct country support: Open NAPs	Helping countries make progress on adaptation, in particular NAPs	Expand Open NAPs to interested countries and partners and apply them to other areas of the work of the LEG	Open NAPs that support the production of high-quality NAPs in participating countries
Direct country support: Open NAPs	Helping countries make progress on adaptation, in particular NAPs	Extend the Open NAP case studies to the regional level with interested partners to demonstrate regional approaches to adaptation planning to learn how guidance on NAPs can be effective across scales	Improved understanding and application of methods to address regional and transboundary issues related to NAPs

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Direct country support: technical materials	Helping countries make progress on their NAPs through technical training	Continue to provide guidance on how guiding principles on adaptation, in particular gender responsiveness, are considered in NAPs by updating relevant technical materials	Enhanced consideration of gender and vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in NAPs
Direct country support: publications on national adaptation results and efforts	Facilitating the publication by developing countries of NAP results	Organize a writing workshop for NAP teams during the NAP Expos to prepare peer-reviewed publications on their NAP outcomes, experiences and lessons learned, including from dealing with climate shocks	Enhanced accessibility to information on NAPs to support recognition of efforts and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment reporting
<i>NAP technical working group: Mobilize and collaborate with relevant organizations, regional centres and networks on technical guidance and support for NAPs</i>			
NAP technical working group	Enhancing technical guidance on NAPs	Mobilize and collaborate with relevant organizations in producing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, with at least four supplements to the NAP technical guidelines finalized during this period (2019–2020)	Enhanced technical guidance on NAPs is available to countries
NAP technical working group	Enhancing technical guidance on NAPs	Further develop methodologies for achieving coherence between climate change adaptation and the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and other relevant frameworks through an integration supplement to the NAP technical guidelines	Coherent treatment of adaptation, SDGs and the Sendai Framework at the country level
NAP technical working group	Enhancing technical guidance on NAPs	Support the LEG in carrying out technical guidance activities and events (such as Open NAPs, NAP Expos, NAP training and NAP Central)	High-quality support provided by the LEG, building on the wide expertise of the working group partners
<i>NAP Expos: Hold NAP Expos to promote the exchange of experience and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders in advancing NAPs</i>			
NAP Expos	Advancing NAPs through global NAP Expos	Organize annually the global NAP Expo as the flagship event to advance the formulation and implementation of NAPs	Greatly enhanced progress on NAPs and adaptation ambition
NAP Expos	Advancing NAPs through regional NAP Expos	Mobilize relevant organizations to host regional NAP Expos annually	Greatly enhanced progress on NAPs and adaptation ambition

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
<i>NAP Central: Enhance NAP Central as a tool to support the NAPs, the LDCs and the work of the LEG</i>			
NAP Central	Further developing and enhancing NAP Central	Continue to develop and maintain NAP Central and add functions to support the current work of the LEG and on NAPs	Improved exchange and delivery of information on NAPs
<i>Technical guidance and support: Prepare and apply technical guidance in support of the LDCs; engage and exchange information with the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat, the Adaptation Fund secretariat, bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations</i>			
Technical advice and outreach	Providing advice to the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF, the LDCF and the Adaptation Fund for the successful formulation and implementation of NAPs	Continue to engage the GCF secretariat, the GEF secretariat and the Adaptation Fund secretariat in LEG meetings, NAP Expos, regional training workshops and related events to address issues relating to the access of LDCs to funding for NAPs	Increased awareness of and capacity to access funding from the GCF among the LDCs
Technical advice and outreach	Providing advice to the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF, the LDCF and the Adaptation Fund for the successful formulation and implementation of NAPs	Continue to share information with the GCF secretariat on the experience of the LDCs and the challenges they face, and on ways to expedite the provision of support to the LDCs and other developing countries to formulate and implement NAPs	Enhanced support to the LDCs as challenges they face are addressed
Technical advice and outreach	Providing effective advice to the LDCs in accessing support for the successful formulation and implementation of NAPs and implementation of the LDC work programme	Share information with bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations on the LDC work programme, the experience of the LDCs and the challenges they face in accessing support for NAPs	Enhanced support to the LDCs as challenges they face are addressed
Technical advice and outreach	Promoting LEG interaction with the LDCs and other Parties and relevant organizations, and enhancing outreach on the support offered by the LEG	Consider hosting a pavilion during the COP to promote outreach on available support to the LDCs	Improved awareness of and outreach on the needs of the LDCs and the support available to them
Technical guidance and support	Providing technical guidance and support for the LDC work programme	Provide ongoing support to the LDCs and the SBI on the implementation of the LDC work programme and report regularly to the SBI	Implementation of the LDC work programme is effectively supported and monitored
Technical advice and outreach	Promoting LEG interaction with the LDCs, other Parties and relevant organizations, and	Organize LEG side events at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs on adaptation	Increased outreach on the work of the LEG and the support offered to the LDCs

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
	enhancing outreach on the support offered by the LEG		
Technical guidelines and papers	Advancing NAPs through technical guidelines and support	Prepare technical and policy papers, including on vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; regional approaches to adaptation; linkages between NAPs and NDCs; case studies and other policy briefs	Enhanced technical support on NAPs
<i>CMA/COP/SBI support: Continue to respond to mandates aimed at informing or facilitating the intergovernmental process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement</i>			
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Continue to prepare an annual progress report on NAPs to support the assessments by at SBI 51 and 53	The SBI is well informed about progress on NAPs and matters arising
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the SBI assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Continue to provide channels for Parties to provide information on progress on NAPs (decision 8/CP.24, para. 23) and summarize the results in country profiles on NAP Central	Up-to-date information on progress on NAPs is readily available
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the work of the SBI under Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention (LDC matters)	Consider how the needs of the LDCs related to adaptation arising from the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions can be addressed, including by identifying which of the needs are being addressed by ongoing and planned activities of the LEG	Summary of the gaps and needs for NAPs and details on the role of the LEG in addressing them is included in the LEG 35 and 36 reports
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the SBI consideration of the implementation of NAPs	Prepare recommendations on the implementation of NAPs for consideration by SBI 51, including recommendations gathered after consulting with Parties, in order to identify the needs and challenges related to implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs	The SBI is effectively supported in its work on NAPs
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the work of the SBI on reviewing the progress, need for continuation and terms of reference of the LEG	Convene a meeting with representatives of Parties and relevant organizations, to take stock of the work of the LEG in early 2020 and report to SBI 52 (June 2020)	The SBI effectively supported in its work in supporting the LDCs and NAPs
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the work of the CMA to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties	Guide the secretariat in preparing a synthesis report on specific adaptation themes for CMA 3 (November 2020), focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country	CMA effectively supported in its work

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
		Parties, in collaboration with the AC (decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13)	
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the work of the CMA on methodologies and the delivery of support to the LDCs	Develop and regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies suitable for the LDCs for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation (decision 11/CMA.1, para. 15), with support from the NAP technical working group, as a contribution to a broader inventory of methodologies	CMA effectively supported in its work
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support	Compile information by May 2020, based on submissions from Parties and other relevant actors, on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support	CMA effectively supported in its work
CMA/COP/SBI support	Supporting the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support	Compile existing methodologies, by CMA 3, for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance and relevant experts, suitable for the LDCs, in collaboration with compilation efforts of the AC (decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35)	CMA effectively supported in its work
<i>Collaboration with relevant bodies under the Convention: Continue to collaborate with relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement on joint and related mandates, and to promote coherence and synergy</i>			
Collaboration with relevant bodies under the Convention	Continue to collaborate with the AC on various activities	Address mandates from the COP and the CMA and collaborate through the NAP technical working group, the AC task force on NAPs and the task force on the technical examination process on adaptation	Outputs as per mandate
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with the Executive Committee of the WIM	A LEG member to participate in the work of the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the WIM	Mandates fulfilled

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Work area</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Collaboration with other bodies	Engaging the NWP partner organizations	Engage NWP partner organizations in implementing relevant activities on NAPs and providing support to the LDCs	LDCs effectively supported
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with the CGE	Consult with the CGE on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation in order to ensure consistency and efficiency	Mandates fulfilled
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with the TEC	Contribute to the TEC efforts to help countries align their work on technology needs assessments and NAPs	LDCs effectively supported
Collaboration with other bodies	Collaborating with the PCCB	Continue to engage with the PCCB on ways to enhance its collaboration and cooperation on capacity-building with other constituted bodies and institutions	LDCs effectively supported
<i>Mobilizing others: Engage and mobilize organizations, regional centres and networks to enhance support provided to the LDCs</i>			
Mobilizing others	Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations	Continue to engage and mobilize regional centres and networks to nominate LEG focal points	Improved and consistent interaction with regional centres and networks
Mobilizing others	Engaging regional centres and networks and relevant organizations	Continue to mobilize relevant organizations and regional centres and networks to enhance the support provided to the LDCs for adaptation, including in relation to accessing funding from the GCF for the successful formulation and implementation of NAPs	Expanded support to the LDCs
Mobilizing others	Engaging and mobilizing relevant organizations to enhance support to the LDCs on adaptation	Continue to engage and mobilize organizations in respect of support programmes for NAPs and support to the LDCs (such as NAP-GSP, the NAP Global Network and the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme) through the NAP technical working group	Enhanced support to the LDCs

Gaps and needs on adaptation for the least developed countries

<i>Area</i>	<i>Related articles of the Paris Agreement / COP decisions</i>	<i>Gaps and needs (taking into account national, subnational and sector-specific considerations, time frame and regional approaches)</i>
Climate scenarios, science, translation to local context	Article 7, paragraphs 7 and 9	<p>Capacity to work effectively with climate data and climate change scenarios at the planning stage, including the application of the global temperature increase limit of less than 2 °C</p> <p>Availability and accessibility of climate data and climate change scenarios to underpin effective adaptation planning and implementation, taking into account the specific needs at the national, subnational and sectoral level</p> <p>Capacity-building of national, subnational and sector experts on the application of climate scenarios in climate change adaptation decision-making</p> <p>Methods and tools to translate climate data and climate change scenarios to the local context</p> <p>Ways to effectively translate long-term vision and planning from the national to the subnational level in order to guide assessments</p> <p>Ways to effectively make use of climate data and climate change scenarios generated at the regional level</p>
Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	Article 7, paragraphs 7 and 9	<p>Capacity to frame, analyse, define baselines, assess, manage and monitor climate change risk and vulnerability at relevant levels and scales</p> <p>Specific methodologies and guidelines for understanding the baseline and progression of vulnerability and risk, which is an important aspect of measuring and assessing progress in reducing vulnerability</p> <p>Undertaking comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments covering all key sectors and systems at the national, subnational and sectoral level, as well as specific vulnerability hotspots</p> <p>Institutionalization of risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management at all levels of governance and in key sectors</p> <p>Identifying thresholds to support decision-making at different levels</p> <p>Ways to strengthen additionality arguments</p> <p>Technical support on ways to shift from the assessment of climate vulnerabilities and risk to the identification of effective adaptation solutions and actions</p> <p>Accessibility to infrastructure and tools to undertake the assessments</p>

		<p>Ways to promote consistency, synergy and coherence between different risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management frameworks</p> <p>Ways to improve the quality of assessments over time, for example, through independent peer-review processes</p> <p>Identifying areas where participatory approaches can sufficiently and significantly support risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management</p>
Linkage with the development agenda	Article 2 and Article 7, paragraph 1	<p>Capacity to effectively address climate change adaptation in the national context within the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</p> <p>Establishing a solid climate rationale, especially when a country has fully integrated climate change adaptation into development planning</p> <p>Clarity and understanding of the concept of integrating adaptation into development planning, and of ways to integrate international processes that are relevant to adaptation planning using the appropriate frameworks, such as the SDGs, the Sendai Framework and the New Urban Agenda, including through tools and capacity-building, and by recognizing opportunities for close interaction between focal points from the UNFCCC and other relevant entities</p> <p>Identifying the most effective entry points for the integration of adaptation</p> <p>Prioritizing adaptation in development, including by communicating the development value and benefits of implementing adaptation measures</p>
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Articles 7, 13 and 14	<p>Systematic monitoring and observation relevant to adaptation planning and implementation, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes and impacts</p> <p>Methodologies and guidelines for applying quantitative and qualitative metrics and indicators when analysing and assessing vulnerabilities, hazards and systems, including examples thereof</p> <p>Knowledge of theories of change to achieve the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which could guide the development of monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <p>Compilation of information to support monitoring, review and evaluation of progress, and the identification of effective measures and gaps in addressing adaptation through the process to formulate and implement NAPs</p> <p>Regular evaluation of the information and knowledge available to assess progress, effective measures and gaps</p> <p>Linkages to broader national monitoring and evaluation systems related to development</p>
Accessing financial and other support	Article 4, paragraph 5, Article 7, paragraph 13, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41–46	<p>Adequate and effective access to financial support, including the GCF, as well as other forms of support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Capacity to write proposals to access funding at different levels</p>

		<p>Understanding the latest requirements for GCF funding proposals, most notably the differences between the information required for proposal development and the extensive arguments needed at the review stage</p> <p>Promoting ownership of funding proposals at the subnational level</p> <p>Ensuring that proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs are aligned with the guidance of the COP and NAP guidelines and address both the objectives and the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs</p> <p>Coordination among providers of support at all levels to ensure their support is coordinated, and avoid overlaps at the national level to match the support with national priorities and needs</p> <p>Countries' support needs for a long-term process are addressed through limited, one-off funding designed for projects over a fixed time frame</p>
Guiding principles	Article 7, paragraph 5, and decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 2–5	<p>Adequate engagement of multiple stakeholders in managing adaptation planning and implementation at multiple levels and scales, taking into account elements of successful adaptation (guiding principles)</p> <p>Sufficient analysis of which communities, groups and ecosystems are the most vulnerable</p> <p>Ways to effectively engage different stakeholders at the national and subnational level, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, city governments and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples</p> <p>Deeper and more consistent consideration of how the general concept of gender sensitivity is applied to practical actions that lead to a reduction in gender-driven vulnerabilities</p> <p>Attaining the gender targets and indicators of the SDGs</p> <p>Ways to identify and effectively manage trade-offs between different adaptation actions and approaches, and between development and ecological protection</p>
Active learning from practice	Article 7, paragraph 9	<p>Capacity to apply experience and lessons learned during adaptation planning and implementation to inform future adaptation efforts, including by identifying and promoting best practices</p> <p>Facilitating true learning beyond the documentation of experiences and lessons learned</p> <p>A learning platform to promote the sharing of experiences and learning, especially at the regional level</p> <p>Expanding South–South exchanges to capitalize on experiences with similar or common climate shocks</p>
Institutional arrangements and coordination	Article 7, paragraph 7	<p>Establishment or enhancement of institutional arrangements for the process to formulate and implement NAPs in order to foster national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and create a main interface with regional and international mechanisms</p>

Access to and use of technology	Article 10, paragraphs 1–6, and Article 11, paragraph 1	<p>Establishment or enhancement of systems at the national level to facilitate the flow of resources and information across different levels</p> <p>Application of the latest technologies in climate change adaptation planning and implementation (e.g. big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning)</p> <p>Promoting technological developments related to climate change adaptation in climate services, agriculture, water systems, health systems, disaster management, banking and other sectors</p> <p>Access to information and experience of other countries in applying different adaptation technologies to facilitate the selection, installation and operation of appropriate technologies for local problems</p>
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Annex III**Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
as at 25 February 2019**

Mr. Erwin Künzi	Austria
Ms. Sonam Lhaden Khandu	Bhutan
Mr. Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Ms. Nikki Lulham	Canada
Mr. Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Ms. Michelle Winthrop	Ireland
Mr. Choi Yeeting	Kiribati
Mr. Benon Yassin	Malawi
Mr. Ram Prasad Lamsal	Nepal
Ms. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa	Timor-Leste
Ms. Mery Yaou	Togo
Mr. Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
