



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2022/6



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: General  
29 April 2022

Original: English

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## **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

### **Fifty-sixth session**

Bonn, 6–16 June 2022

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to the least developed countries**

## **The 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

### **Report by the secretariat**

#### *Summary*

The 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group took place in Nairobi from 21 to 23 March 2022. The Group discussed progress in implementing its activities for 2021–2022 and integrating a gender perspective into its work, and developed its work programme for 2022–2023. In addition, the meeting included discussions with the Chair of the least developed countries Group on those countries' priorities and needs for support; with representatives of the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and its agencies, and organizations on providing support to the least developed countries; and with other constituted bodies on collaborating in supporting the least developed countries. This report covers the status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and the implementation of adaptation projects identified in national adaptation programmes of action and related strategies and plans on the basis of information considered at the meeting and updates provided thereafter.



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
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
FWG	Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDC work programme	least developed countries work programme
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living facility
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAPA	national adaptation programme of action
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PA-ALIGN tool	Paris Agreement alignment tool
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
PEG M&E tool	tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## I. Mandate

1. COP 26 decided to extend the mandate of the LEG under its current terms of reference<sup>1</sup> and that the next review of the mandate will take place at COP 36 (2031).<sup>2</sup> In this context, the LEG is mandated to, inter alia:

(a) Provide technical guidance, support and advice to the LDCs in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, implementing NAPAs, and specific matters such as regional approaches to adaptation planning, and strengthening gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in relation to adaptation;

(b) Support implementation of the LDC work programme;

(c) Provide technical guidance and advice to the LDCs on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat;

(d) Engage UNFCCC constituted bodies, the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, regional centres and networks, and a wide range of organizations in implementing the LEG work programme.

2. In addition, CMA 1 mandated the LEG to undertake activities to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement, including preparing synthesis reports in the context of recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries, contributing to the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, and preparing a synthesis report in the area of expertise of the LEG for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake.<sup>3</sup>

3. Furthermore, COP 22 requested constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.<sup>4</sup>

4. Finally, the LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first session of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.<sup>5</sup>

## II. The 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

### A. Proceedings

5. LEG 41 was held in Nairobi from 21 to 23 March 2022. At the meeting, the LEG discussed its mandates from the COP and the CMA; the LDCs' priorities and needs for support; direct country support for advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs; technical guidance on NAPs and the work of the NAP technical working group; monitoring and assessing adaptation in the context of NAPs; matters relating to accessing the Financial Mechanism; addressing mandates from the CMA; enhancing accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information; outreach and engagement efforts; collaboration and partnerships with the LDCs, other bodies and organizations; matters relating to integrating a gender perspective into its work; and its rolling work programme for 2022–2023.

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 3/CP.20, 19/CP.21, 8/CP.24, 16/CP.24 and 7/CP.25.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 15/CP.26, paras. 1–2.

<sup>3</sup> Decisions 11/CMA.1, paras. 5, 13, 35 and 36; and 19/CMA.1, para. 24.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

6. The LEG extended invitations to participate in the meeting to the Chair of the LDC Group to lead a discussion on the LDCs' priorities and needs for support; constituted bodies<sup>6</sup> to exchange information on support for the LDCs; and the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, and organizations<sup>7</sup> to discuss providing support to the LDCs.
7. The LEG welcomed Mokoena France (Lesotho), Payai Manyok John (South Sudan), Gabriel Kpaka (Sierra Leone) and Jamie Ovia (Tuvalu) as new members, and extended its appreciation to Choi Yeeting (Kiribati) for his participation as a member in 2019–2021.
8. In accordance with its terms of reference, the LEG elected the following officers:<sup>8</sup>
- (a) Kenel Delusca (Haiti) as Chair;
  - (b) Benon Yassin (Malawi) as anglophone Rapporteur;
  - (c) Mery Yaou (Togo) as francophone Rapporteur;
  - (d) Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste) as lusophone Rapporteur.
9. The LEG appointed the following members to represent it in ongoing collaborative activities with other UNFCCC bodies:
- (a) Nikki Lulham (Canada) and Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) in the AC NAP task force;
  - (b) Kenel Delusca, Payai Manyok John, Sonam Lhaden Khandu (Bhutan), Hana Hamadalla Mohamed and Jamie Ovia in the joint working group of the AC, the LEG and the SCF on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
  - (c) Mokoena France and Payai Manyok John in work with the FWG;
  - (d) Kenel Delusca and Mokoena France in work with the CGE and the PCCB;
  - (e) Mery Yaou and Benon Yassin in work under the NWP;
  - (f) Jennifer Hobbs (Ireland) and Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania) in work with the SCF;
  - (g) Gabriel Kpaka and Amina Laura Schild (Germany) in work with the Technology Executive Committee;
  - (h) Adao Soares Barbosa and Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) in the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;
  - (i) Gabriel Kpaka in work with the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;
  - (j) Jennifer Hobbs and Benon Yassin in the expert group on non-economic losses of the WIM Executive Committee.
10. A list of the members of the LEG as at 21 March 2022 is provided in annex I.

<sup>6</sup> Representatives of the AC, the CGE, the FWG, the NWP and the WIM Executive Committee took part.

<sup>7</sup> Representatives of the following 16 organizations took part: African Development Bank, Climate Service Center Germany, FAO, GCF, GEF, GIZ, NAP Global Network, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, WMO, World Health Organization and WWF International.

<sup>8</sup> The elections and the appointments referred to in paragraph 9 were confirmed at the LEG teleconference on 28 April 2022.

## B. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans<sup>9</sup>

### 1. Progress of the least developed countries

11. The LEG noted that, as at 25 April 2022, all the LDCs had undertaken activities, albeit varying in scope, related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 13 had completed and submitted NAPs on NAP Central<sup>10</sup> and 2 had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs.<sup>11</sup>

12. The LEG also noted that 11 of the 13 LDCs that had submitted NAPs<sup>12</sup> had also prepared and submitted a total of 17 proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified therein. The proposals relate to addressing climate risks in the areas of agriculture, energy, health and water resources. Proposals from Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Nepal, the Sudan and Timor-Leste have been approved for funding by the GCF.

### 2. Progress in relation to support provided

13. Table 1 presents the status of project proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF (under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme), which provides up to USD 3 million per country,<sup>13</sup> and from the LDCF for formulating their NAPs.

Table 1

#### Status of project proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Number of proposals approved or in approval process</i>	<i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i>
GCF <sup>a</sup>	Africa	47 (30)	31 (20)	29 (18)
	Asia and the Pacific	31 (8)	21 (5)	16 (4)
	Eastern Europe	9	8	8
	Latin America and the Caribbean	24 (1)	21 (1)	19 (1)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111 (39)</b>	<b>81 (26)</b>	<b>72 (23)</b>
LDCF <sup>b</sup>	Africa	8	8	5
	Asia and the Pacific	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>

*Note:* A detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing\\_funding\\_for\\_NAPs.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx).

<sup>a</sup> Figures as at 22 March 2022; the first figures are for all developing countries and those in parentheses are for the LDCs.

<sup>b</sup> Figures as at 31 March 2022; one project mentioned in previous reports was cancelled owing to a change in scope.

14. Table 2 lists the project proposals submitted by the 13 LDCs referred to in paragraph 11 above to the GCF for accessing funding for implementing policies, projects and

<sup>9</sup> This section provides an up-to-date snapshot of LDCs' progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. For detailed coverage of the progress of all developing countries, see the annual progress reports, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/747>.

<sup>10</sup> Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo. The NAPs are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> Cambodia and Nepal. See [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP\\_output.aspx](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/NAP_output.aspx).

<sup>12</sup> Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Sudan and Togo.

<sup>13</sup> See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. e.

programmes identified in their NAPs. The projects referred to in paragraph 16 below that are being funded through the LDCF also address adaptation priorities associated with NAPs.

15. Regarding technical support, the LEG offers direct support to the LDCs to accelerate their formulation and implementation of NAPs. Detailed information on the support provided by the LEG, including through the NAP technical working group, is contained in chapter IV below. Information supplied by organizations on their provision of technical support to the LDCs is contained in annex II. Several organizations have continued to contribute to the development of supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs<sup>14</sup> (see chap. IV.C below).

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<sup>14</sup> LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

Table 2

**Status of project proposals submitted by the least developed countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans as at 25 April 2022**

<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Bank	22.5	19 Jan. 2017	27 Mar. 2018
	Promoting modern irrigation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	8.4	26 Feb. 2018	–
	Increasing people’s resilience in Koubri and Bakata municipalities affected by rainwater floods and climate change shocks through adaptation-based approaches for ecosystem, forest, water resource and river basin management in Burkina Faso	West African Development Bank	9.9	17 Feb. 2018	–
Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger	Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management and Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change in the Liptako-Gourma Region	West African Development Bank	36.1	6 Feb. 2019	–
Cambodia	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	Asian Development Bank	141.4	5 Jun. 2017	27 Mar. 2018
Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	Strengthened Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development for Pacific Islands	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	12.0	4 Aug. 2018	–
Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	296.0	22 Jun. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	UNDP	14.5	24 Mar. 2020	–
Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Asian Development Bank	58.1	26 Feb. 2018	28 Nov. 2018
Liberia	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Liberia	African Development Bank	11.4	30 Jan. 2020	13 Nov. 2020



<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Nepal	Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal	International Union for Conservation of Nature	32.7	25 Feb. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Sudan	Impact Forecast-Based Early Warning Systems	UNEP	10.0	25 Nov. 2018	–
	Strengthening Capacity of Rural Primary Health Care Services to Address Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Health	UNDP	25.7	30 Apr. 2018	–
	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain-fed agricultural and pastoral systems in the Sudan	UNDP	40.0	18 Apr. 2016	21 Aug. 2020
	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in the Sudan: Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	10.0	28 Apr. 2020	13 Nov. 2020
Timor-Leste	Enhancing early warning systems to build greater resilience to hydrometeorological hazards in Timor-Leste	UNEP	21.7	5 Sep. 2019	7 Oct. 2021
Togo	Strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the Mono-Togo basin	UNDP	16.0	27 Jul. 2019	–

*Note:* This is an update of table 2 in document FCCC/SBI/2021/13.

### **C. Status of implementation of adaptation projects in national adaptation programmes of action and related strategies and plans supported by the Least Developed Countries Fund**

16. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat on the approval by the LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2021 of three full-sized projects (i.e. each receiving more than USD 2 million), accounting for USD 19.62 million in funding.<sup>15</sup> A total of 61 medium- and full-sized projects in 48 LDCs,<sup>16</sup> accounting for USD 436 million, have been approved in the seventh replenishment cycle of the GEF (July 2018 to June 2022). The projects address climate risks in the areas of natural resources management, agriculture and food security, water resources management, and sustainable and resilient economic infrastructure.

### **III. Vision for supporting adaptation in the least developed countries**

17. The LEG updated its vision for supporting adaptation in the LDCs, which includes provision of support by the LEG and other actors for achieving demonstrable results in building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the LDCs; formulation of robust and good-quality NAPs and implementation of priority adaptation needs identified therein with funding from the GCF and other sources; and existence of a well-structured adaptation planning process in the LDCs.

18. The updated vision is aimed at achieving the following outcomes, reflecting the long-term success of supporting adaptation in the LDCs:

(a) Policymakers in the LDCs motivated to make efforts for advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to contributing to the achievement of the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement;<sup>17</sup>

(b) All the LDCs having in place national structures and systems (the essential functions) for ensuring a successful process to formulate and implement NAPs, namely one that is functioning smoothly, contributing to the iterative identification of adaptation needs and options, and supporting successful implementation of adaptation actions;

(c) All the LDCs having submitted a NAP by the end of 2022 or soon thereafter, and undertaking activities to iteratively review and update their NAPs while continuing to implement the adaptation priorities identified therein;

(d) All the LDCs implementing specific adaptation actions identified in their NAPs that are designed to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and build adaptive capacity, using funding from the GCF and other sources;

(e) Coherent and complementary activities in formulating and implementing NAPs, and up-to-date approaches to adaptation being applied, including risk-based and systems approaches;

(f) The LDCs' adaptation strategies and actions being well integrated with national development efforts, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

19. The LEG agreed to continue to apply and mainstream the updated vision in guiding its work in supporting adaptation in the LDCs.

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<sup>15</sup> For more details on the projects (in Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Solomon Islands), see GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.31/03.

<sup>16</sup> Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu have since graduated from LDC status.

<sup>17</sup> Article 7, para. 1.

## IV. Ongoing work and next steps

### A. Priorities and needs for support of the least developed countries

20. The work of the LEG, in collaboration with the AC, on capacity gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs<sup>18</sup> and in other areas relevant to adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement informs the provision of support to the LDCs by the LEG, other bodies and organizations, and the reports of the LEG to the SBI, as well as informing the revision of the LDC work programme in 2018.

21. The LEG agreed to apply the following areas of support in order to help in prioritizing its work programme activities in line with the vision referred to in chapter III above:

(a) Direct country support to ensure progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(b) Enhanced support for the LDCs for accessing funding from the GCF, and other sources, for formulating and implementing NAPs;

(c) Support for activities that address the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs (reducing vulnerability to climate change and integrating NAPs into national development plans) and that ensure linkages with action towards the global goal on adaptation;

(d) Improved support for the LDCs in addressing the guiding principles for NAPs;<sup>19</sup>

(e) Support for efforts to address data and technical challenges associated with the identified gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs;<sup>20</sup>

(f) Support for efforts to promote coherence of reporting and action in relation to adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

### B. Direct country support

#### 1. Open NAPs

22. The LEG noted the continuing progress under the Open NAP initiative, which is aimed at offering comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating NAPs and implementing adaptation projects associated with them.

23. As at 25 April 2022, of the LDCs that have been prioritized for support under the initiative since 2019:<sup>21</sup>

(a) Six<sup>22</sup> had submitted their first NAP on NAP Central;

(b) Five<sup>23</sup> had received assistance from the LEG for collecting information for drafting their first NAP. National experts were recruited to assist them in undertaking a comprehensive analysis of key systems and proposing priority adaptation activities. Some of the experts had concluded and others were nearing completion of their work;

(c) Seven<sup>24</sup> had initiated the process to formulate and implement their first NAP, with technical guidance offered by the LEG on how to gather and synthesize information for the NAP and what elements should be included to facilitate implementation.

<sup>18</sup> As per decision 8/CP.24, para. 17.

<sup>19</sup> See decision 5/CP.17, paras. 3–5.

<sup>20</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief\\_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> See documents FCCC/SBI/2019/5, para. 58; and FCCC/SBI/2019/16, para. 21.

<sup>22</sup> Central African Republic, Chad, Haiti, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

<sup>23</sup> Comoros, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

<sup>24</sup> Afghanistan, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Somalia and Yemen.

24. The LEG is supporting Burkina Faso in updating its NAP and agreed to extend the same support to other LDCs upon request.

25. The LEG also agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of opportunities for technical assistance available through the Open NAP initiative.

## **2. Feedback on draft national adaptation plans**

26. The LEG took note of the ongoing provision of feedback on draft NAPs upon the request of the LDCs, which is guided by the following non-exhaustive list of emerging good practices (the essential functions of NAPs) for making more effective use of NAPs:

(a) Using the NAP to:

(i) Derive information on adaptation for the NDC and adaptation communication;

(ii) Inform development of a GCF country programme with respect to adaptation;

(iii) Guide and drive integration of climate change considerations into development planning, including national budget processes;

(iv) Provide an up-to-date summary of a country's key vulnerabilities and risks, and priority adaptation actions;

(v) Provide a summary of ongoing adaptation activities, projects and programmes to help demonstrate national efforts;

(vi) Show how adaptation guiding principles were addressed in NAP formulation, including those related to gender, indigenous knowledge and vulnerable groups;

(vii) Promote coherence of action in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and other frameworks, and integration of adaptation activities across national administrative levels and programmes;

(b) Using information from the NAP to provide an overview of the climate rationale for adaptation used when designing implementation projects;

(c) Viewing the underlying process to formulate and implement NAPs as the umbrella programme for adaptation activities in the country with a long-term approach to supporting adaptation assessment and planning and subsequent implementation, and encompassing related activities, such as vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the national communication, adaptation priority-setting for the NDC and adaptation communication, and activities at the sectoral and subnational level;

(d) Making efforts to enhance national institutional arrangements for leading and coordinating all adaptation efforts.

27. The LEG agreed to continue updating the essential functions of NAPs, as well as the criteria for reviewing draft NAPs, and to strengthen components related to implementation and adaptation reporting, taking into account countries' experience and the latest scientific developments.

## **3. National adaptation plan writing workshops**

28. The LEG took note of the design of the NAP writing workshops for the LDCs planned to take place in 2022. The workshops build on the work of the LEG initiated in 2019 through the Open NAP initiative, a series of virtual NAP country dialogues held in 2020–2021 and virtual events held in August–September 2021. They are aimed at assisting the LDCs in advancing all aspects of the formulation and implementation of NAPs in line with the LEG vision for supporting the LDCs and, more specifically:

(a) Taking stock of the progress of each LDC in formulating its first NAP;

(b) Taking stock of the progress of each LDC that has submitted a NAP in implementing the associated policies, projects and programmes;

(c) Providing hands-on technical assistance to the LDCs for finalizing their first NAP;

(d) Providing hands-on technical assistance to the LDCs for developing adaptation project concept notes based on the NAP for eventual submission to the GCF;

(e) Supporting the LDCs in developing or updating their NAP road maps for 2022 and the medium term, and in identifying the technical support required from the LEG and other providers to best assist them.

29. The NAP writing workshop for the African LDCs took place from 24 to 26 March 2022. The workshop was attended by 46 participants (21 females and 25 males) from 24 countries. Representatives of the organizations referred to in paragraph 6 above actively engaged in providing support at the workshop. By the end, possible priority areas and related details had been identified for each country, to be developed into project concept notes for submission to the GCF as part of the project proposal processing cycle.

30. Before the workshop, the LEG had conducted a survey of the progress, challenges and opportunities of each country in formulating and implementing NAPs. During the workshop, the LEG engaged with each participant to understand their country's needs and challenges. Participants were advised to undertake immediate follow-up actions in their countries:

(a) Initiate steps to generate buy-in and support at the national level for further developing the project idea into a fundable proposal, including by engaging, as appropriate, with the UNFCCC national focal point, the NAP team, national climate change committees or working groups, the GCF national designated authority, the GEF operational focal point and other stakeholders;

(b) Create road maps for further developing the project idea into a project proposal for submission to the GCF;

(c) Continue collecting essential data and information to inform the development of the project proposal, including in relation to establishing a baseline, climate rationale and evidence base for adaptation;

(d) Identify and advise national authorities on the resources required (e.g. technical teams, finance, capacity-building) for developing the project idea into a project proposal.

31. The workshop included working sessions on developing project proposals to access funding from the GCF in the following thematic areas:

(a) Nature-based solutions (with resource persons from UNEP);

(b) Climate extremes and disasters (with resource persons from GIZ and UNDRR);

(c) Agriculture and food security (with resource persons from FAO);

(d) Local government level adaptation, including sustainable cities and settlements (with resource persons from UNCDF and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme);

(e) Tools to strengthen climate information in GCF projects (with resource persons from the LEG and WMO);

(f) Cross-cutting issues, including monitoring, evaluation and learning and gender considerations (with resource persons from GIZ and the LEG).

32. Additionally, the workshop included a special session with the GCF secretariat to address countries' specific questions and challenges in relation to developing project proposals to access funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs.

33. Complementary activities are in place to support the LDCs, including grouping countries according to their progress and specific needs and offering them tailored support; continuing to engage the GCF, the GEF and organizations in supporting countries; and organizing follow-up activities and events. The GCF secretariat communicated means of support available to the LDCs for developing their project ideas into concept notes, including

advisory support services, technical assistance through GCF regional help desks and regional dialogues, and support for candidate direct access entities from the LDCs and other countries. Additionally, organizations provided details of opportunities for countries to receive support in thematic areas.

34. The NAP writing workshop for Asia-Pacific LDCs is planned to take place in July 2022.

#### **4. Training for the least developed countries in implementing the Paris Agreement**

35. The LEG took note of the progress of the secretariat in developing the online course for the LDCs on effectively and efficiently navigating and addressing elements of the Paris Agreement, based on the PA-ALIGN tool. It took note of the brochure<sup>25</sup> for the tool and the webinar<sup>26</sup> conducted in October 2021 to launch it, as well as the status of development of the training materials for the course.

36. The LEG agreed to continue organizing virtual training sessions related to the PA-ALIGN tool and to conduct in-person events on the training during NAP Expos and other events.

#### **5. Roster of experts from the least developed countries**

37. The LEG discussed the establishment of a roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs, which will contain information on experts with relevant skills and professional expertise in climate change adaptation who can contribute to activities related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs in the LDCs. The LEG agreed to launch a call for the nomination of experts in May 2022.

### **C. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans**

#### **1. Advancing formulation of national adaptation plans**

38. The LEG noted that, as at 25 April 2022, only 13 of the 46 LDCs had formulated their first NAP. It took note of the challenges faced by the LDCs in doing so, including difficulties accessing and receiving funding from the GCF and delays in national activities caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

39. The LEG also took note of the support available to the LDCs for formulating their NAPs, including under the Open NAP and UN4NAPs initiatives. The Open NAP initiative is led by the LEG and aimed at offering comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating NAPs. The UN4NAPs initiative is a United Nations system-wide partnership for scaling up technical support available to the LDCs and small island developing States for formulating and implementing NAPs.

40. The LEG agreed to continue supporting countries interested in receiving additional support through the Open NAP initiative. It also agreed to expand support for other interested LDCs upon request.<sup>27</sup>

#### **2. Advancing implementation of national adaptation plans**

41. The LEG noted that, as they complete formulation of their first NAP, LDCs are increasingly requesting guidance on implementing the adaptation priorities identified therein.

42. The LEG considered the experience of countries in implementing NAPA projects and accessing funding from the AF and the LDCF as a way of identifying lessons to inform the provision of support to the LDCs for accessing funding from the GCF, which include the following:

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<sup>25</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/470334>.

<sup>26</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/PA-webinar-ldcs>.

<sup>27</sup> Countries can send their requests for support to the LEG Chair at [leghelp@unfccc.int](mailto:leghelp@unfccc.int).

(a) Preparing project proposals that include the required documentation has always been challenging for the LDCs, especially in relation to providing information on climate change additionality;

(b) Periodic changes to templates for project proposals, although necessary and an important aspect of learning-by-doing, have led to many delays in accessing funding, especially for projects already in the pipeline for approval;

(c) Some countries have pursued funding from sources other than the LDCF, which each have their own template for preparing project proposals, thereby adding to the challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing funding;

(d) The pioneering direct access arrangements of the AF were intended to reduce the costs and complexities of accessing funding and strengthen recipient ownership of supported programmes. Although accreditation processes have become more established over time, ensuring strong country coordination and ownership of programmes across stakeholders continues to be a challenge;

(e) Costing projects for addressing adaptation priorities reported in NAPAs has always been challenging and many cost estimates have been extensively revised during project development;

(f) Establishing a basic results framework before the AF began funding projects has helped to give its programmes strategic focus. The results framework has a strong focus on outputs and adaptive capacity, and implementing entities report lessons learned from project implementation as part of reporting on performance;

(g) National implementing entities and direct access entities of the AF are trust funds or specialized banks or agencies whose institutional capacity can be strengthened as their procedures and profiles are enhanced through the accreditation process;

(h) Common approaches to addressing similar issues, notably in relation to early warning systems, drought and glacier lake outburst flooding, have facilitated learning among countries and the agencies supporting them in developing projects;

(i) Including project profiles in NAPAs has proved very useful for developing proposals, as the profiles have helped countries to identify suitable implementing agencies for proposed activities;

(j) The first set of NAPAs prepared using the guidelines for the formulation of NAPAs adopted in 2001 helped to inform the development of additional guidelines for the implementation of NAPAs five years later;

(k) Some implementing agencies have different proposal templates and approval procedures that must be fulfilled before funded LDCF projects can be approved for implementation by the agency at the country level. Though essential, this has caused delays in many cases.

43. The LEG agreed on the following next steps:

(a) Extending the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPAs by the LDCs<sup>28</sup> to include those for the implementation of NAPAs by the LDCs, while also addressing risk-based approaches to adaptation and other advancements discussed in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,<sup>29</sup> and the wide-ranging experience of countries in implementing adaptation activities and projects;

<sup>28</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, annex.

<sup>29</sup> 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: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

(b) Analysing projects under the GCF (and the AF and LDCF) to identify common practices and opportunities for South–South learning, and building up information resources on NAP Central for use by the LDCs;

(c) Working closely on the above-mentioned actions with stakeholders including the AC, the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the NAP technical working group, the SCF, the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management of the WIM Executive Committee and other constituted bodies;

(d) Communicating the results of this work and discussing possible further steps at a LEG event at SBI 56.

### **3. National adaptation plan technical working group**

44. The LEG took note of the continued active engagement of the NAP technical working group in developing and providing technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including through the Open NAP initiative and NAP Central, monitoring and assessing progress of adaptation in the context of NAPs, reviewing draft NAPs and preparing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines. The LEG also took note of the meeting of the NAP technical working group at COP 26 to consider progress in its work.

45. The LEG further took note of the following next steps for the work of the NAP technical working group:

(a) Providing support for drafting a NAP through the Open NAP initiative;

(b) Facilitating the development of implementation plans and project proposals to improve the LDCs' access to GCF resources;

(c) Collecting and sharing information on the LDCs' experience and challenges in accessing climate financing from the GCF and other sources;

(d) Enhancing initiatives for addressing identified data gaps in NAPs and gathering information and tools from existing sources to further assist the LDCs in meeting their data needs;

(e) Further developing and assisting countries in applying risk-based approaches in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to promoting complementarity and synergy with efforts to manage climate risks fully and recover from adverse impacts of climate change;

(f) Developing technical guidelines and methodologies for implementing NAPs, for example for costing adaptation options and pathways;

(g) Facilitating regional approaches to adaptation planning;

(h) Facilitating capacity-building in the LDCs for, for example, costing adaptation, and monitoring and evaluation;

(i) Facilitating regional approaches to adaptation planning;

(j) Addressing cross-cutting issues, including the role of the private sector, consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and consideration of gender, indigenous peoples and youth.



#### 4. Supplements to the national adaptation plan technical guidelines

46. The LEG took note of the most recently published supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, by CGIAR,<sup>30</sup> the Commonwealth Secretariat,<sup>31</sup> the NAP Global Network,<sup>32</sup> UNEP,<sup>33</sup> and WMO and the GCF.<sup>34</sup>

47. The LEG also took note of the supplements under preparation, expected to be published in 2022, on the following topics:

- (a) Applying Earth observations in NAPs, by the Group on Earth Observations;
- (b) Promoting synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation through the NAP and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans processes, by GIZ.

48. The LEG agreed to continue compiling information on how the supplements are being used to promote good practices.

#### 5. NAP Central

49. The secretariat presented the new interface for NAP Central,<sup>35</sup> which includes:

- (a) A repository of submitted NAPs;
- (b) The NAP technical guidelines and supplements thereto;
- (c) A dynamic presentation of data allowing users to view information for example by country, progress in NAP formulation, project type or support received;
- (d) An interactive data dashboard, including infographics, diagrams and charts on NAP-related progress, milestones and other data;
- (e) An interactive platform providing a collaborative space for actors to engage and provide input in relation to Open NAP cases;
- (f) A platform for exchanging input and feedback on LEG products to enhance their accessibility and transparency;
- (g) A repository of all NAP events, such as NAP Expos, meetings and workshops.

50. As the main repository for NAPs submitted by developing countries, NAP Central contained 34 NAPs as at 25 April 2022.

### D. Financial Mechanism

#### 1. Green Climate Fund

51. The LEG took note of the updates provided by the GCF secretariat regarding funding allocated and disbursed to the LDCs:

<sup>30</sup> Stephenson J, Chellew T, Von Kockritz L, et al. 2021. *Digital agriculture to enable adaptation: A supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines*. Wageningen, Netherlands: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> Commonwealth Secretariat. 2022. *Toolkit to Enhance Access to Climate Finance: A Commonwealth Practical Guide*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461219>.

<sup>32</sup> Terton A and Greenwalt J. 2021. *Building Resilience With Nature: Maximizing ecosystem-based adaptation through National Adaptation Plan processes*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/building-resilience-with-nature>.

<sup>33</sup> UNEP. 2021. *Guidelines for Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation into National Adaptation Plans: Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/36703>.

<sup>34</sup> WMO and GCF. 2021. *Developing the Climate Science Basis for Climate Action*. Geneva: WMO. Available at [https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice\\_display&id=21974#.YIE7VJFBw2w](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=21974#.YIE7VJFBw2w).

<sup>35</sup> <http://napcentral.org>.

(a) As at 22 March 2022, the GCF had allocated USD 2.9 billion of its total portfolio of USD 10 billion to the LDCs for adaptation and mitigation projects. Of the USD 2.9 billion, USD 1.3 billion was for adaptation projects;

(b) As at 22 March 2022, 145 readiness grants had been approved for the LDCs, amounting to USD 110.4 million, of which USD 52.4 million (130 grants) had been disbursed. The support available to the LDCs includes advisory support services, technical assistance through GCF regional help desks and regional dialogues, and support for candidate direct access entities from the LDCs and other countries.

52. The LEG noted that seven LDCs<sup>36</sup> had not yet accessed GCF NAP readiness support (a facility providing up to USD 3 million per country) for formulating NAPs. It agreed to liaise with those countries to determine whether they are facing any challenges in accessing readiness support from the GCF.

53. The LEG noted that the number of project proposals submitted by the LDCs for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority adaptation projects and programmes associated with their NAPs remains low despite the interest of the GCF in receiving more submissions in this area. The LEG also noted that lack of effective support for the LDCs for developing project proposals continues to be a barrier. The LEG further noted that, as at 25 April 2022, 14 of the 58 accredited national direct access entities<sup>37</sup> in developing countries were in the LDCs (see table 3).

Table 3

**Direct access entities in the least developed countries accredited by the Green Climate Fund as at 25 April 2022**

<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Project size accreditation<sup>a</sup></i>
Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Nepal	Small
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Bhutan	Medium
CRDB Bank PLC	United Republic of Tanzania	Medium
Development Bank of Zambia	Zambia	Medium
Ecological Monitoring Centre	Senegal	Micro
Infrastructure Development Company Ltd.	Bangladesh	Micro
La Banque Agricole	Senegal	Small
Ministry of Environment	Rwanda	Small
Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	Ethiopia	Small
Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda	Small
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat	Cambodia	Micro
National Fund for Environment and Climate	Benin	Micro
National Trust for Nature Conservation	Nepal	Micro
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	Bangladesh	Medium

<sup>a</sup> Accredited entities may only submit funding proposals for projects up to the size for which they have been accredited; for example, entities accredited for “medium” can submit funding proposals for medium-, small and micro-sized projects or programme activities but not for large projects or programme activities (micro = accredited for funding of up to USD 10 million; small = up to USD 50 million; medium = up to USD 250 million; and large = USD 250 million or more).

<sup>36</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Kiribati, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands and Yemen.

<sup>37</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae>.

54. The LEG noted that, as at 25 April 2022, 11 LDCs<sup>38</sup> had completed and published GCF country programmes. Such programmes contain information on a country's climate change priorities, including a pipeline of projects that the country is seeking to develop with the GCF.

## 2. Least Developed Countries Fund

55. The LEG noted that all of the LDCs that had not yet accessed funding from the LDCF in the seventh replenishment cycle (July 2018 to June 2022) of the GEF as at 31 March 2021 have since submitted proposals for accessing funding.<sup>39</sup> This is a result of additional efforts by the GEF secretariat to raise awareness among the LDCs, including with the involvement of the LEG and the Chair of the LDC Group.

56. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat that the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements for 2022–2026 will be adopted in April 2022. The Strategy sets out the approach to providing funding to the LDCs through the LDCF, including:

- (a) A funding ceiling of USD 20 million per LDC;
- (b) Up to USD 40 million in funding from the LDCF to be allocated to the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation;
- (c) Up to 10 per cent of LDCF resources to be allocated to regional and global projects and initiatives;
- (d) USD 2 million in funding from the LDCF and USD 0.5 million from the SCCF to be allocated to the programme on communications and enhancing visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF; USD 4 million from the LDCF and USD 1 million from the SCCF to be allocated to the programme on providing outreach and capacity support for the LDCs for planning and programming; and USD 2 million from the LDCF and USD 0.5 million from the SCCF to be allocated to the programme on fund-level organizational learning and coordination.

57. The LEG agreed to continue to support the LDCs in accessing funding from the LDCF for implementing adaptation priorities identified in NAPAs and related strategies and plans.

## E. NAP Expos

58. The LEG agreed to launch preparations for the NAP Expos in 2022 under the theme agreed at LEG 37<sup>40</sup> of transformations in various areas of formulating and implementing NAPs, including framing adaptation, planning, climate risk analysis, climate risk management, implementing adaptation actions, tracking and measuring the impact and outcomes of adaptation, and finance, technology and capacity-building support for adaptation.

59. The LEG agreed on the following provisional schedule of events for 2022:

- (a) A global NAP Expo to take place on dates to be decided between August and September. The LEG took note of the offer of the Government of Botswana to host the event;
- (b) A regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific in the second half of 2022 following the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the event as part of Korea Global Adaptation Week;
- (c) Additional regional NAP Expos to be held at the regional climate weeks in collaboration with relevant organizations.

60. The LEG also agreed that the events will continue to be organized following established practice, including with the support of the NAP technical working group in

<sup>38</sup> Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Rwanda, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia.

<sup>39</sup> See also documents FCCC/SBI/2021/13, paras. 49–51, and FCCC/SBI/2021/6, paras. 43–45.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/6, para. 38.

designing the events; with contributions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such by providing case studies, conducting sessions on a range of themes and supporting the participation of experts from the LDCs and other developing countries; and on the basis of the criteria<sup>41</sup> for guiding sessions to be conducted at NAP Expos.

## **F. Monitoring and assessing adaptation in the context of national adaptation plans**

61. The LEG noted that efforts to monitor and assess adaptation are continuing to increase. It agreed to consider how to further improve data collection as part of its work on tracking progress on NAPs, as well as how best to contribute to processes for gathering NAP-related information and guide the LDCs in including relevant information in their NAPs.

62. The LEG noted the progress in further developing the PEG M&E tool to include consideration of adaptation outcomes and impacts in addition to the input-, process- and output-oriented metrics already in use. It also noted the need to ensure coverage of outcomes and impacts at the national level in the development of monitoring and evaluation systems.

63. The LEG agreed to consider the following in expanding the metrics of the PEG M&E tool to measure the outcomes and impacts of adaptation:

(a) The type of the metrics, which should also cover adaptation outcomes and impacts, in addition to process, input and output metrics;

(b) Measurable indicators associated with the metrics, capable of showing direction of change over time, and ones that enable assessment of progress in addressing the gaps and needs associated with the process to formulate and implement NAPs compiled by the LEG in collaboration with the AC;<sup>42</sup>

(c) The reference period and baseline, noting that these can vary depending on the country or context;

(d) Due reference to efforts to limit the global average temperature increase in line with the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement;

(e) The latest science according to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(f) Lessons derived from other bodies and processes, including the work of the AC, work under the NWP and the Koronivia joint work on agriculture.

64. The LEG noted that, if a NAP contains information necessary for establishing a baseline, climate rationale and evidence base for adaptation, this will enable effective application of the PEG M&E tool in looking at results (outputs, outcomes and impacts).

65. The LEG agreed on the following next steps:

(a) Establishing a thematic working group, within the NAP technical working group, to advance work on tracking vulnerability and ultimately develop simplified guidelines on monitoring and assessing adaptation for use by the LDCs;

(b) Conducting case studies with several countries to test the new metrics and the updated PEG M&E tool;

(c) Updating the essential functions of the NAP to include being used as a source for the country's baseline information on adaptation.

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<sup>41</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/6, paras. 39–40.

<sup>42</sup> The latest compilation is available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief\\_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf).

## **G. Addressing mandates from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

### **1. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support**

66. The LEG took note of the following progress in addressing the mandate from CMA 1<sup>43</sup> to contribute to the development and compilation of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, jointly with the AC and in collaboration with the SCF:

(a) Preparation of a background paper on the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, which is under discussion by the relevant joint working group;

(b) Preparation of a compilation of existing methodologies as part of the above-mentioned background paper;

(c) Establishment of a joint working group consisting of representatives of the AC, the LEG and the SCF to advance relevant work.

67. The LEG also took note of the following progress of the joint working group:

(a) Providing an overview of how adaptation is addressed under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to guide the scope of and approach to the compilation of methodologies;

(b) Providing context and sources of information relevant to reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support at the national and global level;

(c) Undertaking initial development of a set of potential criteria and related indicators for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, on the basis of the review of existing sources of information and notwithstanding or pre-empting relevant work, including under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.

68. The LEG agreed to advise the joint working group, pending coordination with the AC and the SCF, to prepare initial outputs of the work on this topic to inform the first global stocktake. The outputs will be made available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>44</sup>

### **2. Recognizing adaptation efforts of developing countries**

69. The LEG took note of the revisions being made to the draft fourth volume of its publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs. The publication serves as the mandated 2020 synthesis report of the LEG on specific adaptation themes in the context of recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries.<sup>45</sup>

70. The LEG agreed to consider the topic for its 2022 synthesis report at its regular teleconferences and initiate preparation of the report with a view to having a draft for consideration at LEG 42.

### **3. Collecting information and preparing for the global stocktake**

71. The LEG considered the draft of its synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake, which contains information on the following work of the LEG:

(a) Providing technical guidance and support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including supplementary material provided by organizations, and

<sup>43</sup> Decision 11/CMA.1, paras. 34–35.

<sup>44</sup> <https://unfccc.int/node/272>.

<sup>45</sup> As per decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

information on a systems approach to adaptation; and developing and applying the essential functions for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) Providing technical guidance and support on regional approaches to adaptation planning;

(c) Providing technical guidance and support on gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in relation to adaptation;

(d) Compiling information on and supporting implementation of ways to address gaps and needs related to NAPs in the LDCs, as well as on experience, good practices, lessons learned, opportunities and challenges;

(e) Advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including by mobilizing a wide range of actors through the Open NAP initiative and the work of the NAP technical working group;

(f) Holding outreach events on NAPs, including through NAP Expos, and monitoring and assessing adaptation;

(g) Documenting and reporting on the progress of developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs, and on support provided and received;

(h) Preparing a synthesis of submitted NAPs identifying, among others, related goals and visions; key hazards, risks and vulnerabilities; implementation strategies and approaches to resource mobilization; and types of adaptation action;

(i) Facilitating implementation of the LDC work programme through the Paris Agreement training for the LDCs (using the PA-ALIGN tool);

(j) Mobilizing expertise from the LDCs, including by establishing a roster of experts from the LDCs.

72. The LEG agreed to finalize its synthesis report by May 2022.

#### 4. Draft rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

73. The LEG initiated consideration of its draft rules of procedure, as mandated at COP 26.<sup>46</sup> It considered possible elements of such rules of procedure, including but not limited to:<sup>47</sup>

(a) Membership and composition of the LEG as provided for by the COP;<sup>48</sup>

(b) Officers, including the Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteurs;

(c) Conflict of interest;

(d) Establishment and oversight of thematic working groups;

(e) Frequency, modalities and location of LEG meetings;

(f) Agenda and documentation for LEG meetings;

(g) Decision-making;

(h) Participation of observers in LEG meetings;

(i) Means of communication;

(j) Collaboration with other UNFCCC constituted bodies and entities;

(k) Engagement of other organizations and regional centres and networks;

(l) Overriding authority of the COP and the CMA.

<sup>46</sup> Decision 15/CP.26, para. 19.

<sup>47</sup> The list does not include the standard elements such as scope, definitions and amendment of the rules of procedure.

<sup>48</sup> Decision 15/CP.26, para. 18.

74. The LEG noted that specific draft rules relating to the above elements will be considered in the context of the LEG as an expert group, versus other bodies such as committees. The draft rules will also need to retain the focus of the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs.

75. The LEG agreed to develop the draft rules of procedure for consideration at LEG 42.

## 5. Adaptation contact points

76. The secretariat presented a concept note to facilitate Parties' identification of adaptation contact points.<sup>49</sup> The LEG provided the following feedback:

(a) To facilitate effective coordination at the national level, engagement with the adaptation contact points should be coordinated with the UNFCCC national focal points;

(b) When nominating the adaptation contact points, Parties could consider for nomination the experts leading the formulation and implementation of NAPs and other adaptation-related work at the national level.

77. The secretariat also presented the concept note to the AC for feedback. The secretariat will consider the inputs from the AC and the LEG in facilitating Parties' identification of adaptation contact points.

## H. Publications and technical papers

78. The LEG took note of progress in developing the following publications and technical papers:

(a) A technical note on the integrative framework for NAPs and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) A knowledge product on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(c) An integrative supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on mapping the existing supplements in terms of steps in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) A compilation of emerging good practices documented in NAPs, which will facilitate their application, including in implementation strategies;

(e) A guide to applying the "pre-emptive–contingency–losses" resilience continuum<sup>50</sup> in formulating NAPs and implementing projects and programmes identified therein;

(f) A book containing country-specific adaptation analyses, including examples of adverse impacts of climate change and the rationale for specific actions from each of the LDCs.

## I. Consideration of gender

79. The LEG took note of its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation, and of progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work.

80. In the report on LEG 39,<sup>51</sup> the LEG started providing information on participation in its events to identify patterns with a view to promoting women's engagement, as necessary. Table 4 provides information on the participation of women in LEG meetings in 2020–2022.

<sup>49</sup> As per decision 2/CP.26, para. 6.

<sup>50</sup> See <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2004/2004.06144.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/6, chap. IV.I.

Table 4  
**Participation of women in meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Total number of participants</i>	<i>Female participants (%)</i>
LEG 37, 6–8 February 2020	24	46
Stocktaking meeting, 10–12 February 2020	66	27
LEG 38, 17–21 August 2020	64	45
LEG 39, 10–12 March 2021	59	42
LEG 40, 10–13 August 2021	54	46
LEG 41, 21–23 March 2022	45	47

81. The LEG agreed to continue the following means of strengthening gender considerations in its work:

(a) Making use of the UNFCCC gender action plan<sup>52</sup> and ensuring that the gaps identified in implementing the action plan are considered when developing activities to support the LDCs;

(b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender-related guidelines (jointly with such partners as the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training;

(c) Considering how best to support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level.

## **J. Collaboration under the UNFCCC**

82. The LEG took note of the following ongoing collaborative activities and potential areas for further collaboration under the UNFCCC:

(a) Collaborating with the SCF on matters relating to the LDCs accessing funding under the Financial Mechanism for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) Addressing the mandates contained in decision 11/CMA.1 in collaboration with the AC, continuing to engage in the AC NAP task force, incorporating inputs from the AC when planning NAP Expos, and broadening coordination with the AC in relation to support provided to countries for formulating and implementing NAPs;

(c) Collaborating with the WIM Executive Committee by participating in its task force on displacement and expert group on non-economic losses, noting that their products are relevant to the LDCs for their adaptation planning, and noting the potential to enhance collaboration on gender consideration with the WIM Executive Committee;

(d) Conducting capacity-building activities with the FWG to improve the informed participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and developing activities that promote the importance of engaging with indigenous peoples and local communities in the process;

(e) Collaborating with the CGE on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation;

(f) Engaging with NWP partner organizations in addressing knowledge gaps related to formulating and implementing NAPs, contributing to the Open NAP initiative and continuing to promote opportunities for engagement with the LDCs in the thematic areas of the NWP in order to ensure its knowledge products are aligned with ongoing technical support for and guidance on formulating and implementing NAPs;

(g) Contributing to the work of the PCCB by providing inputs on capacity-building support for the LDCs for the 2022 progress report of the PCCB, and submitting proposals for LEG events at the 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, to be held at COP 27 (November 2022);

<sup>52</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, annex.



(h) Working with the Technology Executive Committee on a paper on innovative approaches to scaling up climate technologies, providing LDC case studies and investigating specific areas for collaboration.

83. The LEG agreed to continue engaging in these collaborative activities, including through active participation by the LEG members referred to in paragraph 9 above.

## **K. Discussions with representatives of the least developed countries**

84. The LEG held a discussion on priorities and needs for support with the Chair of the LDC Group, who emphasized that adaptation is a top priority for the LDCs and reiterated the following needs for support for consideration by the LEG in its work:

(a) Accessing funding from the GCF for implementing adaptation priorities identified in NAPs;

(b) Transitioning from NAP formulation to implementation using funding from the GCF and other sources, including understanding and accessing the support available under the GCF other than readiness support, especially project proposal support;

(c) Capacity-building and capacity development for activities beyond formulating and implementing NAPs, including effectively reporting on progress in relation to adaptation in order to inform consideration by the SBI of progress on NAPs and the global stocktake;

(d) Effectively participating in the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake;

(e) Technical advice on preparing adaptation communications and the communication channels available depending on country-specific circumstances and needs.

85. The Chair of the LDC Group confirmed that the LDC Group will continue to explore opportunities for enhancing synergy between support from the LEG and the work under the LDC 2050 Vision and related initiatives.<sup>53</sup>

## **L. Discussions with representatives of organizations**

86. The LEG engaged the representatives of organizations participating in the meeting in discussions on the LDCs' priority gaps and needs, and the NAP writing workshops.

87. Regarding the LDCs' priority gaps and needs, the organizations highlighted the emerging challenge resulting from the suspension by the GCF of the disbursement of approved funding to some delivery partners (and thereby countries) for NAP readiness projects owing to GCF legal and accounting requirements, and that efforts to address the challenge have been unsuccessful. The LEG invited the organizations to provide further information on the issues raised with a view to communicating them to the relevant bodies. The organizations also highlighted issues for further consideration regarding implementing adaptation projects, including ensuring the enabling environment to facilitate integration and coordination of adaptation actions; engaging subnational governments in designing and implementing adaptation projects; strengthening consideration of livelihoods and economic aspects in designing adaptation projects; and involving a wider range of national actors.

88. Regarding the NAP writing workshops, organizations that are accredited under the GCF finalized plans for the workshops. They helped in developing a template for countries to use in working on their project profiles, and expressed their interest in and full support for making the efforts successful. They pledged to continue to provide feedback and technical assistance to the country teams after the workshops.

89. The LEG invited the organizations to highlight their main activities in 2022 related to supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs (see annex II).

<sup>53</sup> LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience, LDC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative for Sustainable Development, and LDCs Universities Consortium on Climate Change.

## **V. Enhancing accessibility and transparency of meetings and information**

90. The LEG took note of the following developments<sup>54</sup> related to enhancing the accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information:

(a) The launch of the new interface for NAP Central, featuring additional online tools to enable wider discussion of LEG products by the LDCs and other stakeholders;

(b) The development of a strategy for enhancing the use of NAP Central and the LEG web pages for outreach.

91. The LEG agreed to develop a communications strategy to promote its work and the impact thereof in line with its updated vision referred to in chapter III above.

## **VI. Work programme for 2022–2023**

92. The LEG developed its work programme for 2022–2023 as contained in annex III. The work programme is aligned with the updated vision of the LEG outlined in chapter III above.

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<sup>54</sup> Details of existing activities are available in document FCCC/SBI/2020/6, para. 57.

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**Annex I****Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group  
as at 21 March 2022**

[English only]

Adao Soares Barbosa	Timor-Leste
Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Mokoena France	Lesotho
Jennifer Hobbs	Ireland
Payai Manyok John	South Sudan
Sonam Lhaden Khandu	Bhutan
Gabriel Kpaka	Sierra Leone
Ram Prasad Lamsal <sup>1</sup>	Nepal
Nikki Lulham	Canada
Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Jamie Ovia	Tuvalu
Amina Laura Schild	Germany
Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Mery Yaou	Togo
Benon Yassin	Malawi

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<sup>1</sup> Regretfully, Ram Prasad Lamsal passed away on 22 March 2022.

## Annex II

### Highlighted ongoing activities of organizations for supporting the least developed countries in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans as at 25 April 2022

[English only]

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Climate Service Center Germany	Developing a high-resolution regional Earth observational system model and a decision support system for policymakers and practitioners, with a focus on agriculture and food security for West Africa, including for seven LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo)
FAO	<p>Implementing, in collaboration with UNDP, a five-year programme (2020–2025) entitled “Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans”, with funding from the Government of Germany, providing support to 12 countries, including 5 LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda)</p> <p>Supporting two francophone LDCs (Haiti and Senegal) under the Strengthening Agricultural Adaptation global project, aimed at strengthening farmers’ capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>GCF portfolio: two GCF-approved projects, in Nepal and the Sudan; GCF readiness support approved in 14 LDCs (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Timor-Leste and Yemen); GCF readiness support for NAPs for the Sudan and Togo; Project Preparation Facility projects approved in Cambodia and the Gambia; GCF readiness projects submitted for approval for seven LDCs (Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Sudan); and a GCF readiness project in the pipeline for South Sudan</p> <p>LDCF portfolio: 36 projects in 26 LDCs being supported in accessing GEF resources; 13 LDCs supported in the seventh replenishment cycle of the GEF</p> <p>Supporting the LDCs with regard to agriculture-related aspects of their NDCs</p>
GIZ	Developing climate risk analyses with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research to support science-based adaptation planning with in-depth climate risk analyses including policy briefs, completed in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and the Niger and under way in Uganda and Zambia. In addition, continued work with the Potsdam Institute on climate risk profiles, completed in Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania and under way in Senegal and Zambia
NAP Global Network	<p>Providing technical support to 14 LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia and Uganda) for the process to formulate and implement NAPs</p> <p>Developing a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines on linking peacebuilding and adaptation in the context of conflict</p> <p>Providing long-term technical support to three LDCs (Burkina Faso, Rwanda and Somalia) for advancing NAPs</p> <p>Organizing an international peer learning summit on gender-responsive NAPs and several regional peer learning events focused on monitoring, evaluation and learning in the formulation and implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Developing a guidance note on linking NAPs with peacebuilding</p> <p>Developing briefing notes on monitoring, evaluation and learning in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including guidance on NAP progress reporting; understanding the role of vulnerability assessment in monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to national adaptation; and understanding the learning component of monitoring, evaluation and learning</p> <p>Developing its third gender synthesis report, which will assess progress in integrating gender considerations into NAP processes</p> <p>Launching NAP Trends, a platform analysing the latest information on and trends in NAPs</p>
SLYCAN Trust	<p>Supporting the engagement of civil society groups in NAP preparation</p> <p>Developing NAP country profiles for identifying NAP entry points for civil society in Chad, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Niger, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania</p>

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Activities</i>
	Developing research and knowledge products with national partnerships in the Niger to analyse the consideration of human mobility in adaptation processes
	Developing research and knowledge products on youth engagement in NAPs with a country focus on the Niger interlinked with activities of the Global Youth Forum on Climate Change
	Publishing a policy brief on integrating climate and disaster risk finance options into NAPs
UNCDF	Supporting the expansion of NAP-aligned LoCAL mechanisms in 14 LDCs: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania
	Supporting the design and deployment of NAP-aligned LoCAL mechanisms in nine LDCs: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan and Vanuatu
	Supporting the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation in nine LDCs: Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mali, Niger, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Uganda
	Supporting five LDCs in obtaining accreditation of national implementing entities to the AF (Cambodia) and the GCF (Benin, Bhutan, Niger and United Republic of Tanzania)
UNDP (including through the NAP-GSP)	Implementing 10 GCF NAP readiness projects in the LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania)
	Supporting 14 LDCs in completing their first NAP under the NAP-GSP
	GCF portfolio: supporting 10 LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania) with approved GCF NAP readiness projects and now under implementation; and four LDCs (Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal) in resubmitting or finalizing their GCF NAP readiness proposals
	Implementing 21 LDCF-approved projects (in Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Somalia) and supporting eight LDCs (Benin, Central African Republic, Comoros, Nepal, Niger, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen) in accessing funding from the LDCF
	Supporting 40 LDCs under the Climate Promise initiative, as a result of which 34 LDCs have submitted their second NDCs
	Implementing the second phase of Climate Promise (from pledge to impact) to advance NDC implementation. Currently supporting seven LDCs (Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Guinea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal, Somalia and Uganda)
	Supporting five LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda) in NDC and NAP implementation through the joint UNDP–FAO programme entitled “Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans” funded by the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative
UNDRR	Developing a training package on comprehensive risk management, in 16 LDCs and small island developing States since 2021 towards better understanding and applying system-level approaches to addressing climate and disaster risks, and developing risk-informed NAPs and national disaster risk reduction strategies for adapting to climate change
UNEP (including through NAP-GSP)	Providing one-to-one support to nine LDCs that have received funding from either the GEF (Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Rwanda) or the GCF (Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uganda) for formulating NAPs
	Providing support to five LDCs (Eritrea, Gambia, South Sudan, Vanuatu and Yemen) for securing GCF NAP readiness funding
WMO	Promoting the newly launched Climate Information platform, jointly developed by WMO, the GCF, the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and the World Climate Research Programme. The platform provides easy access to climate information based on past and future climate indicators necessary for designing projects
World Health Organization	Developing technical guidance to support the development and implementation of health NAPs, including the recently published quality criteria for health NAPs, and updated guidance on conducting climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Activities</i>
	Supporting the development of health-related proposals under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for eight LDCs: Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania
	Supporting 13 LDCs in conducting a health and climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment to inform health NAPs
	Supporting 18 LDCs in developing the health component of their NAPs

*Note:* This table is based on information provided by the organizations participating in the NAP technical working group meeting as presented in annex III to document FCCC/SBI/2021/13. The content has been updated on the basis of information provided at LEG 41.

## Annex III

### Least Developed Countries Expert Group work programme for 2022–2023

[English only]

<i>Work area</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>
1. Enhancing provision of direct support to the LDCs to enable them to submit their first NAP as soon as possible	<p>Continue to support the LDCs in <b>formulating their first NAP</b> in 2022–2023 through the Open NAP initiative and direct interaction with country teams and relevant organizations</p> <p>Make data, information, tools and models available through the <b>NAP data initiative</b> to support the LDCs in addressing data gaps in their risk and vulnerability assessment, and monitoring and evaluation, in the context of NAPs, with links to related, in particular WMO, products</p> <p>Continue to advise the LDCs, including through the <b>review of draft NAPs</b>, on ensuring that the information contained in NAPs is relevant to their purpose, such as the information needed for submitting project and programme proposals to the GCF and related funding sources, demonstrates how the guiding principles of adaptation are being addressed and contributes to meeting adaptation reporting requirements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>NAPs completed and submitted on NAP Central</p> <p>Data, information, tools and models available on NAP Central</p> <p>Feedback on draft NAPs provided on demand</p>
2. Effectively supporting the LDCs in initiating and submitting project proposals to the GCF and other sources of funding for implementing adaptation priorities associated with NAPs	<p>Support the LDCs in <b>implementing NAPs</b>, including as part of GCF country programmes</p> <p>Continue to conduct <b>NAP writing workshops</b> for the LDCs in 2022–2023 (at least four regional workshops, with follow-up activities) to facilitate development of project concepts and proposals for <b>accessing funding</b> from the AF, the GCF, the LDCF and other sources for implementing NAPs, in collaboration with accredited entities and delivery partners</p> <p>Compile and synthesize information from NAPs, particularly <b>adaptation priorities and project ideas by country</b>, and share it via NAP Central and other channels to facilitate information-sharing with potential providers of support</p>	<p>Projects developed for implementing NAPs under the GCF and other sources</p> <p>Two workshops per year (for Africa plus Haiti, and Asia and the Pacific)</p> <p>Information shared on NAP Central</p>
3. Successfully supporting the LDCs in establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs, taking duly into consideration the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the guiding principles in decision 5/CP.17 and the global goal on adaptation	<p>Engage organizations in supporting the LDCs in <b>setting up effective national processes</b> to support the iterative and ongoing formulation, implementation, review and update of NAPs, including through the Open NAP initiative and meetings of the NAP technical working group</p> <p>Produce <b>outreach materials</b> on good practices for addressing the objectives of reducing vulnerability to climate change and integrating NAPs into national development plans</p> <p>Support the LDCs in following <b>the guiding principles</b> of the process to formulate and implement NAPs through modalities such as regional workshops, outreach events and guidance materials, as necessary</p>	<p>Well-established and functioning national processes in place in the LDCs</p> <p>Outreach materials available on NAP Central</p> <p>Relevant information included in annual progress report on NAPs</p>

<i>Work area</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>
	Provide technical advice to the LDCs, such as through the <b>review of draft NAPs, on how to effectively align their NAPs with the global goal on adaptation</b>	Technical advice provided to the LDCs
	<b>Update the PEG M&amp;E tool</b> for use by countries to assess outcomes and impacts of adaptation efforts in the context of NAPs and to promote good practices embodied in the metrics used in the tool, based on the best available science and tools	Updated PEG M&E tool
4. Continue to advance technical guidance on NAPs, including by elaborating on risk-based approaches to adaptation, through the work of all supporting partners under the NAP technical working group	<p>Compile information from organizations and the LDCs on <b>how the supplements to the NAP technical guidelines are being used</b> to promote good practices and facilitate development of additional supplements</p> <p>Engage regional centres and networks to facilitate application of <b>regional approaches</b> to adaptation planning in the LDCs</p> <p>Engage organizations in order to enhance provision of technical support in areas critical to advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs as identified in the work on <b>capacity gaps and needs</b> being undertaken in collaboration with the AC, including by <b>establishing thematic subgroups, as appropriate</b></p> <p><b>Creating a small number of subgroups</b> of the NAP technical working group on themes from among, inter alia, data and climate change scenarios; consideration of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; gender (with other constituted bodies); project proposal development; NAP implementation; NAP technical guidelines (supplement on risk-based approaches); tracking progress on NAPs, and monitoring and evaluation; engaging the private sector; and the role of youth</p> <p>Explore ways of <b>creating synergies between climate change adaptation and efforts to recover following the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic</b> and apply them, and learn from experience of risk assessment and management</p>	<p>Relevant information included in LEG reports and on NAP Central</p> <p>Regional adaptation projects developed</p> <p>Technical support provided to the LDCs; relevant information included in LEG reports and annual progress report on NAPs</p> <p>Additional technical support provided through subgroups; relevant information included in LEG reports and annual progress report on NAPs</p> <p>Relevant information included in annual progress report on NAPs</p>
5. Continuing to track and monitor progress in formulating and implementing NAPs, including countries' experience and challenges in the process, with the support of the NAP technical working group	<p>Continue to capture progress and challenges in undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs and present results using the NAP tracking tool on <b>NAP Central</b></p> <p><b>Improve the process for gathering information</b> from organizations on their provision of support to the LDCs with a view to enhancing the tracking of progress in formulating and implementing NAPs</p> <p>Continue to apply the PEG M&amp;E tool in assessing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs through the <b>annual progress report on NAPs</b></p> <p>Continue to communicate information on NAPs through the series of publications on <b>best practices and lessons learned</b> in addressing adaptation in the LDCs</p>	<p>Information on progress available on NAP Central</p> <p>Relevant information included in annual progress report on NAPs and on NAP Central</p> <p>Relevant information included in annual progress report on NAPs</p> <p>Publications on best practices and lessons learned</p>



<i>Work area</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>
6. Continuing to engage and collaborate with the GCF and the GEF (LDCF)	Support the LDCs and organizations in <b>documenting challenges faced in accessing funding for adaptation from the GCF</b> , for consideration by the SBI, the COP and the CMA	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	Continue to collaborate with the GCF and the GEF (LDCF) on activities aimed at <b>addressing LDCs' difficulties in accessing funding for adaptation</b> , including project proposal <b>writing workshops</b> and <b>outreach events</b> organized by the LEG	Activities and events on accessing funding
	Continue to include information in the regular LEG reports on <b>support provided to the LDCs</b> through the GCF and the GEF (LDCF) and their <b>experience of accessing such funding</b> , and jointly <b>explore proactive solutions</b> to the major challenges	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	Support the LDCs in maximizing <b>use of available technical assistance from the GCF</b> , the GEF and organizations for formulating and implementing NAPs	Use of technical assistance maximized by the LDCs
7. Continuing to support the LDCs in effectively and efficiently implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and other relevant instruments under the United Nations	Support the NAP teams in the LDCs in working collaboratively with GCF national designated authorities to <b>maximize use of GCF</b> readiness windows, identify and accredit national direct access entities, and ensure integration of NAP priorities into GCF country programmes	Information on efforts of the LDCs to access funding from the GCF included in LEG reports
	Create and maintain a <b>roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs</b> who can support the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and encourage its use by organizations supporting the LDCs with NAPs as a way of promoting use of LDC expertise	Roster of national and regional experts from the LDCs created and maintained
	Continue to design and use training materials on implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, based on the <b>PA-ALIGN tool</b> , in collaboration with other constituted bodies and relevant organizations	PA-ALIGN tool applied
	Continue to engage the LDCs in <b>one-to-one dialogues</b> to help them maintain progress in formulating and implementing NAPs and address any questions or issues	One-to-one dialogues with the LDCs
	Hold <b>regular dialogues with the LDC Group</b> to update it on support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and discuss how to effectively align activities with the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031 and programmes that the LDC Group may be developing	Dialogues with the LDC Group; relevant information included in LEG reports
8. Responding to mandates from the SBI, the COP and the CMA related to supporting implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Support the LDCs in understanding how to access financing, capacity-building and technology transfer for adaptation in accordance with the mandate of the LEG through outreach, including a <b>mapping of available financial support for adaptation</b>	Mapping of available financial support for adaptation
	Develop <b>draft rules of procedure of the LEG</b> for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4 (November 2022)	Draft rules of procedure of the LEG
	Continue to provide channels for Parties to provide <b>information on progress on NAPs</b> and summarize the results in country profiles on NAP Central	Relevant information included on NAP Central

<i>Work area</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>
	Continue to consider how to assist the LDCs in implementing NAPs and include information thereon in the regular LEG reports, such as by developing <b>technical guidelines for NAP implementation</b>	Relevant information included in LEG reports; technical guidelines developed
	Continue to expand on the work <b>on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the AC</b> , and on how the LEG can address them within its mandate	Updated compilation of gaps and needs; information on addressing the gaps and needs; direct support for the LDCs
	Continue to guide the secretariat in preparing a <b>synthesis report on specific adaptation themes</b> for consideration at CMA 5 in the <b>context of recognizing the adaptation efforts</b> of developing countries, focusing on lessons learned and good practices	Synthesis report prepared in 2022
	Prepare a synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the <b>global stocktake</b>	Synthesis report prepared before June 2022
	Continue to support the development of <b>methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support</b> , including through a joint working group with the AC and the SCF	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	Develop and regularly update an <b>inventory of methodologies for the LDCs for assessing adaptation needs</b> , including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation, with support from the NAP technical working group, as a contribution to a broader inventory of methodologies being developed by the AC and the LEG	Inventory of methodologies available on the adaptation knowledge portal
	Assist the LDCs in addressing the adaptation-related provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including <b>the submission and updating of adaptation communications</b> in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1, including as part of the training on implementing the Paris Agreement and through technical advice on appropriate communication channels depending on country-specific context and needs	Technical assistance provided to the LDCs on adaptation communications
	Provide inputs to the <b>second periodic review of the long-term global goal</b> under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it with respect to NAPs and specific areas related to the LDCs	Inputs provided
	Continue to <b>report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective</b> into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG	Relevant information included in LEG reports
9. Continuing to collaborate with other constituted bodies and organizations in fulfilling joint mandates and undertaking activities of common interest	<b>Collaborate with other constituted bodies and programmes</b> (especially the AC, the CGE, the FWG, the NWP, the PCCB, the SCF and the WIM Executive Committee) on activities related to NAPs, the LDC work programme, gender and responding to mandates from the SBI, the COP and the CMA	Relevant information included in LEG reports

<i>Work area</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs</i>
	<b>Collaborate with the SCF on matters related to the LDCs accessing</b> the Financial Mechanism for funding the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	Collaborate with UNDRR on exploring areas of coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction under the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	Continue to engage and mobilize regional centres and networks in nominating LEG focal points	Focal points of regional centres and networks nominated
	Continue to mobilize organizations, and regional centres and networks to enhance their provision of financial and technical assistance and support for the LDCs, and facilitate peer learning and promotion of good practice approaches to activities such as development and application of monitoring and evaluation systems	Financial and technical assistance and support provided to the LDCs
10. Conducting global and regional outreach events on NAPs	Organize <b>a global NAP Expo annually</b> and collaborate with organizations on organizing regional NAP Expos	Global NAP Expo in 2022; regional NAP Expos
	Develop a communications strategy for promoting the work of the <b>LEG during the year-long series of events marking the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the LEG</b>	LEG communications strategy developed
	Explore how to facilitate events targeting the LDCs to enable <b>peer learning</b> and partnerships in the formulation and implementation of NAPs	Events held
	Continue to develop <b>NAP Central</b> as a repository for NAPs and NAP-related information and knowledge, including <b>frequently asked questions</b> derived from interaction with the LDCs	Frequently asked questions included on NAP Central
	Showcase case studies of approaches, methodologies and tools used to achieve particular adaptation outputs and outcomes, based on <b>analysis of AF, GCF and LDCF project documents</b> and other sources of information	Relevant information included in LEG reports
	<b>Hold side events at each session of the SBI, an event on NAP implementation at SBI 56 and a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the LEG at COP 27</b>	Events held
	Explore how to leverage the regional climate weeks to promote the work of the LEG on NAPs and support for the LDCs	Events held at regional climate weeks