



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2022/18



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
29 September 2022

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-seventh session

Sharm el-Sheikh, 6–12 November 2022

Item 12 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

The 42nd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat*

Summary

The 42nd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) took place in Gaborone from 29 to 31 August 2022 back-to-back with Botswana Global Adaptation Week. At the meeting, the LEG discussed progress in implementing its activities for 2022–2023 and the draft rules of procedure of the LEG as contained in this report. In addition, the meeting included discussions with the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Group on those countries' priorities and needs for support. This report contains information on the status of formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in the least developed countries; ongoing activities of the LEG in supporting the least developed countries; technical guidance and support for national adaptation plans; the response of the LEG to mandates from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement; integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG; and collaboration of the LEG with other UNFCCC constituted bodies.

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



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations and acronyms	3
I. Mandate	4
II. The 42 nd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	4
A. Proceedings.....	4
B. Intersessional activities	5
C. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.....	6
D. Status of implementation of adaptation projects in national adaptation programmes of action and related strategies and plans supported by the Least Developed Countries Fund.	8
III. Ongoing activities and next steps	8
A. Direct country support	8
B. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	10
C. Engaging and collaborating with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on least developed countries' access to funding.....	12
D. Conducting global and regional outreach events on national adaptation plans.....	12
E. Tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans	14
F. Addressing the mandates from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement	14
G. Publications and technical papers	15
H. Integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	16
I. Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	16
J. Discussions with representatives of the least developed countries	17
IV. Draft rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	17
V. Priority activities of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in 2022–2023	18
 Annexes	
I. Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 29 August 2022	19
II. Ongoing activities of organizations for supporting the least developed countries in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans as at 26 September 2022	20
III. Draft rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	23
IV. 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 29 September 2022	29

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
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
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PA-ALIGN tool	Paris Agreement alignment tool
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
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 reference¹ and that the next review of the mandate will take place at COP 36.² 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.³

3. Furthermore, COP 26 requested the LEG to develop its draft rules of procedure, taking into account its current practices and terms of reference, for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4.⁴

4. In addition, COP 22 requested constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.⁵

5. Finally, the LEG is mandated to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁶

II. The 42nd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

6. LEG 42 was held in Gaborone from 29 to 31 August 2022. At the meeting, the LEG discussed support provided to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs; establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs; technical guidance on NAPs and the work of the NAP technical working group; tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing NAPs; engaging and collaborating with the AF, the GCF and the GEF regarding access to funding for the LDCs; supporting the LDCs in effectively and efficiently implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement; global and regional outreach events on NAPs; collaboration with other bodies and organizations; matters relating to integrating a gender perspective into its work; and its priorities for 2022–2023.

¹ 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.

² Decision 15/CP.26, paras. 1–2.

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

⁴ Decision 15/CP.26, para. 19.

⁵ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

⁶ Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

7. The LEG extended an invitation to participate in the meeting to the Chair of the LDC Group to lead a discussion on LDCs' priorities and needs for support. In addition, the LEG engaged with representatives of the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, the Adaptation Fund and other organizations on the margins of Botswana Global Adaptation Week⁷ to discuss providing support to the LDCs.

8. The LEG welcomed Laurie Ashley (United States of America, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention) as a new member.

9. The LEG elected Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste) as interim Vice-Chair until LEG 43 or as otherwise provided in the rules of procedure of the LEG to be adopted at COP 27 and CMA 4.

10. The LEG appointed the following members to cover both new and renewed appointments in its ongoing collaborative activities with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement:

(a) Nikki Lulham (Canada), Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) and Adao Soares Barbosa in the AC NAP task force;

(b) Kenel Delusca (Haiti), Payai Manyok John (South Sudan), Hana Hamadalla Mohamed and Jamie Ovia (Tuvalu) 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) Kenel Delusca, Mokoena France (Lesotho) and Mery Yaou (Togo) in work with the Consultative Group of Experts and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;

(d) Mokoena France, Payai Manyok John and Jamie Ovia in work with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

(e) Jennifer Hobbs (Ireland), Mery Yaou and Benon Yassin (Malawi) in work under the NWP;

(f) Laurie Ashley, Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania) and Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) in work with the SCF and inputs provided to the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;

(g) Laurie Ashley, Gabriel Kpaka (Sierra Leone) and Amina Laura Schild (Germany) in work with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

(h) Adao Soares Barbosa, Jennifer Hobbs and Idrissa Semde in the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;

(i) Jennifer Hobbs and Benon Yassin in the expert group on non-economic losses of the WIM Executive Committee;

(j) Gabriel Kpaka and Mery Yaou in work with the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures.

11. A list of the members of the LEG as at 29 August 2022 is provided in annex I.

B. Intersessional activities

12. The LEG took note of the activities carried out since LEG 41, including:⁸

(a) Preparing the draft rules of procedure of the LEG;

(b) Operationalizing the roster of experts from the LDCs;⁹

⁷ See <https://napexpo.org/botswanaweek>.

⁸ Details of these activities are provided in chap. III below.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg/ldc-roster-of-experts-on-naps>.

- (c) Continuing to provide NAP writing support, related workshops and follow-up with UNFCCC national focal points, GCF NDAs and other relevant stakeholders;
- (d) Finalizing the LEG synthesis report¹⁰ for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake;
- (e) Holding a joint information event¹¹ with other adaptation-related constituted bodies on 3 June 2022 to clarify methodologies and assumptions used in preparing their respective synthesis reports;
- (f) Guiding the work of the NAP technical working group;
- (g) Holding a meeting on the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs on 9 June 2022¹² and during NAP Expo 2022;¹³
- (h) Organizing the NAP Expo 2022;¹⁴
- (i) Holding teleconferences on 28 April, 25 May, 7 July and 19 September 2022 to advance implementation of the above-mentioned and other activities contained in the LEG work programme for 2022–2023.

C. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans¹⁵

1. Progress of the least developed countries

13. The LEG noted that, as at 29 August 2022, 16 of the 46 LDCs had submitted a NAP;¹⁶ 12 LDCs were at different stages of formulating their NAPs, with some having drafts undergoing final review and national endorsement;¹⁷ and 18 LDCs had made limited progress or were yet to initiate the formulation of their NAPs owing to various challenges.¹⁸

14. The LEG also noted that 14 of the 16 LDCs that had submitted their NAP as at 29 August 2022¹⁹ had also prepared and submitted 24 proposals (individual and multi-country) for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified in their NAPs. The proposals relate to addressing climate risks and vulnerabilities in the areas of agriculture, coastal zones, energy, forestry, health, infrastructure, livelihoods, natural ecosystems, pastoral systems and water resources. Individual country proposals from

¹⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/493304>.

¹¹ See https://unfccc.int/event/information_event_synthesis-reports_Adaptation-related-CBs.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-for-the-implementation-of-national-adaptation-plans-naps>.

¹³ See <https://napexpo.org/2022/sessions/parallel-session-3-2-5-technical-guidelines-for-the-implementation-of-naps-leg>.

¹⁴ See <https://napexpo.org/2022>.

¹⁵ This section provides a snapshot of the progress of LDCs 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>.

¹⁶ Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo.

¹⁷ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Comoros, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, and Sao Tome and Principe.

¹⁸ Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

¹⁹ All the countries in footnote 16 above except the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Benin,²⁰ Burkina Faso,²¹ Cambodia,²² Ethiopia,²³ Kiribati,²⁴ Nepal,²⁵ the Sudan²⁶ and Timor-Leste,²⁷ as well as multi-country proposals covering Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and the Sudan, have been approved for funding by the GCF.

2. Progress in relation to support provided

15. 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,²⁸ 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 ^a	Africa	50 (31)	33 (21)	30 (19)
	Asia and the Pacific ^b	36 (10)	24 (7)	18 (4)
	Eastern Europe	10	8	8
	Latin America and the Caribbean	31 (1)	21 (1)	20 (1)
	Total	127 (42)	86 (29)	76 (24)
LDCF ^c	Africa	8	8	5
	Asia and the Pacific ^b	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
	Total	9	9	6

Note: A more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.aspx.

^a Figures as at 23 September 2022; the first figures are for all developing countries and those in parentheses are for the LDCs.

^b Includes Central Asia.

^c Figures as at 29 September 2022.

16. Annex IV lists the project proposals submitted by the 14 LDCs referred to in paragraph 14 above to the GCF for accessing funding for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs. The projects referred to in paragraph 18 below that are being funded through the LDCF also address adaptation priorities associated with NAPs.

17. Regarding technical support, the LEG has continued to offer 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 III below. Information supplied by organizations²⁹ on their provision of technical support to the LDCs is contained in annex II. Several organizations have continued

²⁰ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap005>.

²¹ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp074>.

²² See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp076>.

²³ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp136>.

²⁴ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp091>.

²⁵ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp131>.

²⁶ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap019> and <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp139>.

²⁷ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp171>.

²⁸ See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. (e). Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/decisions>.

²⁹ Climate Service Center Germany, FAO, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, WMO and World Health Organization.

to contribute to the development of supplements to the NAP technical guidelines³⁰ (see para. 36 below).

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

18. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat on the approval by the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund 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,³¹ and of additional eight full-sized projects in June 2022, amounting to USD 72.44 million.³² The projects, which are drawn from or aligned with NAPAs and related strategies and plans, address climate risks in agriculture and food security, livelihoods, economic activities, infrastructure and natural ecosystems.

19. Since inception of the LDCF in 2001, 349 projects had been approved for funding under the LDCF for a total of USD 1.760 billion.

III. Ongoing activities and next steps

A. Direct country support

1. Supporting the least developed countries in submitting their first national adaptation plan

20. The LEG noted the continuing progress under the Open NAP initiative³³ in providing support to the LDCs to enable them to submit their first NAP as soon as possible and agreed to continue to work with all the LDCs, especially those that have made limited or no progress, to assist them in formulating and submitting their NAPs, including through the following actions:

- (a) Participating in the LDC strategy and ministerial meetings held from 12 to 14 September 2022, in Dakar, Senegal, to encourage countries that are yet to submit their first NAP to prepare and submit it as soon as possible and to enhance their efforts to advance implementation of projects associated with their NAP through the GCF and other channels;
- (b) Continuing to engage countries through NAP country dialogues to identify and help to address any challenges faced in formulating their first NAP;
- (c) Continuing to engage a wide range of organizations through the NAP technical working group and other platforms to assist countries in formulating their first NAP;
- (d) Exploring additional ways to engage with the adaptation contact points and GCF NDAs in accelerating the formulation and implementation of countries' first NAPs;
- (e) Continuing to provide feedback to the LDCs on their draft first NAPs.

2. Supporting the least developed countries in initiating and submitting project proposals to the Green Climate Fund and other sources of funding

21. The LEG noted that the support provided at the NAP writing workshops for African LDCs, held from 24 to 26 March 2022, and the Asia-Pacific LDCs, held from 12 to 15 July

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ One project in Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Solomon Islands each.

³² These include four national projects – one each in Comoros, Madagascar, Niger and Tuvalu, one regional project focused on Pacific LDCs, two regional projects focused on African LDCs and one global project for all LDCs.

³³ The aim of the Open NAP initiative is to offer comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries in formulating NAPs and implementing adaptation projects associated with them.

2022, has been welcomed by the LDCs as a useful modality for advancing the implementation of NAPs by introducing options for a diverse range and alternative sources of support for NAP implementation.

22. The LEG agreed to provide dedicated NAP writing support for all three Pacific LDCs, given that they were not able to participate in the two NAP writing workshops targeted at the Asia-Pacific LDCs referred to in paragraph 21 above. It requested the secretariat to explore and advise on possible ways to organize the workshop considering a dedicated workshop in one of the three Pacific LDCs, a workshop held in conjunction with another event in the region or a virtual workshop.

23. The LEG also agreed on the following reinforcing activities to support the LDCs in implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs:

(a) Providing information to the LDCs on a continuous basis on the overall approach, expectations, progress and next steps in relation to NAP writing support. The LEG has been providing updates to UNFCCC national focal points, NAP country teams and the GCF NDAs in this regard;

(b) Exploring ways to strengthen the engagement between NAP teams and related national authorities and focal points in accessing funding from the Financial Mechanism;

(c) Taking additional measures to engage a wider set of stakeholders, including bilateral agencies, to support NAP implementation;

(d) Providing technical advice and support on implementation strategies for the priorities associated with NAPs, including by exploring regional and programmatic approaches in implementing adaptation actions;

(e) Preparing an outreach product on the NAP writing workshops to help explain and promote the initiative and share experience, good practices and lessons learned;

(f) Compiling a catalogue of project ideas from the NAP writing workshops to be updated and distributed as widely as possible in order to facilitate further development of projects and implementation of NAPs;

(g) Finalizing the mapping of available financial support for adaptation and using the mapping in advising the LDCs in accessing funding for implementing NAPs.

3. Supporting the least developed countries in establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

24. The LEG noted that a few LDCs had fully utilized their maximum funding of USD 3 million under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme or will do so in the near future, and that those LDCs will need to continue exploring alternative sources of funding to maintain their efforts associated with the iterative and continuous process of formulating and implementing their NAPs. It agreed to raise awareness of the need for continued funding for NAP formulation and implementation through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme in collaboration with the GCF secretariat and other available channels.

25. The LEG also agreed to undertake the following activities to support the LDCs in establishing and maintaining an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs:

(a) Continuing to engage relevant organizations through the NAP technical working group in supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, as well as widening the range of organizations that can support the LDCs in that regard;

(b) Disseminating information to the LDCs and providers of support on the status of and need for support among the LDCs for formulating and implementing their NAPs;

(c) Continuing to engage with the LDCs through NAP country dialogues to identify specific challenges and explore ways of addressing them;

(d) Supporting countries through Open NAPs and the NAP data initiative to strengthen and maintain effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) Advising the LDCs on ways of strengthening institutional arrangements, coordination and legislation to support the iterative process of formulating and implementing NAPs, taking into account country context.

4. NAP data initiative

26. The LEG noted the continued development of the NAP data initiative in supporting the LDCs in addressing data gaps in their risk and vulnerability assessment, planning, and monitoring and evaluation in the context of NAPs. The initiative facilitates access to and manipulation and production of multiple data sets for use in NAP reports, using open source methods and tools that are transparent and can be edited. The LEG is working with several LDCs to implement country applications that would enable production of country specific data sets.

5. Roster of experts from the least developed countries

27. The LEG noted that at least 30 applications for inclusion in the roster of experts from the LDCs had been submitted as at 29 August 2022. The applications are first assessed for eligibility, and then classified by area of professional expertise in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The LEG agreed to invite present and former LEG members to submit information on their areas of professional expertise for inclusion in the roster. A list of rostered experts and their areas of professional expertise will be published on NAP Central starting in October 2022.

28. The LEG agreed to organize a webinar for the rostered experts using the PA-ALIGN tool and to identify additional ways to keep them informed of latest developments relating to technical work on NAPs.

B. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. National adaptation plan technical working group

29. 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, NAP writing support, technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs, NAP Central, monitoring and assessing progress of adaptation in the context of NAPs, reviewing draft NAPs and preparing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines.

30. The LEG agreed to establish four subgroups of the NAP technical working group, under the oversight of the LEG, on:

(a) NAP technical guidelines, to support work on technical guidelines (and related supplements) for the formulation of NAPs, data access issues and use of scenarios in adaptation planning;

(b) NAP implementation support, to support work on the technical guidelines and advice for the implementation of NAPs, accessing funding from the GCF and other sources, capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned in developing and scaling up adaptation projects, and cataloguing priority project ideas from the LDCs;

(c) NAP tracking, to support work on tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing NAPs, methodologies for measuring outcomes and impacts of adaptation, and capturing broad best practices and lessons learned in adaptation through NAPs;

(d) Multi-stakeholder forums, to support work on enhancing engagement and activities in the area of NAPs related to gender, youth, the private sector, national and subnational authorities, and local communities and indigenous peoples.

31. The LEG also agreed to continue mobilizing additional organizations to join the NAP technical working group, in particular bilateral agencies and regional centres, in order to

enhance engagement across geographical regions and facilitate collaboration and partnerships at the regional level.

2. Technical guidelines for the implementation of national adaptation plans

32. The LEG took note of the progress in developing the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs. The guidelines are being developed with the support of the NAP technical working group, with inputs solicited from online technical meetings held before SBI 56, at SBI 56,³⁴ back-to-back with the NAP writing workshop for the Asia-Pacific LDCs and at NAP Expo 2022.³⁵

33. The technical guidelines are informed by the ongoing work of the LEG, including in relation to the essential functions and uses of a NAP, the characteristics of a NAP, adaptation priorities that are ready for implementation and the latest scientific resources available on climate risk and vulnerability management.

34. The LEG agreed to continue convening key stakeholders to participate in developing the technical guidelines, including the AF, the GCF and the GEF, and the members of the NAP technical working group involved in the implementation of NAPs, through the new subgroup referred to in paragraph 30(b) above.

35. A preliminary draft of the technical guidelines will be prepared for discussion at a technical meeting scheduled to be held at COP 27.

3. Supplements to the national adaptation plan technical guidelines

36. The LEG took note of the supplements to the NAP technical guidelines that are currently under preparation and expected to be published in 2022 and 2023, respectively, 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, the International Institute for Sustainable Development and NWP partners;

37. A technical session to launch the supplements published in 2021 and 2022 was held at NAP Expo 2022.³⁶

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

4. NAP Central

39. The LEG took note of the redesigned NAP Central,³⁷ which in addition to serving as the main repository of submitted NAPs, includes new functions to facilitate interaction with stakeholders, dashboards of the NAP tracking tool to display summaries of NAPs and progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, an interactive platform to receive feedback from the LEG and selected organizations on draft technical papers and publications.

40. As the main repository for NAPs, NAP Central contained 38 NAPs from developing countries as at 29 August 2022.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/technical-meeting-for-the-implementation-of-national-adaptation-plans-naps>.

³⁵ See <https://napexpo.org/2022/sessions/parallel-session-3-2-5-technical-guidelines-for-the-implementation-of-naps-leg>.

³⁶ See <https://napexpo.org/2022/sessions/4-3-supplements-to-the-nap-technical-guidelines-launch-event>.

³⁷ <https://napcentral.org>.

C. Engaging and collaborating with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on least developed countries' access to funding

1. Green Climate Fund

41. The LEG took note of the active collaboration with the GCF secretariat in assisting the LDCs in developing project ideas for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs. It also took note of the active engagement of the GCF secretariat in the NAP writing workshops and NAP Expo 2022, helping countries understand the information required to develop GCF project proposals as well as available funding windows and technical assistance, and offering one-on-one support to country teams on specific issues.

42. The LEG further noted the recommendation provided by the GCF secretariat in the exchanges with the LEG for the LDCs to communicate any specific needs for technical assistance regarding the development of their project ideas,³⁸ through their NDAs. The GCF secretariat will discuss the specific needs and possible options for assistance with each country through designated regional managers. The LEG has incorporated this information in its continuing engagement with countries.

43. Given the importance of the collaboration referred to in paragraph 42 above, the GCF secretariat and the LEG agreed on the importance of the participation of the LEG at the GCF Global Programming Conference in order to continue engaging with countries and relevant stakeholders in advancing project ideas. In that context, the GCF secretariat extended an invitation to the LEG to participate in the Conference held from 13 to 15 September 2022 in Incheon, Republic of Korea, as an observer.

2. Least Developed Countries Fund

44. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat that all the LDCs had successfully accessed funding from the LDCF in the seventh replenishment cycle (July 2018 to June 2022) of the GEF, and that the utilization rate for the LDCF resources for national projects in that replenishment cycle has reached 99.2 per cent. The LEG agreed to engage with the LDCs and the GEF in relation to accessing funding from the LDCF in the eighth replenishment cycle (July 2022 to June 2026) and ways the LDCs can best use the resources towards implementing their NAPs and related strategies and plans.

45. The GEF secretariat also provided information on the LDCF priority areas under the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy and Operational Improvements (2022–2026). The priorities are scaling up finance, strengthening innovation and private sector engagement, and fostering partnership for inclusion and whole-of-society approach. Under the strategy, the initial funding cap for each LDC has been set at USD 20 million over the period 2022–2026.

3. Adaptation Fund

46. The LEG took note of the engagement of the AF at NAP Expo 2022 in advising the LDCs on available opportunities for accessing funding for adaptation projects and programmes. It agreed to enhancing engagement with the AF on potential support for the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects associated with their NAPs.

D. Conducting global and regional outreach events on national adaptation plans

1. NAP Expos

47. The LEG welcomed the success of the NAP Expo convened from 22 to 26 August 2022 in Gaborone,³⁹ hosted by the Government of Botswana as part of Botswana Global

³⁸ A catalogue of the project ideas is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/615351>.

³⁹ See <http://napexpo.org/2022>.

Adaptation Week 2022.⁴⁰ Of the around 430 participants,⁴¹ 48 per cent were women and 52 per cent men; and the event featured 15 keynote speakers, of which 6 women and 9 men, and 2 among them youth. Nearly 30 organizations and bodies contributed to the event by designing, mobilizing speakers for and conducting sessions on specific themes.

48. The Expo featured a rich array of keynote presentations, thematic sessions and engagement on:

- (a) Envisioning plausible futures to guide medium- and long-term adaptation;
- (b) Addressing multiple dimensions of climate risk;
- (c) Making use of geospatial data, big data and artificial intelligence to transform methodologies for adaptation planning and implementation;
- (d) Advancing implementation of NAPs through a systems approach to promote synergies and facilitate consideration of trade-offs;
- (e) Addressing flooding through urban design;
- (f) Transforming food and agricultural systems to effectively adapt to climate change;
- (g) Preserving and protecting biodiversity and natural heritage from climate change impacts;
- (h) Learning from recent impacts of climate change shocks;
- (i) Effectively and fully engaging all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including youth and local communities and indigenous peoples;
- (j) Assessing adaptation in order to effectively direct action and support;
- (k) Accelerating provision of technical and financial support for NAPs.

49. The sessions for NAP country teams to engage with the LEG and relevant organizations for advancing NAP formulation and implementation, held as a follow-up to the NAP writing workshops referred to in paragraph 21 above, were very productive, providing the country teams with the opportunity to ask specific questions and receive advice on critical matters such as identifying accredited entities to support their projects, and available technical assistance for transforming project ideas into funding proposals.

50. The LEG agreed to explore ways to expand some of the discussions from the keynote presentations through further technical work, including on climate data and scenarios; using science and evidence from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other literature to improve available technical guidance on adaptation in the LDCs;⁴² biodiversity; youth; private sector engagement; and instruments for financing adaptation.

51. The LEG also agreed to continue to include at subsequent NAP Expos a wide range of cross-cutting issues, including private sector engagement, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, and engagement of subnational and local authorities in adaptation. It further agreed to continue to expand the range of bodies and organizations that contribute to the NAP Expos.

52. The LEG agreed to prepare a publication on highlights of the 2022 NAP Expo.

2. Celebrating 20 years of providing adaptation support to the least developed countries

53. The LEG launched the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of its establishment, at COP 26. It planned a series of activities to take place throughout 2022, as well as communication outreach, to mark 20 years of providing adaptation support to the LDCs. Planned activities include outreach activities at all LEG and related events, a publication on

⁴⁰ See <https://napexpo.org/botswanaweek>.

⁴¹ Representing government institutions, civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples, the private sector, youth, research, academia, United Nations and other organizations, and regional centres and networks.

⁴² Also in relation to the mandate from SBI 56; see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10, para. 78.

the achievements and milestones of the LEG since its establishment in 2001 and an event at COP 27 to be organized in collaboration with the LDC Group.

3. Communications strategy of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

54. LEG 42 considered the elements of a communications strategy to promote the work of the LEG and its related impacts in line with the vision of the LEG. The communications strategy will promote the work of the LEG as the primary expert group on adaptation, providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs on adaptation and support and, in particular, for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and on implementation of the LDC work programme. It will also position the LEG as the voice of the LDCs regarding their experience, achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The strategy will build on existing channels of communication and engagement activities of the LEG, including dialogues with the GCF, the GEF and relevant organizations, technical papers, LEG side events at the sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, the LEG newsletter to the LDCs, and the NAP Central Twitter account (@NAP_Central) and other social media channels. The LEG will develop a draft document of the communications strategy for consideration at LEG 43.

E. Tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans

55. The LEG took note of its ongoing work in compiling and synthesizing information from NAP documents, as well as information from the LDCs on various aspects of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in order to provide primary data on NAPs as a core input in the consideration of NAPs by the SBI and the COP. It also took note of key products being maintained or under active development, including the NAP (progress) tracking tool, NAP country profiles, the global NAP dashboard, a catalogue of projects based on NAPs, and an analysis of adaptation projects under the AF, the GCF and the LDCF to facilitate learning in implementing adaptation.

56. The LEG noted the progress in further updating the PEG M&E tool by expanding metrics to cover outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions and the NAPs beyond the current focus on input, process and output metrics, taking into consideration global challenges of measuring adaptation outcomes. The LEG agreed to enhance its outreach on the PEG M&E tool to facilitate its broader application by the LDCs.

57. The LEG also agreed to continue work on tracking progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with the support of the NAP technical working group, and in particular the subgroup referred to in paragraph 30(c) above.

F. Addressing the mandates from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

58. The LEG discussed progress and next steps in addressing the following mandates from the COP and the CMA:

- (a) Developing draft rules of procedure of the LEG⁴³ (see para. 67 below);
- (b) Advising on the implementation of NAPs⁴⁴ (see para. 29 above);
- (c) Continuing to provide channels for Parties to provide information on progress in formulating and implementing NAPs and summarizing the results in country profiles on NAP Central, LEG reports and annual progress reports and publications on NAPs;⁴⁵

⁴³ Decision 15/CP.26, para. 19.

⁴⁴ Decisions 7/CP.25, para. 11.

⁴⁵ Decisions 5/CP.17, paras. 32–36; 4/CP.21, para. 12(b); and 8/CP.24, para. 23.

(d) Supporting the LDCs in addressing adaptation-related provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the submission and updating of adaptation communications;⁴⁶

(e) Contributing towards the joint compilation of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support with the AC and in collaboration with the SCF.⁴⁷

(f) Preparing synthesis reports every two years, starting in 2020, on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties in the context of recognizing their adaptation efforts.⁴⁸ The 2022 synthesis report will focus on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects under NAPAs, NAPs and other programmes and will be completed in December 2022;

(g) Submitting views on objectives of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and elements to inform its consideration.⁴⁹

59. Regarding paragraph 58(e) above, LEG 40 and AC 20 agreed to establish a joint working group, in collaboration with the SCF, to advise on further work by the groups. Related activities undertaken in that context include developing material on an overall framing for adaptation and support for it under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to facilitate defining the scope of the review; taking into consideration the overall context and potential sources of information for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support under the global stocktake; and considering possible criteria for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.⁵⁰ Next steps include conducting a webinar in October 2022 to present the aforementioned framing, context and potential sources and possible criteria, and the consideration of further work by the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, in contributing towards the development of the methodologies on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

G. Publications and technical papers

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

- (a) A catalogue of project ideas from the LDCs based on NAPs;
- (b) An updated background paper on the work on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
- (c) A knowledge product on highlights from NAP Expo 2022;
- (d) A knowledge product on NAP writing support;
- (e) Technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs;
- (f) A mapping of available sources of funding for implementing adaptation actions for the LDCs;
- (g) A publication on achievements and milestones of the LEG since its establishment.

⁴⁶ Decisions 19/CP.21, para. 2(d); and 15/CP.26, para. 12.

⁴⁷ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35.

⁴⁸ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

⁴⁹ Decision 9/CMA.3, para. 17.

⁵⁰ Further details of the work on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support are available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/mandates-from-the-cma/methodologies-for-reviewing-the-adequacy-and-effectiveness-of-adaptation-and-support#eq-1>.

H. Integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

61. The LEG took note of its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation.

62. In the report on LEG 39,⁵¹ the LEG started providing information on participation in its events to identify patterns with a view to promoting women's engagement. Table 2 provides information on the participation of women in LEG meetings and other events in 2022.

Table 2

Participation of women in meetings and other events of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in 2022

<i>Meeting/event</i>	<i>Total number of participants</i>	<i>Female participants (%)</i>	<i>Male participants (%)</i>
LEG 41	43	48	52
LEG 42	17	41	59
NAP Expo 2022	430	48	52
NAP writing workshop for African LDCs	82	44	56
NAP writing workshop for Asia-Pacific LDCs	51	41	59

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

- (a) Making use of the UNFCCC gender action plan⁵² and ensuring that the gaps identified therein are considered when developing support activities for the LDCs;
- (b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender guidelines (with partners such as the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training;
- (c) Considering how to best support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level;
- (d) Engaging the subgroup referred to in paragraph 30(d) above to advise on the above-mentioned activities;
- (e) Considering how to accommodate parental obligations requiring temporary absence of members from their responsibilities in the work of the LEG in the draft rules of procedure of the LEG.

I. Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

64. The LEG continues to collaborate with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement in undertaking its work, as mandated by the COP and the CMA and on the basis of the thematic relevance of the work. Recently, this work has involved engaging with all constituted bodies in designing the PA-ALIGN tool; with the AC and the SCF on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support; with the Facilitative Working Group on exploring ways to address issues related to local communities and indigenous peoples in the context of NAPs; with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in coordinating capacity-building activities related to the LDCs; and in activities under the NWP. The LEG has appointed its members to facilitate effective collaboration with other constituted bodies, as indicated in paragraph 10 above.

⁵¹ FCCC/SBI/2021/6, chap. IV.I.

⁵² Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

J. Discussions with representatives of the least developed countries

65. The LEG held a discussion on priorities and needs for support for the LDCs with the Chair of the LDC Group, who commended the LEG for its support provided to the LDCs since its establishment, particularly for adaptation through NAPAs and NAPs. The Chair of the LDC Group highlighted the following needs for support for the LDCs in addition to those identified in the LEG 41 report:⁵³

- (a) Supporting the LDCs in addressing all components of the adaptation cycle, including leadership and coordination, collecting and developing climate and socioeconomic data and scenarios, implementing adaptation priorities identified in NAPs, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- (b) Providing and facilitating capacity-building for the LDCs on a continuous basis at all levels (national and subnational) and dimensions (policy, technical and access to support);
- (c) Supporting the LDCs to develop national-level indicators and measures of success and link them to the global level;
- (d) Continuing to facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned among the LDCs through relevant outreach products, events and other modes of engagement;
- (e) Translating technical material and providing simultaneous interpretation at NAP Expos and other events of the LEG into relevant languages relevant to the LDCs other than English;
- (f) Exploring collaboration with other relevant organizations within and outside the LDCs to further expand support for the LDCs.

66. At the discussion, the importance of the regular interactions between the Chair of the LDC Group and the Chair of the LEG was emphasized as a means of facilitating the flow of information both on the needs for support for the LDCs and on technical guidance and support provided by the LEG.

IV. Draft rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

67. The LEG developed its draft rules of procedure for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4 in accordance with the mandate from COP 26⁵⁴ (see annex III).

68. The draft rules of procedure include important provisions on the following in addition to the standard clauses usually contained in such documents:

- (a) Areas of expertise for groups and constituencies to consider when nominating experts to the LEG;
- (b) Possibility for groups and constituencies to nominate temporary replacement members in case members need to be absent from service due to sickness, parental leave or other unavoidable commitments;
- (c) Term (years) of service for members;
- (d) Functions of the Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteurs;
- (e) Conflict of interest and confidentiality;
- (f) Establishment and oversight of thematic working groups;
- (g) Default location for the meetings of the LEG;
- (h) Participation of observers and non-members in the meetings of the LEG as well as their overall contribution to the technical work of the LEG.

⁵³ See document FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 84.

⁵⁴ Decision 15/CP.26, para. 19.

V. Priority activities of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in 2022–2023

69. The LEG agreed to continue to prioritize its activities in line with its vision, the areas of support identified in the LEG 41 report⁵⁵ and the needs for support⁵⁶ for the LDCs.

70. It identified the following priority activities for the remainder of 2022:

(a) Continuing to support the LDCs in formulating their first NAP through the Open NAP initiative and direct interaction with country teams and relevant organizations;

(b) Supporting the LDCs in implementing NAPs, including as part of GCF country programmes, through the NAP writing workshops and engagement with relevant organizations;

(c) Promoting outreach on needs of LDCs in implementing their NAPs through production of a catalogue of project ideas and priorities, with regular updates;

(d) Drafting rules of procedure and upon adoption by the COP and the CMA, applying them in future meetings and activities;

(e) Developing technical guidelines for NAP implementation;

(f) Contributing towards the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(g) Preparing a synthesis report on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation actions in the context of the recognition of adaptation efforts of the developing country Parties;

(h) Holding side events on the work of the LEG, an event on NAP implementation and a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the LEG at COP 27;

(i) Continuing to develop NAP Central as a repository for NAPs and NAP-related information and knowledge;

(j) Continuing to collaborate with the GCF, the GEF and relevant organizations in supporting the LDCs in accessing funding for implementing adaptation actions;

(k) Developing plans for the NAP Expo, meetings and other events of the LEG in 2023.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 21.

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 21; and para. 65 of this report.

Annex I

Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 29 August 2022

[English only]

Laurie Ashley	United States of America
Adao Soares Barbosa	Timor-Leste
Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Mokoena France	Lesotho
Jennifer Hobbs	Ireland
Payai Manyok John	South Sudan
Gabriel Kpaka	Sierra Leone
Nikki Lulham	Canada
Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Jamie Ovia	Tuvalu
Amina Laura Schild	Germany
Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Radha Wagle	Nepal
Mery Yaou	Togo
Benon Yassin	Malawi

Annex II

Ongoing activities of organizations for supporting the least developed countries in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans as at 26 September 2022

[English only]

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Climate Service Center Germany	<p>Developing a high-resolution regional Earth 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).</p> <p>Together with partners, including WMO, GEO Blue Planet, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association and the Indian Ocean Commission, developing supplementary material for the NAP technical guidelines on the use of Earth observations on developing adaptation actions that protect and conserve coastlines.</p>
FAO	<p>Implementing, in collaboration with UNDP, a five-year programme (2020–2025) titled “Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans”, with funding from the Government of Germany through the International Climate Initiative, 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: four GCF-approved projects, in Benin, Nepal, Sudan and the Gambia; GCF readiness support approved in 15 LDCs (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, 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; Rapid readiness projects approved in Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Lesotho and Niger; 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: 41 projects in 28 LDCs being supported in accessing GEF resources (Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Gambia, Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia) and 17 LDCs supported in the seventh replenishment cycle of the GEF (from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2022) (Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia)</p> <p>Adaptation Fund: Fully developed proposal for a regional project in Chad-Sudan</p> <p>Supporting the LDCs with regard to agriculture-related aspects of their NDCs</p>
GIZ	<p>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, 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, the United Republic of Tanzania, Senegal and Zambia.</p> <p>GIZ is one of the funders of the NAP Global Network, especially dedicated to the network’s work on monitoring, evaluation and learning.</p>

Organization	Activities
NAP Global Network	<p>Providing technical support to 15 LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia) 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>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>Launching NAP Trends, a platform analysing the latest information on and trends in NAPs</p>
UNCDF	<p>Supporting the expansion of NAP-aligned LoCAL mechanisms in 25 LDCs: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.</p> <p>Supporting the development of GCF project concept notes and readiness proposals related to subnational adaptation in 10 LDCs: Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mali, Niger, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Uganda</p> <p>Supporting four LDCs in obtaining accreditation of national implementing entities to the AF (Bhutan) and the GCF (Bhutan, Mali, Niger and United Republic of Tanzania)</p> <p>Supporting LDCs (Cambodia and Niger) in developing and submitting readiness proposals under the GCF</p>
UNDP (including through the NAP-GSP)	<p>Implementing 12 GCF NAP readiness projects in the LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania)</p> <p>Supported 15 LDCs in advancing the formulation of their NAPs under the NAP-GSP, an LDCF-funded support programme completed in December 2021</p> <p>GCF portfolio: supporting 12 LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania) with approved GCF NAP readiness projects and now under implementation, and 3 LDCs (Burundi, Djibouti and Senegal) in resubmitting or finalizing their GCF NAP readiness proposals</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Supporting 40 LDCs under the Climate Promise initiative, as a result of which 37 LDCs have submitted their second NDCs</p> <p>Implementing the second phase of Climate Promise (from pledge to impact) to advance NDC implementation. Currently supporting 17 LDCs (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda).</p> <p>Supporting five LDCs (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda) in NDC and NAP implementation through the joint UNDP-FAO programme titled "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</p>
UNEP (including through the NAP-GSP)	<p>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</p> <p>Providing support to four LDCs (Eritrea, Gambia, South Sudan and Yemen) for securing GCF NAP readiness funding</p>
WMO	<p>Conducting training workshops to incorporate climate science information into climate action national policies, plans and investments.</p>

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Activities</i>
	Promoting the WMO–GCF Global Forum on Climate Science Information, which aims to gather international, regional, national and sectoral expert users of climate science information to discuss the climate information required for adaptation planning and for funding proposals, to evaluate and promote guidance on its use, to identify gaps and to promote and coordinate authoritative information.
World Health Organization	<p>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</p> <p>Supporting the development of health-related proposals under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for eight LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Supporting the implementation of approved projects for health under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for Haiti and Lao People’s Democratic Republic</p> <p>Supporting 18 LDCs in conducting a health and climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment to inform health NAPs</p> <p>Supporting 21 LDCs in developing the health component of their NAPs</p> <p>Providing technical inputs to four LDC draft NAPs through the LEG</p> <p>Supporting the implementation of three projects covering LDCs and small island developing States on strengthening capacity of health systems to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>

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/2022/6. The content has been updated on the basis of information provided at LEG 42.

Annex III

Draft rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

I. Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall apply to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in accordance with decisions 5/CP.7, 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.10, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 19/CP.21, 16/CP.24, 7/CP.25, 11/CMA.1, 19/CMA.1 and 15/CP.26, as well as any other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement.

II. Definition of terms

2. For the purpose of these rules of procedure, the following terms and definitions shall be used:

(a) “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(b) “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

(c) “Chair” means the member of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group elected as Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;

(d) “Vice-Chair” means the member of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group elected as Vice-Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;

(e) “Rapporteur” means the member of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group elected as Rapporteur of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;

(f) “Secretariat” means the secretariat referred to in Article 8 of the Convention;

(g) “Meeting” means the regular meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group held twice a year;

(h) “Observer” means any entity not mentioned in the decisions of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group that may be invited to the meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

III. Membership, term limits, nomination and rotation of members

3. Pursuant to decision 29/CP.7 and as further amended by decision 15/CP.26, paragraph 18, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall comprise 17 experts, who shall serve in their personal capacity, and shall be nominated by Parties from their respective groups or constituencies, with the representation as follows:¹

(a) Five members from African States that are least developed countries;

(b) Two members from Asia-Pacific States that are least developed countries;

(c) Two members from small island developing States that are least developed countries;

(d) Four members from the least developed country Parties;

¹ Decision 15/CP.26, para. 18.

- (e) Four members from developed country Parties.
- 4. Nominations of membership to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group take into account, inter alia, expertise in climate change adaptation and support, gender balance; youth engagement; experience in climate finance; and expertise in project design and implementation, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and education.
- 5. Groups and constituencies represented on the Least Developed Countries Expert Group are encouraged to accommodate the needs of members that would need extended temporary absence from service due to sickness, parental leave, and commitments which cannot be avoided, by nominating temporary replacements to serve for a period of time of a members term of office, before the return of the member to full service.
- 6. The nominated temporary replacement referred to in paragraph 5 above shall serve within the bounds of the remaining term of the member for a period of no more than 12 months, allowing for at least six months for the member to serve upon return, before the end of the term of membership.
- 7. Members shall serve for a term of four years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.
- 8. Members shall remain in office unless replaced by Parties in their respective groups or constituencies.
- 9. The term of office of a member shall start on 1 January, or from the time of the member's nomination, or as defined by the nominating group or constituency in cases where a member is replaced during a full calendar year.
- 10. In case of any vacancy in the Least Developed Countries Expert Group due to resignation, or non-completion of the assigned term of office including due to reasons indicated in paragraph 5 above, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, through the secretariat, will inform the respective group or constituency to appoint another full member from the same group or constituency.
- 11. If a member is unable to participate in two consecutive meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group or is unable to undertake the functions and tasks set out by the Chair, for circumstances beyond those referred to in paragraph 5 above and has not communicated a reason for such absence to the Chair or the secretariat, the Chair shall bring the matter to the attention of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and shall seek clarification from the group or constituency that nominated the member on the status of his or her membership.
- 12. Members shall serve in their personal capacity and shall have no pecuniary or financial interest in the issues under consideration by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

IV. Election of officers and their functions

- 13. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall elect annually the following officers from among its least developed country members:²
 - (a) A Chair;
 - (b) A Vice-Chair;
 - (c) An anglophone Rapporteur;
 - (d) A francophone Rapporteur;
 - (e) A lusophone Rapporteur.
- 14. The officers shall be elected to serve for a term of two years.

² Officers shall be elected in accordance with the terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group contained in the annex to decision 29/CP.7, and as per the decision of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to also appoint a lusophone Rapporteur.

15. To the extent possible, the Chair and the Vice-Chair should be from different regions. Gender balance should also be taken into account when nominating the Chair and the Vice-Chair.
16. The Chair and the Vice-Chair shall be elected by the majority of least developed country members.
17. The Chair shall perform the following functions:
 - (a) Attending the meetings of and reporting to the subsidiary bodies and to the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;
 - (b) Chairing and facilitating the meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
 - (c) Delegating tasks to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group members and ensuring that members fulfil their commitments within specified time frames;
 - (d) Liaising with the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Group and ensuring strategic engagement with the least developed countries;
 - (e) Representing the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in various outreach activities.
18. The Vice-Chair shall represent the Chair in his or her absence and shall perform the functions listed in paragraph 17 above, as appropriate.
19. The anglophone Rapporteur shall have the following functions:
 - (a) Liaising with anglophone least developed country Parties;
 - (b) Keeping records of the respective meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the English language.
20. The francophone Rapporteur shall have the following functions:
 - (a) Liaising with francophone least developed country Parties;
 - (b) Keeping records of the respective meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the French language.
21. The lusophone Rapporteur shall have the following functions:
 - (a) Liaising with lusophone least developed country Parties;
 - (b) Keeping records of the respective meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the Portuguese language.
22. If both the Chair and the Vice-Chair are absent at a particular meeting, any other least developed country member designated by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group members present shall temporarily serve as chair of that meeting.
23. If the Chair or the Vice-Chair is unable to complete the assigned term of office, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall elect a replacement from among the least developed country members to complete that term of office.
24. The Chair or any member designated by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall represent the Least Developed Countries Expert Group at external meetings and shall report back to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on those meetings.
25. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Rapporteurs.
26. The Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Rapporteurs, in the exercise of their functions, shall remain under the authority of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

V. Conflict of interest and confidentiality

27. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group members must promptly disclose and recuse themselves from any deliberations or decision-making where their personal or financial interests may be affected, in order to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of one.

28. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group members must not disclose any confidential information they receive in the course of their duties, even after their term of office as a member of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group has expired.

VI. Establishment and oversight of thematic working groups

29. Pursuant to decision 15/CP.26, paragraph 9, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group may establish subcommittees, thematic working groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to provide expert advice in order to assist the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in implementing its work programme, as appropriate, and that report to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

30. In establishing any subcommittees, thematic working groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall determine an appropriate number of members and ensure that members have relevant expertise in the respective field of work.

VII. Frequency, modalities and location of meetings

31. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall meet at least twice a year, while retaining flexibility to adjust the number of meetings, as appropriate.

32. The first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall be held no later than in March and the second meeting shall be held no later than in September to allow sufficient time for the meeting reports to be submitted and translated into all the official languages of the United Nations in time for the sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

33. A quorum of 50 per cent plus one member of the members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group must be obtained for any decisions to be made at a meeting.

34. Virtual participation shall be made possible for Least Developed Countries Expert Group members who are unable to join an in-person meeting.

35. Meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall take place in a least developed country, unless otherwise decided by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and subject to the necessary arrangements being made by the secretariat in consultation with the Chair.

36. The Chair, in consultation with the members, shall guide the secretariat on the agenda items shall be open for participation by resource persons and observers.

37. Meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall not be webcast.

VIII. Development of and reporting on the two-year rolling work programme

38. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall develop a two-year rolling work programme at every first meeting of the year for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its first session of each year.

39. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.

IX. Agenda and documents for meetings

40. The Chair, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.
41. Members may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda in writing to the secretariat within one week of receiving the provisional agenda. Any additions or changes shall be included in a revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat in consultation with the Chair.
42. The secretariat shall transmit the provisional annotated agenda for each meeting to the members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group at least four weeks prior to that meeting.
43. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall adopt the meeting agenda at the beginning of each meeting.
44. Documents for the meeting shall be decided by the Chair and the Vice-Chair with the assistance of the secretariat.
45. The documents referred to in paragraph 44 above shall be made available to Least Developed Countries Expert Group members at least two weeks before the meeting.
46. The Chair, in consultation with Least Developed Countries Expert Group the members, shall guide the secretariat on the documents that shall be made public, at least two weeks before the meeting.
47. The secretariat, in consultation with the Chair, shall prepare the draft report of the meeting. A draft report should be made available, to the extent possible, to members for comment at least three days before submission for publication.
48. Outputs of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

X. Decision-making

49. Decisions of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall be taken by consensus.

XI. Participation of observers and non-members in meetings

50. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may invite experts to contribute to specific technical work at its meetings.
51. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may invite and fund, subject to the availability of resources, LDC Party representatives to take part in Least Developed Countries Expert Group meetings and contribute to the discussions.
52. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall invite interested organizations and individuals to actively participate in its work, including through any subcommittees, thematic working groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups the Least Developed Countries Expert Group may establish or in specific activities, such as designing and organizing events and producing technical materials.

XII. Means of communication

53. English shall be the working language of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.
54. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may invite experts, as resource persons, to provide additional inputs on topics under discussion at its meetings.

55. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in conducting its activities, shall facilitate translation into other official languages of the United Nations relevant to the least developed countries, to the extent possible.

56. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may use electronic means of communication to facilitate its work and to take decisions in accordance with guidelines to be agreed by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

XIII. Collaboration with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention

57. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall invite the secretariats of the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund to its meetings to discuss collaboration in supporting the least developed countries.

58. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall collaborate with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention working on adaptation and means of implementation, as well as on work under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in providing support to the least developed countries.

XIV. Engagement of other organizations and regional centres and networks

59. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may invite relevant regional centres to nominate one focal point each for the Least Developed Countries Expert Group with a view to enhancing collaboration with those centres.

60. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group may invite representatives of global programmes, projects and networks that support the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to its meetings, as appropriate, as a way of promoting the exchange of experience and lessons learned.

XV. Authority of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

61. In the event of any conflict between any provisions of these rules and any provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Paris Agreement shall prevail.

XVI. Amendments to the rules of procedure

62. These rules of procedure may be amended as requested by the Conference of the Parties.

Annex IV

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 29 September 2022

[English only]

<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>
Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda	Climate Investor Two	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank	880.0	10 Dec. 2020	20 Jul. 2022
Benin	Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation in forest and agricultural landscapes	UNEP	10.0	23 Nov. 2017	28 Feb. 2019
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, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in seven Sahelian countries of the Great Green Wall	International Fund for Agricultural Development	143.3	12 Dec. 2018	19 Mar. 2021

<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, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan	Inclusive Green Financing Initiative: Greening Agricultural Banks and the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall countries – Phase I	International Fund for Agricultural Development	180.0	10 Jul. 2020	29 Mar. 2022
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
Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission Member Countries	African Development Bank	71.4	27 Jul. 2018	19 Mar. 2021
	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean	African Development Bank	49.2	27 Jun. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
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	–
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	–
Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan	Program to Build Resilience and Food Security in the Horn of Africa	African Development Bank	363.9	4 Feb. 2022	–
Ethiopia	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	296.0	22 Jun. 2018	21 Aug. 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/2022/6.