



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2024/22



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
1 October 2024

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Item 12 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

The 46th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat*

Summary

At the 46th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), which took place in Addis Ababa from 19 to 22 August 2024, the LEG discussed progress in implementing its activities for 2024–2025. The meeting included discussions with the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Group on the least developed countries' priorities and needs for support, and with representatives of the Green Climate Fund and relevant organizations on providing support to the least developed countries. This report includes 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 integration of a gender perspective into the work of the LEG; and the collaboration of the LEG with other UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline because compiling information took longer than expected.



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 |
| FWG | Facilitative Working Group |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GEO | Group on Earth Observations |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| LDC | least developed country |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| LEG | Least Developed Countries Expert Group |
| NAP | national adaptation plan |
| NDA | national designated authority |
| NDC | nationally determined contribution |
| NWP | Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change |
| 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 |
| SB | sessions of the subsidiary bodies |
| SBI | Subsidiary Body for Implementation |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SCF | Standing Committee on Finance |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| WIM Executive Committee | Executive Committee of the 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.¹ The LEG has been mandated by the COP and the CMA to, inter alia:²

- (a) Support implementation of the least developed countries work programme;
- (b) Provide technical guidance, support and advice to the LDCs in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and specific matters such as regional approaches to adaptation planning, and strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in relation to adaptation;
- (c) Provide technical guidance and advice to the LDCs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat, on accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs;
- (d) Formulate recommendations on ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to addressing the challenges experienced by developing country Parties in accessing funding and support from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs and submit the recommendations to the SCF for consideration;
- (e) Update the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs,³ reflecting the provisions of decision [2/CMA.5](#) on the global goal on adaptation as well as the best available science, including the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report;
- (f) Undertake activities to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement, including preparing synthesis reports in the context of recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries and contributing to the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
- (g) Enhance its support provided to the LDCs for aligning NAPs and NDCs;
- (h) 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. COP 22 requested all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.⁴

3. The LEG is mandated to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁵

II. The 46th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

4. At LEG 46, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 22 August 2024, the LEG discussed providing support to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs; establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs; finalizing the technical guide for the implementation of NAPs; updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs; developing technical guidance for the implementation of NAPs

¹ Decision [15/CP.26](#), para. 1.

² As per 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](#), [15/CP.26](#), [9/CP.27](#), [10/CP.27](#), [11/CMA.1](#), [19/CMA.1](#), [11/CMA.4](#) and [2/CMA.5](#).

³ 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>.

⁴ Decision [21/CP.22](#), para. 14.

⁵ Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 3.

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 LDCs' access to funding; supporting the LDCs in effectively and efficiently implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement; updating the PEG M&E tool; conducting global and regional outreach events on NAPs; collaborating with other bodies and organizations on providing support to the LDCs; integrating a gender perspective into its work; and prioritizing activities for 2024–2025.

5. The LEG extended an invitation to the Chair of the LDC Group to participate in the meeting and lead a discussion on the LDCs' priorities and needs for support. In addition, the LEG engaged with representatives of the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, and relevant organizations to discuss providing support to the LDCs.

6. The following members have been appointed as focal points by the LEG to cover both new and renewed appointments in its ongoing collaborative activities with other constituted bodies:

(a) Dominique Auger (Canada), Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste), Mokoena France (Lesotho) and Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) in the AC NAP task force;

(b) Kenel Delusca (Haiti), Payai Manyok John (South Sudan), Hana Hamadalla Mohamed and Maaïke Willemsen (Kingdom of the Netherlands) 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) Dominique Auger, Kenel Delusca and Richard Mfumu Lungu (Zambia) in work with the Consultative Group of Experts and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;

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

(e) Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania), Mery Yaou (Togo) and Benon Yassin (Malawi) in work under the NWP;

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

(g) Laurie Ashley, Buddi Sagar Poudel (Nepal) and Maaïke Willemsen in work with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

(h) Laurie Ashley, Adao Soares Barbosa, Idrissa Semde and Caoimhe Sweeney (Ireland) in the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;

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

(j) Gabriel Kpaka (Sierra Leone), Richard Mfumu Lungu and Mery Yaou in work with the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures.

7. A list of the members of the LEG as at 22 August 2024 is provided in annex I.

B. Intersessional activities

8. The LEG took note of its activities since LEG 45, including:

(a) Convening NAP Expo 2024,⁶ which included training for developing countries on NAPs and a meeting of Party experts to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs,⁷ in Dhaka from 22 to 25 April 2024;

⁶ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024>.

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-assessment-mtg-2024>.

(b) Holding a virtual meeting with the secretariats of the AF Board, the GCF and the GEF to identify ways to assist the LDCs in expeditiously implementing adaptation action based on priorities identified in their NAPs;⁸

(c) Conducting surveys of the LDCs (direct access entities, GCF NDAs and NAP teams) on experience and challenges in relation to initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities as well as the challenges faced by direct access entities in accessing funding for implementing NAPs;

(d) Holding teleconferences among LEG members on 28 March and 16 July 2024 to discuss, inter alia, preparations for NAP Expo 2024, the meeting of Party experts to assess progress on NAPs, the training for developing countries on NAPs, and the LEG strategy for and engagement at SB 60;

(e) Continuing, through NAP country dialogues, held both virtually and in person, to offer technical guidance to the LDCs on the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(f) Proactively engaging in meetings and events at SB 60, including conducting a side event on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs as well as participating in the LDCs preparatory meeting, the 10th meeting of the FWG, the 7th meeting of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, an AC side event on supporting the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and the consultation on youth engagement in NAPs led by the Global Commission on Adaptation;

(g) Holding meetings of the NAP technical guidelines and NAP implementation support subgroups during SB 60;

(h) Updating NAP Central as a repository for NAPs and managing NAP-related information and knowledge.

9. In addition, the LEG met on 18 August 2024 to discuss in depth enhancing the strategy for the NAP writing workshops and updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The discussions centred on NAP 3.0,⁹ with a focus on enhancing the effectiveness of financial and technical support provided to the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, coherence of relevant activities and collaboration among support providers.

C. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans¹⁰

1. Progress of the least developed countries

10. The LEG noted that, as at 24 September 2024, 22 LDCs had prepared NAPs and submitted them on NAP Central,¹¹ 2 of which had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs;¹² 18 were in the process of formulating NAPs and were expected to submit them in 2024–2025;¹³ and 4 had not yet started formulating

⁸ As per the request in document [FCCC/SBI/2023/21](#), para. 83.

⁹ With the second five-yearly review of progress on NAPs being concluded at COP 29, NAP 3.0, proposed by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary at the 2024 NAP Expo, refers to the third cycle, with a focus on transformational NAPs that attract and secure financing from a wider variety of channels and modalities, in order to accelerate the achievement of adaptation goals. NAP 3.0 mirrors NDC 3.0 in advancing climate ambitions.

¹⁰ This subchapter provides a snapshot of the progress of the 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>.

¹¹ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia. The NAPs are available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

¹² Cambodia and Nepal. See <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

¹³ Comoros, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho,

NAPs.¹⁴ Information on one LDC regarding its NAP was pending¹⁵ and one LDC was in the process of updating its NAP.¹⁶ Figure 1 shows the cumulative number of NAPs submitted by the LDCs since 2015; no new NAPs had been submitted in 2024 as at 24 September 2024. Figure 2 shows the status of the formulation of NAPs for all the LDCs.

Figure 1
Cumulative number of national adaptation plans submitted by the least developed countries since 2015, as at 24 September 2024

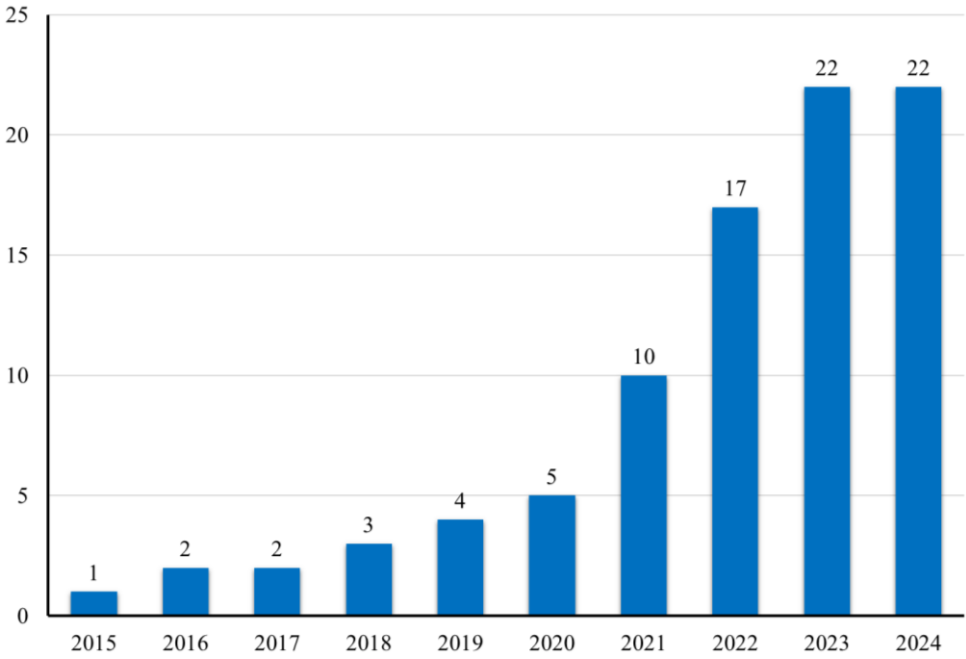
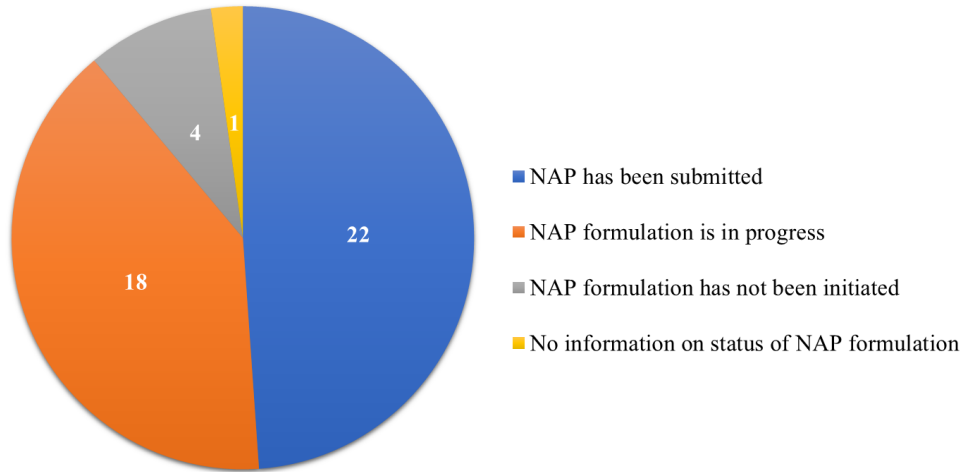


Figure 2
Status of the formulation of national adaptation plans by the least developed countries as at 24 September 2024



11. The LEG also noted that, as at 24 September 2024, 21 of the 22 LDCs that had submitted NAPs¹⁷ had also prepared and submitted 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

Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

¹⁴ Angola, Djibouti, Solomon Islands and Yemen.

¹⁵ Afghanistan.

¹⁶ Burkina Faso.

¹⁷ All countries referred to in footnote 11 above except the Central African Republic.

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, the Niger, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo had been approved for funding by the GCF.

2. Progress in relation to support provided

12. Table 1 presents the status of proposals for formulating NAPs 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,¹⁸ and from the LDCF (managed by the GEF).

Table 1

Status of proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans, as at 24 September 2024

| <i>Funding source</i> | <i>Region</i> | <i>Number of submitted proposals</i> | <i>Number of proposals approved or in the approval process</i> | <i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| GCF | Africa | 54 (35) | 40 (25) | 38 (24) |
| | Asia and the Pacific | 39 (9) | 33 (7) | 30 (5) |
| | Eastern Europe | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 43 (1) | 30 (1) | 29 (1) |
| Total | | 148 (45) | 113 (33) | 107 (30) |
| LDCF | Africa | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| | Asia and the Pacific | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 9 | 9 | 7 |

Notes: (1) Figures in parentheses are for the LDCs; (2) a more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://napcentral.org/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.

13. In terms of technical support, the LEG continues to offer support both directly and through the NAP technical working group to the LDCs for accelerating their formulation and implementation of NAPs (see chap. III below). Several organizations continue to offer technical assistance to the LDCs for NAP formulation and implementation (see chap. III.B below) and to contribute to the development of materials supplementary to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs (see chap. III.B.3 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

14. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat on the approval by the LDCF–SCCF Council in June 2024 of grant funding under the LDCF in the amount of USD 203 million for 12 projects¹⁹ and two programmes.²⁰ The 12 projects focus on adaptation action in the areas of agriculture and food security, climate information services, coastal zones, disaster risk management, early warning systems, nature-based solutions, transport, urban areas and water.

¹⁸ See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. (e).

¹⁹ The projects are in Angola, Cambodia, Chad, the Comoros, the Gambia, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sao Tome and Principe (two projects), Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

²⁰ One global programme focused on adaptation innovation, currently covering Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi and Somalia; and one regional programme on the Great Green Wall of Africa, seeking to achieve both adaptation and global environmental benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and land degradation, covering Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Somalia, with funding from the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund.

15. As at 20 June 2024, grant funding in the amount of USD 463.99 million, of which USD 455.32 million for national projects and USD 8.67 million for global or regional programmes for implementing national climate change policies and strategies (e.g. NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action and NDCs), had been approved under the LDCF in the eighth replenishment of the GEF (2022–2026).

III. Ongoing activities and next steps

A. Direct country support

1. Supporting the least developed countries in implementing national adaptation plans

16. The LEG noted the progress of the LDCs under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, under which the LEG assists the LDCs in formulating project ideas²¹ for implementing adaptation actions based on priorities identified in their NAPs and securing funding from the AF, the GCF or the GEF through the LDCF. As at 31 July 2024, 40 LDCs had developed 92 project ideas, of which only 6 had been developed into proposals or concept notes, and 5 of those 6 had been submitted for funding to the GCF or the GEF.²² Of the remaining 86 project ideas, 25 had been integrated into other ongoing or planned adaptation projects.

17. The LEG agreed on the following actions, to be undertaken between August 2024 and the first quarter of 2025, aimed at assisting the LDCs in implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs:

(a) Organizing regional writing workshops for the LDCs in 2024, subject to the availability of resources, aimed at advancing the development of project ideas for submission for funding;

(b) Updating the technical paper on the mapping of sources of funding for adaptation for the LDCs²³ to include resources other than those available under the Financial Mechanism;

(c) Inviting delivery partners of the AF, the GCF and the GEF to identify, from a compilation of adaptation project ideas in the LDCs,²⁴ those they can assist in developing into full project proposals for submission for funding, and to provide this information to the LEG;

(d) Inviting delivery partners of the AF, the GCF and the GEF to explore the possibility of combining projects that address common or related issues into regional or multi-country initiatives with the aim of pooling resources and streamlining efforts;

(e) Increasing awareness among the LDCs of all available and applicable funding windows and modalities under the AF, the GCF and the GEF for implementing NAPs;

(f) Facilitating peer-to-peer learning and exchange on implementing NAPs among countries during NAP Expo 2025 and other relevant events;

(g) Encouraging the LDCs to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders involved in the project development process (e.g. NAP teams, GCF NDAs, designated authorities to the AF, GEF operational focal points, delivery partners and funding entities) in the NAP country dialogues;

(h) Continuing to conduct NAP country dialogues with the support of the secretariat and its regional collaboration centres.

²¹ The project ideas are intended to be further developed into full project proposals for submission for funding, with the support of delivery partners chosen by the respective countries.

²² By Bhutan (GEF), the Central African Republic (GCF), Madagascar (GCF), Rwanda (GEF) and Togo (GCF).

²³ LEG. 2023. Mapping of relevant sources of finance for climate change adaptation for the least developed countries. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/640273>.

²⁴ The August 2024 compilation is available at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.

2. Enhancing the provision of direct support to the least developed countries for formulating and updating national adaptation plans

18. The LEG took note of its progress in supporting the LDCs in formulating and submitting NAPs, including under the Open NAP initiative,²⁵ the NAP data initiative²⁶ and the NAP technical working group and through writing support, country dialogues and review of draft and updated NAPs, and agreed to continue providing support with a view to assisting the LDCs in producing NAPs before the end of 2025.

19. The LEG noted that, of the 18 LDCs that were in the process of formulating NAPs as at 24 September 2024,²⁷ 16 had approved GCF NAP readiness projects,²⁸ of which 4 had been approved for funding under the GCF in 2020, 3 in 2021, 2 in 2022, 1 in 2023 and 2 in 2024. The LEG also noted that it takes an average of three years for countries to implement their GCF NAP readiness projects, with most countries publishing their NAP at the end of the project.

20. The LEG continued consideration of the challenges faced by the LDCs that have not yet initiated formulation of their NAPs.²⁹ Information on activities undertaken by those LDCs to initiate NAP formulation is provided in annex II.

21. The LEG noted that, while most LDCs already have the information needed to formulate their first NAP from completed or ongoing risk and vulnerability assessments, the main obstacle faced is lack of financial resources to carry out key activities relating to compiling and finalizing the NAP, such as facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement in the process, conducting national review and validation of the draft NAP, and publishing and disseminating the NAP.

22. The LEG agreed on the following actions to be undertaken following the LEG 46 meeting aimed at enhancing its provision of support to the LDCs for formulating NAPs before the end of 2025:

(a) Continuing to raise awareness among the LDCs and GCF NAP readiness project delivery partners of the urgent need for NAPs to be submitted before the end of 2025, including through communication of this need by the Chair of the LDC Group;

(b) Encouraging GCF NAP readiness project delivery partners to support the LDCs, upon request, in adjusting the workplans associated with their GCF NAP readiness projects as needed to ensure NAP submission before the end of 2025;

(c) Liaising with the GCF secretariat to ensure that the LDCs are permitted to revise the workplans associated with their GCF NAP readiness projects as needed to ensure NAP submission before the end of 2025;

(d) Continuing to provide the LDCs with the information and data needed for NAP formulation, in particular by producing a technical note on the NAP data initiative to improve use thereof by the LDCs;

(e) Collaborating with the Chair of the LDC Group to enhance efforts by the LEG and relevant organizations to support the LDCs in producing their first NAP through all available modalities, such as the Open NAP initiative.

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

23. The LEG welcomed the high-level transformational dialogue and the training on NAPs (see para. 35 below) held during NAP Expo 2024. At the dialogue, convened by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, participants developed principles for achieving

²⁵ See <https://napcentral.org/open-naps>.

²⁶ See document FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

²⁷ As footnote 13 above.

²⁸ Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

²⁹ See footnote 14 above.

transformational adaptation through NAPs,³⁰ emphasizing the importance of designing NAPs in such a way that they attract financing for their implementation from a variety of sources.

24. The LEG emphasized the importance of disseminating information on available adaptation finance to the LDCs and agreed to continue updating its technical paper on the mapping of sources of finance for adaptation for the LDCs and to expand it to cover sources other than those under the Financial Mechanism.

25. The LEG also agreed to hold a side event at COP 29 to share information on its work with the LDCs and other stakeholders, aiming to increase awareness and use of its resources, thereby supporting the LDCs in further advancing the formulation and implementation of their NAPs. It requested the secretariat to support it in expanding its engagements with the LDCs through NAP country dialogues and other activities.

4. Roster of experts from the least developed countries

26. The LEG noted that, as at 24 September 2024, there were 42 experts on its roster of experts on NAPs from the LDCs.³¹ The LEG agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs and relevant organizations of the roster and to promote its use in implementing NAP-related activities.

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

1. Technical guidelines for the implementation of national adaptation plans

27. The LEG reviewed an advanced draft of the technical guide for the implementation of NAPs. It agreed that the guide should focus on the implementation of NAPs using resources available under the Financial Mechanism. It also agreed to review the final draft of the guide upon completion, including with a view to ensuring that the content aligns with the updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and ensuring that the content is concise and easily understandable by the LDCs.

2. Update of the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

28. The LEG discussed its approach to updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The approach follows the stages of the adaptation cycle (impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning). It also considers institutional arrangements, funding, and research and systematic observation necessary for facilitating adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs.

29. The LEG agreed to consider the following in updating the guidelines:

(a) The best available science, including in terms of adaptation and risk management, as set out in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report;³²

(b) Alignment with the thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation, and promoting coherent adaptation actions that are aligned with local and national development needs;

(c) Inclusion of information on NAP funding from a variety of sources of adaptation finance, including the Financial Mechanism, international sources, national, sectoral and local government budgets, bilateral funding, foundations, the private sector and innovative financing mechanisms;

³⁰ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/sessions/conclusion-transformational-dialogue-next-steps>.

³¹ See <https://napcentral.org/roster-of-experts>.

³² In line with decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 47.

(d) The principles for achieving transformational adaptation through NAPs developed at NAP Expo 2024 referred to in paragraph 23 above, which serve as the backdrop to NAP 3.0 (see para. 9 above).

30. The LEG also agreed to hold regular online meetings among its members to discuss matters pertaining to updating the guidelines, and to pilot the application of the guidelines during their update with a view to identifying areas for further refinement.

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

31. The LEG took note that supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs on the following are under development:

(a) Low-carbon adaptation techniques for a changing world, by the International Federation of Landscape Architects;

(b) Promoting synergies between land degradation neutrality and climate change adaptation, by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security;

(c) Child-responsive policies for climate change adaptation and resilience, by the United Nations Children's Fund;

(d) Transforming urban water systems for resilience and security in a changing climate, by the University of Pennsylvania;

(e) Risk financing, by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security;

(f) Enhancing the roles of national meteorological and hydrological services in mobilizing climate finance at the national level, by WMO.

32. The LEG encouraged the organizations referred to in paragraph 31 above to await the publication of the updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs before finalizing their supplements with a view to ensuring alignment of content.

4. Training on national adaptation plans

33. The LEG noted the critical need for capacity-building and support to enhance NAP implementation in the LDCs, particularly in the areas of developing projects emanating from adaptation actions identified in the NAPs, facilitating access to funding, aligning funding streams, coordinating national agencies responsible for mobilizing and accessing funding and implementing adaptation projects and improving data management.

34. The LEG agreed to hold regional writing workshops for the LDCs in 2024, subject to the availability of resources, to further support the LDCs in implementing their NAPs.

35. The LEG took note of the training on NAPs,³³ organized in collaboration with the AC and conducted during NAP Expo 2024, which focused on improving access to and mobilization of finance, developing and applying monitoring, evaluation and learning tools and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and communities, including women, youth, and local communities, in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG agreed to incorporate content and lessons learned from the training into future training.

5. National adaptation plan technical working group and its subgroups

36. The LEG took note of the continued support of the NAP technical working group in advancing the preparation of the technical guide for the implementation of NAPs and the update of the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and in coordinating the provision of technical support to the LDCs.

37. It also took note of the progress of two of the four NAP technical working group subgroups:

³³ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/programme>.

(a) The NAP implementation support subgroup met in person at SB 60 to discuss adaptation-related project ideas drafted by the LDCs and to explore how organizations can assist in further developing those ideas and submitting the projects for funding. The LEG Chair reiterated the invitation to organizations to identify, from the compilation of adaptation project ideas referred to in paragraph 17(c) above, those that they can assist in developing into full project proposals for submission for funding;

(b) The NAP technical guidelines subgroup met in person at SB 60 to discuss possible elements of the updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The subgroup proposed several actions, including convening a meeting of IPCC scientists and climate risk experts on the development and application of climate risk scenarios and risk-based approaches; discussing the thematic targets of the global goal on adaptation; developing a global Open NAP initiative for applying the updated guidelines; developing, in collaboration with major funding entities, elements of an investment strategy that is specific to the requirements and good practices of each fund; and holding virtual discussions on specific topics to be covered in the guidelines.

38. The LEG further took note of the discussions held by the subgroups and agreed to continue engaging all NAP technical working group subgroups in implementing its work programme for 2024–2025.³⁴

C. Tracking and monitoring of progress in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans

39. The LEG considered the technical paper on the updated PEG M&E tool,³⁵ which is aimed at increasing the use of the tool at the global and national level. It agreed to update the paper, by October 2024, to include practical examples of the application of the tool.

40. The LEG took note of the update of the NAP tracking tool on NAP Central,³⁶ which showcases up-to-date information on the status of NAP formulation and implementation by developing countries.

41. The LEG also took note of the collection of information from Parties through the online questionnaire on NAPs,³⁷ and from constituted bodies and relevant organizations on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which will serve as input to the 2024 NAP progress report.

D. Collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on access to funding

1. Green Climate Fund

42. The LEG noted that, as at 24 September 2024, 22 LDCs³⁸ had completed and submitted GCF country programmes, which contain information on a country's climate change priorities, including a pipeline of projects that the country is seeking to develop with the GCF.

43. The LEG also noted that, as at 24 September 2024, 15 of the 70 national accredited direct access entities in developing countries were in the LDCs (see table 2). It further noted that 7 of those 15 national direct access entities had yet to access funding from the GCF for

³⁴ Contained in annex III to document [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#).

³⁵ LEG. 2015. *Monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps under the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans: The PEG M&E tool*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/640432>.

³⁶ Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-tracking-tool>.

³⁷ Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

³⁸ Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.

climate change projects and programmes; but, of those 7 national direct access entities, 3³⁹ had received project preparation support through the GCF Project Preparation Facility.

Table 2

Direct access entities in the least developed countries accredited by the Green Climate Fund as at 24 September 2024

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Accredited entity</i> | <i>Project size accreditation^a</i> | <i>Number of approved projects</i> | <i>Financing (USD million)</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bangladesh | Infrastructure Development Company Limited | Medium | 1 | 256.48 |
| Bangladesh | Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation | Small | 3 | 76.84 |
| Benin | National Fund for Environment and Climate | Micro | 1 | 9.39 |
| Cambodia | National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development | Micro | 0 | – |
| Ethiopia | Ministry of Finance | Small | 1 | 45.00 |
| Nepal | Alternative Energy Promotion Centre | Small | 1 | 21.13 |
| Nepal | National Trust for Nature Conservation | Micro | 0 | – |
| Nepal | Nepal Investment Mega Bank Limited | Medium | 0 | – |
| Rwanda | Ministry of Environment | Small | 2 | 71.85 |
| Senegal | Ecological Monitoring Centre | Micro | 2 | 17.58 |
| Senegal | Bank Agricole of Senegal | Small | 0 | – |
| Uganda | Ministry of Water and Environment | Small | 0 | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | CRDB Bank PLC | Medium | 1 | 100.00 |
| Zambia | Development Bank of Zambia | Medium | 0 | – |
| Zambia | Zambia National Commercial Bank PLC | Small | 0 | – |

^a 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 micro, small and medium-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).

44. Taking into account the experience of and challenges faced by the LDCs in initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities and the challenges faced by direct access entities from the LDCs in accessing GCF funding for implementing NAPs, the LEG agreed on the following recommendations for the SCF to use in drafting its guidance for the GCF:⁴⁰

(a) The COP to invite the GCF secretariat to support enhanced collaboration between accredited direct access entities and the LDCs, in particular with respect to accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(b) The COP to urge the GCF secretariat to continue to enhance the provision of support to accredited direct access entities from the LDCs for developing and submitting projects aimed at implementing priority actions identified in NAPs, including through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and Project Preparation Facility;

(c) The COP to invite the GCF Board to continue efforts to enhance access to funding for the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including through the simplified approval process, the project-specific assessment approach and simplified accreditation policies and processes, as appropriate.

45. The LEG took note of the information shared by the GCF secretariat on the GCF expert placement scheme, under which NDAs can request the placement of a local expert within their offices or a relevant agency to assist the country in its interactions with the GCF secretariat, including with regard to country programming, medium-term planning for readiness support, supporting the initiating of efforts in relation to mainstream funding,

³⁹ National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (Cambodia), National Trust for Nature Conservation (Nepal) and Bank Agricole of Senegal (Senegal).

⁴⁰ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG_2024_GCF%20%281%29.pdf.

overseeing readiness activities and climate investments, and monitoring and reporting of project activities. The LEG agreed to share the information with the LDCs.

46. The LEG also agreed to invite the GCF secretariat to support direct access entities from the LDCs in attending NAP Expo 2025 with a view to facilitating peer-to-peer exchange on accessing funding from the GCF among those entities and NAP teams. In addition, it invited the GCF secretariat to identify activities to be carried out jointly by the LEG and the GCF secretariat at NAP Expo 2025.

2. Global Environment Facility

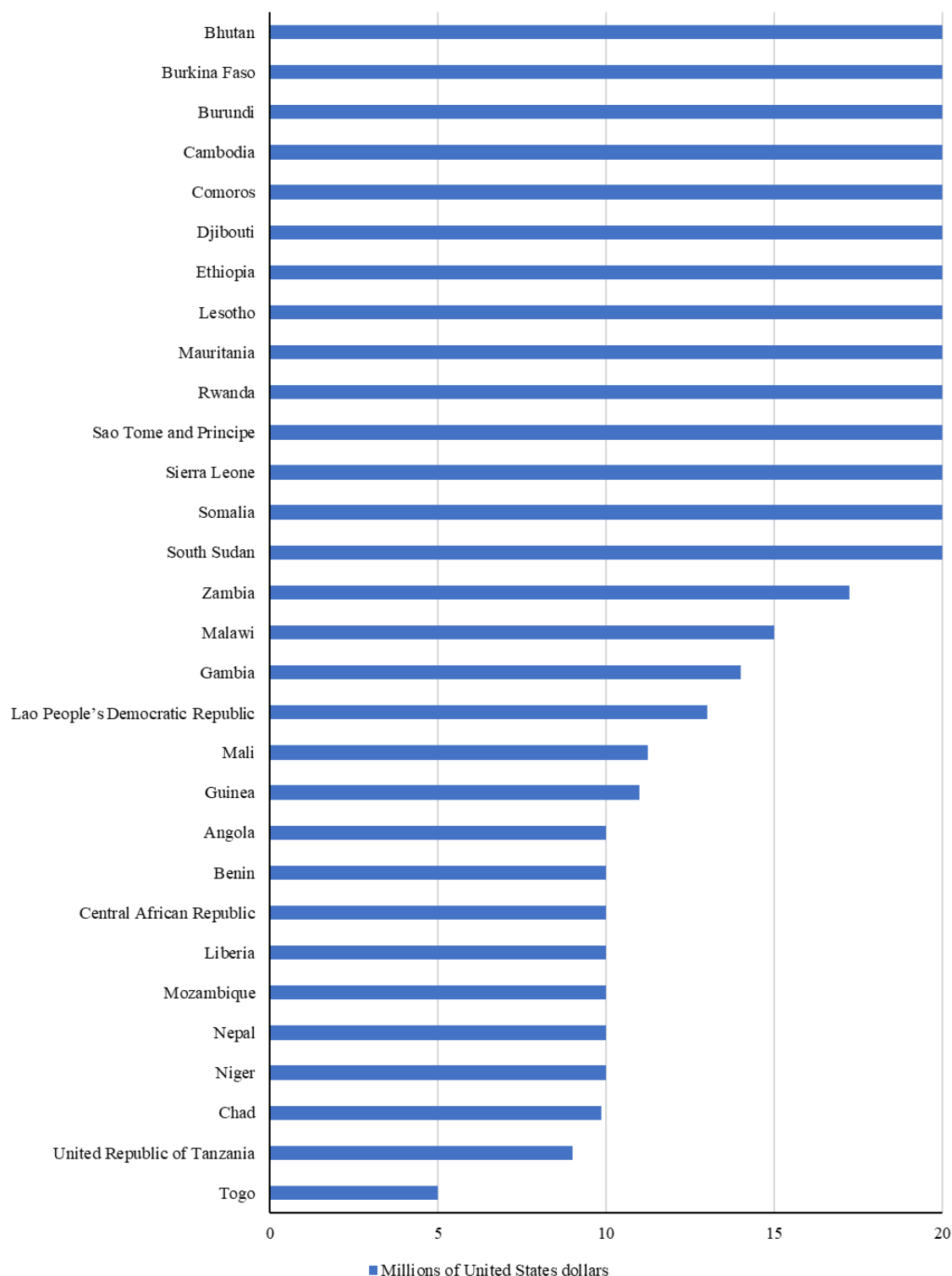
47. The LEG noted that, as at 24 September 2024, 30 LDCs⁴¹ had 38 project concepts approved for accessing the resources available to them of up to USD 20 million per country under the LDCF in the eighth replenishment of the GEF. Of those LDCs, 14 had accessed the full allocation of USD 20 million and 16 had accessed some of the allocation (see figure 3).

48. The LEG agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs that have yet to access the resources of the available funding under the LDCF and to engage with the GEF and its agencies in assisting the LDCs in accessing such funding, including through joint outreach efforts with the Chair of the LDC Group.

⁴¹ Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Figure 3

Resources accessed by the least developed countries under the Least Developed Countries Fund in the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility as at 24 September 2024



E. Global and regional outreach events on national adaptation plans

49. The LEG began preparations for NAP Expo 2025, tentatively scheduled for April, and discussed enhancing access to finance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs as the potential theme for the event.

50. It agreed on the following actions for facilitating organization of the event:

- (a) Mobilizing substantive contributions from countries and other stakeholders;
- (b) Intensifying efforts to secure financial pledges for logistical support from all stakeholders as soon as possible;
- (c) Confirming the dates and venue, in consultation with the secretariat, as soon as possible to facilitate planning.

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

51. The LEG took note of the progress and next steps in addressing mandates from the COP, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the SBI described in paragraph 45 of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#).

52. The LEG reviewed drafts of the synthesis report on the recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties⁴² and the policy brief on aligning NAPs, NDCs and adaptation communications and agreed to finalize and publish them prior to COP 29.

G. Consideration of gender

53. The LEG discussed strategies for further integrating a gender perspective into its work programme and agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of the importance of ensuring a gender balance when nominating participants to attend LEG events. Additionally, the LEG agreed to invite the LDCs and relevant organizations to submit case studies pertaining to the consideration of gender in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to using the information to produce an outreach publication on the matter with the support of the multi-stakeholder support subgroup.

H. Discussions with representatives of the least developed countries

54. The LEG and the Chair of the LDC Group discussed the LDCs' priorities and needs for support in 2024–2025. The Chair emphasized that adaptation is a top priority for the LDCs and noted the importance of the LEG:

- (a) Mobilizing or providing technical support for the LDCs that have not yet produced NAPs and encouraging them to draw on existing information for NAP formulation, rather than waiting for new data and assessments, in order to accelerate the process;
- (b) Addressing the challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing adaptation finance under the GCF, particularly by taking steps to reduce the period of time it takes for countries to receive funding after submitting project proposals;
- (c) Building the capacity of the LDCs in key areas for NAP implementation;
- (d) Preparation and submission of adaptation communications, biennial transparency reports and NDCs.

55. The LEG and the Chair of the LDC Group agreed on the following areas for collaboration in enhancing the provision of technical and financial support to the LDCs:

- (a) Raising awareness among the LDCs of the need to expedite their NAP formulation;
- (b) Encouraging the LDCs to include a mandate within their GCF NAP readiness projects for their NAPs to be produced as early as possible;
- (c) Enhancing efforts to support the LDCs in producing their first NAP using all available modalities, such as the Open NAP initiative;

⁴² As mandated in decision [11/CMA.1](#), para. 13.

(d) Facilitating the participation of the LDCs at NAP Expo 2025 with the support of the NAP technical working group and relevant organizations and with support under initiatives such as the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience.

I. Collaboration under the UNFCCC

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

(a) Continuing to engage in the NAP task force, engaging the AC in the NAP Expos, supporting the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with technical guidance and training materials thereon⁴³ and contributing to the development of recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress;⁴⁴

(b) Collaborating with the SCF on matters relating to the LDCs accessing funding under the Financial Mechanism for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including submitting recommendations thereon to the SCF for consideration;⁴⁵

(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 adaptation planning and noting the potential to enhance collaboration on gender consideration with the WIM Executive Committee;

(d) Developing activities to increase the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and sharing progress in this regard with the FWG;

(e) 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 under the thematic areas of the NWP in order to ensure that NWP knowledge products are aligned with ongoing technical support for and guidance on formulating and implementing NAPs;

(f) Contributing to the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the Durban Forum on capacity-building by continuing to provide inputs on capacity-building support and needs for the LDCs and presenting the Paris Agreement Alignment tool and other work of the LEG at relevant events.

57. The LEG agreed to continue engaging in these collaborative activities, including through active participation by the LEG members referred to in paragraph 6 above.

J. Discussions with representatives of relevant entities and organizations

58. The LEG engaged the representatives of relevant entities and organizations participating in the meeting in discussions on assisting the LDCs in accessing funding under the AF, the GCF, the LDCF and other sources for implementing priority actions identified in their NAPs; assisting the LDCs in producing their NAPs by 2025; and engaging in ongoing and new activities of the LEG, including the updating of the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the preparation of supplements to those technical guidelines, the organization of NAP Expo 2025 and general provision of support to the LDCs.

59. The following information was provided regarding readiness to provide support for implementing project ideas identified in the compilation of adaptation project profiles referred to in paragraph 17(c) above:

⁴³ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 44.

⁴⁴ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 45.

⁴⁵ Decision [9/CP.27](#), para. 5.

(a) GEO indicated its readiness to support projects related to Earth observations, crop monitoring and other relevant fields, and has already provided support to Ethiopia, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania in this regard;

(b) UNDP reported that it will provide support to the following countries that identified it as a delivery partner for implementing their project ideas: Benin (two ideas), Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Somalia. It also indicated its willingness to provide support as a delivery partner to Haiti, Nepal and South Sudan, upon request;

(c) UNEP indicated its readiness to assist the following countries as a delivery partner in implementing projects ideas relating to nature-based solutions: Bangladesh, Eritrea, Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal and Tanzania;

(d) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reported its willingness to support projects with scientific components, including those focused on biodiversity conservation and transboundary water management.

60. Representatives of the relevant entities and organizations participating in the meeting recommended that funding entities and delivery partners combine projects with similar or related themes into multi-country programmes in order to reduce the challenges and complexities that may arise from a country implementing a project independently. They noted that continued efforts are needed at the national level to strengthen collaboration between the lead climate change agency and relevant thematic ministries, particularly in thematic areas facing high climate risks but with a limited range of projects.

61. Further, the following updates were provided:

(a) The GCF reported that the new operational modalities for its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, as set out in the Readiness Strategy 2024–2027,⁴⁶ are expected to be launched between September and November 2024; and that it continues to assist NDAs and GCF focal points in developing project proposals for accessing funding, with support from its regional help desks;

(b) The GEF provided information on progress of the LDCs in accessing LDCF resources in the eighth replenishment of the GEF, indicating that 32 of the 45 LDCs had approved project concepts and had accessed some or all of their LDCF resources. It also highlighted the continuing efforts under its dedicated programmes on communications and visibility, outreach and capacity support for planning and programming, and organizational learning and coordination. All 45 LDCs took part in regional programming and strategy workshops conducted by the GEF in 2023–2024;

(c) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported on its ongoing provision of support (technical and institutional support and support for accessing finance and developing knowledge products and tools) to the LDCs for addressing adaptation. It is currently supporting five LDCs in accessing GCF NAP readiness support, of which two have projects that have been approved by the GCF. It is also supporting 31 LDCs in accessing funding from the LDCF for implementing adaptation projects, of which 18 have projects under implementation while the rest are foreseen to initiate implementation at the beginning of 2025. Furthermore, FAO has developed four supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(d) GEO reported on its efforts to facilitate the integration of Earth observations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs, such as preparing a supplement to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs in 2022 and conducting a webinar series and learning workshops on agriculture and crop monitoring in 2023–2024. It shared some examples of the results of such integration, such as cropland and rangeland mapping in Mozambique and Somalia, the production of a crop monitoring bulletin for Zambia and the generation of agricultural statistics for Lesotho. Additionally, GEO is collaborating with several LDCs to support the development and implementation of crop monitoring systems;

⁴⁶ Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/readiness-strategy-2024-2027>.

(e) UNDP reported on its progress in providing support to the LDCs for adaptation, noting that it is supporting 43 LDCs in implementing adaptation projects in the areas of agricultural systems and food security, coastal adaptation, climate information and early warning systems, climate-resilient livelihoods, ecosystem-based adaptation, integrated water resource management, resilient infrastructure, health systems and urban climate resilience. It is supporting 33 LDCs in developing a pipeline of adaptation projects for submission for funding to the GCF, the LDCF and other sources, of which 4 have successfully accessed LDCF resources in 2024. UNDP has also been assisting countries under the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator,⁴⁷ Climate Promise,⁴⁸ the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture programme,⁴⁹ Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs⁵⁰ and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility;⁵¹

(f) The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa reported on the establishment of the Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility, which aims to integrate long-term climate resilience into investments in climate-sensitive sectors such as water, infrastructure, energy and agriculture; and encouraged countries to make use of the technical and financial support for adaptation efforts offered by United Nations organizations, including under issue-based coalitions promoting climate action and resilience;

(g) UNEP reported on progress in providing support to 10 LDCs for formulating NAPs, of which 1 has submitted its NAP, as well as to 3 other LDCs for preparing and/or submitting project proposals to access funding from the GCF for formulating NAPs. UNEP noted that it has supported the implementation of adaptation projects in 20 LDCs since 2002;

(h) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization outlined potential areas in which it could provide support to the LDCs for implementing adaptation actions, including biodiversity, coastal and marine ecosystem protection, education, science, technology and innovation, and water resource management, as well as regarding local and Indigenous knowledge systems. It emphasized the importance of strengthening the role of national and regional science, technology and innovation systems in adaptation planning and implementation, as well as of advancing research and development to enhance adaptation efforts;

(i) WMO reported on its mechanisms for supporting the LDCs in accessing and using climate science information for adaptation, including support for direct project implementation under Early Warnings for All, Global Greenhouse Gas Watch and the Global Basic Observing Network. It also offers technical expertise to partners for delivering needs-based support to developing countries, and assists developing countries in mobilizing financial and technical resources for collecting weather and climate information. Additionally, it reported on the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, which provides grant funding for weather and climate data collection, and shared examples of regional and global climate information sources for use by countries in formulating and implementing NAPs.

IV. Priority activities for 2024–2025

62. The work programme of the LEG for 2024–2025 contains the following priority activities to be undertaken between September 2024 and April 2025 in line with its vision⁵² and the needs for support for the LDCs and subject to the availability of resources:

(a) Enhancing support, including by catalysing support from relevant organizations, for the LDCs for implementing NAPs as well as, for the LDCs that have not yet done so, for formulating their first NAP before the end of 2025;

⁴⁷ See <https://pia2022.ndcpartnership.org/title-tbd-accelerating-investment-in-adaptation>.

⁴⁸ See <https://climatepromise.undp.org>.

⁴⁹ See <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/scala>.

⁵⁰ See <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/building-resilience-health-systems-asian-least-developed-countries-climate-change>.

⁵¹ See <https://un-soff.org>.

⁵² See document <https://unfccc.int/documents/638044>, paras. 14–15.

- (b) Finalizing the development of the technical guide for the implementation of NAPs;
- (c) Updating the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs to take into account the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 on the global goal on adaptation as well as the best available science, including the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report;
- (d) Expanding the mapping of available funding for adaptation for the LDCs to include sources other than those under the Financial Mechanism;
- (e) Delivering training on, inter alia, developing projects, accessing funding, aligning funding streams, coordinating national agencies responsible for mobilizing and accessing funding and implementing adaptation projects and improving data management to support the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs in an effective and timely manner;
- (f) Organizing NAP Expo 2025.

Annex I

Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 22 August 2024

| <i>Member</i> | <i>Party</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Laurie Ashley | United States of America |
| Dominique Auger | Canada |
| Adao Soares Barbosa | Timor-Leste |
| Kenel Delusca | Haiti |
| Mokoena France | Lesotho |
| Payai Manyok John | South Sudan |
| Gabriel Kpaka | Sierra Leone |
| Richard Mfumungu Lungu | Zambia |
| Fredrick Manyika | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Hana Hamadalla Mohamed | Sudan |
| Jamie Ovia | Tuvalu |
| Buddi Sagar Poudel | Nepal |
| Idrissa Semde | Burkina Faso |
| Caoimhe Sweeney | Ireland |
| Maaïke Willemsen | Kingdom of the Netherlands |
| Mery Yaou | Togo |
| Benon Yassin | Malawi |

Annex II

Activities undertaken by Angola, Djibouti, Solomon Islands and Yemen between 2015 and 31 July 2024 to initiate formulation of national adaptation plans

| <i>Party</i> | <i>Activities undertaken by the Party</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Angola | <p>Carried out a vulnerability assessment in 2015, with support under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, but was unable to carry out activities in response to the assessment owing to lack of funding</p> <p>Initiated preparation of a NAP readiness proposal in 2015, with the support of UNEP as the delivery partner, which was submitted to the GCF in 2019 but withdrawn at the request of the NDA in 2020</p> <p>Reinitiated development of the NAP readiness proposal in February 2024 with the expectation that it would be submitted at the end of June 2024</p> <p>Developed an initial scoping for the NAP based on the adaptation pillar of the National Strategy for Climate Change 2022–2035, which identifies coastal areas, drought management, resilient agriculture and infrastructure resilience as priority areas</p> |
| Djibouti | <p>Held an inception workshop and drafted a NAP readiness proposal for submission to the GCF in 2015, with support under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme</p> <p>Submitted the NAP readiness proposal to the GCF in 2018, with the support of UNDP as the delivery partner, following which numerous review and feedback cycles took place between the country, UNDP and the GCF, with the most recent resubmission, revised in response to feedback received, made in April 2023, which is now pending further revision subject to the new GCF operational modalities for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme that are yet to be published</p> |
| Solomon Islands | <p>Prepared the first draft of a NAP readiness proposal in 2018, with the support of the Pacific Community, with delays subsequently encountered in submitting the project proposal, which were further exacerbated by, inter alia, changes in GCF guidance and templates</p> <p>Submitted the proposal to the GCF in 2021, following which feedback was received, with a revised proposal planned to be resubmitted to the GCF in the first quarter of 2024. However, the proposal has not been submitted as expected as the delivery partner was requested by the GCF secretariat to transfer the proposal into new GCF readiness proposal template. Given the delays in accessing the GCF NAP readiness support, the country has secured support from the Global Green Growth Institute for formulating the NAP</p> |
| Yemen | <p>Initiated development of a NAP readiness proposal in 2018, with the support of UNEP as the delivery partner, with political instability preventing its submission to the GCF</p> <p>Reinitiated development of the NAP readiness proposal in 2021, this time with UNDP as the delivery partner, though new GCF guidance and templates are delaying its submission to the GCF</p> |