



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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Item 11 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

The 49th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat*

Summary

At the 49th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), which took place in Nouakchott, Mauritania, from 24 to 27 February 2026, the LEG developed its work programme for 2026–2027 and elaborated its vision for national adaptation plans in the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2030. The meeting included discussions with the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Group on responding to LDC priorities and needs for support and with representatives of the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility and some of its agencies, the Green Climate Fund and relevant organizations on providing support to the LDCs. This report includes information on the status of formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in the LDCs; ongoing activities of the LEG, including the development of technical guidance to support the LDCs in formulating and implementing 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 in providing support to the LDCs.

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



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AI	artificial intelligence
BTR	biennial transparency report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
DPOA	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031 of the United Nations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-8	eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GGA	global goal on adaptation
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-SDG iFrame	integrative framework for national adaptation plans and the Sustainable Development Goals
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NIE	national implementing entity
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
PEG M&E tool	tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans programme
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All partnership
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
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) 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;
 - (f) Enhance its provision of support to the LDCs for aligning NAPs and NDCs;
 - (g) 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 and COP 29 requested all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.³
3. COP 30 invited the constituted bodies to enhance implementation of the Belém gender action plan⁴ and CMA 7 invited them to integrate just transition elements and outcomes of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme into their existing workplans.⁵
4. The LEG is mandated to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁶

II. The 49th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

5. LEG 49 was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, from 24 to 27 February 2026.
6. At the meeting, the LEG elaborated its vision for NAPs in the LDCs by 2030. The vision then guided discussions on the support provided to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs and the inclusion and prioritization of activities in the work programme of the LEG for 2026–2027, which was developed at the meeting (see annex II). The LEG

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](#), [15/CP.29](#), [7/CP.30](#), [11/CMA.1](#), [19/CMA.1](#), [11/CMA.4](#), [2/CMA.5](#) and [2/CMA.7](#).

³ Decisions [21/CP.22](#), para. 14, and [7/CP.29](#), para. 18.

⁴ Decision [7/CP.30](#), para. 12.

⁵ Decision [2/CMA.7](#), para. 16.

⁶ Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 3.

also discussed promoting the use of the updated NAP technical guidelines;⁷ tracking and monitoring progress in NAP formulation and implementation; engaging and collaborating with the AF, the GCF and the LDCF regarding access to funding by the LDCs; supporting the LDCs in effectively and efficiently implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement; conducting global and regional outreach events on NAPs; collaborating with other constituted bodies and relevant organizations on providing support to the LDCs; and integrating a gender perspective into its work.

7. In line with the reiterated request for the LEG to mobilize more partners to address specific priority needs of the LDCs,⁸ the LEG invited to the meeting the Chair of the LDC Group, to participate and lead a discussion on the priorities of the LDCs and their needs for support; representatives of the AF, the GCF, the GEF and some of its agencies⁹ and relevant organizations, to engage with the LEG and discuss providing support to the LDCs; and members of the NAP technical working group.

8. In accordance with its rules of procedure,¹⁰ the LEG elected the following officers for 2026:

- (a) Mokoena France (Lesotho) as Chair;
- (b) Payai Manyok John (South Sudan) as Vice-Chair;
- (c) Gabriel Kpaka (Sierra Leone) as anglophone Rapporteur;
- (d) Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) as francophone Rapporteur;
- (e) Kenel Delusca (Haiti) as lusophone Rapporteur.

9. The LEG expressed appreciation to its outgoing members, Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste) and Jamie Ovia (Tuvalu), and welcomed Henry Caspar Tufah (Solomon Islands) as a new member from SIDS that are LDCs.

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

- (a) Christian Araujo (Canada), Mokoena France and Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) in the AC NAP task force;
- (b) Kenel Delusca, Payai Manyok John, 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) Christian Araujo, Kenel Delusca, Gabriel Kpaka and Buddi Sagar Poudel (Nepal) in work with the Consultative Group of Experts;
- (d) Christian Araujo, Richard Mfumungu Lungu (Zambia) and Buddi Sagar Poudel in work with the PCCB;
- (e) Mokoena France, Payai Manyok John and Henry Caspar Tufah in work with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;
- (f) Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania), Mery Yaou (Togo) and Benon Yassin (Malawi) in work under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;

⁷ LEG. 2025. *The NAP Technical Guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

⁸ Decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 13.

⁹ African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Conservation International, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Union for Conservation of Nature, UNDP, UNEP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Bank and WWF. The African Development Bank, FAO and UNDP participated in the meeting.

¹⁰ Contained in the annex to decisions [10/CP.27](#) and [11/CMA.4](#).

(g) Fredrick Manyika, Payai Manyok John and Idrissa Semde in work with the SCF;

(h) Buddi Sagar Poudel and Maaikje Willemsen in work with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee;

(i) Orla Kilcullen (Ireland), Idrissa Semde and Henry Caspar Tufah in work with the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;

(j) Orla Kilcullen, Henry Caspar Tufah and Benon Yassin in work with the expert group on non-economic losses of the WIM Executive Committee;

(k) Gabriel Kpaka, Richard Mfumu Lungu 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 13 March 2026 is provided in annex I.

B. Vision for national adaptation plans in the least developed countries by 2030

12. By 2030, every LDC should have a NAP that functions as the central, investment-driving, data-enabled and learning-based platform for achieving the GGA – coordinating action across all levels of government and society, mobilizing scaled and predictable finance, reaching the most vulnerable populations and demonstrably reducing climate risk through measurable resilience outcomes.

C. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 13 March 2026¹¹

13. The LEG noted that, of the 44 LDCs, 27 had prepared NAPs and submitted them on NAP Central,¹² 3 had draft NAPs that they expected to finalize and submit in 2026,¹³ 10 were in the process of formulating NAPs with support from various organizations¹⁴ and 2 had not yet started formulating NAPs.¹⁵ Information from two LDCs regarding their NAPs was pending.¹⁶

14. The LEG also noted that 26 of the 27 LDCs that had submitted NAPs¹⁷ had their proposals approved by the GCF for implementing priority actions identified therein. The proposals address climate risks relating to agriculture, ecosystems, energy, health and water resources. Of the 26 countries, 1 had only single-country projects,¹⁸ 3 had only multi-country projects¹⁹ and 22 had both single- and multi-country projects²⁰ approved (see table 1).

¹¹ 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 NAP progress reports, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/747>.

¹² Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The NAPs are available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

¹³ Angola, Malawi and Mali.

¹⁴ Comoros, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands and Uganda.

¹⁵ Djibouti and Yemen.

¹⁶ Afghanistan and Myanmar.

¹⁷ All countries referred to in footnote 12 above except the Central African Republic.

¹⁸ Haiti.

¹⁹ Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lesotho.

²⁰ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Table 1
Numbers of adaptation and cross-cutting projects approved for funding by the Green Climate Fund for the least developed countries with submitted national adaptation plans, as at 13 March 2026

<i>Country</i>	<i>Single-country projects</i>		<i>Multi-country projects</i>	
	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>
Bangladesh	5	1	0	2
Benin	3	1	1	4
Burkina Faso	2	0	3	6
Burundi	1	1	0	1
Cambodia	2	3	3	1
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	2	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	1	4
Ethiopia	1	2	2	3
Haiti	1	1	0	0
Kiribati	0	1	1	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	1	1	3
Lesotho	0	0	0	3
Liberia	2	0	0	2
Madagascar	2	1	3	3
Mozambique	2	0	2	1
Nepal	1	2	0	1
Niger	0	2	1	6
Sierra Leone	2	0	1	3
Somalia	1	0	1	4
South Sudan	1	0	1	1
Sudan	1	1	0	1
Timor-Leste	2	0	1	0
Togo	1	0	1	4
Tuvalu	1	0	2	0
United Republic of Tanzania	3	0	3	3
Zambia	1	0	2	4

Source: GCF project portfolio (<https://greenclimate.fund/projects>).

15. Table 2 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.²¹

Table 2
Status of proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for formulating national adaptation plans, as at 13 March 2026

<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>
Africa	73 (35)	73 (35)	69 (33)
Asia and the Pacific	32 (8)	30 (7)	30 (7)
Eastern Europe	24 (1)	24 (1)	24 (1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	42 (1)	42 (1)	40 (1)
Total	171 (45)	169 (44)	163 (42)

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

²¹ See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. (e).

16. Regarding technical support, the LEG continues to offer support to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs via the following main modalities:

(a) Application of the updated NAP technical guidelines, which support countries in formulating, implementing and updating NAPs;

(b) Global and regional NAP Expos, which facilitate exchange of experience between countries and foster partnerships between countries and organizations, agencies and research entities in support of the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(c) The NAP technical working group and its four subgroups (NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums), which assist the LEG in engaging a wide range of organizations and experts in activities that support the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including developing technical guidelines, reviewing draft NAPs, preparing technical papers, conducting training, identifying ways to address gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing NAPs, and developing tools for monitoring and reviewing progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Support in implementing the pipeline development initiative, under which the LEG, with the support of delivery partners, assists the LDCs in formulating or updating NAPs and in identifying project ideas²² to be developed into concept notes and subsequently proposals for accessing funding from the climate funds for implementing the priority adaptation actions identified in those NAPs;

(e) The NAP country dialogues, to enable NAP country teams to inform the LEG on their progress, challenges and needs for support in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(f) The Open NAP initiative,²³ under which comprehensive support is offered to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating NAPs, and which serves as a collaborative tool for mobilizing inputs to NAP formulation from all interested actors and stakeholders;

(g) The roster of experts on NAPs from the LDCs,²⁴ which is maintained by the LEG to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(h) The NAP data initiative,²⁵ which, by reproducing high-quality data and following global trends in open access, data-sharing and use of cutting-edge tools, enables countries to easily integrate data and analysis results into their NAPs and related outputs.

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

17. The LEG took note of the information provided by the GEF secretariat on the approval by the LDCF–SCCF Council between July and December 2025 of grant funding under the LDCF in the amount of USD 59.8 million for six projects.²⁶ The projects focus on adaptation action relating to agriculture, coastal zone management, fisheries and aquaculture, nature-based solutions and water resource management.

²² See <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.

²³ See <https://napcentral.org/open-naps>.

²⁴ Available at <https://napcentral.org/roster-of-experts>.

²⁵ See document [FCCC/SBI/2022/18](https://www.unfccc.int/documents/1362222), para. 26.

²⁶ One global project and five country projects (for Eritrea, Haiti, Kiribati, Senegal and Zambia).

III. Ongoing activities and next steps

A. Direct country support

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

18. The LEG agreed to:

(a) Conduct in 2026–2027, subject to the availability of resources, three regional training workshops for the LDCs aimed at supporting them in implementing their NAPs;

(b) Continue supporting the LDCs in developing, as part of their NAPs, implementation plans that include financing strategies aimed at mobilizing diverse sources of adaptation funding and exploring modalities for accessing and channelling this funding;

(c) Provide the LDCs with in-depth guidance on financing and implementing their NAPs, in close collaboration with the AF, the GCF and the LDCF.

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

19. The LEG noted that 14²⁷ LDCs that were in the process of formulating NAPs or had draft NAPs had approved GCF NAP readiness projects (see table 3).

Table 3

Least developed countries in the process of formulating national adaptation plans with Green Climate Fund national adaptation plan readiness support as at 13 March 2026

<i>Country</i>	<i>Approval date of GCF NAP readiness support</i>	<i>GCF accredited entity</i>
Angola	30 May 2025	UNEP
Comoros	30 May 2025	UNEP
Djibouti	25 March 2025	UNDP
Eritrea	25 June 2024	UNEP
Gambia	14 September 2023	UNEP
Guinea	2 March 2020	UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	28 April 2022	UNDP
Malawi	20 March 2019	UNEP
Mali	18 April 2025	UNDP
Mauritania	9 July 2018	UNEP
Rwanda	30 May 2025	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
Senegal	29 February 2024	UNDP
Uganda	22 June 2021	UNEP
Yemen	25 April 2025	UNDP

20. The LEG agreed to continue enhancing its provision of support to the LDCs by prioritizing on-request direct technical assistance and in-country support for addressing specific bottlenecks preventing progress in NAP formulation.

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

21. The LEG agreed to support the LDCs, on request, in identifying and compiling available information as part of drafting their NAPs and in updating their NAPs to strengthen readiness for implementation.

²⁷ Solomon Islands has not accessed GCF NAP readiness support.

22. The LEG also agreed to continue engaging with the NAP technical working group in supporting the LDCs, including by capturing best practices and lessons learned in the NAP process and sharing them in outreach materials and at regional training workshops and the NAP Expos.

23. The LEG noted that its interactive tool for mapping available sources of finance for climate change adaptation²⁸ is online and will be updated regularly.

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

1. Updated national adaptation plan technical guidelines

24. The LEG discussed the need to disseminate and promote use of the updated NAP technical guidelines, noting the need for strengthened support to LDCs in integrating the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience into NAPs. The LEG agreed to address the gap in practical guidance on aligning NAPs with the targets under the Framework, possibly by developing supplementary materials and case studies.

25. The LEG also agreed to:

(a) Develop the concept of the NAP AI Studio as a structured source of guidance materials, tutorials, worked examples and prompt libraries to support countries in effectively applying AI tools throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) Develop templates for preparing key sections of the NAP in line with the updated NAP technical guidelines, noting that the templates could also provide additional guidance to country teams on how to structure and populate those sections, and enabling the use of AI tools that can draw on existing resources to expedite NAP formulation.

2. Supplements to the updated national adaptation plan technical guidelines²⁹

26. The LEG made a presentation to partner organizations on developing supplements to the updated NAP technical guidelines, noting that supplements should (1) build on and expand specific aspects of the guidelines rather than replicate them; (2) provide in-depth, step-by-step methodologies for tackling identified gaps in the NAP process; (3) clearly indicate how they can be used to support NAP formulation and implementation; (4) be developed in early consultation with the LEG; (5) be shared with the LEG for feedback and fact-checking prior to finalization; and (6) be submitted for posting on NAP Central so that they are widely accessible to country teams.

27. LEG members encouraged organizations developing supplements to include references to successful case studies with measurable results and to incorporate methodological guidance on appraisal, prioritization and economic analysis (such as rates of return) of projects to assist countries in making evidence-based decisions on limited adaptation financing.

28. The LEG took note that supplements to the updated NAP technical guidelines on the following topics are in the pipeline:

(a) Water and sanitation (under exploration by SWA);

(b) Promoting adaptation to aridity and drought in national policy instruments: guidance to synergies across the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (under development by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification);

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

²⁸ Available at <https://napcentral.org/mapping-available-finance>.

²⁹ Published supplements are available at <https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>.

(d) Technical guidance to support Parties in aggregating and monitoring target 10(a) under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience on systematic observation, multi-hazard early warning systems and climate services (under development by WMO).

3. Training on formulating and implementing national adaptation plans

29. The LEG agreed to hold at least three regional training workshops as part of its 2026–2027 work programme, organizing them, where possible, by language to enhance the engagement of participants and their understanding of the guidance provided.

30. The LEG also agreed that the regional training workshops should shift in focus from NAP formulation to implementation and that topics should include applying the updated NAP technical guidelines and supplements to the guidelines; using tools made available by the LEG, including the NAP AI Studio and NAP templates aligning NAPs with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience; and developing approaches to structuring portfolios of projects and programmes for adaptation and engaging with the AF, the GCF and the LDCF on funding them.

31. The LEG further agreed on the need to develop meaningful metrics for evaluating workshop effectiveness, including by conducting systematic post-training surveys and monitoring post-workshop use of online tools and outreach materials.

32. The LEG discussed possible approaches to conducting training on implementing NAPs to ensure widest possible reach and impact in capacity development, including applying various formats (in-person and self-paced learning), using AI and other technologies, and involving academic and technical institutions.

4. National adaptation plan technical working group and its subgroups

33. The LEG took note of the continued support provided by the NAP technical working group for the work of the LEG, including in organizing NAP Expos and coordinating the provision of technical support to the LDCs. The LEG agreed to continue engaging various organizations and experts through the NAP technical working group to further accelerate the formulation and implementation of NAPs in the LDCs.

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

1. Report on progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

34. The LEG agreed to continue the approach of forming a task force to support the preparation of the annual report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and, for the 2026 report, to explore the participation of GCF accredited entities and direct access entities in the task force. The LEG noted that as countries transition from formulating to implementing NAPs, the progress report will need to evolve in focus.

35. The LEG also agreed to use the finalized templates referred to in paragraph 25(b) above to facilitate the development of the tabular formats referred to in paragraph 14 of decision [12/CMA.7](#), which are part of providing technical guidance and support to Parties for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and reporting thereon. The templates will also assist countries in integrating consideration of the Framework into NAPs and reporting on adaptation in their BTRs, and the information from the templates will serve as inputs to the annual NAP progress report.

2. Tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

36. The LEG agreed to update the PEG M&E tool³⁰ to reflect the evolving needs of the LDCs, including those related to using the updated NAP technical guidelines, and to reporting on the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

D. Matters relating to accessing funding

1. Green Climate Fund

37. The LEG noted that, as at 13 March 2026, 11 direct access entities were supporting the LDCs with approved funding of USD 447 million from the GCF. All LDCs have received support through the GCF readiness or programming windows and more than USD 5.7 billion has been approved across 143 funding proposals and readiness activities, with an additional USD 9.8 billion mobilized in co-financing. A total of USD 95 million has been approved specifically to support NAP formulation in the LDCs, while 18 Project Preparation Facility approvals have been provided to support the formulation of large-scale projects aligned with NAP implementation priorities.

2. Least Developed Countries Fund

38. The LEG noted that, as at 31 December 2025, 70.4 per cent of the expected USD 920 million national programming under the LDCF in GEF-8 (2022–2026) had been programmed on the basis of the USD 20 million initial cap per LDC. Of the 44 LDCs, 22 had accessed in full their USD 20 million, 15 had partially accessed LDCF resources and 7 had not accessed any funding (see table 4).

Table 4

Status of access by the least developed countries of their resource cap under the Least Developed Countries Fund during the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2022–2026) as at 31 December 2025

<i>Fully accessed</i>	<i>Partially accessed</i>	<i>Not accessed</i>
Angola	Benin	Afghanistan
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Bangladesh
Burundi	Guinea	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Cambodia	Haiti	Guinea-Bissau
Central African Republic	Liberia	Myanmar
Chad	Madagascar	Sudan
Comoros	Malawi	Tuvalu
Djibouti	Mozambique	
Ethiopia	Nepal	
Gambia	Niger	
Kiribati	Senegal	
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Solomon Islands	
Lesotho	Timor-Leste	
Mali	Togo	
Mauritania	Uganda	
Rwanda		

³⁰ 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>.

<i>Fully accessed</i>	<i>Partially accessed</i>	<i>Not accessed</i>
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
South Sudan		
United Republic of Tanzania		
Yemen		
Zambia		

3. Adaptation Fund

39. As at 4 March 2026, 52 readiness grants totalling USD 2.4 million had been provided to developing countries to enhance their access to climate finance through strengthened fiduciary standards and improved project pipelines, including for NIEs in the LDCs. The AF Board has increased funding caps to USD 40 million per country, USD 25 million for single-country projects and USD 30 million for regional projects, providing additional opportunities for the LDCs to scale up adaptation action.

E. Global and regional outreach events on national adaptation plans

40. The LEG discussed preparations for NAP Expo 2026, scheduled to take place in Kigali, Rwanda, from 18 to 21 May 2026 under the theme “Climate resilience by 2030 and beyond”. The LEG agreed that the Expo should move away from the traditional model of independent sessions held by different actors and instead follow a coherent programme built around shared thematic priorities.

41. The LEG will hold a meeting at NAP Expo 2026 with partner organizations and other stakeholders to exchange views on how to improve support for NAP implementation, with a summary of those views to be included in the LEG report to SBI 65.³¹

42. The LEG took note that a regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific is planned to take place at the first climate week for 2026, to be held in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, from 21 to 25 April 2026.

F. Consideration of gender

43. The LEG noted that gender, together with just transition, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge and vulnerable groups, is a cross-cutting element to be integrated into all NAP-related activities of the LEG.

44. The LEG also noted the invitation in paragraph 3 above and agreed to include in their regular reports information on progress in implementing related activities.³²

45. The LEG further noted the importance of strengthening gender balance in attendance at LEG events and workshops and agreed to include, when inviting country participation, explicit language encouraging Parties to promote gender-balance in their nomination of participants.

46. The LEG agreed to finalize the case studies submitted by relevant organizations on the consideration of gender in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and to publish them on NAP Central.

G. Collaboration under the UNFCCC

47. The LEG continues to collaborate with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement in undertaking its work. The LEG took note of its ongoing

³¹ Pursuant to decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 14.

³² Decision [2/CMA.7](#), para. 16.

collaborative activities and potential areas for further collaboration under the UNFCCC process and agreed to continue engaging, through its members referred to in paragraph 10 above, in those collaborative activities.

H. Discussion with representatives of the least developed countries

48. The LEG discussed with the Chair of the LDC Group the priorities and needs for support for the LDCs in 2026. The discussion focused on ways to encourage their use of the updated NAP technical guidelines, support the LDCs in accessing climate finance, promote integrated programmatic approaches for NAP implementation, and ensure that no LDC is left behind in NAP formulation or implementation.

49. The Chair of the LDC Group identified the following areas of support required for the LDCs, including associated modalities for providing such support:

(a) Applying the updated NAP technical guidelines throughout the NAP process (via webinars, training modules, case studies, templates and other practical tools, as well as the effective dissemination of the guidelines and associated materials);

(b) Formulating NAPs (via direct support, using all available modalities, for the LDCs that have not yet initiated NAP formulation);

(c) Providing training and technical support on using the updated NAP technical guidelines to link NAPs to the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

(d) Enhancing knowledge-sharing on formulating and implementing NAPs (via NAP Expos and other platforms for information exchange);

(e) Supporting NIEs in developing high-quality funding proposals;

(f) Understanding and applying the Belém Adaptation Indicators to track progress in adaptation (via case studies illustrating how NAP implementation contributes to the achievement of the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and peer-learning modalities such as NAP Expos and regional training workshops).

50. The Chair highlighted that NAP formulation has yet to translate into full NAP implementation, as existing climate finance mechanisms often support project-based interventions rather than integrated country-owned programmes. The Chair called for the creation of financial mechanisms that recognize NAP implementation as an integrated programme and requested the LEG to enhance its support in implementing the NAP pipeline development initiative and build the capacity of the LDCs to develop programme proposals for the AF, the GCF, the LDCF and other relevant funding sources.

51. The Chair called for an information paper on the cost of fully implementing NAPs in the LDCs, which should be a priority deliverable for the LEG. Emphasizing that clear, credible cost estimates are essential for evidence-based advocacy for adaptation finance for the LDCs in fund replenishments and climate finance negotiations, the Chair requested that such costing be embedded in reporting on the adaptation needs of the LDCs in multilateral processes.

52. The Chair of the LDC Group expressed appreciation to the Government of Mauritania for hosting the meeting and to the LEG for its long-standing collaboration and reaffirmed the LDC Group's confidence in the LEG as its primary technical partner.

I. Discussion with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund

1. Updated national adaptation plan technical guidelines

(a) Green Climate Fund

53. The GCF, through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and programming windows, supports NAP formulation and implementation in a manner that is fully country-driven and therefore inherently adaptable to the updated NAP technical guidelines. All adaptation and cross-cutting project and programme proposals must demonstrate clear linkage to NAPs and other nationally determined priorities. This support is mandated by COP and CMA guidance and is consistent with the governing instrument of the GCF and the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027 and its associated readiness strategy. The GCF expressed interest in learning from country experience how to better integrate the updated NAP technical guidelines into GCF support modalities and noted that the GCF Board is expected to deliberate on relevant COP and CMA guidance at its 44th meeting in March 2026.

(b) Least Developed Countries Fund

54. Programming under the LDCF is complementary to the programming of other funds supporting the NAP process, with GCF readiness support covering NAP formulation and the LDCF focusing on NAP implementation. The LDCF has a technical review process under which countries and implementing agencies must demonstrate how activities in submitted proposals align with nationally determined adaptation priorities, as identified in the NAP where one exists or in another adaptation-related document, and indicate which elements of those priorities the funding request addresses.

(c) Adaptation Fund

55. The AF plays an important role in supporting countries' NAPs through its mandate to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes, by contributing to translating national adaptation priorities into tangible impacts on the ground.³³ In line with the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027, funding proposals must demonstrate alignment with national strategies and plans, including NAPs where they exist, with this alignment being confirmed by designated authorities. AF-funded projects include knowledge management and learning components to ensure lessons from implementation are captured, informing both implementation and future updates of NAPs. The AF Readiness Programme supports countries in advancing the first three elements of the updated NAP technical guidelines (i.e. laying the groundwork, undertaking preparatory analyses and strengthening implementation strategies) and targets national designated authorities and implementing entities to build institutional coordination, technical capacity-building and capacity for adaptation planning.

2. Addressing disparities in access to adaptation funding

(a) Green Climate Fund

56. The following measures are under implementation or development by the GCF to address uneven access by the LDCs to GCF resources: (1) building the capacity of direct access entities to access funding in order to double the number of such entities with approved funding proposals; (2) introducing a new accreditation framework to expand and diversify the pool of accredited entities operating in the LDCs; (3) enhancing access to readiness support and strengthening in-country coordination and pipeline development by deploying GCF-financed national liaison officers³⁴ and selecting expert organizations that can assist national designated authorities and entities; and (4) completing an organizational restructuring to establish regional departments and improve regional presence in order to

³³ Decision [1/CMP.3](#), para 2.

³⁴ Of the 31 LDCs that have approved terms of reference for national liaison officers with the GCF, 13 were hosting these officers as at 13 March 2026.

provide tailored support to countries, including the LDCs. The GCF emphasized that adequate, predictable fund replenishments and political support are required to sustain and scale up these efforts.

(b) Least Developed Countries Fund

57. The LDCF applies an allocation-based approach to funding to promote access to finance for all LDCs. Under GEF-8, initial caps of USD 20 million are provided. The LDCF is developing strategies to provide structured, targeted capacity-building for effective project execution in the LDCs and to reform operational focal point arrangements with the aim of making national endorsement processes more inclusive and better aligned with country priorities and, in turn, assisting the LDCs in accessing their full allocations under each GEF replenishment.

(c) Adaptation Fund

58. The multiple funding windows of the AF enable countries to select funding modalities that align with their national priorities, supported by readiness assistance for accessing climate finance. As at 4 March 2026, the Fund's LDC portfolio amounted to USD 470 million for 63 projects, with 41 of the 44 LDCs having accessed its resources while 3³⁵ had yet to access funding.

59. The funding is channelled directly to countries through national and regional institutions, empowering countries to implement the priorities identified in their NAPs without intermediary constraints. Of the 39 accredited NIEs, 13 are from the LDCs, which helps to ensure access to adaptation finance for those countries and communities that are most at risk. The Fund's approaches, complemented by readiness support, have helped flatten the funding curve through differentiated and sustained support to countries, which is reflected in the portfolio structure where 50 per cent of the resources are allocated to both the LDCs and SIDs and 33 per cent only to the LDCs.

3. Alignment with the vision for national adaptation plans in the least developed countries by 2030

(a) Green Climate Fund

60. The LDCs have representation on the GCF Board, which serves as a bridge between the UNFCCC process, including the work of the LEG, and GCF policymaking and programming. Several entry points exist for structured LEG input into GCF policymaking and programming: (1) consultations with constituted bodies on the preparation of the next GCF Strategic Plan; (2) annual meetings with constituted bodies at sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP; and (3) regional and global conferences on GCF programming bringing together national designated authorities, direct access entities and other stakeholders. The GCF noted that its establishment of regional departments, strengthening of private sector investment and deployment of national liaison officers could also contribute to translating the technical guidance of the LEG on implementing NAPs into country-tailored programmes and project pipelines for the LDCs.

(b) Least Developed Countries Fund

61. Several existing and forthcoming outreach, knowledge management and capacity-building strategies of the LDCF align with the vision of the LEG to transition from NAP formulation to implementation. By financing concrete adaptation projects that implement NAP priorities and systematically capturing and sharing lessons learned from implementation, the LDCF directly contributes to advancing this vision. The LDCF expressed its openness to strengthening this contribution through collaboration with the LEG, including by sharing good practices from LDCF-funded projects and participating in joint events such as those held at sessions of the COP focused on sharing lessons learned from adaptation project implementation.

³⁵ Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

(c) Adaptation Fund

62. The AF suggested that the joint development of knowledge products and the joint organization of dialogues, combining the project implementation experience of the AF with the insights into the NAP process of the LEG, could support countries in bridging adaptation planning and implementation. The AF highlighted the consultations on the preparation of its next Medium-Term Strategy and the associated readiness strategy as an opportunity for the LEG to provide inputs and align its vision with AF support for NAP implementation in the LDCs. Further, the AF noted that the LEG could assist it in identifying national institutions with strong programming experience as candidates for accreditation as NIEs, enabling countries to access AF resources through direct access, and thereby strengthening country ownership of adaptation investments.

4. Collaboration

63. The LEG welcomed the ongoing collaboration among the AF, the GCF and the GEF, including on joint pavilions at sessions of the COP, coordinated results measurement frameworks and a common impact framework for adaptation finance.

64. The LEG encouraged the funds to include the LEG more formally in their collaboration, including by sharing with the LEG good practices from successfully funded projects, methodological approaches for costing NAP implementation and determining rates of return, and experience with innovative financial instruments. Further avenues for strengthened collaboration include the LEG (1) strengthening the role of LDC representatives on the GCF Board, (2) promoting the new accreditation framework of the GCF as an opportunity to expand the pool of accredited entities working in the LDCs, (3) providing inputs to deliberations of the GCF on improving regional presence, (4) assisting the AF in identifying institutions for accreditation in countries that have not yet accessed AF funding and (5) providing inputs to the development of the Strategic Plan for the GCF for 2028–2031.

65. The LEG agreed to explore mechanisms for systematically channelling feedback from the LDCs on their experience with accredited entities and implementing partners to the relevant funds with a view to improving the responsiveness of the funds to the needs of the LDCs and informing future fund strategies.

J. Discussions with representatives of relevant entities and organizations**1. Updated national adaptation plan technical guidelines**

66. The LEG invited relevant entities and organizations to share how they are integrating the updated NAP technical guidelines into their programming and support activities.

67. SWA plans to hold capacity-building webinars for water and sanitation stakeholders in 2026, aiming to raise awareness of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, specifically target 9(a),³⁶ and to highlight the relevance of the updated NAP technical guidelines as a practical tool for formulating NAPs that address the Framework's targets at the national level. SWA noted that it has identified limited awareness of the targets under the Framework among its implementing partners at the subnational and local level and that sectoral risk and vulnerability analyses are often insufficiently detailed to enable climate-resilient water and sanitation planning.

68. UNDP mobilizes diverse sources of financial and technical support through its Climate Promise initiative and through the AF, the GCF and the LDCF to accelerate NAP formulation and implementation in the LDCs. For example, the NAP process in Mali and Mozambique was accelerated with support from Climate Promise. UNDP also works to systematize the transition from NAP formulation to investment in adaptation, including by developing financing strategies and bankable project pipelines under its Adaptation Accelerator Hub, with work under way in Ethiopia.

³⁶ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 9(a).

69. WMO supports the LDCs through initiatives such as Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility and Early Warnings for All. In its work, WMO focuses on six key areas: improving essential climate data sets and baselines; conducting quality control of climate data; establishing multi-hazard early warning systems; developing national frameworks for climate services and embedding climate services into national climate action processes; tailoring climate risk analyses for agriculture, health, energy, water resource management and disaster risk reduction; and providing capacity-building and technical support for accessing climate finance. Ongoing challenges in the LDCs in this regard include sparse observation networks, limited transboundary data-sharing and limited capacity in advanced climate modelling. WMO indicated its readiness to collaborate with the LEG and partners on a harmonized indicator framework for target 10(a) under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience,³⁷ related to systematic observation, and the establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems and climate information services.

2. Formulation, implementation and long-term effectiveness of national adaptation plans

70. The LEG discussed with the representatives of relevant entities and organizations approaches to accelerating NAP formulation and implementation and enhancing the long-term effectiveness of the NAP process.

71. The LEG Chair, recalling the invitation of the COP to United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations to consider establishing support programmes to assist the LDCs in implementing their NAPs,³⁸ invited organizations to report on how they have responded or plan to respond to this mandate.

72. The Asian Development Bank, through its Climate Adaptation Investment Planning Program supports its developing member countries, which includes five LDCs,³⁹ in translating their NAPs into investment-ready project pipelines. The Climate Adaptation Investment Planning framework comprises the following five components: (1) context and rationale; (2) strategic climate diagnostic; (3) prioritization and sequencing; (4) economic and financial rationale; and (5) financial matchmaking.

73. FAO supports NAP formulation and implementation and agrifood system adaptation in the LDCs. As at 27 February 2026, FAO supported 12 countries, including three LDCs,⁴⁰ under SCALA, which focuses on bilateral funding for country support. The Food Security and Agriculture: Accelerated Adaptation (SAGA 2) project, which focuses on advancing NAP implementation via concrete activities, operates in two LDCs.⁴¹ Within the FAO GCF readiness portfolio of USD 33 million, four projects were under implementation in Benin, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Togo. A multi-country readiness project was also working to scale up public-private co-investment for climate action in agrifood systems, aligned with NAP priorities, including four LDCs.⁴² Further, it supported the Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa's Great Green Wall project, which was implemented in eight countries, including seven LDCs,⁴³ with total funding of USD 150 million.

74. Between 1 August 2025 and 27 February 2026,⁴⁴ the NAP Global Network responded to 20 requests for short-term technical assistance and 5 requests for expert advice; of those requests, 11 were from eight LDCs.⁴⁵ In addition, 10 longer-term in-country support programmes have been initiated under the Network, including in four LDCs,⁴⁶ covering themes such as developing MEL frameworks for NAP implementation, transitioning from

³⁷ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 10(a).

³⁸ Decisions [15/CP.29](#), para. 8, and [15/CP.30](#), para. 12.

³⁹ Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and Timor-Leste.

⁴⁰ Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal.

⁴¹ Haiti and Senegal.

⁴² Chad, Mauritania, Mozambique and Zambia.

⁴³ Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal.

⁴⁴ With the support of Canada, Germany and Ireland.

⁴⁵ Angola, Benin, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Haiti, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴⁶ Central African Republic, Kiribati, Rwanda and Senegal.

adaptation planning to implementation, improving the gender-responsiveness of the NAP process and integrating peacebuilding into the NAP process. During the reporting period, the NAP Global Network supported 14 nationally embedded advisors in nine countries, including three LDCs.⁴⁷

75. SWA highlighted its engagement in the peer review of NAPs, including the most recent NAPs (i.e. of Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania), and its provision of support to Uganda for developing a sectoral water and sanitation NAP.

76. As at 27 February 2026, UNDP was working with all 44 LDCs on climate change adaptation, with 126 completed projects and 58 under implementation, and had supported 18 LDCs with NAP formulation. In some LDCs, projects approved under the LDCF remain unfunded owing to resource constraints and may require resubmission under a future replenishment cycle. UNDP continued to support NAP formulation in Djibouti, Mali and Yemen. UNDP also linked support for NAP formulation and implementation with support for NDC implementation through its Climate Promise initiative, which covers 24 LDCs, and enhances the investment-readiness of NAPs under its Adaptation Accelerator Hub.

77. Also as at 27 February 2026, UNDRR reported working on a comprehensive risk management approach with 23 LDCs, including 9 in 2025. The approach emphasizes the importance of developing a coherent national policy base linking climate change adaptation under the UNFCCC with disaster risk reduction aligned with the Sendai Framework. Such integration can strengthen implementation of NAPs and disaster risk strategies, given the complementarity of the two, and maximize of scarce resources and institutional capacities in implementing risk reduction and adaptation actions. UNDRR also emphasized the value of budget tagging to mapping domestic and international finance flows for disaster risk reduction and adaptation at the national level. In 2024–2025, six LDCs were supported in budget tagging.⁴⁸ The approach helped to demonstrate where resources are being allocated and assisted with integrated planning and supporting the case for increased national finance.

78. As at 27 February 2026, WMO had supported more than 35 LDCs and SIDS in integrating the best available science into their NAPs, including through the development of climate scenarios and climate indices to assess impacts on vulnerable regions and communities. It had also used a twinning approach, pairing national hydrometeorological services with more advanced counterparts, to transfer knowledge and build long-term in-country capacity to strengthen the use of climate information for adaptation planning. WMO plans to leverage its existing initiatives on climate science information for climate action, including Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility and Early Warnings for All, which bring together multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and United Nations agencies, to support NAP implementation.

3. Strategic technical assistance and capacity-building

79. The LEG and the representatives of relevant entities and organizations discussed approaches to building capacity in NAP formulation and implementation in 2026, sharing the following suggestions and information on relevant activities:

(a) The LDCF highlighted a UNEP initiative it is funding to establish and embed think tanks in universities in the LDCs (with one in Asia and the Pacific and three in Africa already serving as proof of concept) as part of a broader effort to build endogenous capacity to adapt to climate change;

(b) The NAP Global Network reported providing technical support to country teams through structured training and on-the-job experience to build staff and institutional capacity in government departments, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions in the costing and implementation of adaptation priorities and in designing MEL systems;

(c) UNDP noted the importance of empowering national institutions in increasing their role as implementing partners in NAP-related projects, reducing reliance on

⁴⁷ Kiribati, Rwanda and Senegal.

⁴⁸ Burkina Faso, Comoros, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Niger and Somalia.

international consultancies and supporting curriculum development on climate adaptation in universities in the LDCs to build long-term institutional capacity to lead and manage climate adaptation nationally.

4. Doha Programme of Action

80. UN-OHRLLS presented information on the global high-level midterm review of the DPOA, scheduled to take place in March 2027. Three reports are being prepared in relation to the review: (1) a comprehensive assessment of progress in implementing the DPOA from 2022 to 2026; (2) a report on best practices on DPOA implementation, compiled from national reports submitted by the LDCs; and (3) a report on the five key deliverables under the DPOA, including initiatives such as an online university for the LDCs, a food security mechanism, a graduation support facility for the LDCs, an investment support centre and a resilience-building mechanism that has three priority areas: supporting adaptation through NAPs, reinforcing multi-hazard early warning systems and building financial resilience.

81. UN-OHRLLS identified the following avenues via which the LEG can engage in implementing the DPOA and its midterm review:

(a) Participating in a high-level meeting focusing on priority areas for implementing the DPOA, which will be convened in June 2026 by the President of the United Nations General Assembly and the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in New York;

(b) Providing inputs to inform the midterm review in the NAP progress report for 2026 and other outputs of the LEG;

(c) Participating in or organizing a side event on progress, challenges and lessons learned in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs during the midterm review;

(d) Engaging with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations at the ambassadorial level, as appropriate, on the implementation of the DPOA and opportunities for supporting the LDCs in implementing NAPs.

82. The LEG noted the direct link between the resilience-building mechanism deliverable under the DPOA and the work of the LEG related to NAPs and climate finance.

83. The LEG, recognizing the importance of the DPOA to advancing adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs, agreed to engage in the review process.

IV. Work programme for 2026–2027

84. Based on the work programme for 2026–2027 (see annex II), the LEG has identified the following summarized list of activities for 2026:

(a) Providing targeted technical support for the LDCs transitioning from NAP formulation to implementation to increase their readiness in this regard and catalysing support from relevant organizations for the LDCs formulating their first NAP;

(b) Disseminating the updated NAP technical guidelines, ensuring that associated webinars, training modules, case studies, templates and other tools reach country teams;

(c) Developing templates for preparing and summarizing key elements of the NAP;

(d) Conducting regional training workshops to build the capacity of the LDCs to use the updated NAP technical guidelines, with a focus on financing and implementing adaptation priorities identified in NAPs, developing project pipelines and establishing adaptation-related MEL systems;

(e) Engaging in structured dialogue with the AF, the GCF and the GEF, as well as their accredited direct access entities and implementing entities, to address persistent challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing adaptation finance;

(f) Organizing NAP Expo 2026, including hosting the meeting with partner organizations and other stakeholders to facilitate the exchange of views on enhancing the provisions of support to the LDCs on implementing NAPs;

(g) Tracking progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, facilitated by the continued development and maintenance of the NAP tracking tool and associated dashboards on NAP Central, and preparing the NAP progress report for 2026;

(h) Developing the concept of the NAP AI Studio to support the LDCs in applying AI tools effectively throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Annex I

Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 13 March 2026

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Christian Araujo	Canada
Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Mokoena France	Lesotho
Payai Manyok John	South Sudan
Orla Kilcullen	Ireland
Gabriel Kpaka	Sierra Leone
Richard Mfumu Lungu	Zambia
Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Buddi Sagar Poudel	Nepal
Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Henry Caspar Tufah	Solomon Islands
Maaïke Willemsen	Kingdom of the Netherlands
Mery Yaou	Togo
Benon Yassin	Malawi

Annex II

Least Developed Countries Expert Group work programme for 2026–2027

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs and outcomes</i>
Workstream 1: authoritative technical guidance on adaptation planning and implementation		
Ensuring that the LDCs have access to up-to-date technical guidance on formulating NAPs that align with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and are implementation-ready	Develop a global Open NAP case study demonstrating application of the updated NAP technical guidelines in formulating a NAP, including in aligning the NAP with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, developing approaches to financing NAP implementation and establishing adaptation-related MEL systems	Open NAP case study, to be used in training and outreach Templates for preparing key elements of NAPs and project profiles Standardized templates to summarize key elements of the NAPs Update of the PEG M&E tool and NAP-SDG iFrame
	Produce, in collaboration with the AF, the GCF and the LDCF, supplementary materials on financing NAPs to support scaling up their implementation	Supplements to the updated NAP technical guidelines on financing NAPs, and project ideas and concept notes
	Compile case studies and methodologies from successful AF-, GCF- and LDCF-funded projects on prioritizing, costing, financing and implementing adaptation action, as well as on other relevant topics	Compendium of case studies and methodologies from AF-, GCF- and LDCF-funded projects on prioritizing, costing, financing and implementing adaptation action
	Contribute to the development of, in collaboration with the AC and the Consultative Group of Experts, templates for preparing and tabular formats for summarizing key elements of NAPs to facilitate the integration of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience into NAPs and support structured adaptation reporting, including in BTRs	Tabular formats for adaptation reporting, including in BTRs
	Develop and pilot the NAP AI Studio to support countries in augmenting their skills in planning, implementing, monitoring and assessing adaptation action	Operational NAP AI Studio and sample applications
	Produce guidance for organizations in developing supplements, including technical and step-by-step guidance, to the updated NAP technical guidelines on topics related to NAP implementation	Guidance and advice on developing supplements to the updated NAP technical guidelines
	Explore the feasibility of producing and publishing a scientific peer-reviewed series or book on NAPs	Scientific publications on NAPs to disseminate knowledge and best practices in relation to adaptation planning and implementation

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs and outcomes</i>
Workstream 2: access to adaptation finance for implementing NAPs		
Improving the access of the LDCs to adaptation finance for implementing programmes, projects and policies prioritized in their NAPs, as well as access to readiness and preparatory support	Continue structured engagement with the AF, the GCF and the LDCF and their accredited entities and implementing entities to identify solutions to persistent obstacles and challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing financial support and to promote alignment of funding portfolios with priorities identified in NAPs	Improved access to and more LDCs having access to adaptation finance for NAP implementation under the AF, the GCF and the LDCF
	Support the LDCs in creating an enabling environment to ensure progress in the NAP process where it is limited despite readiness support from the GCF having been accessed	Support for countries to ensure progress in the NAP process
	Advise the LDCs, in collaboration with the GCF, on accessing readiness and preparatory support for formulating NAPs and designing NAP implementation strategies	Improved access by the LDCs to GCF readiness and preparatory support for NAP formulation and project ideas developed for NAP implementation
	Support countries in developing project ideas and preparing concept notes related to implementing NAPs for submission to the AF, the GCF and the LDCF for financing	Increased pipelines of proposals submitted for funding
	Prepare, in collaboration with the AC and the SCF, an overview of climate finance flows and financial support provided for formulating and implementing NAPs	Overview of climate finance flows for the NAP process prepared for inclusion in the annual NAP progress report
	Prioritize this workstream in the regional training workshops conducted as part of the work programme	Sessions on adaptation finance for NAP implementation included in these regional training workshops
Workstream 3: direct technical support to facilitate the transition from NAP formulation to implementation		
Providing direct support, including in-country support, on request, to the LDCs at specific stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs	Provide, in close collaboration with the NAP technical working group, technical support for addressing specific obstacles in NAP formulation, including applying the updated NAP technical guidelines, applying climate change scenarios, developing a draft NAP and using tools developed by the LEG	Expedited formulation and submission of NAPs by countries in 2026
	Support countries, on request, in revising and updating NAPs to strengthen their implementation readiness	Countries facing technical challenges in the NAP process supported in making progress
	Assist countries in using templates developed by the LEG to compile and synthesize information contained in their NAPs	Information from NAPs compiled and synthesized in templates developed
	Assist countries in using templates developed by the LEG to organize and synthesize information in their NAPs for funding providers	Summaries of NAP priorities for funding made available to providers of support via NAP Central or other modalities as appropriate
	Support, in close collaboration with delivery partners, countries in designing programme or portfolios based on the priorities identified in their NAPs and in	Programmes or portfolios aligning with priorities identified in NAPs, developed to

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs and outcomes</i>
	exploring other ways to facilitate the transition from NAP formulation to implementation	facilitate effective NAP implementation with available financing
	Continue to use multiple modalities in engaging with the LDCs to determine the status of their efforts in NAP formulation and implementation and identify areas in which additional support could facilitate progress	Additional support provided to facilitate progress of the LDCs in NAP formulation and implementation
Workstream 4: capacity-building, peer learning and regional-level support		
Strengthening the capacity of the LDCs to successfully implement the priorities identified in their NAPs	Hold at least three regional training workshops (organized, where possible, by language) on scaling up NAP implementation	Regional training workshops delivered measurable progress in improving implementation of NAPs
	Convene global and regional NAP Expos aimed at facilitating progress in NAP implementation by providing, for example, opportunities for matchmaking with providers of support and for peer learning on the formulation and implementation of NAPs	NAP Expos facilitated measurable progress in the implementation of NAPs and increased learning-by-doing and peer learning
	Establish, in collaboration with the PCCB, other bodies and partners, as appropriate, a NAP capacity-building coordination platform (that could be called One Readiness for NAPs)	Training and technical assistance opportunities aligned with stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs
	Address gaps and needs in NAP formulation and implementation related to finance, technology, capacity-building and data availability	Support provided to address gaps and needs in NAP formulation and implementation related to finance, technology, capacity-building and data availability
	Facilitate the engagement of NAP teams with in-country implementing partners, including direct access entities and United Nations agencies	Support prompt NAP formulation and implementation
	Hold the mandated multi-stakeholder exchange on how to enhance support for NAP implementation at NAP Expo 2026	Summary of views exchanged at the multi-stakeholder meeting included in the LEG report to SBI 65
Workstream 5: synthesis of knowledge on adaptation and monitoring and reporting on progress in the NAP process		
Curating knowledge on adaptation relevant to NAPs, building an evidence base, identifying gaps and needs in the NAP process, and providing information that can support consideration of relevant items by the SBI	Curate decades of experience and technical information on climate change adaptation in the LDCs into scientific knowledge in the form of peer-reviewed publications and technical notes	Knowledge products on good practices in adaptation planning
	Continue to track progress of the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, including alignment with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience	Highlight progress of the LDCs and include in the annual NAP progress report
	Prepare, in collaboration with the AC, a technical paper on integrating adaptation approaches into NAPs	Technical paper on integrating adaptation approaches into NAPs

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected outputs and outcomes</i>
	Prepare an information paper on the cost of fully implementing NAPs in the LDCs	Information paper on the cost of fully implementing NAPs in the LDCs
	Submit views on experience, opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs as inputs to the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes	Inputs related to the second global stocktake submitted to the United Arab Emirates dialogue
	Report on the work of the LEG at each session of the SBI	Biannual reports on the work of the LEG to the SBI
	Maintain and enhance NAP Central, including the NAP tracking tool, NAP summaries and dashboards to facilitate the financing and implementation of NAPs	Updated NAP Central with enhanced support for the implementation of NAPs
Workstream 6: integration of cross-cutting elements into and coordination of work programme activities		
Promoting coherence of and inclusivity in adaptation-related processes, and addressing cross-cutting mandates	<p>Integrate a gender perspective and the consideration of vulnerable groups and just transition into the design and implementation of LEG activities</p> <p>Coordinate the provision of support to the LDCs with other constituted bodies and relevant organizations to enhance coherence and avoid duplication of effort</p> <p>Participate in technical work related to the Belém Adaptation Indicators and methodologies for tracking progress against them</p> <p>Contribute NAP-related inputs to the midterm review of the DPOA</p> <p>Contribute to the development of strategic plans and programmes under the AF, the GCF and the LDCF by invitation</p> <p>Conduct outreach by holding side events and engaging with stakeholders at sessions of the SBI and the COP</p> <p>Continue to participate in meetings of the LDCs, represented by the Chair of the LEG</p>	<p>Systematic consideration of cross-cutting elements in the work of the LEG</p> <p>Contributions to the work of other constituted bodies and relevant organizations</p> <p>Contributions to relevant processes, including the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and DPOA</p> <p>Side events at sessions of the SBI and the COP to exchange information and increase awareness of the work of the LEG</p> <p>Participation in meetings of the LDCs to strengthen coordination and collaboration with the LEG</p>