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Matters relating to the least developed countries

Progress of the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes views submitted by Parties and organizations as well as inputs provided by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) at its meetings on the progress of the work of the LEG under its current mandate, including reflection on the evolving needs of the least developed countries and the role of the LEG in addressing those needs. The report has been prepared as a contribution to the upcoming stocktake of the progress of the work of the LEG and its terms of reference taking place at the midway point between the previous and next review of the mandate of the LEG.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AI	artificial intelligence
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
GCF	Green Climate Fund
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
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

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At COP 26 it was decided:¹
 - (a) To extend the mandate of the LEG under its current terms of reference;²
 - (b) That the next review of the mandate of the LEG will take place at COP 36;
 - (c) To take stock of the work of the LEG, in order to review its progress and terms of reference, at COP 31, the midway point before the review referred to in paragraph 1(b) above, as a way to reflect on the evolving needs of the LDCs;
 - (d) To invite CMA 8 to review the progress of the LEG as it relates to the implementation of the Paris Agreement as part of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 1(c) above.
2. In the context of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 1(c) above, COP 30:³
 - (a) Invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit views on the work of the LEG under its current mandate with a view to reflecting on the evolving needs of the LDCs;
 - (b) Requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the progress of the work of the LEG, taking into account those submissions and other relevant sources of information, for consideration at SBI 64;
 - (c) Also requested SBI 64 to initiate the stocktake of the progress of the work of the LEG and its terms of reference, with a focus on the evolving needs of the LDCs and taking into account the information in the aforementioned synthesis report, and to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 31.
3. In addition, CMA 7 requested SBI 64 to recommend a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 8.⁴

B. Scope

4. As the midway point between the previous review of the mandate of the LEG and the review referred to in paragraph 1(b) above approaches, this report synthesizes views submitted by Parties and relevant organizations, in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 2(a) above, on the work of the LEG under its current mandate, including in the context of the evolving needs of the LDCs,⁵ as well as relevant inputs provided by the LEG at its 49th⁶ and previous meetings,⁷ as a contribution to the stocktake referred to in paragraph 1(c) above.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the information in this report when initiating the stocktake of the progress of the work of the LEG and its terms of reference with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 31 and CMA 8.

¹ Decision [15/CP.26](#), paras. 1–4.

² Decisions [29/CP.7](#), [7/CP.9](#), [4/CP.11](#), [8/CP.13](#), [6/CP.16](#), [5/CP.17](#), [12/CP.18](#), [3/CP.20](#), [19/CP.21](#), [8/CP.24](#), [16/CP.24](#) and [7/CP.25](#).

³ Decision [15/CP.30](#), paras. 17–19.

⁴ Decision [26/CMA.7](#), para. 2.

⁵ The submissions, received from four Parties or groups of Parties (Canada, European Union, Japan and LDCs) and two organizations (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and World Meteorological Organization), are available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> (in the search field, type “Least Developed Countries Expert Group”).

⁶ See document [FCCC/SBI/2026/8](#).

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/LEG#reports>.

II. Background

6. The LEG was established at COP 7⁸ to support the LDCs in addressing adaptation to climate change through the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action and, subsequently, NAPs. The current mandate of the LEG, including its activities, is presented in the annex.

7. The LEG meets twice a year to take stock of progress in implementing its work programme. At its first meeting of the year, the LEG prepares a two-year rolling work programme, and elects a Chair and a Vice-Chair, and three Rapporteurs (one anglophone, one francophone and one lusophone). The secretariat prepares a report on each LEG meeting for consideration by the SBI at its subsequent session.

8. The LEG engages a wide network of partner organizations in its work through the NAP technical working group and its four subgroups, on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums. In addition, the LEG collaborates, through focal points, with other UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the AC, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts through its task forces.

9. At its 49th meeting, the LEG elaborated a vision for NAPs in the LDCs by 2030, namely that every LDC should have a NAP that functions as the central investment-driving, data-enabled and learning-based platform for achieving the global goal on adaptation – coordinating action across all levels of government and society, mobilizing scaled-up and predictable finance, reaching the most vulnerable populations and demonstrably reducing climate risk through measurable resilience outcomes.

III. Synthesis of views submitted by Parties and relevant organizations

A. Progress of the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group under its current mandate

10. In the submissions, the LEG was commended for its work under its current mandate, including its sustained contribution to advancing adaptation efforts in the LDCs and its progress in implementing its work programme.

1. Support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

11. Parties appreciated the continued delivery of technical guidance and direct country support by the LEG to the LDCs, particularly in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

12. Parties highlighted the updated NAP technical guidelines⁹ as a significant recent output of the LEG and acknowledged the efforts of the LEG to align its work with the needs of the LDCs and the broader context of the global goal on adaptation, including by integrating consideration of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience into the guidelines.

13. One Party recognized the broad relevance of LEG outputs beyond the LDCs, noting that the updated NAP technical guidelines and the PEG M&E tool,¹⁰ for example, are

⁸ See decision [29/CP.7](#).

⁹ 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>.

¹⁰ 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.

valuable knowledge products for developing countries in general and their use fosters comparability of adaptation assessment across countries.

14. One Party acknowledged the ongoing update of the PEG M&E tool, which, once finalized, will facilitate consistent assessment of progress and challenges by developing countries across all stages of the adaptation planning process, from formulation through implementation of NAPs to monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to adaptation action.

2. Support for accessing finance

15. The work of the LEG in documenting the experience of and challenges faced by the LDCs and direct access entities in accessing funding from the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the Least Developed Countries Fund was acknowledged, with one group of Parties noting that this evidence-based work can inform efforts to enhance and streamline access by the LDCs to climate finance by improving understanding of barriers.

16. One group of Parties valued the support provided by the LEG to the LDCs in developing proposals for accessing funding under the GCF for the implementation of priority actions identified in their NAPs.

3. Training workshops and NAP Expos

17. One group of Parties appreciated the training workshops and NAP Expos organized by the LEG for their contribution to enhancing the technical capacity of the LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs and facilitating regional exchanges and peer learning related to NAP formulation and implementation.

18. One Party and one group of Parties invited the LEG to consider organizing future NAP Expos in conjunction with climate weeks with a view to improving resource efficiency, increasing accessibility to a broad range of participants and enhancing the relevance of NAP Expos by positioning them within broader climate action discussions. They appreciated the organization of a regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific in conjunction with the Climate Week held in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, in April 2026.¹¹

19. In relation to organizing NAP Expos, the LEG was encouraged by one Party to consistently convene representatives of funds and organizations that provide technical assistance and finance for NAP implementation to participate therein, in particular with a view to facilitating connections between the LDCs and those representatives.

4. Consideration of gender

20. One Party and one group of Parties expressed appreciation for the commitment of the LEG to promoting inclusive and effective adaptation planning and commended its efforts to integrate gender-responsive approaches across its work, thereby helping countries to ensure that adaptation processes are equitable, participatory and responsive to the needs of countries most vulnerable to climate change.

5. Collaboration under the UNFCCC

21. One group of Parties highlighted the importance of the LEG strengthening its collaboration with other constituted bodies on providing NAP-related support to the LDCs and highlighted a need to establish a clearer division of roles and tasks between constituted bodies, in particular between the LEG and the AC, with a view to identifying opportunities for enhancing coherence and synergy across their work while avoiding duplication of effort.

22. One party encouraged targeted collaboration by the LEG with relevant constituted bodies, such as the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and UNFCCC expert groups and constituencies to support the integration

Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/640432>.

¹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/regional-nap-expo-CW1-2026>.

of critical perspectives into its work, including those of Indigenous Peoples, thereby enhancing support for and the effectiveness of local-level adaptation.

6. Accessibility and transparency of meetings and information

23. One group of Parties welcomed and supported the continuation of the regular reporting of the LEG and the timely dissemination of transparent information on its meetings and work.

24. Identifying the need to further improve transparency and accessibility of information, one party and one group of Parties recommended the dissemination of LEG meeting dates well in advance of the meeting in question and the dissemination of key outputs of meetings in a timely manner thereafter; publishing the provisional agenda for a LEG meeting on the UNFCCC website at least two weeks prior to the meeting; providing on the LEG web pages regular updates on available key products of the LEG; and enabling access to portions of its meetings by Parties, observers and relevant stakeholders through virtual modalities such as webcasting.

B. Evolving needs of the least developed countries

25. Parties noted the evolving nature of the adaptation architecture under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, notably through the elaboration of the global goal of adaptation into a framework that includes targets and indicators, the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, with increasing emphasis on implementation of action and demands for country engagement across multiple processes, frameworks and support arrangements, creating a need for support for the LDCs that is coherent, practical and responsive to national circumstances and capacities. Parties emphasized the central role of the LEG in supporting the LDCs in this context, drawing on its technical expertise in adaptation planning and understanding of country-specific adaptation contexts, priorities and constraints.

26. Parties and organizations highlighted the following potential elements of future work of the LEG in terms of supporting the LDCs, which are based on strengthening existing work as well as addressing the evolving needs of the LDCs:

(a) Formulation and implementation of NAPs:

(i) Provide support for enabling implementation of NAPs, including for strengthening national systems for NAP implementation, developing adaptation investment pipelines, and translating NAPs from planning documents into implementable, on-the-ground programmes, with the shift from NAP formulation to implementation being clearly reflected in the LEG work programme;

(ii) Provide targeted support to the LDCs that have not yet submitted NAPs in doing so as soon as possible, complementing broader efforts across the UNFCCC process to advance the outcomes of the first global stocktake and ensure that NAPs remain the central planning instrument for achieving the global goal on adaptation at the national level;

(b) Technical guidance and capacity-building:

(i) Enhance capacity-building for and knowledge-sharing among the LDCs in order to support effective implementation of NAPs, and make more proactive use of its roster of experts to support the LDCs in undertaking feasibility studies for adaptation projects and preparing and co-developing implementation-ready adaptation projects while building and sustaining national capacity;

(ii) Enhance platforms for learning and exchange pertaining to NAP formulation and implementation among the LDCs and relevant organizations, including through collaboration with relevant organizations to convene regional NAP Expos, peer learning events and other outreach activities, as appropriate, and continue developing NAP Central as a comprehensive repository of NAPs, information on progress in formulating and implementing NAPs and related knowledge;

- (iii) Provide technical guidance to the LDCs on translating scientific information and risk knowledge into usable inputs for policymakers across all stages of adaptation planning and implementation, linking climate science information and risk knowledge with challenges identified through monitoring and evaluation approaches such as using the PEG M&E tool, and strengthening use of existing knowledge platforms and research networks;
- (c) Explore the practical application of frontier technologies, including AI and remote sensing, for strengthening the design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation action and supporting more effective application of the updated NAP technical guidelines;
- (d) Access to adaptation finance:
- (i) Strengthen the provision of support to the LDCs for developing implementation-ready adaptation project proposals and structuring adaptation implementation pipelines, provide technical assistance for feasibility studies and project preparation for adaptation, assist the LDCs in navigating and engaging in evolving climate finance arrangements, including in the context of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and related decisions, and support the design of national arrangements for channelling funding effectively to the subnational level;
- (ii) Enhance the provision of technical guidance to the LDCs on translating climate data, risk assessment and impact modelling into the evidence required for project proposals for accessing funding from the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the Least Developed Countries Fund, drawing on lessons learned from experience of the LDCs in accessing these funds;
- (e) In the context of the global stocktake, strengthen the provision of support to the LDCs for generating, synthesizing and communicating adaptation evidence from national sources, including NAPs and biennial transparency reports, in order to reduce duplication of effort and support the engagement of the LDCs in the global stocktake and the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes;
- (f) United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience:
- (i) Provide targeted technical guidance and training materials to support the LDCs in operationalizing the Framework, including by integrating the targets thereunder and the Belém Adaptation Indicators into local, national and regional adaptation planning processes,¹² with a focus on monitoring, evaluation and learning. Parties underscored that such support should address the increasing burden that the Framework places on national capacities, including in relation to aligning monitoring systems with adaptation indicators, and generating and reporting information for biennial transparency reports and inputs to the global stocktake while avoiding duplication of reporting efforts and additional administrative burden;
- (ii) Together with other constituted bodies, continue supporting the implementation of the Framework and the integration thereof into adaptation planning processes, including for monitoring, evaluation and learning through the updated NAP technical guidelines, and ensuring that such support takes into account relevant factors and enabling conditions for adaptation planning, particularly for the LDCs that have not yet submitted NAPs;
- (g) Continue to promote gender-responsiveness across its work programme, enhance implementation of the Belém gender action plan for 2026–2034¹³ and align its work with paragraphs 10(b) and 13 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), including in supporting gender-responsive adaptation planning and, where appropriate, integration of gender-responsive approaches into the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;
- (h) Strengthening coordination and collaboration towards meeting the needs of the LDCs:

¹² See decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 10(b).

¹³ As per decision [7/CP.30](#), para. 12. The gender action plan is contained in the annex to that decision.

(i) Continue engaging, as appropriate, with constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the AC, as well as with relevant organizations outside the UNFCCC process, to enhance coherence of work and promote synergies while avoiding duplication of effort, and increase accessibility and effectiveness of support for adaptation as efforts increasingly shift from planning to implementation;

(ii) Strengthen collaboration with regional and international entities in a strategic and proactive manner with a view to improving the coherence, reach and effectiveness of LEG activities in support of the LDCs and ensuring more timely and targeted responses to their evolving needs under its mandate.¹⁴

27. The two organizations suggested that, in supporting implementation of NAPs, the LEG lend greater focus to supporting LDCs integrate climate information services, early warning systems and systematic observations into their NAPs as well as to incorporating disaster-resilient infrastructure as a priority area across NAP formulation, implementation and related finance access.

IV. Ongoing work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in addressing the evolving needs of the least developed countries

A. Enhancing support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

28. The continued importance of strengthening the provision of support to the LDCs for the formulation, updating and implementation of NAPs, particularly in the context of the global goal on adaptation, is evident. While progress has been made in advancing the formulation of NAPs, many LDCs continue to face challenges in applying the updated NAP technical guidelines at any stage of their adaptation planning process and thus require targeted and sustained technical support. To enhance its provision of support to the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, the LEG is assisting countries in applying the updated NAP technical guidelines through regional workshops, webinars and NAP Expos.

29. The LEG is also providing targeted support to the LDCs that have yet to formulate NAPs to ensure their submission as soon as possible, and for translating NAPs into implementable programmes and portfolios of projects in order for NAP implementation to progress.

30. Further, the LEG is developing templates to assist the LDCs in articulating and communicating their adaptation finance needs to fund providers and aligning them with national priorities, with the aim of improving their ability to access and use available financial resources in a coherent and country-driven manner.

B. Supporting implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and application of the Belém Adaptation Indicators

31. The NAPs are seen as one of the important channels via which the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) could be achieved.¹⁵ The LEG continues to disseminate and promote use of the updated NAP technical guidelines in the light of the need for strengthened support to be provided to the LDCs for integrating consideration of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience into NAP formulation and implementation. The LEG also plans to address the need for practical guidance on aligning

¹⁴ As per decisions [6/CP.16](#), para. 5, and [15/CP.30](#), para. 13.

¹⁵ Decision [3/CMA.6](#), para. 16.

NAPs with the targets under the Framework by developing supplementary materials and case studies.

32. The LDCs that have formulated and submitted NAPs continue to face challenges in transitioning to implementation thereof and in establishing systems for tracking and monitoring their progress in building resilience. The adoption of the Belém Adaptation Indicators has brought about additional requirements for tracking and demonstrating adaptation progress, necessitating the provision of targeted support to the LDCs. In this context, the LEG is updating the PEG M&E tool to reflect the evolving needs of the LDCs, including those related to using the updated NAP technical guidelines and reporting in the context of the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

C. Streamlining reporting obligations

33. The increasing importance of Parties reporting on adaptation progress under the enhanced transparency framework, including through biennial transparency reports, presents challenges for countries with limited capacity. The templates under development by the LEG referred to in paragraph 30 above will facilitate the development of tabular formats, which is part of its provision of technical guidance and support to Parties for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and reporting thereon.¹⁶ The templates will assist Parties in integrating consideration of the Framework into NAPs and reporting on adaptation in their biennial transparency reports, and the information provided by Parties in the templates will serve as input to the annual report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

D. Using technology to support the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

34. The integration of frontier technologies, particularly AI, into the NAP process has emerged as an important and evolving priority over the course of the current mandate of the LEG. At NAP Expo 2025, participants identified AI as having significant potential to enhance NAP formulation and implementation by supporting transparent and localized adaptation planning. The LEG has discussed possible approaches to applying AI in supporting the LDCs in NAP implementation.

35. The LEG is developing 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. The templates referred to in paragraph 30 above will enable the use of AI tools to draw on existing resources in order to expedite NAP formulation. These activities reflect the response of the LEG to emerging country needs for practical, technology-enabled support that lowers the burden of NAP preparation while ensuring that the quality and country ownership of NAPs is maintained.

36. On the basis of a published paper,¹⁷ the LEG developed an interactive online tool for mapping available sources of finance for climate change adaptation, a digital resource that enables country teams to navigate existing and potential sources of adaptation finance under the Financial Mechanism and other sources.¹⁸

¹⁶ As per decision [12/CMA.7](#), para. 14.

¹⁷ LEG. 2023. *Mapping of relevant sources of finance for climate change adaptation for the least developed countries*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/635395>.

¹⁸ Available at <https://napcentral.org/mapping-available-finance>.

V. Areas for consideration in the stocktake to be initiated by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

37. Parties recognized the essential role of the LEG in supporting the LDCs in meeting their adaptation-related commitments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, noting the increase in the mandated activities of the LEG in recent years.

38. One group of Parties emphasized the importance of prioritization of such mandated activities to ensure the continued effectiveness of the LEG, with its focus particularly on supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs and undertaking other adaptation-relevant action.

39. The SBI may wish to apply a set of practical criteria derived from the ongoing work of the LEG to strengthen the Group's focus on the implementation of NAPs under its mandate, ensuring that, despite the increasing scope of the LEG mandate, it remains focused on addressing the needs of the LDCs. Discussions at LEG 49 highlighted the importance of structuring support provision along a results chain that links (1) the identification of climate risks and vulnerabilities, (2) the formulation of adaptation priorities, (3) the development of adaptation project and programme pipelines, (4) access to adaptation finance and alignment of adaptation priorities and project pipelines with funding windows of relevant funds, and (5) systems for monitoring, evaluating and reporting adaptation outcomes.

40. On this basis, prioritization of the mandated activities of the LEG could be guided by the extent to which they:

- (a) Directly support the transition from NAP formulation to implementation;
- (b) Help to enhance the clarity of adaptation priorities and project pipelines to support project development and investment;
- (c) Address critical bottlenecks identified by the LDCs, particularly in accessing finance and support for implementing adaptation action;
- (d) Contribute to strengthening results-based management of adaptation action, including through alignment of monitoring and evaluation systems with global frameworks;
- (e) Can be delivered in a manner that is scalable and responsive to country needs, including with the help of targeted technical support and user-friendly tools.

41. The SBI may wish to consider whether any adjustments to the terms of reference of the LEG are warranted prior to the next review of its mandate, in the light of the evolving needs of the LDCs identified in this report, and whether, on the basis of the views submitted by Parties and organizations and information from LEG meeting reports, any new or supplementary elements should be included in the mandate of the LEG for 2026–2031.

42. In this context, elements for a future mandate of the LEG could include providing:

- (a) Technical guidance and support to the LDCs for the transition from NAP formulation to implementation, such as for strengthening national systems for NAP implementation, developing implementation-ready adaptation project proposals and structuring adaptation implementation pipelines, including technical assistance for feasibility studies and project preparation for adaptation;
- (b) Technical guidance and support to assist the LDCs in engaging in and navigating evolving climate finance arrangements, including in the context of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;
- (c) Technical guidance and training materials to support the LDCs in operationalizing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including by integrating the targets thereunder and the Belém Adaptation Indicators into local, national and regional adaptation planning processes;
- (d) Technical guidance and support to the LDCs for the practical application of frontier technologies, including AI and remote sensing, to strengthen the design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation action in the LDCs;

(e) Capacity-building support to the LDCs for integrating gender-responsive approaches into adaptation planning and implementation, in line with the Belém gender action plan and other relevant decisions of the COP and the CMA.

Annex

Current mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

1. The current functional mandate of the LEG is to provide strategic, technical and advisory support to the LDCs in relation to adaptation, with a particular focus on the formulation and implementation of NAPs; the integration of medium- and long-term adaptation action into development planning; access to finance and support, especially for NAPs; the implementation of the Paris Agreement, efforts towards the global goal on adaptation and the operationalization of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience; and gender-responsive and inclusive adaptation action, as well as collaboration with other constituted bodies, funds, organizations and support programmes. The LEG delivers on this mandate by providing technical guidance, capacity-building, workshops and knowledge products, convening stakeholders, mobilizing partners, reporting to the SBI and providing support for relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
2. The following represent the main active mandates of the LEG, aggregated from mandates since 2001.

I. Least developed countries work programme

3. The LEG is mandated to support the implementation of the least developed countries work programme,¹ which includes promoting South–South cooperation in the implementation of the work programme, mobilizing partners to address priority needs of the LDCs, and extending capacity-building support, where appropriate, to countries that have recently graduated from LDC status.²
4. The LEG serves as an advisor to the LDCs, providing them with ongoing technical advice and support for addressing adaptation priorities, institutional needs and implementation challenges.³

II. Technical guidance on medium- and long-term adaptation

5. The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice to the LDCs for identifying their medium- and long-term adaptation needs, integrating those needs into development planning, and supporting the implementation of identified adaptation actions.⁴ In carrying out this mandate, the LEG was requested to prioritize support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs as the main vehicle for addressing medium- and long-term adaptation in the LDCs.⁵
6. The guidance provided by the LEG in this regard covers integrating climate change adaptation into national planning and addressing regional approaches to adaptation planning and responds to adaptation-related needs arising from the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.⁶

¹ Contained in document [FCCC/SBI/2025/7](#), annex II.

² See document [FCCC/SBI/2019/9](#), para. 73, and decisions [16/CP.24](#), para. 5; and [2/CMA.2](#), para. 19.

³ See decision [8/CP.13](#), para. 2.

⁴ Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 2.

⁵ Decision [5/CP.17](#), para. 14.

⁶ See decision [19/CP.21](#), para. 2.

III. Formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

7. The LEG has an overarching mandate to provide technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. This includes helping the LDCs to identify their support needs, addressing gaps and needs in the NAP process, assisting with NAP implementation, and supporting countries that have not yet initiated the formulation of a NAP in doing so as soon as possible.⁷

8. In support of this mandate, the LEG was requested to continue organizing regional workshops for the LDCs, with the support of the secretariat and in collaboration with relevant organizations, focusing on topics central to NAP implementation.⁸

9. The LEG was also requested to provide information on challenges faced by the LDCs in initiating and advancing NAP formulation in its regular reports to the SBI.⁹

IV. Access to finance for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

10. The LEG is mandated to support the LDCs in accessing finance, particularly from the GCF, for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. This includes engaging with the GCF and helping countries to understand and navigate available funding channels.¹⁰

11. In support of this mandate, the LEG, together with the AC and in collaboration with the GCF, was requested to consider how best to support developing countries in accessing GCF funding for NAPs and to provide more information on such access through its reports.¹¹

12. The LEG was also requested to compile, in collaboration with the AC and the Standing Committee on Finance, an overview of climate finance flows and financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing NAPs for inclusion in the 2026 report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.¹²

V. Gender, vulnerable communities and inclusive adaptation

13. The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within LDC Parties.¹³

14. In support of this mandate, the LEG, as a constituted body, was requested to report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into its processes, consider good practices for gender integration, and contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and review of the Belém gender action plan.¹⁴

⁷ See decisions [5/CP.17](#), para. 16; [8/CP.24](#), para. 17; [8/CP.30](#), para. 18; and [15/CP.30](#), paras. 4 and 9.

⁸ Decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 4.

⁹ As per decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 9.

¹⁰ See documents [FCCC/SBI/2016/20](#), para. 62 and [FCCC/SBI/2017/7](#), para. 52 and decisions [3/CP.20](#), para. 11; [4/CP.21](#), para. 10; and [6/CP.22](#), para. 7.

¹¹ Decisions [3/CP.20](#), para. 11; [4/CP.21](#), para. 10; and [6/CP.22](#), para. 7.

¹² Decision [8/CP.30](#), para. 12.

¹³ Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 2(c).

¹⁴ Decisions [21/CP.22](#), para. 14, and [7/CP.30](#), para. 8.

VI. Global goal on adaptation, United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and relevant reporting

15. The LEG was requested to provide, together with the AC and the Consultative Group of Experts, technical guidance and support to Parties for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and reporting thereon. This includes support through the development of tabular reporting formats, and for integrating the Framework into NAPs and local and regional adaptation plans, and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to adaptation action, including through the updated NAP technical guidelines.¹⁵

16. The LEG was invited to participate in technical work linked to the global goal on adaptation and related processes.¹⁶

17. The LEG and the AC, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance and other relevant institutions, were requested to develop methodologies and make recommendations on taking necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries in the context of the limit to global average temperature increase referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.¹⁷

VII. Implementation of the Paris Agreement

18. The LEG serves the Paris Agreement and is mandated to undertake activities that facilitate its implementation, including activities linked to adaptation planning, reporting, transparency, support and related methodological work.¹⁸

19. As part of the broader Paris Agreement architecture, the LEG may also contribute to work relevant to the global stocktake, including through streamlined reporting of relevant information without compromising the quality and integrity thereof.¹⁹

VIII. Collaboration with constituted bodies, funds, organizations and support programmes

20. The LEG is mandated to work collaboratively with other constituted bodies, funds, regional centres, organizations and support programmes relevant to NAPs and adaptation. This includes inviting the AC and other relevant bodies to contribute to LEG work on the NAP process, inviting the GCF, the Global Environment Facility, other constituted bodies, regional centres and representatives of global programmes and networks to attend LEG meetings, and reporting on related activities.²⁰

IX. Loss and damage, just transition and cross-cutting adaptation issues

21. Relevant constituted bodies, including the LEG, where appropriate, within its mandate, were encouraged to integrate consideration of loss and damage into their work in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.²¹

¹⁵ Decision [12/CMA.7](#), para. 14.

¹⁶ Decision [12/CMA.7](#), para. 24.

¹⁷ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 45.

¹⁸ See decision [11/CMA.1](#), paras. 5, 13, 35 and 36.

¹⁹ See decision [3/CMA.7](#), para. 18.

²⁰ See decisions [5/CP.17](#) and [19/CP.21](#).

²¹ Decision [2/CMA.2](#), para. 19.

22. In addition, the LEG, as a constituted body serving the Convention and the Paris Agreement, was invited to integrate just transition elements and outcomes into its existing workplan to promote synergies, and report on progress in implementing related activities.²²

X. Knowledge products, technical papers and analytical support

23. The LEG was requested to prepare, in collaboration with the AC, a technical paper on how the LDCs and small island developing States are integrating different adaptation approaches into NAPs.²³

24. The LEG is expected to contribute technical and analytical information to NAP-related reporting, including information on gaps and needs, finance flows, challenges faced by countries, and lessons learned from provision of support to the LDCs.²⁴

25. The SBI looked forward to receiving further information from the LEG on the objectives of and process for countries to engage in Open NAPs, and on how to make best use of them.²⁵

XI. Workshops and exchange of views

26. The LEG is mandated to organize and support regional workshops for the LDCs on topics central to NAP implementation, including issues related to accessing GCF readiness and preparatory support.²⁶

27. In support of this mandate, the LEG was requested to hold a meeting during NAP Expo 2026 to facilitate an exchange of views among stakeholders on enhancing the provision of support to the LDCs for implementing NAPs, and to include a summary of those views in its report to SBI 65.²⁷

XII. Submission and dialogue processes

28. As a constituted body, the LEG has been invited to contribute to relevant UNFCCC submission and dialogue processes where these fall within its mandate. This includes providing inputs to the review of the implementation of Belém gender action plan and submitting views on experience, opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs as input to the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes.²⁸

XIII. Work programme, reporting and accountability

29. The LEG was requested to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first regular session each year and report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.²⁹

30. The LEG was also requested to include information in its regular reports on, among others, gender integration, just transition, engagement with the GCF, support for NAPs, gaps and needs in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and work related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.³⁰

²² Decision [2/CMA.7](#), para. 16.

²³ Decision [8/CP.30](#), para. 19.

²⁴ See decisions [8/CP.24](#), para. 17; [8/CP.30](#) and [15/CP.30](#).

²⁵ See document [FCCC/SBI/2018/22](#), para. 63.

²⁶ See document [FCCC/SBI/2017/7](#), para. 52, and decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 4.

²⁷ Decision [15/CP.30](#), para. 14.

²⁸ Decisions [7/CP.30](#), para. 8, and [3/CMA.7](#), para. 6.

²⁹ Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 3.

³⁰ Decisions [5/CP.17](#), para. 34; [4/CP.21](#), para. 10; [21/CP.22](#), para. 14; [7/CP.30](#), para. 1; [8/CP.30](#), para. 18; [15/CP.30](#), para. 10; and [2/CMA.7](#), para. 16.

31. The LEG was further requested to continue enhancing the accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information, building on the experience of other constituted bodies while taking into account its nature as a technical expert group, and to provide information on these efforts in its reports.³¹

³¹ Decision [15/CP.26](#), para. 6.