

National Adaptation Plans - Informal consultation SBI 10 (c)

04 Jun. 2024

12:00h - 13:00h

Note taker: Clara Gurreød (Kiel University)

Notes

Fiji (G77+China):

- Need support for developing countries to develop and implement their NAPs. Support is a key priority. Look forward to working on this in Baku

India:

- Highlight that development of the NAP process is a resource intensive process. Need continued allocation of resources for the formulation of NAPs. The process is only meaningful when we have resources for implementing the NAPs. Funding of implementation is also important
- The process of development needs to be faster. Otherwise our NAPs lose their relevance. Some funding agencies support NAPs, request them to ensure swift allocation of resources to implement NAP so the implementation is meaningful and can enhance adaptive capacity of developing countries

Ghana (African Group):

- Develop MEL tools, focus on vulnerable communities and groups (eg. women, youth)
- African countries spend a high part of their GDP on adaptation
- African countries struggle to access finance to formulate their NAPs. Therefore a lot of them have not yet submitted a NAP
- "Meeting the objective requires actions at national and local level to reduce vulnerability" => this means that we need to be serious about the implementation aspect
- Gaps and challenges:
 - welcome the work of the AC and LEG. Hope they will continue the work they are doing now re.g barriers
- support provided and received:
 - lots of work on what funding institutions have been doing
 - it can take a country up to 5 years to have funding approved from GCF and then another 3 years to formulate and submit a NAP. That is too long
- technical support:
 - Various organisations inside and outside of UNFCCC that help countries formulate and implement NAPs. They are doing very good work
- Want to emphasise implementation. We need resources to implement. The AC and LEG should continue to report on progress in implementing the NAPs at various subsidiary bodies

Gambia (LDCs):

- It takes too long to get funding approved from GCF. It prevents us from addressing needs of communities in time
- Not enough direct access entities in LDCs. 50% of DAEs in LDCs have not yet accessed any finance from GCF. Accessing finance from GCF requires capacities that do not exist in LDCs

Dominican republic (AOSIS):

- Adaptation is very important for SIDS but some SIDS have not yet been able to formulate and submit NAPs
- Need predictable and available finance
- We need to wait too long to receive finance for implementation
- SIDS are also leading on successful ways to implement NAPs, carrying out vulnerability assessments in the first step of the NAP formulation process
- SIDS want stronger language on means of implementation

Panama (AILAC):

- Align ourselves with the statement from G77
- focus beyond formulation: implementation is important. Implementation requires financial support
- need to understand how the NAP process, which is country driven, can inform the GGA
- increasingly difficult to access other sources of finance such as bilateral assistance
- technology transfer and knowledge sharing are important
- quantifying loss and damage, particularly from slow onset events, is a key part of the NAP process
- we have experienced tangible losses and damages in our territories => committed to adapt to climate change. It's an investment in our future resilience. Hope for a good outcome at COP29

EU:

- COP28 was a historic moment in international adaptation efforts
- The adaptation agenda is fragmented, the UAE framework is important for scaling up adaptation efforts. We need to strengthen synergies on adaptation related items and programmes under the UNFCCC
- 55 NAPs have been submitted
- EU is strongly committed to the process of formulating and implementing NAPs
- Re structure, please incl:
 - Intro elements
 - ??
 - Forward looking elements
 - Guidance on way forward, incl exploring links between NAPs and other items
- Re. substance:
 - Address structural barriers in implementation of NAPs:
 - Integrate adaptation into all sectors. Mainstream adaptation into local plans and budgets. All stakeholders should be involved: vulnerable communities, ngos etc.

- Strive to increase capacity

[left meeting early]