

DRAFT TEXT

on

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Draft decision -/CP.30

National adaptation plans

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 4/CP.21, 6/CP.22, 8/CP.24, 7/CP.25, 3/CP.26, 9/CP.27, 1/CMA.5 and 2/CMA.5,

Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States,

Acknowledging the significant need for adaptation finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in developing countries,

1. *Acknowledges* that developing country Parties have made some progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans since the assessment of such progress at the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;¹
2. *Notes with concern* that developing country Parties continue to face challenges in accessing finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans;
3. *Acknowledges* the crucial role of public, and other sources, of finance in advancing the implementation of national adaptation plans and *recalls* paragraph 35 of decision 1/CMA.4, in which developed country Parties were urged to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;
4. *Recognizes* that the fulfillment of the obligations and commitments pertaining to finance, capacity-building and technology transfer under the Convention and the Paris Agreement enhances the ability of developing country Parties, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States, to respond to the call in paragraph 59 of decision 1/CMA.5;
5. *Welcomes* the submission, between 1 January 2023 and 18 November 2025, of national adaptation plans by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Somalia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe,² bringing the total number of national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties to 71, as well as the submission of sectoral adaptation plans and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by developing country Parties and updated national adaptation plans by Burkina Faso and Grenada during the same period;³
6. *Also welcomes* the submission between 1 January 2023 and 18 November 2025, of national adaptation plans by developed country Parties, namely Australia, Austria, Canada,

¹ See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1 and decision 8/CP.24.

² Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs> and <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

³ Available at <https://napcentral.org/sectoral-naps>.

Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;⁴

7. *Recalls* that the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and to facilitate the integration of adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate;⁵

8. *Acknowledges* that the two assessments of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to date, one conducted in 2015, resulting in decision 4/CP.21, and one in 2018, resulting in decision 8/CP.24, found that gaps and needs remain and that there was not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is reducing vulnerability to and enhancing adaptive capacity to address climate change, but that demonstrable progress had been made in integrating adaptation into development planning;

9. *Agrees* that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, intergenerational equity, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and Indigenous knowledge, and by gender-responsive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

10. *Notes* the importance of involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities in developing and implementing adaptation action and of incorporating traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and frameworks, local knowledge systems, and ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions into national adaptation plans, as appropriate;

11. [*Further notes* that funding [is] provided to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans through various channels, including the [relevant] operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral programmes, [the private sector], and global and regional programmes and networks [is sufficient, and the financial gap is one of the greatest obstacles to the implementation of national adaptation plans]];

11alt1

Further notes that funding [is] provided to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans through various channels, including the [relevant] operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral programmes, [the private sector], and global and regional programmes and networks;

Notes with concern the gap between climate finance flows and needs for the planning and implementation of national adaptation plans in developing country Parties;

11 alt2

Further notes that funding [is] provided to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans through various channels, including the [relevant] operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral programmes, [the private sector], and global and regional programmes and networks;

Notes with serious concern that funding provided to developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral and multilateral programmes, and other channels, remains inadequate and that significant financial gap continues to be among the barriers to effective and timely implementation of national adaptation plans;

11alt3 Underscores the necessity to further enhance funding provided to developing country Parties for the effective and timely formulation and communication of their national

⁴ Available at <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

⁵ Decision 5/CP.17, para. 1.

adaptation plans through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral and multilateral programmes, and other channels, and notes with concern the gap between climate finance flows and needs for the planning and implementation of national adaptation plans;

12. *Welcomes* the assistance provided by United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, and other regional and international support programmes, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by providing support to developing country Parties and *further invites* them to continue to do so;

13. *Also welcomes* the approval by the Least Developed Countries Fund Council, as at 30 June 2025, of six proposals from the least developed countries for funding for formulating their national adaptation plans, amounting to USD 60.3 million;

14. *Further welcomes* the approval by the Green Climate Fund, as at 31 October 2025, of 144 national adaptation plan and other adaptation planning grants to 121 countries, amounting to USD 320 million [and *welcomes* the allocation by the Green Climate Fund of an additional USD 3 million per country in national adaptation plan readiness funding];¹²

15. *Recognizes* that, despite the efforts made to streamline and simplify access to finance for national adaptation plans formulation and implementation, delayed access to finance to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is significantly hindering progress on adaptation action and resilience, including progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation as per decision 2/CMA.5;

16. [*Recognizes* that ambition and implementation of adaptation action in developing country Parties depends on the successful and ambitious provision of means of implementation and support from developed country Parties, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and that the inadequate provision of such support is the key cause of gaps in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans];

16alt [*Recognizes* that means of implementation, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building [from developed countries] are key enablers for the successful formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans];

17. [*Urges* developed country Parties to [provide and] continue mobilizing financial support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in all developing countries, [particularly] [including] the least developed countries and small island developing States, [through bilateral and multilateral channels]];

16&17 alt1 *Urges* developed country Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to provide scaled up finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in all developing countries, [particularly] [including] in the least developed countries and small island developing States;

16&17 alt2 [*Requests* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of public climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation, and to enhance transparency in this regard, so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties related to the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans];

16&17 alt3 *Recognizes* that the extent to which national adaptation plans are implemented by developing country Parties depends on, inter alia, engagement and action at all levels, and the effective implementation by developed country Parties of means of implementation and support commitments;

18. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to include in its biennial assessment an overview of and overview of climate finance flows and relevant reports, information on financial support provided from developed countries to developing countries for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans;

18alt *Recognizes* the importance of the inclusion of information on financial support provided for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and for other adaptation

activities in the biennial assessments and overview of financial flows in relevant reports by the Standing Committee on Finance;

19. *Notes* [the gaps and needs referred to in] the 2024 synthesis report by the secretariat on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans,⁶ [including in terms of [ensuring] access to [adequate and predictable] ~~concessional~~ finance, technology transfer and capacity-building support, and in relation to access to adequate data on downscaled and localized climate scenarios for use in impact, vulnerability and risk assessments ~~and policy development~~, and to tools for collecting and assimilating national data on climate variables and on socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities and for designing adaptation actions to address medium- and long-term needs];

20. *Also notes* that developing country Parties, [particularly] [including] least developed countries, continue to face challenges in accessing funding under the Green Climate Fund for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;

21. [*Recognizes* the gaps that the Standing Committee on Finance emphasized methodological gaps in official reporting under the Paris Agreement to track such a goal of doubling adaptation finance is crucial for formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans for developing countries];

21alt [*Recognizes* the lack of a common accounting methodology for reporting finance provided and mobilized by developed country Parties as outlines by the Standing Committee on Finance including to track developing country Parties goal of doubling of adaptation finance noting the need to unify related accounting methodologies to effectively track adaptation finance, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans for developing countries;]

22. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their respective mandates, to enhance their work on addressing the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 21 above and to include information thereon in their annual reports to the governing bodies;

23. *Notes* that enabling conditions, including political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, and policies and instruments with clear goals and priorities are important for implementing national adaptation plans;

24. *Also notes* the importance of enhanced knowledge of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions and of monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for the implementation of national adaptation plans and for increasing understanding of progress in adaptation efforts and in reducing vulnerability and building resilience to climate change impacts;

25. *Notes* the importance of local, regional and international platforms that provide information on and facilitate capacity-building support for adaptation action and addressing climate change impacts for enhancing expertise in climate change adaptation with support from regional and international support programmes that contribute to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating adaptation action into relevant national development plans and processes at relevant governance levels, as appropriate;

27. *Underscores* the importance of continuing to enhance efforts to engage the private sector in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans by enhancing collaboration between the public and private sectors in adaptation and resilience-building;

28. *Highlights* that there are benefits of exploring synergies between the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and other relevant plans and strategies, as appropriate;

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2024/10.

29. *Recalls* that national adaptation plans are one of the important channels via which the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 could be achieved;⁷
30. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to prepare, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, a technical paper on how countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, are integrating different approaches to adaptation, for example programmatic, transformational, incremental and nature-based approaches, into the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
31. *Decides* that the next assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans will take place at thirty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2030);
32. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to make recommendations on the actions and steps necessary for it to initiate the assessment referred to in paragraph 31 above at its seventieth session (June 2029) for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-fourth session (November 2029);
33. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of national adaptation plans in the context of support for formulation and implementation thereof at its sixty-fifth session (June 2026);
34. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 22 and 30 above;
35. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
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⁷ Decision 3/CMA.6, para. 16.